Fort St. John Pilot Project

Sustainable Forest Management Plan
2025/2026 Sustainable Forestry Initiative® (SFI) and Regulatory Annual Report

For the period April 1st, 2025, to March 31st, 2026

BC Timber Sales
Canadian Forest Products Ltd.
Cameron River Logistics Ltd.
Louisiana-Pacific Canada Ltd.
Mackenzie Pulp Mill Corp.
Dunne-Za LP
Peace Valley OSB



Final Report

October 30th, 2026

Fort St. John Pilot Project

Sustainable Forest Management Plan
2025/2026 Sustainable Forestry Initiative® (SFI) and Regulatory Annual Report

For the period April 1st, 2025, to March 31st, 2026

BC Timber Sales (BCTS)
Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (CANFOR)
Cameron River Logistics Ltd. (CRL)
Louisiana-Pacific Canada Ltd. (LP)
Mackenzie Pulp mill Corp. (MPMC)
Dunne-za LP
Peace Valley OSB (PVOSB)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Highlights of 2025-2026

Twenty-two years operating with a Sustainable Forest Management Plan (SFMP) - The 2025-2026 reporting year was the eighth year of operation under SFMP #3, which was approved on May 4th, 2018. SFMP #3 was extended for 2 years to May 4th, 2026, to provide time to prepare SFMP #4.

- The participants requested a two-year extension to SFMP #3 on Feb. 23rd, 2023, to allow time for a new plan to be developed. The extension request was approved April 4th, 2024. A robust process to write a new SFMP in collaboration with First Nations was initiated in June 2024. The information sharing and public review period for the draft plan was initiated July 11th, 2025, and closed on October 9th, 2025. SFMP #4 was approved on May 4th, 2026, and is available on the Fort St John Pilot Program Website https://www.fsjpilotproject.com/sfmp.html. Analysis for several indicators done for SFMP #4 have been used to update indicators in this year's report. The 2025-2026 annual report is the last one that will be done under SFMP#3.
- The structure of this Annual Report is inspired by SFMP #3, and the SFMP is referred to throughout this document. The indicators listed in Section 3 of the Annual Report correspond with the indicators listed in section 6 of the SFMP. For example, section 3.25 in this document relates to the indicator described in section 6.25 of the Plan. The SFMP document, amendments to the plan, and this report can be found at: https://www.fsjpilotproject.com/project.html. The amended SFMP #3 document, with amendments 1 and 2 changes, was approved and is to be posted to the website. The revised document includes all the amended text and updated references to the SFI® standard.
- On September 4, 2024, Canfor announced the permanent closure of the Fort St John sawmill due to increased regulatory complexity, lack of access to reliable economic timber, punitive softwood lumber tariffs, and high operating costs. This also resulted in the closure of the pellet plant. Production at the Fort St. John site completed at the end of 2024. Canfor holds Forest License A18154 and continues to work on existing silviculture and road obligations in the DFA, as well as existing obligations for NRFLs A59959, A60972, and A56771, and Pulpwood Agreement 12.
- Peace Valley OSB (LP) did not produce at maximum capacity during the annual reporting period due to challenging conditions in the OSB market and the company's approach to a better balance of mill production across their operations. In June of 2025, the mill stopped producing one specialty product which resulted in a decrease to the workforce from four to three shifts. Peace Valley remains focused on specialty products that are produced only at this location and distributed throughout North America, as well as creating new to the market products that we continue to develop.
- The extent and severity of the wildfires that occurred in the Pilot Project area in 2023 was without precedent relative to the start of the Pilot Project. Fires started in early May, and the massive Donnie Creek fire burned throughout the summer and fall, continuing to burn or smolder in some areas throughout the winter, and resumed burning in localized areas in the spring of 2024. The impact of the 2023 fires will be felt for decades to come, as the age classes, species distribution, and patch arrangement has been dramatically changed in a large part of the Pilot area. Wildfires continue to impact the area in 2024 and 2025.
- The uncertainty created by the *Yahey vs British Columbia* decision of 2021, and the subsequent Implementation Agreement, continued through the reporting period. With some exceptions (i.e., grandfathered blocks, wildfire salvage), harvesting operations have been taking place in areas outside the Notice of Civil Claim area.

- Three Timber Sale Licenses were offered by BCTS for 87,648 m^3 and were successfully sold.
- Formal approval was given in July 2025, for the reforestation plan under Forest Range and Practices Act (FRPA) Section 108.4 for Area of Catastrophic Damage (ACD) #2024ACD01, created under Minister's Order M347 which covers the 2023 fire areas, including the Donnie Creek Wildfire. As the first reforestation plan developed in British Columbia under the FRPA catastrophic damage provisions, it reallocated a fixed reforestation budget to maximize forest recovery following the 2023 wildfires in the Fort St. John TSA. It funded high-priority reforestation activities, removed obligations where recovery is unlikely or unnecessary, and provided a collaborative framework for BCTS, licensees, woodlot holders and First Nations to efficiently restore productive forest lands while reducing unnecessary silviculture liabilities.
- **Indicator performance** - The participants achieved consistent positive performance regarding overall conformance to indicator targets with 60 of 66 (91%) indicator targets achieved in the 2025-2026 year.
- **Legal indicator performance** - For the period of April 1st, 2025, to March 31st, 2026, the participants achieved the performance indicator objectives on 27 of the 30 90%) different regulatory Landscape Level Strategy indicators (Section 42 of the *Fort St. John Pilot Project Regulation* (*FSJPPR*) or affecting Part 3 Division 5 of the *FSJPPR*).

Summary of Participants' Consistency with the Landscape Level Strategies

The participants' progress in implementing the landscape level strategies contained in the SFMP, as measured by the degree of achievement of the target or acceptable variance of the regulatory indicators, is detailed in Section 11, and summarized as follows:

Timber Harvesting Strategy - Activities were consistent with the targets or acceptable variances on 100% (9 of 9) of the *Fort St. John Pilot Project Regulation* (*FSJPPR*) Section 42 performance indicators, and 100% (3 of 3) of non-regulatory SFMP indicators linked to the Timber Harvesting Strategy.

Access Management Strategy - Activities were consistent with the targets or acceptable variances on 100% (2 of 2) of the *FSJPPR* Section 42 performance indicators, and 100% (1 of 1) of the Section 35 (6) standard indicators and 100% (1 of 1) of non-regulatory SFMP indicators linked to the Access Management Strategy.

Patch Size, Seral Stage and Adjacency Strategy - Activities were consistent with the targets or acceptable variances on 75% (3 of 4) of the *FSJPPR* Section 42 performance indicators, and 100% (2 of 2) of the Section 35 (6) performance standard indicators linked to the Patch size, Seral Stage and Adjacency Strategy. The Wildlife Tree Retention target was achieved on 8 Landscape Units.

Riparian Management Strategy - Activities were consistent with the targets or acceptable variances at 75% (3 of 4) of the *FSJPPR* Section 42 performance indicators, and 100% (2 of 2) of the Section 35 (6) performance standard indicators linked to the Riparian Management Strategy.

Visual Quality Management Strategy - Activities were assessed as being consistent with the target or acceptable variance for the Section 42 performance indicator on blocks requiring assessment prior to the end of the reporting period. Therefore, activities were consistent with the target or acceptable variance on 100% (1 of 1) of the Section 42 performance indicator linked to the Visual Quality Strategy.

Forest Health Management Strategy - Activities were consistent with the targets or acceptable variances on 67% (4 of 6) of the Section 42 performance indicators and 0% (0 of 1) non-regulatory SFMP indicators linked to the Forest Health Management Strategy.

Range and Forage Management Strategy - Activities were consistent with the targets or acceptable variances on 100% (2 of 2) of the Section 42 performance indicators, and 100% (1 of 1) non regulatory SFMP indicators linked to the Range and Forage Management Strategy.

Reforestation Strategy - Activities were consistent with the targets or acceptable variances on 100% (4 of 4) Section 42 performance indicators, on 100% (2 of 2) Section 35 (6) standard indicators and 100% (1 of 1) non-regulatory SFMP indicators linked to the Reforestation Strategy.

Soil Management Strategy – Activities were consistent with the target or acceptable variance for the Section 42 performance indicator linked to the Soil Management Strategy. 100% (1 of 1) legal indicators were met.

Summary of the Indicators or their Status

The following table summarizes non-conformances to indicators in the 2025-26 reporting year, and revisions made to the SFMP for the reporting year (note that indicators in red text refer to those related to regulatory requirements under the *FSJPPR*).

Indicator		Non-conformance
Indicator 1	Forest Types	Conifer area in Tommy Lakes LU below minimum. Due to 2023 wildfires.
Indicator 2	Seral Stage	Spatial identification of OFMAs is not completed due to many land use designation changes.
Indicator 26	Salvage	Majority of salvage harvest occurred in moderate intensity zones due to land use designation changes.
Indicator 33	Peak Flow	81% of watersheds are below PFI targets due to 2023 wildfires.
Indicator 50	Dollars Spent Locally on Each Woodlands Phase	The targets for Logging and Hauling and Road Maintenance and Construction were not met
Indicator 51	Maintenance of Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat values	Three indicators that were used as surrogates to assess conformance with #51 was not met

A draft of this report was provided to the Fort St. John Pilot Project Public Advisory Group (PAG) for review on September 21st, 2026, and was discussed at meeting # 75 of the PAG and Participants on October 7th, 2026.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary ..... **iv**

1. Introduction and Overview **1**

2. Description of the Pilot Project **3**

3. SFM Indicators, Objectives and Targets **5**

3.1 Forest Types 6
3.2 Seral Stage 11
3.3 Patch Size 17
3.4 Soil Disturbance 20
3.5 Snags/Cavity Sites 21
3.6 Coarse Woody Debris Volume 23
3.7 Riparian Reserves 27
3.8 Shrubs 28
3.9 Wildlife Tree Patches 30
3.10 Noxious Weed Content and Invasive Plant Content 32
3.11 Species at Risk Stand Level Management Guidelines 33
3.12 Forest Workers' Safety 35
3.13 Seed Use 36
3.14 Deciduous Regeneration 38
3.15 Class A Parks, Ecological Reserves and LRMP Designated Protected Areas 39
3.16 Ungulate Winter Ranges, Wildlife Habitat Areas and MKMA 40
3.17 Representative Examples of Ecosystems 42
3.18 Graham Harvest Timing 45
3.19 Graham Merch Area Harvested 46
3.20 Graham Connectivity 50
3.21 MKMA Harvest 51
3.22 River Corridors 52
3.23 Total Number of Contracts Awarded To First Nations 53
3.24 Permanent Access Structures 54
3.25 Forest Health 56
3.26 Salvage 58
3.27 Silviculture Systems 60
3.28 Species Composition 61
3.29 Reforestation Assessment 63
3.30 Establishment Delay 66
3.31 Long Term Harvest Level 68
3.32 Site Index 69
3.33 Protection of Streambanks and Riparian Values on Small Streams 70
3.34 Peak Flow Index 71
3.35 Water Quality Concern Rating 76
3.36 Spills Entering Waterbodies 78
3.37 Coordinated Developments 79
3.38 Range Action Plans 80
3.39 Damage to Range Improvements 82
3.40 Recreation Sites 83

3.41 Visual Quality Objectives 84
3.42 Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) 85
3.43 Actions Addressing Guides, Trappers and Other Interests 87
3.44 Timber Processed in the DFA 88
3.45 Forest Health FOS Planning 90
3.46 Coordination 91
3.47 AAC Partition – Deciduous Planning 92
3.47A AAC Partition – Deciduous Harvest Performance 92
3.48 AAC Partition – Conifer Planning 94
3.48A AAC Partition – Conifer Harvest Performance 94
3.49 Cut Control 97
3.50 Dollars Spent Locally on Each Woodlands Phase 100
3.51 Maintenance of Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat values 102
3.52 Regulatory Public Review and Comment Processes 104
3.53 Terms of Reference (TOR) for Public Participation Processes 106
3.54 Public Inquiries 107
3.55 Number of Known Values and Uses Addressed in Operational Planning 109
3.56 Educational Outreach 111
3.57 Brushing Program Aerial Herbicide Use 112
3.58 PAG satisfaction surveys 113
3.59 Availability of Information on Issues of Concern 114
3.60 Deletion to Forest Area 115
3.61 Rare Ecosystems 116
3.62 Effective Communication – Non-Timber Resources 117
3.63 Effective Communication – Aboriginal Communities 119
3.64 Residual Fibre Utilization 121

4. Summary of Access Management 122

5. Summary of Timber Harvesting 122

6. Summary of Basic Forest Management (Reforestation) 123

7. Incremental Forest Management (Stand Tending) 125

8. Summary of any Variances Given 125

9. Compliance 125

9.1. Contraventions Reported 125
9.2. Compliance and Enforcement Measures Imposed by the Government Under Part 6 of the Act 125

10. Amendments to FDPs or Forest operations schedule 126

11. Landscape Level Strategy implementation 126

3.63 Timber Harvesting Strategy 127
3.64 Road Access Management Strategy 129
3.65 Riparian Management Strategy 130
3.66 Range and Forage Management Strategy 131
3.67 Patch Size, Seral Stage Distribution and Adjacency Strategy 132
3.68 Forest Health Management Strategy 133

3.69 Reforestation Strategy 134
3.70 Soil Management Strategy 135
3.71 Visual Quality Management Strategy 136

Appendix 1: Fort St. John LUs and RMZs 137

Appendix 2: SFI Forest Management Standard Matrix 140

Appendix 3: Access Management 166

Appendix 4: Reforestation 176

Appendix 5: Compliance 195

Appendix 6: Acronym Listing & Definitions 197

Appendix 7: Contact Information 202

List of Tables

Table 1: 2025 Baseline Targets for Forest Types and Current Status 8
Table 2: Natural Disturbance Unit Late Seral Stage Targets 13
Table 3: Conifer Current Seral Stage and Target 14
Table 4: Boreal Plains Deciduous Current Seral Stage and Target 15
Table 5: Natural Disturbance Unit Early Patch Distribution Targets 18
Table 6: Early Patch Size Class Current Status & Post FOS Condition. Units above target shown in red and units below target shown in blue. 19
Table 7: Shrub Habitat 2025 Status, FOS Condition and Targets 28
Table 8: Cumulative Harvest Area and Proportion of WTPs by Landscape Unit (2018-2026) 31
Table 9: Harvest Activities in the MKMA 40
Table 10: Proportion of Leading Species by NDU Unmanaged Current State 42
Table 11: Graham River IRM Plan – Cluster Area and Timing Schedule (Revised Oct 2006) 47
Table 12: Current 3-year Average in Permanent Access Structures (PAS) 54
Table 13: Area Damaged / Salvaged in Merchantable Timber During the SFMP Period 58
Table 14: Silviculture System Summary by Area 60
Table 15: 2025 Planting vs. Cruise Species Comparison 61
Table 16: Results of Mutually Agreed Range Action Plans 80
Table 17: Projection of Changes to ROS Class from 1996 to 2025 86
Table 18: Proportion of Total Volume Locally Processed 88
Table 19: FOS Proposed Deciduous Harvest Geographic Distribution 93
Table 20: FOS Completed Deciduous Harvest Geographic Distribution 93
Table 21: FOS Proposed Conifer Harvest Geographic Distribution 95
Table 22: FOS Completed Conifer Harvest Geographic Distribution 95
Table 23: Licensee Conifer License AAC (2022-2027) 97
Table 24: Licensee Deciduous License AAC (2022-2027) 98
Table 25: BCTS Volume Allotment (2022-2027) 98

Table 26: Dollars Spent Locally by Woodlands Phase (2025-2026) 100
Table 27: Herbicide Area Removal 112
Table 28: Road Area Constructed by Managing Participants since 2018 under SFMP # 3 115
Table 29: Summary of Participants' Road and Bridge Construction Activities 122
Table 30: Summary of Timber Volume Harvested by License in 2025-2026 122
Table 31: Summary of Harvested Area by License in 2025-2026 122
Table 34: Landscape Level Strategies and Related Performance Indicators (effective April 19, 2021) ... 126
Table 35: SFI standard Matrix19F19F Fort St. John Pilot Project SFM Matrix – Updated October 2022 . 141
Table 36: Road Construction Activity – Forest Licensees April 1st, 2025- March 31st, 2026 167
Table 37: Licensee Deactivation Activities for April 1st, 2025 - March 31st, 2026 169
Table 38: Licensee Access Structure Activities for April 1st, 2025 - March 31st, 2026 174
Table 39: Annual Report on Roads Constructed in the Fort St. John BCTS field office area for 175
Table 40: Annual Report on Roads Deactivated in the Fort St John BCTS field office area for April 1st, 2025, to March 31st, 2026 175
Table 41: BCTS Establishment Delay Complete (Inventory Label) 2025 177
Table 42: BCTS Establishment Delay Complete (Silviculture Label) 2025 178
Table 43: BCTS Planting Activities (2025) 179
Table 44: Predicted and Target Volumes by Stratum for Coniferous - BCTS 2025 181
Table 45: Predicted and Target Volumes by Stratum for Deciduous - BCTS 2025 182
Table 46: Predicted and Target Volumes by Conifer Stratum – Canfor and LP 183
Table 47: Predicted and Target Volumes by Deciduous Stratum – Canfor and LP 184
Table 48: Licensee Participant Planting Activities 2025 184
Table 49: Establishment Delay Report – Inventory Layer – Licensee Participants 2025 188
Table 50: Participant's Individual Establishment Delay Calculation for Reporting Period of April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026 189
Table 51: Licensee Participants Combined Conifer Establishment Delay Calculation for Reporting Period of April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026 192
Table 52: Licensee Participants Combined Deciduous Establishment Delay Calculation for Reporting Period of April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026 193
Table 53: Licensee Participants Combined Mixedwood Establishment Delay Calculation for Reporting Period of April 1, 2026, to March 31, 2026 194
Table 54: BCTS Contraventions Reported to Agencies - April 1, 2025 - March 31, 2026 196
Table 55: Canfor Contraventions Reported to Agencies - April 1, 2025 - March 31, 2026 196
Table 56: LP Contraventions Reported to Agencies - April 1, 2025 - March 31, 2026 196
Table 57: Acronym Listing and Definitions 198

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Map of the FSJ Pilot Project area 1
Figure 2. Wildfire area 2016-2024 (solid fill), and active as of June 6, 2025 (hatch) 7
Figure 3. Example of a coarse woody debris measurement transect (Block 01056) 25
Figure 4. Typical habitat favored by Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*) in the Peace River Region 34
Figure 5. Graham River operating area cluster 4a, preharvest (photo by A. Tyrrell) 48
Figure 6. Example of a crossing with a 'High' Water Quality Concern Rating 77
Figure 7. Example of a crossing with a 'Low' Water Quality Concern Rating 77
Figure 8. Fort St. John LUs and RMZ's 139

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Fort St. John LUs and RMZs 137
Appendix 2: SFI Forest Management Standard Matrix 140
Appendix 3: Access Management 166
Appendix 4: Reforestation 176
Appendix 5: Compliance 195
Appendix 6: Acronym Listing & Definitions ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Appendix 7: Contact Information 202

1. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

This annual report summarizes activities completed between April 1st, 2025, and March 31st, 2026, on tenures managed by participants in the Fort St. John Pilot Project (FSJPP). Activities occurred on the following tenures: BC Timber Sales, FL A18154 and Pulpwood Agreement 12 held by Canadian Forest Products Ltd; FL A59959 formerly held by Cameron River Logging Ltd.; FL A60972, formerly held by Mackenzie Pulp Mill Corp.; FL A60049 and Pulpwood Agreement 20 and A98271 held by Louisiana-Pacific Canada Ltd.; and FL A56771 jointly and formerly held by Dunne-za Ventures and Canadian Forest Products Ltd.

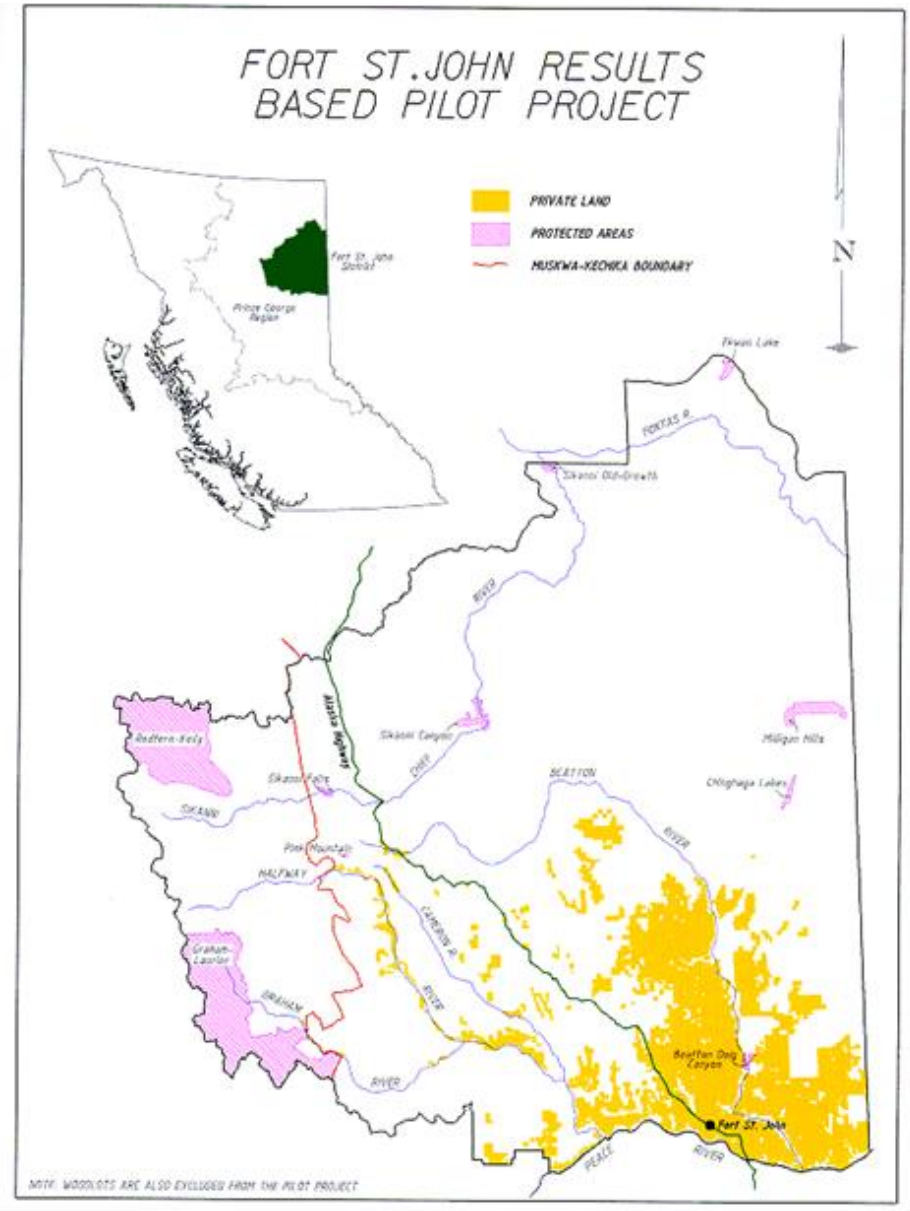


Figure 1. Map of the FSJ Pilot Project area

The Pilot Participants achieved registration under the Canadian Standards Association CAN/CSA Z809-02 Sustainable Forest Management System for the Fort St. John TSA (Timber Supply Area) (see Figure

1. Map of the FSJ Pilot Project area) forestry operations on October 17th, 2003. In partial fulfillment of achieving registration, the Public Advisory Group (PAG) was formed in 2001 to help identify and select values, objectives, indicators, and targets for sustainable forest management. The original indicators and targets identified by the PAG, along with associated forest management practices to achieve those objectives, were detailed in the Sustainable Forest Management Plan #1 (SFMP #1) and revised in SFMP #2 and SFMP #3. In 2019 the participants started the process of moving to a new certification standard - the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) Forest Management standard. Two participants were registered under the SFI standard on May 1st, 2019 (BCTS) and June 7th, 2019 (Canfor). LP had an initiation audit in 2022 and became certified to the SFI Forest Management Standard. This Annual Report is a summary of the status of each indicator outlined in the SFMP in effect during the reporting period. The report includes revisions to the indicators, targets, or the way they are measured, as noted in SFMP #3, and amendments 1 and 2. Future revisions, if any, to the indicators, targets, or the way they are measured will be captured in subsequent annual reports.

This report is prepared annually, as required by the SFI standard and the *FSJPPR*. In this report, each indicator is recited, and a brief status report is provided in Section 3. For additional background information on the indicators and targets, or the implementation and monitoring requirements, the reader should refer to SFMP #3 and its amendments.

In addition to the SFI standard requirements, this report includes information required by Section 51 of the FSJPPR. This information is expressed in sections of the annual report which demonstrate the participants' access management, harvesting, and reforestation activities (Sections 4 to 7), as well as variances (Section 8), compliances (Section 9), plan amendments (Section 10), and a statement on progress on Landscape Level Strategies (Section 11). The section headings and appendices of this report that address the legal requirements of the *FSJPPR* are identified in the table of contents, as well as throughout the report, in red text.

Results relative to the following indicators are reported periodically, typically at the close of an SFMP/FOS term. For greater clarity, these indicators are analyzed at the time the SFMP is developed and, when a new FOS or significant amendment is developed, to ensure consistency with the SFMP.

- 1 – Forest Type
- 2 - Seral Stages
- 3 - Patch Size
- 8 - Shrubs
- 17 - Representative Examples of Ecosystems
- 33 - Peak Flow Index

Analyses of these indicators, and comparison against the condition present when the SFMP was developed, illustrate both the effect of changing stand dynamics (e.g., forests aging, impact of natural disturbance) and the impact of the participants' activities in the Defined Forest Area (DFA). The results presented here will account for the areas amended into the FOS, in response to wildfires, insect attack, and the harvest needs of the Participants.

Monitoring procedures as outlined in the SFMP are followed to the best of the participants' abilities. Some variation and refinement may occur year over year, and reporting systems can change, leading the Participants to adapt with new information and processes.

Another potential source of variation may result from the private land, lease, and Woodlot spatial data used. To complete the analyses for Annual Reports, the participants use the most current available data. Changes in these data may result in minor reduction in the size of the forested land base managed by the participants.

These issues account for the variation in the forest inventory data presented between the analyses completed when SFMP #3 was developed and those completed to reflect the current forest condition for this Annual Report.

Analysis for several indicators done for SFMP #4 have been used to update indicators in this year's report. At the time of writing the 2025-2026 report, the Participants were still working on finalizing FOS #4, and the future state analysis was not available for these indicators. This analysis will be included in the 2026-2027 annual report.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PILOT PROJECT

In June 1999, the BC government added Part 10.1 to the *Forest Practices Code of BC Act* to enable results-based pilot projects. The intent of the Pilot Project is to test ways to improve the regulatory framework for forest practices while maintaining the same or higher levels of environmental standards.

Canadian Forest Products Ltd., Slocan Forest Products Ltd., Louisiana-Pacific Canada Ltd., and the Ministry of Forests Small Business Forest Enterprise Program prepared a detailed pilot project proposal that provided the basis for the *Fort St. John Pilot Project Regulation* (*FSJPPR*). In 2001, the participants established a Public Advisory Group (PAG) comprised of local people representing a variety of interests. The Public Advisory Group reviewed the draft detailed project proposal and draft regulation, reviewed comments from the general public and provided advice to government on the suitability of the project. The Cabinet accepted the proposal and a draft regulation late in 2001. The regulation was approved, effective December 1, 2001.

The *FSJPPR* requires the establishment of a strategic plan for the pilot project area, known as a Sustainable Forest Management Plan (SFMP). The participants prepared the SFMP with the guidance of a local Public Advisory Group and a scientific/technical advisory committee.

The SFMP was approved by the Regional Manager, Northern Interior Forest Region, Ministry of Forests and the Regional Director, Omineca-Peace Region, Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection, in April 2004. A revised SFMP was prepared and submitted to the Government for approval in July 2010. SFMP #2 underwent thorough review by the PAG, First Nations, the public and scientific technical advisors and Government. Government, on November 1st, 2010, approved SFMP #2.

The SFMP #3, which is based on SFMP #2 was prepared during 2015 underwent thorough review by the PAG, First Nations, the public and scientific technical advisors and Government. SFMP #3 was submitted to the government for approval on May 30th, 2016, and revised on April 18th, 2017. SFMP #3 was given conditional approval on May 4th, 2018, by the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural resource Operations and Rural Development (MFLNRORD, now FOR). The Plan was amended, effective April 1, 2020. Three new indicators were added, and nine existing ones were revised.

The participants requested a two-year extension to SFMP #3 on Feb. 23rd, 2023, to allow time for a new plan to be developed. The extension request was approved April 4th, 2024. A robust process to write a new SFMP in collaboration with First Nations was initiated in June 2024.The information sharing period for the draft plan was initiated July 11th, 2025, and closed on October 9th, 2025.

Government gave conditional approval of SFMP#4 on May 4th, 2026. As such, the 2026-2027 Annual Report will be the first in line with SFMP #4.

3. SFM INDICATORS, OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

The format of each status report is described below:

X.X INDICATOR

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
A reiteration of the indicator as identified in the landscape level strategy or the SFM matrix.	A specific statement describing a desired future state or condition of an indicator. Targets are succinct, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time bound.
SFM Objective: A description of the SFM objectives that this indicator and target relate to.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: If applicable, a brief statement regarding whether this indicator affects performance requirements of the *FSJPPR*, or if it will be used to evaluate success of the implementation of the landscape level strategy. Any linkages expressed in this section refer to the SFMP #3 which can be found at https://www.fsjpilotproject.com/project.html.	

Acceptable Variance:

This provides the acceptable variance from the desired level of the indicator.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

This section provides an update on the status of each indicator and objective. The best information available up to and including March 31, 2026 (except where noted) was used for the preparation of this status report.

Target Achieved	
☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

When required, this section describes suggested revisions to details (e.g., wording, reporting periods) of the indicator and objective. These revisions will be presented to the PAG for their review.

3.1 FOREST TYPES

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Percent distribution of forest type (deciduous, deciduous mixedwood, conifer mixedwood, conifer) >20 years old by landscape unit.	All forest type groups by landscape unit will meet or exceed the minimum area percentage in Table 9.[1]
SFM Objective: Maintain the diversity and pattern of communities and ecosystems within a natural range. Ecosystem functions capable of supporting naturally occurring species exist within the range of natural variability.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indicator statement, target statement and acceptable variance will be used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the Forest Health Landscape Level Strategy.	

Acceptable Variance:

A Forest Type's area within an LU may be allowed to decline to 50% of the minimum targeted area of a forest type, provided a plan can demonstrate that projected ingrowth will allow the minimum targeted area to be achieved within ten years.

Targets may need to be reviewed following large natural catastrophic events.

The Minimum Target Area in hectares noted in the last column of Table 9, in the SFMP, for each Forest Type and LU must be achieved if the actual percentage falls below the target percentage (e.g. due to changes in the total area of all Forest Types in the LU).

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

Table 1 summarizes the target minimums for this indicator and shows the current status as of 2025. As mentioned elsewhere in this plan, the DFA was impacted significantly by wildfire in the past several years. The fire season of 2023 was by far the most significant since the start of the Pilot Project, with conifer-leading types in the Tommy Lakes, Kahntah, and Trutch LUs being especially impacted (experiencing drops of 9%, 4%, and 2% respectively). Since the last SFMP rewrite was initiated, there have been several other years with notable fire area – 2016, 2018, and 2024. Figure 2 is included below to provide a visual representation of the location and extent of wildfires in the DFA since 2016. With a few very small exceptions, the fires have occurred in the Boreal Plains NDU, which is to be expected. Since 2016 the total area impacted by wildfire in the Boreal Plains NDU has exceeded 980,000 ha[2] (note that a small amount of this area burned more than once in that time span). While some of the burned area will be reforested artificially (i.e., planted with conifer seedlings), most will regenerate naturally, and it is too early to know what forest types these new stands will become. It is reasonable to assume that a lot of areas will regenerate as similar types to their pre-2023 grouping, but there certainly will also be type replacement (e.g., former deciduous-leading mixedwood stand becoming pure deciduous) and shifts in the previous type proportions over time. The impacts of the relatively recent Mountain Pine beetle infestation (potential reduction in Pine seed) and climate change may cause a trend away from pure conifer types towards mixedwoods, on suitable sites.

[1] Refers to Table 9 in the *Fort St. John Pilot Project Sustainable Forest Management Plan #3*

[2] Total gross area of wildfires. Will include some areas within wildfire boundaries that did not burn (i.e. 'skips)

The GIS analysis results for this indicator shows that conifer-leading types in the Tommy Lakes LU are below the target threshold set in 2010 (41.4% vs. 45%) and will only get to 43% within the next 10 years. Not surprisingly, this LU experienced the largest magnitude and proportional impacts of the Donnie Creek fire of 2023, and conifer-leading stands would have been particularly vulnerable. In recognition of the impacts of the recent and ongoing fires, and as per the allowable Variance for this indicator, there are new targets being proposed with SFMP #4.

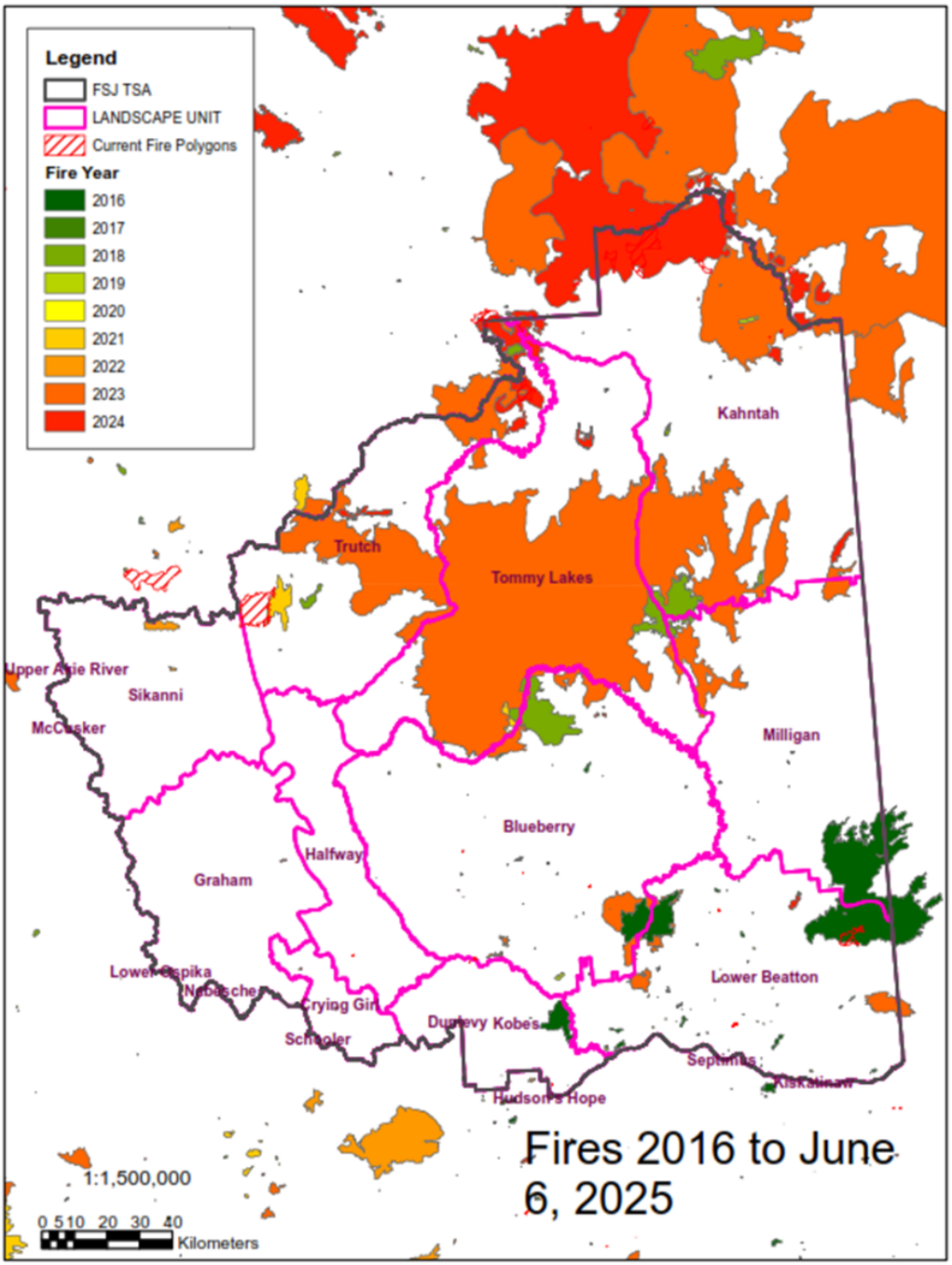


Figure 2. Wildfire area 2016-2024 (solid fill), and active as of June 6, 2025 (hatch)

Table 1: 2025 Baseline Targets for Forest Types and Current Status

*Below SFMP #3 target highlighted in orange

Landscape Unit	Forest Type	2025 Current Status		SFMP#3 Target Minimum
		Area (ha)	% of L.U.	(%)
Blueberry[1]	Deciduous	114,982	**33.4**	**28**
	Deciduous Mixedwood	50,333	**14.6**	**11**
	Conifer Mixedwood	40,815	**11.8**	**8**
	Conifer	138,398	**40.2**	**33**
Blueberry Total		344,528	**100**	
Crying Girl[2]	Deciduous	589	**1.0**	**1**
	Deciduous Mixedwood	1,074	**1.9**	**1**
	Conifer Mixedwood	1,653	**2.9**	**1**
	Conifer	53,909	**94.2**	**76**
Crying Girl Total		57,225	**100**	
Graham[2]	Deciduous	2,769	**1.3**	**1**
	Deciduous Mixedwood	2,937	**1.3**	**1**
	Conifer Mixedwood	4,804	**2.2**	**1**
	Conifer	210,586	**95.2**	**77**
Graham Total		221,096	**100**	
Halfway[1]	Deciduous	13,927	**12.0**	**9**
	Deciduous Mixedwood	8,660	**7.5**	**4**
	Conifer Mixedwood	8,073	**6.9**	**3**
	Conifer	85,558	**73.6**	**62**
Halfway Total		116,218	**100**	
Kahntah[2]	Deciduous	77,259	**38.9**	**30**
	Deciduous Mixedwood	30,389	**15.3**	**10**
	Conifer Mixedwood	20,863	**10.5**	**10**
	Conifer	70,336	**35.4**	**29**
Kahntah Total		198,847	**100**	
Kobes[1]	Deciduous	24,513	**32.0**	**28**
	Deciduous Mixedwood	8,850	**11.5**	**9**
	Conifer Mixedwood	8,804	**11.5**	**8**
	Conifer	34,534	**45.0**	**35**

Kobes Total		76,701	**100**	
Lower Beatton[1]	Deciduous	55,146	**72.5**	**56**
	Deciduous Mixedwood	6,275	**8.2**	**7**
	Conifer Mixedwood	4,688	**6.2**	**5**
	Conifer	9,960	**13.1**	**11**
Lower Beatton Total		76,069	**100**	
Milligan[2]	Deciduous	37,545	**28.8**	**24**
	Deciduous Mixedwood	9,169	**7.1**	**5**
	Conifer Mixedwood	9,094	**7.0**	**6**
	Conifer	74,547	**57.2**	**45**
Milligan Total		130,382	**100**	
Sikanni[2]	Deciduous	2,073	**1.7**	**1**
	Deciduous Mixedwood	1,728	**1.4**	**1**
	Conifer Mixedwood	2,441	**2.0**	**1**
	Conifer	117,894	**95.0**	**75**
Sikanni Total		124,136	**100**	
Tommy Lakes[3]	Deciduous	61,278	**30.6**	**18**
	Deciduous Mixedwood	32,787	**16.4**	**9**
	Conifer Mixedwood	23,246	**11.6**	**8**
	Conifer	82,889	**41.4**	**45**
Tommy Lakes Total		200,200	**100**	
Trutch[2]	Deciduous	42,676	**24.0**	**17**
	Deciduous Mixedwood	23,032	**12.7**	**9**
	Conifer Mixedwood	17,159	**9.5**	**7**
	Conifer	97,815	**54.1**	**48**
Trutch Total		180,682	**100**	
All L.U.'s	Deciduous	432,757	**25.1**	
	Deciduous Mixedwood	175,261	**10.2**	
	Conifer Mixedwood	141,640	**8.2**	
	Conifer	976,426	**56.6**	
Total All		1,726,084		

The current state information presented in this indicator is based on the analysis completed for the development of SFMP#4. The base data used is the best available information.

The Tommy Lakes LU conifer area was below the minimum level due to the significant impact of the Donnie Creek fire, therefore the target for this indicator was not met for the annual reporting period.

Target Achieved	
Yes	☒**No**

REVISIONS

Revisions to target minimum percentages were proposed in SFMP#4 for three targets: the Kahntah Conifer, Tommy Lakes Conifer and Trutch Conifer. These proposed changes were approved as part of SFMP#4 on May 4th, 2026, and will be incorporated into the 2026-2027 annual report.

3.2 SERAL STAGE

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The minimum proportion (%) of late seral stage forest retention by NDU.	A) All Periods: The minimum proportion (%) of late seral stage forest retention by NDU as identified in Table 11[3] will be met. B) By the close of Period 1 (April 1, 2019 –March 31, 2020): a minimum of 30% of the late seral stage forest retention target will be achieved by contribution from spatially identified OFMAs, in all NDUs. By the close of Period 2 (April 1, 2020 –March 31, 2021): a minimum of 60% of the late seral stage forest retention target will be achieved by contribution from spatially identified OFMAs, in all NDUs. By the close of Period 3 (April 1, 2021 –March 31, 2022): A minimum of 100% of the late seral stage forest retention target will be achieved by contribution from spatially identified OFMAs, in all NDUs.
SFM Objective: Maintain the diversity and pattern of communities and ecosystems within a natural range. Ecosystem functions capable of supporting naturally occurring species that exist within the range of natural variability. Maintain a natural range of variability in ecosystem function, composition and structure which allows ecosystems to recover from disturbance and stress.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indicator statement, target and acceptable variance will be one of the indicators used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the Patch Size, Seral Stage and Adjacency and Forest Health Management Landscape Level Strategies.	

Acceptable Variance:

A 1% variance below the target is permissible provided projections indicate the target can be met within 20 years (e.g., Boreal Foothills minimum allowable would be 22%).

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

The Seral Stages indicator is in place to ensure that a minimum proportion of late seral stage forests will be present across the DFA through time. It sets limits on harvest planning in later seral stage stands, by Natural Disturbance Unit (NDU)[4].

Since the approval of SFMP #2, the targets for this indicator have been on a NDU basis. During the development of the draft SFMP #4, the Planning Team decided to return to the principles used in SFMP #1 regarding target minimums for old forest in the DFA using both LU and NDU. Tables 2,3, and 4 below are reproduced from the draft SFMP #4. However, for the purposes of this report, only the NDU totals (bold, blue highlight) are used to assess conformance during the reporting period.

[3] Refers to Table 11 in the Fort St. John Pilot Project Sustainable Forest Management Plan #3

As deciduous stands make up a significant part of the Boreal Plains land base, targets are applied to both deciduous and coniferous in the Boreal Plains NDU. In the Boreal Foothills, Omineca and Northern Boreal Mountains NDUs however, deciduous stands comprise an insignificant amount of the remainder of the TSA (approximately 3%, 1.5% of which is THLB) and therefore only conifer late seral stage targets are applied to the forested land base in these NDUs.

There have been no separate targets set for mixedwood stands in the DFA. Approximately one third (33%) of the productive forested land base of mixedwood stands is within the non-harvesting land base (NHLB) which is not actively managed by the Participants. This provides some assurance that there will be a significant amount of unmanaged mixedwood stands to meet seral stage targets. The remainder of the mixedwood stands will be managed to the targets for the deciduous and conifer leading stands, based on leading species, for the appropriate NDU/LU unit.

The late seral stage forest retention targets identified in Table 2 are planned to be achieved through an evolving combination of spatially identified areas through various Land Use Planning processes (such as the Blueberry River First Nation's Watershed Management Basin planning) land designations in the Crown Forest Management Land base (CFMLB) that prohibit timber harvesting such as Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHAs), Ungulate Winter Ranges (UWRs) and Parks and protected areas, and non-spatially identified old forest. Over time, the contribution from non-spatially identified old forest will be reduced as the target for spatially identified areas is achieved. The target for spatially identified areas will vary, depending on the location and Land Use Plan (LUP) that covers that area and the applicable Nation's desire to see spatial versus non-spatial management of late seral. The participants will update this indicator accordingly as each LUP that includes late seral management is finalized. Only areas not covered under a finalized LUP that includes late seral management will be included in this indicator going forward.

Table 2: **Natural Disturbance Unit Late Seral Stage Targets**

Natural Disturbance Unit	Landscape Unit	Minimum Age of Late Seral (years)	Targets for Late Seral Forest Retention (%)
Boreal Plains Uplands (BPU)	Blueberry	Coniferous - 140 Deciduous - 100	16 16
	Halfway		
	Kahntah		
	Kobes		
	Lower Beatton		
	Milligan		
	Tommy Lakes		
	Trutch		
Boreal Foothills Valley (BV)	Crying Girl	All- 140	23
	Graham		
	Halfway		
Boreal Foothills Mountain (BM)	Crying Girl	All- 140	33
	Graham		
	Halfway		
Northern Boreal Mountains (NBM)	Graham	All- 140	37
	Sikanni		
Omineca Mountains (OM)	Graham	All- 140	41
Omineca Valley (OV)	Graham	All- 140	16

Table 3 and Table 4, show the 2025 status of seral stage distribution for the NDUs by LU in the DFA. The current existing late seral stage state is met for all NDUs. The large-scale wildfires that took place in 2023 are accounted for in this analysis and are the reason for some landscape units being below target.

Table 3 identifies the current conifer seral condition for all NDU/LU units in 2025. LUs below the old seral target are shown in red text.

Table 3: Conifer Current Seral Stage and Target

Natural Disturbance Unit	Landscape Unit	Current Young (<40yrs)	Current Mid (40-100yrs)	Current Mature (101-140yrs)	Current Old (>140yrs)	Current Old %	Old % Target	Surplus/(Deficit) of Old (ha)
Boreal Plains Uplands (BPU)	Blueberry	84,166	128,698	75,170	58,759	17	N/A	3,272
	Crying Girl	0	0	0	10	100	N/A	8
	Halfway	13,908	21,484	35,920	59,194	45	N/A	38,313
	Kahntah	133,636	244,686	124,645	42,995	8	N/A	(44,359)
	Kobes	13,719	7,812	31,235	23,020	30	N/A	10,894
	Lower Beatton	5,057	12,779	15,759	4,307	11	N/A	(1,757)
	Milligan	24,904	191,631	44,425	62,213	19	N/A	10,505
	Tommy Lakes	245,210	113,549	117,394	74,513	14	N/A	(13,594)
	Trutch	74,149	91,365	89,962	81,446	24	N/A	27,538
	TOTAL	**594,749**	**812,004**	**534,510**	**406,457**	**17**	**16**	**30,822**
Boreal Foothills Valley (BV)	Crying Girl	3,071	1,529	8,030	7,842	38	N/A	4,566
	Graham	469	3,314	15,452	25,055	57	N/A	17,969
	Halfway	10	193	314	1,016	66	N/A	771
	TOTAL	**3,550**	**5,036**	**23,796**	**33,913**	**51**	**23**	**23,306**
Boreal Foothills Mountain (BM)	Crying Girl	3,043	2,606	14,526	21,090	51	N/A	14,488
	Graham	4,669	4,949	26,675	34,245	49	N/A	22,959

	Halfway	81	1,058	3,057	7,491	64	N/A	5,621
	TOTAL	**7,793**	**8,613**	**44,258**	**62,826**	**51**	**33**	**43,068**
Northern Boreal Mountains (NBM)	Graham	2,382	1,487	4,669	13,121	61	N/A	9,655
	Sikanni	4,993	9,223	34,865	81,297	62	N/A	60,437
	TOTAL	**7,375**	**10,710**	**39,534**	**94,418**	**62**	**37**	**70,092**
Omineca Mountains (OM)	**Graham**	**1,531**	**3,447**	**16,102**	**67,029**	**76**	**41**	**52,931**
Omineca Valley (OV)	**Graham**	**214**	**845**	**3,486**	**3,706**	**45**	**16**	**2,386**

Table 4 identifies the current deciduous seral condition for all NDU/LU units in 2025. Units below the old seral target are shown in red text.

Table 4: Boreal Plains Deciduous Current Seral Stage and Target

Natural Disturbance Unit	Landscape Unit	Current Young (<40yrs)	Current Mid (40-100yrs)	Current Old (>100yrs)	Current Old %	Old % Target	Surplus/(Deficit) of Old (ha)
Boreal Plains Uplands (BPU)	Blueberry	32,351	82,758	65,376	36	N/A	36,498
	Crying Girl	0	4	2	40	N/A	1
	Halfway	2,146	7,080	12,667	58	N/A	9,164
	Kahntah	11,749	71,920	31,430	27	N/A	13,014
	Kobes	8,132	6,087	24,385	63	N/A	18,208
	Lower Beatton	12,148	42,081	16,536	23	N/A	5,214
	Milligan	3,375	38,808	5,537	12	N/A	(2,098)
	Tommy Lakes	25,755	41,338	45,563	40	N/A	27,538
	Trutch	5,916	31,657	29,509	44	N/A	18,661
	TOTAL	**101,572**	**321,733**	**231,005**	**35**	**16**	**126,201**

The FOS will be consistent with this indicator; an analysis will be completed when each FOS is developed or there is a major amendment to assess impact of the harvesting activity proposed by the FOS on late seral retention and the FOS will be modified if necessary to ensure consistency in the future state.

An analysis was completed for SFMP #4 and although part A of this indicator is met as the amount of old seral exceeds the targets by NDU, the indicator is not met due to the complete designation of all OFMA (part B) not being finalized. This portion of the indicator was reviewed and discussed by the Planning Team and was dropped in SFMP #4. The Participants previously discussed with the government their concerns about continuing the OFMA identification process considering all the significant land use changes and there was understanding that this portion may not be met.

The current state information presented in this indicator is based on the analysis completed for the development of SFMP#4. The base data used is the best available information.

Target Achieved	
Yes	☒**No**

REVISIONS

Part B of the target statement, the spatial designation of OFMAs was dropped in SFMP#4, as discussed with the Planning Team and the old seral targets will be measured at the LU scale instead of NDU.

3.3 PATCH SIZE

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Percent area by Patch Size Class (0-50, 51-100, and >100 ha) by NDU.	A minimum of 9 of 18 of the baseline targets for early patches will be achieved during the term of this SFMP[5].
SFM Objective: Maintain the diversity and pattern of communities and ecosystems within a natural range. Ecosystem functions capable of supporting naturally occurring species that exist within the range of natural variability.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indicator statement, target and acceptable variance will be one of the indicators used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the Patch Size, Seral Stage and Adjacency Strategy.	

Acceptable Variances:

Natural disturbance events that shift the patch size distribution to such a level that it cannot be accommodated in a short time frame (within 10 years).

Seral spatial distribution does not permit patch size targets in the short term.

Patch size distributions will need to be recalculated as new forest inventory is completed, and targets and thresholds assessed to determine if they are still appropriate.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

This indicator is used to monitor the patch size distribution for 'early' (≤40 yrs.) forest within the Fort St. John Pilot Project area, on a NDU basis.

The distribution of early patches is monitored based on NDUs. NDUs are the stratification level as they represent areas with similar disturbance patterns, and they are expected to have similar landscape level size distributions of early and mature patch sizes. The NDUs are based on natural disturbance regime research by Craig Delong, Regional Ecologist, BC Ministry of Forests & Range, Prince George Forest Region (DeLong, 2002). NDUs encompass large areas that in many cases exceed the size of the DFA (Figure 8).

Target ranges are applied for early patches (less than 40 years old) in each NDU. The targets are established in this way as the distribution of early patches predetermines the future distribution of old patches as the forests age. There are 6 NDUs with 3 patch size classes in each NDU.

The 18 patch size target ranges are summarized in Table 5 "Natural Disturbance Unit Early Patch Distribution Targets". The target to meet 9 of 18 targets relates to the combination of both harvesting and natural disturbance patterns within the NDUs where the participants have management input, over the term of the SFMP.

[5] Refers to Table 16 in the *Fort St. John Pilot Project Sustainable Forest Management Plan #2*

Table 5: Natural Disturbance Unit Early Patch Distribution Targets

Natural Disturbance Unit	Early (<40 yrs.) Patch Size Target (%) (acceptable range)		
	100+ ha	51-100 ha	<50 ha
Boreal Plains Uplands (BPU)	90 (65-90)	5 (5-15)	5 (5-15)
Boreal Foothills Valley (BV)	70 (55-85)	10 (5-15)	20 (15-25)
Boreal Foothills Mountain (BM)	70 (55-85)	10 (5-15)	20 (15-25)
Northern Boreal Mountains (NBM)	90 (65-90)	5 (5-15)	5 (5-15)
Omineca Mountains (OM)	70 (55-85)	10 (5-15)	20 (15-25)
Omineca Valley (OV)	90 (65-90)	5 (5-15)	5 (5-15)

Table 6 summarizes the current status of early patch size distribution by NDU. The majority of harvesting completed over the course of SFMP# 3 occurred in the Boreal Plains Upland NDU with some harvesting occurring in the Boreal Foothills Mountain and Boreal Foothills Valley. No harvesting has taken place in the Northern Boreal Mountains, Omineca Mountains or Omineca Valley and the patch size distribution is driven solely by natural processes (natural disturbance and forest aging). The 2025 current status shows that 7 of 18 patch size NDU targets have been achieved. This is a decrease from the 11 NDU patch size targets that were met in the previous analysis completed in 2022. The reason for this decrease is the impact of the significant wildfires in 2023 through to 2025 that have created large early patches on the landscape. Notably, the Boreal Plains Upland NDU is offside on all patch targets, being above the large patch size target and below both the small and medium patch size targets. Although the target is currently not being met, it is within the allowable variance due to natural disturbance events, and it recognizes that due to the scale of recent wildfires it will take several decades for the targets to be met, especially in the Boreal Plains Upland NDU and will be dependent on stand maturation more than harvesting activities.

Table 6: Early Patch Size Class Current Status & Post FOS Condition. Units above target shown in red and units below target shown in blue.

	2025 Current Early (< 40 years) Patch Size Distribution							
	Large (> 100 ha)		Med. (50-100 ha)		Small (< 50 ha)		Total All Patches	
Natural Disturbance Unit (NDU)	**%**	ha	**%**	ha	**%**	ha	%	ha
Boreal Plain Upland (BPU)	95	684,699	2	14,151	3	21,890	100.0 %	720,740
Boreal Foothills Valley (BV)	72	2,573	10	343	18	635	100.0 %	3,551
Boreal Foothills Mountain (BM)	68	5,326	8	658	23	1,812	100.0 %	7,796
Northern Boreal Mountains (NBM)	44	3,219	15	1,138	41	3,027	100.0 %	7,384
Omineca Mountains (NBM)	12	189	22	341	66	1,007	100.0 %	1,537
Omineca Valley (OV)	49	104	33	70	19	40	100.0 %	214
Total DFA (All NDU's)		**696,110**		**16,701**		**28,411**		**741,222**

The monitoring of this indicator will occur with the development of a new or amended FOS. Each FOS will be analyzed and adjusted if necessary to ensure they are consistent with this indicator in the future state prior to final publication.

The current state information presented in this indicator is based on the analysis completed for the development of SFMP#4. The base data used is the best available information.

Target Achieved	
☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

There are currently no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target.

3.4 SOIL DISTURBANCE

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Number of blocks with non-conformances to soil disturbance limits reported annually by Managing Participant.	Zero blocks will have non-conformances to soil disturbance limits.
SFM Objective: Protect soil resources to maintain productive forests.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indicator statement, target and acceptable variance will be one of the indicators used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the Soil Management Strategy.	

Acceptable Variance:

None.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

There were no incidents of confirmed detrimental soil disturbance reported by any Licensee participants during the 2025-2026 reporting period.

The participants' activities are consistent with the target and acceptable variance for the soil disturbance indicator.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target currently.

3.5 SNAGS/CAVITY SITES

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Number of snags and/or live trees (>23 cm dbh) per ha on prescribed areas.	Retain annually an average of at least 6 snags and/or live trees (>23 cm dbh) per hectare on prescribed areas.
SFM Objective: Suitable habitat elements for indicator species. Maintain a natural range of variability in ecosystem function, composition, and structure which allows ecosystems to recover from disturbance and stress.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

Prescribed areas within blocks on which the SLPs were completed prior to April 1st, 2010, will have a target of 6 snags and/or live trees greater than 23.0 cm dbh (diameter at breast height), consistent with the SFMP in effect at that time.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

'Stubs' (*in-situ* remaining 3-5m base of trees cut off during logging operations) used to make up the majority of vertical habitat elements tracked for this indicator in past reports. Stubs act as a surrogate for snags and live trees and pose a low hazard to ground workers and aerial spray operations. Stubs are still created, often along drainages and boundaries, where they can serve a role of delineating and protecting important features and not posing any overhead hazard. While stubs do provide residual habitat for nesting, foraging, and perching, there has been a strong trend towards more full-tree retention in the participants' management prescriptions and implementation, particularly in the past five years. This is due to the relatively higher value full trees represent for both migratory and non-migratory birds and other animals, and the much-reduced aerial spray operations. The relatively higher value of whole tree vs. stubs is supported by research, anecdotal observations, as well as addressing concerns raised by First Nations.

Fires often do not directly cause trees to fall down, but can significantly damage roots, sometimes greatly decreasing the stability of trees in fire-damaged stands. Salvage harvesting operations in these stands is one example where the creation of stubs may still be widely employed, to address a very real safety hazard.

CANFOR:

Data for the Canfor-managed blocks included in this report were collected during the harvesting phase and as part of final harvest inspections conducted during the reporting period. The total prescribed area surveyed by Canfor was 129 ha, with 999 snags and/or live tree residuals retained. The actual retention level of snags or live trees in the blocks averaged 7.7 stems/ha. Due to harvesting in fire damaged stands some blocks surveyed were below block target. The average retention overall exceeded the landscape level target.

BCTS:

Data for the BCTS tenured licenses included in this report were collected during the harvesting phase and as part of final harvest inspections conducted during the reporting period. The total prescribed area surveyed by BCTS was 33.5 ha, with 455 snags and/or live tree residuals retained. The actual retention

level of snags or live trees in the blocks averaged 14 stems/ha. All area surveyed exceeded the landscape level target and the prescriptions outlined in the SLP's.

LP:

Data for the LP managed blocks included in this report were collected during the harvesting phase and as part of final harvest inspections conducted during the reporting period. The total prescribed area surveyed by LP was 627.3 ha, with an estimate of 8468.8 snags and/or live tree residuals retained with the harvest area. The estimated retention level of snags or live trees in the blocks averaged 13.5 stems/ha. Because all blocks harvested by LP during the reporting period were fire-killed salvage, burnt trees were retained as stubs for safety and to retain vertical habitat structure for longer. All blocks surveyed exceeded the landscape level target and the prescriptions outlined in SLPs.

The participants have met the target for this indicator.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	**No**

REVISIONS

There were significant changes for this indicator in SFMP#4. The requirement to retain 6 snag or live trees >23cm DBH remains with additional dispersed retention to meet the new 8-20 snags or live trees/ha target required.

3.6 COARSE WOODY DEBRIS VOLUME

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Average retention level of Coarse Woody Debris volume (m^3/ha) on blocks logged in the DFA between December 1, 2016, and November 30, 2023.	Average retention level over the DFA will be at least 46 m^3/ha (50% of average pre-harvest volume) on harvested blocks assessed between December 1, 2016, and November 30, 2023.
SFM Objective: Maintain a natural range of variability in ecosystem function, composition and structure which allows ecosystems to recover from disturbance and stress. Suitable habitat elements for indicator species.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 29(2) of the *FSJPPR* the applicable performance standard is specified by this indicator statement, target statement, and acceptable variance. For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indicator statement, target and acceptable variance will be one of the indicators used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the Patch Size, Seral Stage and Adjacency Landscape Level Strategy	

Acceptable Variance:

Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) plots will not be assessed for the purposes of this indicator if they fall in blocks where management of non-timber resource values was identified as an overriding priority that was not compatible with CWD retention (e.g., community pastures, etc.).

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

For the purposes of this indicator, coarse woody debris is measured along two 24m transects originating at predetermined points in harvested areas, following established provincial procedures. Figure 3. Example of a coarse woody debris measurement transect (Block 01056) is included to provide an example of one such transect across a recently logged area.

The participants are exceeding the minimum target level for this indicator for the average retention targets for the period December 1, 2016, to March 31, 2026, with a calculated average Coarse Woody Debris level of 91 m^3/ha. Due to SFMP#3 being extended to May 4th, 2026, the Participants included data collected in 2025, even though the target statement was not amended. This average is based on data collected from 39 plots in 2022 and 9 plots in 2025. Participants continued to implement measures to retain CWD on managed stands.

Canfor harvested 11 cutblocks during the reporting period. Of the cutblocks harvested, 6 were fire salvage so existing CWD levels before harvest may have been impacted. Strategies identified in the SLPs for all cutblocks were to create CWD piles scattered through the blocks. Standing tree retention will also provide future recruitment of CWD.

BCTS harvested 1 cutblock during the reporting period. This cutblock is beetle salvage. BCTS made commitments to First Nations to create additional dispersed CWD piles for wildlife habitat at a rate of one pile per hectare harvested. As well as standing retention for future recruitment of CWD. These are prescribed in SLPs and ensure that the CWD targets established in the SFMP will be achieved.

Louisiana Pacific harvested 15 crown cutblocks during the reporting period. All cutblocks were burned wood salvage so existing CWD levels before harvest were low. Strategies identified in the SLPs for all 15 cutblocks were followed by the harvesting contractors. LP also made commitments to First Nations to create additional dispersed CWD piles for wildlife habitat at a rate of one pile for every five hectares

harvested. These are prescribed in SLPs and ensure that the CWD targets established in the SFMP will be achieved.



Figure 3. Example of a coarse woody debris measurement transect (Block 01056)



Figure 4: Example of a CWD pile

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.7 RIPARIAN RESERVES

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The number of non-compliances to riparian reserve zone standards.	No non-compliances to riparian reserve zone standards.
SFM Objective: Suitable habitat elements for indicator species. Maintenance of water quality.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indicator statement, target and acceptable variance will be one of the indicators used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the Riparian Management Landscape Level Strategy. For the purposes of Section 35(5), Section 28(1) (b)(i)(A) of the *FSJPPR* may be affected by the application of this Riparian Management Landscape Level Strategy, specifically the acceptable variance for this indicator.	

Acceptable Variance:

A variance to the riparian reserve zone requirements, where approved by the District Manager, will be permitted for site-specific issues as identified in a SLP. A rationale prepared by a Qualified Registered Professional must be completed indicating the reasons, and what measures will be implemented to ensure disturbance to the riparian reserve will be limited to the minimum necessary to address the site-specific issue. The rationale must be documented and retained by the Participant. The situations where this variance will be applied include felling trees that are a safety hazard, constructing a stream crossing, creating a corridor for full suspension yarding, and carrying out a forest health sanitation treatment.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

A review of Canfor's compliance issues occurring between April 1, 2025, and March 31, 2026, indicated no non-compliances to riparian reserve zone standards. Canfor achieved the target for this indicator.

A review of BCTS compliance issues from April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026, indicated that BCTS had no non-compliances to riparian reserve zone standards. BCTS achieved the target for this indicator.

Louisiana Pacific did not have any non-compliances to riparian reserve zone standards and there were no riparian reserve zones on or near the crown land that was harvested between April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026. Louisiana Pacific achieved the target for this indicator.

The participants' activities are consistent with the target and acceptable variance for the indicator.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.8 SHRUBS

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The proportion of shrub habitat (%) by Landscape Unit.	Each landscape unit will meet or exceed the baseline target (%) proportion of shrub habitat.
SFM Objective: Suitable habitat elements for indicator species	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

Acceptable variance is no more than 20% below the baseline target (e.g., Crying Girl target is 5%, minimum acceptable is 4 %).

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

The following Table 7 presents the 2025 conditions of shrub habitat within the DFA, by LU as well as the change since 2022. Targets were established for this indicator by reviewing the amount of naturally occurring shrub areas by Landscape Units, as well as forested areas less than 20 years old. Landscape Units with low levels of naturally occurring shrubs generally have lower targets than areas with higher levels of shrubs. The targets reflect the same proportionate change as in the 2004 SFMP.

Table 7: Shrub Habitat 2025 Status, FOS Condition and Targets

Landscape Unit	LU Net Area (ha)	2025 shrub area (ha)	2025 shrub % of LU	Baseline Target (%)	Change in shrub area (ha) 2022 to 2025
Blueberry	582,619	120,764	21	8	16,093
Crying Girl	67,105	6,439	10	8	253
Graham	333,938	63,654	19	15	5,488
Halfway	185,244	20,836	11	6	-875
Kahntah	739,176	188,576	26	21	106,114
Kobes	130,656	25,430	19	8	2,346
Lower Beatton	140,436	24,010	17	7	3,480
Milligan	452,153	91,967	20	13	15,689
Sikanni	231,369	39,280	17	6	4,763
Tommy Lakes	704,076	277,744	39	8	214,504
Trutch	432,422	99,557	23	6	71,416
Total All LUs	**4,056,782**	**958,257**	**24**	n/a	**439,269**

The proportions of shrubs increased in all but the Halfway LU. Those LUs impacted most by the recent wildfires have shown the most significant increases. The Kahntah LU, which has been reported as having shrub levels below target for several years, is now showing levels well above target after being impacted by wildfires. Currently, all LUs are above the baseline target for shrub levels.

The current state information presented in this indicator is based on the analysis completed for the development of SFMP#4. The base data used is the best available information.

The Participants are currently consistent with the target for this indicator.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	**No**

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.9 WILDLIFE TREE PATCHES

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator Statement</th><th colspan="2">Target Statement</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="12">Cumulative Wildlife Tree Patch percentage in blocks harvested under the FSJPPR in each Landscape Unit.</td><td colspan="2">Cumulative Wildlife Tree Patch % will meet or exceed the minimum target in each LU</td></tr>
<tr><td>Landscape Unit</td><td>WTP %</td></tr>
<tr><td>Blueberry</td><td>9%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Halfway</td><td>6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kahntah</td><td>5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kobes</td><td>8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lower Beatton</td><td>3%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Milligan</td><td>4%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tommy Lakes</td><td>8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trutch</td><td>5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sikanni</td><td>4%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Graham</td><td>4%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Crying Girl</td><td>3%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">SFM Objectives:
Suitable habitat elements for indicator species.
Maintain a natural range of variability in ecosystem function, composition, and structure which allows ecosystems to recover from disturbance and stress.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Linkage to FSJPPR: For the purposes of 29(1) of the FSJPPR the applicable performance standard is specified by this indicator statement, target statement, and acceptable variance.
For the purposes of Section 42 of the FSJPPR this indicator statement, target and acceptable variance will be one of the indicators used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the Patch Size, Seral Stage and Adjacency Landscape Level Strategy</td></tr>
</table>

Acceptable Variance:

Aggregate Wildlife Tree Patch (WTP) percentages will only apply if 200 hectares (ha) or more has been harvested under the *FSJPPR* in a landscape unit.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

Table8 indicates the amount of harvest area and proportion of Wildlife Tree Patches by each Landscape Unit where the harvest start date is between April 1, 2018, and March 31, 2026.

Table 8: Cumulative Harvest Area and Proportion of WTPs by Landscape Unit (2018-2026)

Landscape Unit	Gross Block Area (Ha)	WTP Area (Ha)	WTP %	Target WTP %
Blueberry	10,828.7	1,589.5	14.7	9
Crying Girl	856.0	108.7	12.7	3
Halfway	5,250.5	757.7	14.4	6
Graham	-	-	n/a	4
Kahntah	2,711.8	334.9	12.4	5
Kobes	7,700.6	1,152.4	15.0	8
Milligan	-	-	n/a	4
Lower Beatton	1,629.0	272.4	16.7	3
Tommy Lakes	11,379.9	1,207.3	10.6	8
Sikanni	-	-	n/a	4
Trutch	2,309.1	298.2	12.9	5
Grand Total	**42,665.6**	**5,721.1**		

The participants have exceeded the target minimum WTP % for all Landscape Units where harvesting has occurred.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	**No**

REVISIONS

SFMP #4 increased the WTP target levels for the Halfway, Graham and Crying Girl landscape units to 7%.

3.10 Noxious Weed Content and Invasive Plant Content

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The percent of noxious weeds, and known invasive plant species of concern, in seed mix analyses.	Seed lots utilized by the Participants will meet standards established by the Canadian Seed Growers Association regarding allowable content of seeds of noxious weeds and invasive plants as identified in the most current Provincial and Federal Regulations, and Regional District guidelines.
SFM Objective: Suitable habitat elements for indicator species	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indicator statement, target statement and acceptable variance will be used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the Range Management Landscape Level Strategy	

Acceptable Variance:

The primary objective of seeding is to control erosion to protect water resources, with a secondary objective to discourage the establishment of invasive weeds and in some cases provide forage opportunities for cattle and/or wildlife. All seed lots sold in Canada go through a certification process where the seed lot is tested to rate the weed content. Typically, it is rated with an allowable maximum number of weeds per 25 grams of seed. All weed and germination testing information is identified on the Certificates for each lot of seed. For the purposes of this indicator, if the number of weeds in the seed lot sample is below the allowable amount, the seed lot is considered “weed free”.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

All reclamation seed broadcast by LP, BCTS and Canfor during the 2025-2026 reporting period is certified as having 0% content of prohibited and primary noxious weeds and known regional invasive weed species of concern in accordance with the Canadian Seed Growers Association, as identified in the SFMP.

The participants are in conformance to the target for this indicator.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.11 Species at Risk Stand Level Management Guidelines

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The percentage of SLPs prepared annually for 'effected' cutblocks that incorporate one or more stand level species at risk management guidelines.	100% of SLPs prepared annually for effected cutblocks will incorporate one or more stand level species at risk management guidelines.
SFM Objective: Maintain habitats for species at risk.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

A 15% variance below the target will be acceptable. (i.e., 85% or more of SLPs in effected cutblocks must have one or more Stand Level Management Guidelines (SLMG) applied). The variance from 100% to 85% of effected SLPs would only be invoked in situations where forest health, worker or public safety or operational concerns make implementation of the stand level management guidelines impracticable. In these situations, a rationale detailing the reasons for not implementing stand-level management guidelines will be included in the effected SLPs.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

During the reporting period of April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2025, BCTS prepared 0 Site Level Plans (SLPs) where Stand Level Management Guidelines for species and sites of management concern were required to be specified.

During this reporting period, Canfor prepared 5 SLPs in cutblocks where SLMGs for species and sites of management concern were required to be specified. One or more guidelines were applied in all 5 of these plans.

During this reporting period. LP prepared 15 SLPs in cutblocks where SLMGs for species and sites of management concern were required to be specified. One or more guidelines were applied in all 15 of these plans.



Figure 5. Typical habitat favored by Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*) in the Peace River Region.

(photo by A. Tyrrell)

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	**No**

REVISIONS

Changes were made in SFMP #4 to expand the definition of effected blocks to include those in highly suitable and capable moose habitat areas where additional best management guidelines are required.

3.12 Forest Workers' Safety

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Implementation and maintenance of certified safety program.	Each managing Participant will implement and maintain a certified safety program.
SFM Objectives: Provide a safe work environment for DFA forestry workers and the public.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:
None

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

BCTS, Canfor, and LP each maintained their individual certifications to the B.C. Forest Safety Council S.A.F.E. Companies Standard during the 2025-26 reporting year.

The participants have achieved the target for this indicator.

Target Achieved	
☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.13 SEED USE

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The percentage of seedlings & vegetative material used and planted in accordance with the Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use (Nov.20, 2004), as amended from time to time.	100% of seedlings and vegetative material will be used and planted in accordance with the Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use (Nov. 20th, 2004), as amended from time to time.
SFM Objectives: Conserve genetic diversity of tree stock. Suitable habitat elements for indicator species.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indicator statement, target statement and acceptable variance will be used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the Reforestation Landscape Level Strategy. For the purposes of Section 35(5) the indicator this indicator statement, target statement and acceptable variance will replace the requirements of Schedule F Section 99 (Seed Use).	

Acceptable Variance:

As per Section 8 Transfer Limits in the Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use (CF Standards), no less than 95% of the combined total of the number of seedlings and vegetative material planted during each fiscal year within the DFA will comply with the transfer requirements of section 8.2 through 8.7 of those standards. As the standards are amended from time to time, the allowable variance will change consistent with any amendments.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

BCTS: A total of 1,202,373.54 seedlings were planted, including 1,172,619.54 seedlings for replanting burnt plantations from the 2023 wildfires, within the 2025-2026 reporting period. All seedlings were planted in accordance with the standard.

Licensee Participants (Canfor, Mackenzie Pulpmill Corp, CRL, Dunne-za):
4,886,752 seedlings were planted within the reporting period. 18,373 seedlings were planted outside their transfer limits representing 0.4% of seedlings planted in the reporting period. This is within the 5% variance allowance. During the reporting period, LP has not utilized any seed for reforestation purposes.

Canfor applied for an alternative to the Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use (CFSSU) as set out in section 43 (5) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*, to transfer 200,000 pine seedlings from the Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC) zones BWBSwk (Boreal White Black Spruce wet cool) to the BWBSmk (moist cool) due to a change in priorities and external impacts. This was approved by the Chief Forester after a review by the Forest Improvement and Research Management Branch (FIRM), assessed the proposed alternative and advised that planting Pli seedlot 43120, should not result in unacceptable productivity loss when planted in the BWBSmk. No other seedlings were planted outside of the standards.

Combined: The total number of seedlings planted was 8,638,644, (18,373 seedlings planted outside limits). Most seedlings were planted in accordance with the standard, including approved transfers.

Target Achieved	
☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.14 Deciduous Regeneration

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
% Natural Regeneration of aspen	100% natural regeneration for deciduous
SFM Objectives: Conserve genetic diversity of tree stock**.**	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

A maximum of 10% of the area prescribed for deciduous regeneration may be restocked with deciduous vegetative propagules or seedlings (e.g., 90% minimum natural regeneration of deciduous) in accordance with the Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use, as amended from time to time. In such cases, records must be kept of vegetative lots used and locations where vegetative lots are planted.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

All Participants have relied on 100% natural regeneration for deciduous tree species stocking in the 2025-2026 reporting period.

Target Achieved	
☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.15 Class A Parks, Ecological Reserves and LRMP Designated Protected Areas

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Hectares of Forestry Related Harvesting or Road Construction within Class A parks, protected areas, ecological reserves and LRMP designated protected areas.	Zero hectares of forestry related harvesting or road construction within Class A parks, protected areas, ecological reserves or LRMP designated protected areas.
SFM Objective: To have representative areas of naturally occurring and important ecosystems, and rare physical environments protected at both the broad and site-specific levels across or adjacent to the DFA.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

No variance, other than government direction requiring the forest industry to conduct operations in these areas.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

No forestry related harvesting or road construction has occurred, nor was any harvesting planned in FOS #3 or its amendments, in Class A Parks, Ecological Reserves and Land and Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) Designated Protected Areas. The participants have achieved the target for this indicator.

Digital boundaries of all known protected areas were used in the development of the FOS #3 and to ensure proposed blocks or roads did not fall within any of the protected areas.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

Changes were made in SFMP #4 to include additional protected areas such as the consensus agreement areas and the BRFN Implementation Agreement HV1 polygons.

3.16 UNGULATE WINTER RANGES, WILDLIFE HABITAT AREAS AND MKMA

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Proportion of activities consistent with objectives of the Muskwa-Kechika Management Area (MKMA) and general wildlife measures for Ungulate Winter Ranges (UWR) and Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHA).	All Pilot Participant activities will be consistent with the objectives of the MKMA and the general wildlife measures for Ungulate Winter Ranges and Wildlife Habitat Areas.
SFM Objective: To have representative areas of naturally occurring and important ecosystems, and rare physical environments protected at both the broad and site-specific levels across or adjacent to the DFA.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

No variances unless authorized by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy (MOE).

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

There are currently 59 approved Wildlife Habitat Area's (WHAs) and 3 Ungulate Winter Ranges (UWRs) wholly or partially within the Peace Forest District. General Wildlife Measures, the legal management regimes that dictate operational practices in these areas, have been developed and enacted by the government. The participants will follow the General Wildlife Measures (GWMs) for each specific area where operations are proposed within these areas. For the reporting period, there were no activities conducted within approved WHAs or UWRs.

The Government of Canada (Canadian Wildlife Service) is coordinating a national recovery program for the boreal caribou, but it is not yet known what implications that holds for operations within the DFA, beyond the impacts of the provincial set-asides (WHA and UWR designations).

During the reporting period Canfor had harvesting and road activities within polygon GR-010 of UWR u-9-004. This UWR has GWMs that allow for timber harvest, road construction, and silviculture activities, with conditions. The Site Level Plan for the block reflected the conditions outlines in the 2008 UWR order, and operational activities were consistent with them.

Table 9 summarizes harvest activities within grand-parented blocks within the Muskwa-Kechika Management Area (MKMA) up to March 31, 2026.

Table 9: Harvest Activities in the MKMA

Licensee	Licence	Timber Mark	Block ID	Gross Area	Merch Area	Harvest Start Date	Harvest Completion Date	System[6]
CANFOR	A18154	EK8335	20007	57.6	52.0	1/19/2005	2/14/2006	CCRES
CANFOR	A18154	EK8335	20008	101.4	88.7	1/19/2005	3/31/2006	CCRES
CANFOR	A18154	EK8335	20060	75.1	68.5	1/5/2005	3/4/2005	CCRES
Total				**234.1**	**209.2**			

[6] CCRES – Clear Cut with Reserves

The total cumulative area logged to date within blocks in the MKMA is 209.2 ha. All harvesting operations within the MKMA have been consistent with previously approved Forest Development Plans, as well as provisions within the MKMA Act that 'grandparent' previously approved blocks.

Harvesting within the MKMA that is proposed within the FOS #3 is currently limited to previously grand parented blocks within the MKMA and is therefore consistent with the objectives of the MKMA. There were no activities completed within the MKMA during this reporting period.

Licensees did not conduct any harvesting within the MKMA of WHAs and activities within UWR followed the GWMs, therefore the Participants have met this indicator.

Target Achieved	
☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.17 REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES OF ECOSYSTEMS

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Percentage of area of forest stands in an unmanaged condition, by leading species, by NDU.	100% of baseline targets for forested stands in an unmanaged condition, by leading species, by NDU will be met.
SFM Objective: To have representative areas of naturally occurring and important ecosystems, and rare physical environments protected at both the broad and site-specific levels across or adjacent to the DFA.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

10 ha or 10% of area, whichever is greater for Leading Species by NDU that have an uncommon distribution (as noted in Table 23.[7]) if required for access purposes.

No acceptable variance for Leading Species by NDU that are not identified as uncommon in Table 23.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

The latest assessment of the future condition of this indicator was completed to confirm consistency of amendment 411 to the FOS. The targets specified for proportion of area in forest stands by leading species in an unmanaged condition in SFMP# 3 have been proposed to carry forward to SFMP #4. The table below (Table 10) indicates the best available projection for future status of forest stands by leading species and NDU for the Non-THLB (NHLB). This reflects the stand types that will exist in a non-managed state. FOS blocks have been identified within the portion of the land base that is considered as the THLB. Data collection for TSR IV was not started during the development of this plan. Analysis of the future condition of this indicator will be completed to assess the consistency of the FOS with the SFMP, when the next Timber Supply Review data package is available.

The participants are in conformance with this indicator.

Table 10: Proportion of Leading Species by NDU Unmanaged Current State

NDU	Leading Species	Total Forested Area (ha)	NHLB (ha)	Projected Harvest area to 2036 (ha)	SFMP Target Baseline (%)	NHLB (%)
Boreal Plains	Ac	26,343	26,028	421	12	99
Boreal Plains	At	596,069	180,359	41,095	12	30
Boreal Plains	Bl	2,479	1,821	13	12	73
Boreal Plains	Ep	67,149	64,795	1,200	12	96
Boreal Plains	Lt	42,113	42,091	0	12	100
Boreal Plains	Pl	457,485	194,738	15,247	12	43
Boreal Plains	Sb	1,328,078	1,299,703	8,356	12	98
Boreal Plains	Sw	287,505	131,463	23,356	12	46
Boreal Plains	Sx	156,139	49,853	11,946	12	32
Boreal Plains - Total		3,001,939	1,128,887	101,634		

[7] Refers to Table 23 in the *Fort St. John Pilot Project Sustainable Forest Management Plan #3*

Boreal Foothills - Valley	Ac	224	219		80	98
Boreal Foothills - Valley	At	3,165	2,062	134	12	65
Boreal Foothills - Valley	Bl	2,295	2,259	2	80	98
Boreal Foothills - Valley	Ep	32	32	0	100	100
Boreal Foothills - Valley	Pl	12,789	6,496	1,228	12	51
Boreal Foothills - Valley	Sb	1,782	1,604	35	12	90
Boreal Foothills - Valley	Sw	45,763	35,739	1,722	12	78
Boreal Foothills - Valley	Sx	196	102	0	12	52
Boreal Foothills - Valley Total		66,247	48,512	3,119		73
Boreal Foothills - Mountain	Ac	46	46	0	100	100
Boreal Foothills - Mountain	At	2,827	2,425	4	12	86
Boreal Foothills - Mountain	Bl	11,997	11,716	47	12	98
Boreal Foothills - Mountain	Pl	19,262	14,424	842	12	75
Boreal Foothills - Mountain	Sb	921	859	0	12	93
Boreal Foothills - Mountain	Sw	85,261	72,748	2,297	12	85
Boreal Foothills - Mountain	Sx	98	93	0	12	94
Boreal Foothills - Mountain - Total				3,190		
Northern Boreal Mountains	Ac	203	198	0	70	98
Northern Boreal Mountains	At	6,893	6,097	0	12	88
Northern Boreal Mountains	Bl	11,888	11,694	0	12	98
Northern Boreal Mountains	Pl	20,005	17,002	0	12	85
Northern Boreal Mountains	Sb	2,914	2,897	0	12	99
Northern Boreal Mountains	Sw	18,669	16,370	0	12	88
Northern Boreal Mountains	Sx	121,094	116,782	0	12	96
Northern Boreal Mountains - Total				0		
Omineca - Valley	Ac	14	14	0	100	100
Omineca - Valley	At	414	326	0	50	79
Omineca - Valley	Bl	18	18	0	100	100
Omineca - Valley	Pl	2,146	1,278	0	12	60
Omineca - Valley	Sb	240	236	0	100	60
Omineca - Valley	Sw	5,333	3,883	0	12	73
Omineca - Valley	Sx	86	86	0	NO TARGET	
Omineca - Valley Total				0		
Omineca - Mountains	Ac	20	20	0	100	100
Omineca - Mountains	At	732	671	0	50	92
Omineca - Mountains	Bl	17,901	17,890	0	12	100
Omineca - Mountains	Pl	5,792	4,655	0	12	80
Omineca - Mountains	Sw	63,387	60,444	0	12	95
Omineca - Mountains	Sb	382	377	0	100	99
Omineca - Mountains - Total				0		

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.18 GRAHAM HARVEST TIMING

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The number of clusters in the Graham IRM[8] Plan area where active operational harvesting is concurrently occurring.	Operational harvesting within the Graham IRM Plan area will be constrained to no more than one 'cluster' of cutblocks at any one time.
SFM Objective: Provide opportunities for a feasible mix of timber, recreational activities, and non-timber commercial activities. Management strategies address important values in SMZ[9] areas.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indicator statement, target statement and acceptable variance will be used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the Timber Harvesting Landscape Level Strategy.	

Acceptable Variance:

Operational harvesting (i.e., falling and/or skidding of timber, *excluding predevelopment of road right of ways*) in more than one cluster at a time may occur concurrently, if required to address significant forest health concerns (e.g., Mountain Pine Beetle infestations, wildfire) with the authorization of the Ministry of Forests.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

Canfor restarted harvesting in the Graham area in 2022/23 season, in cluster 5 and continued into 2025/26 season. Canfor started and completed harvesting in four blocks located in cluster 5 of the Graham River IRMP area during the annual reporting period. Harvesting was between November 2025 and January 2026. No operations were conducted in any other GRIRMP cluster during the reporting period.

A planning exercise based on the defined harvest clusters was conducted in 2021, to increase the operational knowledge of the future available fibre supply in the Graham River IRMP. Amendment 411 to the FOS (2022) added proposed blocks in clusters 4, 4a, 5, 6b, 7, 8a, 8b, 9, and 11. The harvest sequencing presented in the FOS is consistent with achieving the target for this indicator.

BCTS and LP did not conduct harvesting operations in any part of the Graham IRM plan area during the period covered by this Annual Report.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

No changes proposed at this time.

[8] IRM – Integrated Resource Management
[9] SMZ – Special Management Zone

3.19 GRAHAM MERCH AREA HARVESTED

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Cumulative merchantable area (hectares) within blocks harvested within the Graham River IRM Plan area since 1997.	The cumulative merchantable area (hectares) within harvested blocks will not exceed the planned maximum cumulative harvest areas as measured at the end of each time period. Period # 2 (ending April 2012): 6569 ha Period # 3 (ending April 2017): 9355 ha Period #4 (ending April 2022): 10,858 ha
SFM Objective: Provide opportunities for a feasible mix of timber, recreational activities, and non-timber commercial activities. Management strategies address important values in SMZ areas.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indicator statement, target statement and acceptable variance will be used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the Timber Harvesting Landscape Level Strategy.	

Acceptable Variance:

Operations may only exceed the target in the event of urgent forest health concerns that necessitate increased harvest rates, and after reviewing with the Public Advisory Group, and with the approval of the government.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

Canfor had active harvesting operations within the Graham River IRM Plan area during the annual reporting period of April 1, 2025-March 31, 2026.

BCTS and LP did not conduct harvesting operations within the Graham River IRM Plan area during the annual reporting period of April 1, 2025-March 31, 2026.

Table 11: Graham River IRM Plan – Cluster Area and Timing Schedule (Revised Oct 2006)

Definitions:

Total Area:	The total size of a Cluster including inoperable areas
Gross Contributing Area:	The Contributing Area (base area) for Forest Practices Code (FPC) Biodiversity calculations
IRM Net Harvest Area:	Estimated amount of Gross Operable area considered harvestable after IRM factors are taken into account
Proposed Schedule:	General timing of harvest sequence over the course of the Plan
Maximum Cumulative Merch ha	**The maximum cumulative merch hectares (all previous periods) allowed in cutblocks to period end (indicator)**

Cluster #	Resource Management Zone	Total Area (ha)	Gross Contrib. Area (ha)	Est. IRM Net Harvest Area (1) (ha)	Est. Proportion of Cluster Proposed for Harvest	Proposed Harvest Schedule Start-End	Harvest Period	# of Years	Maximum Cumulative Merch ha within blocks to be harvested
1	Graham-South	1,946	1,922	**706.0**	36.3%	June 1998 July 1999			
17	Graham-South	627	620	**294.0**	46.0%	Nov. 1999 April 2000			
2	Graham-South	2,208	2,085	**312.9**	14.2%	July 2000 April 2002			
3	Crying Girl	2,439	2,115	**620.5**	25.4%	Nov 2002 April 2003			
4	Graham-South	3,975	*3,504*	**976.6**	29.2%	**July 2003** April 2007			
Sub-total		11,195	*10,246*	**2910.0**		1998 2007	Period 1	9	**3638**
5	Crying Girl	2,228	2,181	**748.6**	33.0%	**April 2007** Nov. 2008			
6a	Graham-South	2,508	*2,570*	**1078.8**	35.0%	**Nov. 2008** Nov. 2009			
6b	Graham-South	884	775	**257.5**	29.0%	**Nov. 2009** April 2010			
6c	Graham-South	726	541	**260.0**	35.0%	**April 2010** April 2012			
Sub-total		6,346	*5,665*	**2344.9**		2007 2012	Period 2	5	**6569**

Definitions:

Total Area:	The total size of a Cluster including inoperable areas
Gross Contributing Area:	The Contributing Area (base area) for Forest Practices Code (FPC) Biodiversity calculations
IRM Net Harvest Area:	Estimated amount of Gross Operable area considered harvestable after IRM factors are taken into account
Proposed Schedule:	General timing of harvest sequence over the course of the Plan
Maximum Cumulative Merch ha	**The maximum cumulative merch hectares (all previous periods) allowed in cutblocks to period end (indicator)**

Cluster #	Resource Management Zone	Total Area (ha)	Gross Contrib. Area (ha)	Est. IRM Net Harvest Area (1) (ha)	Est. Proportion of Cluster Proposed for Harvest	Proposed Harvest Schedule Start-End	Harvest Period	# of Years	Maximum Cumulative Merch ha within blocks to be harvested
7	Crying Girl	1,848	1,812	**577.2**	31.0%	**April 2012** April 2013			
8a	Crying Girl	1,904	1,638	**840.0**	44.0%	**April 2013** April 2014			
8b	Crying Girl	2,184	1,877	**812.3**	37.0%	**April 2013** April 2017			
Sub-total		5,936	5,327	**2229.5**		2012 2017	Period 3	5	**9355**
9	Crying Girl	952	840	**291.0**	30.0%	**April 2017** Nov. 2017			
10	Crying Girl	966	788	**317.0**	32.0%	**Nov. 2017** April 2018			
11	Graham-South	1,768	1,717	**594.0**	33.0%	**April 2018** April 2022			
Sub-total		3,686	3,345	**1202.0**		2017 2022	Period 4	5	**10858**
12	Graham-North	3,439	3,249	**1289.0**	37.0%	**April 2022** April 2024			
13	Crying Girl	2,493	2,359	**745.0**	29.0%	**April 2024** April 2027			
Sub-total		5,932	5,608	**2034.0**		2022 2027	Period 5	5	**13400**
14	Crying Girl	2,643	2,583	**1034.0**	39.0%	**April 2027** April 2028			
15	Graham-North	3,258	2,666	**1072.0**	32.0%	**April 2028** April 2032			
Sub-total		5,901	5,249	**2106.0**		2027 2032	Period 6	5	**16033**
16	Graham-North	2,108	1,917	**903.0**	42.0%	**Apr. 2032** April 2035			

Definitions:	
Total Area:	The total size of a Cluster including inoperable areas
Gross Contributing Area:	The Contributing Area (base area) for Forest Practices Code (FPC) Biodiversity calculations
IRM Net Harvest Area:	Estimated amount of Gross Operable area considered harvestable after IRM factors are taken into account
Proposed Schedule:	General timing of harvest sequence over the course of the Plan
Maximum Cumulative Merch ha	**The maximum cumulative merch hectares (all previous periods) allowed in cutblocks to period end (indicator)**

Cluster #	Resource Management Zone	Total Area (ha)	Gross Contrib. Area (ha)	Est. IRM Net Harvest Area (1) (ha)	Est. Proportion of Cluster Proposed for Harvest	Proposed Harvest Schedule Start-End	Harvest Period	# of Years	Maximum Cumulative Merch ha within blocks to be harvested
Sub-total		2,108	1,917	**903.0**		2032 2035	Period 7	3	**17162**
18	Graham-North	1,341	1,217	**468.0**	34.0%	**Nov. 2035** Nov. 2037			
19	Graham-North	3,121	2,782	**1022.0**	32.0%	**Nov. 2037** April 2040			
Sub-total		4,462	3,999	**1490.0**		2036 2040	Period 8	5	**19024.**
20	Crying Girl	1,317	1,188	**527.0**	40.0%	**Nov. 2041** April 2045			
Sub-total		1,317	1,188	**527.0**		2042 2045	Period 9	5	**19683**
Totals (Cluster only)		46883	42946	**15746.4**			Period 1-9	47.0	**19683**
D. Total Plan Area		**198,140**	145,053	**15,746**	**8%**				**10%**

As presented in previous Annual Reports, the Participants have conformed with this indicator relative to harvest periods 1-4. Period 5 started April 2022 and runs to April 2027. As of March 31, 2026, there has been 373.6 ha harvested in the Graham River IRMP area during this 5-year period, bringing the total cumulative area harvested to 3,889.2 ha. The Participants are in conformance with this indicator.



Figure 6. Graham River operating area cluster 4a, preharvest (photo by A. Tyrrell)

Target Achieved

☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

SFMP #4 updated the Target Statement for this indicator to include the cumulative harvest areas for periods 4, 5 and 6. The Participants are reviewing the Graham River Integrated Resource Management Plan to determine the best way to move forward, given the operational and economic constraints on harvesting strategies, and considering harvesting slightly out of sequence in the Plan area, as the economic and operation constraints of harvesting polygons is still challenging.

3.20 GRAHAM CONNECTIVITY

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Area (hectares) harvested in cutblocks in the Graham IRM area, within the permanent alluvial and non-productive/non-commercial components of the connectivity corridors.	Zero hectares harvested within cutblocks in the permanent alluvial and non-productive/non-commercial components of the connectivity corridors.
SFM Objective: Ecosystem functions capable of supporting naturally occurring species exist within the range of natural variability. Management strategies address important values in SMZ areas.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indicator statement, target statement and acceptable variance will be used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the Timber Harvesting Landscape Level Strategy.	

Acceptable Variance:

Variances may be allowed on a site-specific basis where government approval is attained. The indicator target excludes road rights-of-way needed to cross streams.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

No harvesting was conducted within the recognized corridors during the period covered by this report, April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026. Participants are in conformance to this indicator.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.21 MKMA HARVEST

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The number of long-term harvest plans within the MKMA completed and submitted to government.	A minimum of one long-term harvest plan submitted no later than one year following government approval of a landscape unit objective under the MKMA Act, that applies to the Fort St. John TSA portion of the MKMA.
SFM Objective: Provide opportunities for a feasible mix of timber, recreational activities, and non-timber commercial activities. Management strategies address important values in SMZ areas.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indicator statement, target statement and acceptable variance will be used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the Timber Harvesting Landscape Level Strategy.	

Acceptable Variance:

Timing of submission may be delayed no more than one additional year.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

No new clustered harvest plans have been prepared for the MKMA to date.

No new harvesting is proposed in the MKMA, other than that previously approved under grandfathering provisions of the Muskwa-Kechika Management Act and Regulation, for the duration of FOS #2. 'Grandfathered' blocks in the MKMA that were not harvested during FOS #2 were dropped from FOS #3 (submitted Oct 2017). There are no unharvested blocks in the MKMA remaining in the current FOS.

Prior to harvest and road authorizations being granted in the MKMA, at least one Landscape Unit Objective must be developed for the area by the government. To date no LU Objectives have been set.

Initial planning of an MKMA harvest plan commenced in 2006 but was suspended pending further advancement of LU Objective development. It is possible that the recent initiative to create a new Land Resource Management Plan (LRMP) for the Fort St. John TSA may have an impact on future LU Objectives for the MKMA. However, the LRMP process has been delayed indefinitely due to the court ruling in the case of Yahey vs. British Columbia.

The SFMP #3 approval letter dated May 4, 2018, made mention of MKMA forestry objectives, in the context of a revised Timber Harvesting Strategy for the SFMP. This was addressed in the SFMP amendment #1 in the revised 'AAC Partition – Conifer Planning.

As a result of the lack of approval of Landscape Unit Objectives, no new clustered harvest plans have been prepared for the MKMA to date.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

No revisions are proposed at this time.

3.22 River Corridors

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The percentage of harvested areas that create openings greater than 1 hectare within 100 meters of RRZ's in identified major river corridors.	No openings exceeding 1 hectare in blocks within the major river corridors harvested under the *FSJPPR* (i.e., after November 15th, 2001).
SFM Objective: Management strategies address important values in SMZ areas.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indicator statement, target statement and acceptable variance will be used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the Riparian Management Landscape Level Strategy	

Acceptable Variance:

10% of openings may exceed 1 hectare, but no openings greater than 2 hectares, except where required otherwise by a forest health treatment plan.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

As part of the preparation of the Forest Operations Schedule #3, a digital spatial layer was used for those portions of streams identified in the Fort St. John LRMP in the Major River Corridor Resource Management Zone. The coverage assigned a 100-metre buffer to the riparian reserve zone (RRZ) stream classification, which was based on inventory information if known, or defaulted to S1 classifications if unknown. This coverage is displayed on all FOS maps where the Major River Corridor Resource Management Zone occurs. Any blocks not previously authorized and occurring within a major river corridor were either deleted or amended prior to inclusion in the FOS. This process was also followed for the major FOS amendment done during the reporting period (amendment 411).

BCTS, Canfor and LP did not conduct any block harvest greater than 1 hectare or road construction activities in major river corridors, during the reporting period between April 1st, 2025, and March 31st, 2026.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

Additional major river corridors were added in SFMP #4.

3.23 Total Number of Contracts Awarded To First Nations

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Value and total number of Contracts awarded annually to First Nations.	Report the annual total value and number of contracts awarded to companies or groups owned or operated by First Nations.
SFM Objective: Provide opportunities for First Nations to participate in forest economy.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

This is a reporting indicator, so no variance is required.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

During the reporting period, Canfor awarded six contracts to companies or groups owned, operated, or sponsored by First Nations. These contracts provided First Nations with the opportunity to be involved in the local forest industry and economy by conducting slash burning road maintenance, and other projects. These contracts totaled $193,505.87.

During the 2025-2026 reporting period, BC Timber Sales did not have any contractual arrangements with First Nations.

During the 2025-2026 reporting period, Louisiana Pacific awarded 5 contracts to First Nations during the reporting period for logging and hauling and log yard management activities. These contracts totaled $4,290,457.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.24 Permanent Access Structures

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Percentage of the total area in Managing Participants' cutblocks occupied by permanent access structures in which harvesting was completed.	A maximum of 5% of the total area in Managing Participants' cutblocks occupied by permanent access structures in which harvesting was completed, as determined on a 3-year rolling average.
SFM Objective: Sustain forest lands within our control within the Defined Forest Area. Maintain a natural range of variability in ecosystem function, composition and structure which allows ecosystems to recover from disturbance and stress.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 35(5) of the *FSJPPR*, this indicator statement, target statement and acceptable variance will replace Section 30(1) of the *FSJPPR*. For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indicator statement, target statement and acceptable variance will be used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the Access Management Landscape Level Strategy.	

Acceptable Variance: None.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

The current 3-year average area in permanent access structures ending March 31, 2026, is 4.6%, details are presented in Table 12. The target for this period is a maximum of 5% of total area in permanent access structures. All Managing Participants' permanent access structure values were consistent with the targets during the reporting period for Canfor at 4.9%, LP at 4.2% and BCTS at 2.7%.

Table 12: Current 3-year Average in Permanent Access Structures (PAS)

Managing Participant	Annual Reporting Period (Ending Mar. 31st of Year Indicated)	PAS Area (ha)	Total Area (ha)	PAS of Total Area (%)
Canfor	2024	86.8	1674.2	5.2
Canfor	2025	46.4	1014.1	4.6
Canfor	2026	13.3	317.9	4.2
Canfor Total:[10]		**146.5**	**3006.2**	**4.9**
LP	2024	4.5	104.2	4.5
LP	2025	47.2	1214.8	3.9
LP	2026	34.0	708.8	4.8
LP Total:		**85.7**	**2027.8**	**4.2**
BCTS	2024	0.94	30.2	3.1
BCTS	2025	0	0	0
BCTS	2026	1.0	41.3	2.4
BCTS Total:[11]		**1.94**	**71.5**	**2.7**
Combined Participant Totals:		**234.1**	**5,105.5**	**4.6**

The managing participants are in conformance with the target for this indicator.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

SFMP# 4 now includes external WTPs in the PAS calculation.

3.25 FOREST HEALTH

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Percentage of silviculture obligation areas with significant detected forest health damaging agents which have treatment plans developed for them.[10]	100% of silviculture obligation areas with significant forest health damaging agents will have treatment plans developed for them and initiated within 1 year of detection.
SFM Objective: Maintain a natural range of variability in ecosystem function, composition and structure which allows ecosystems to recover from disturbance and stress. Ecosystem functions capable of supporting naturally occurring species continue to exist within the DFA. Maintain or enhance landscape level productivity.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indicator statement, target statement and acceptable variance will be used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the Forest Health Landscape Level Strategy.	

Acceptable Variance:

A variance of 1 additional year for completing the treatment plan is permissible to provide time for additional information collection and consultation with forest health specialists.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

BCTS:
BC Timber Sales replanted almost 965 ha amounting to approximately 1.2 million seedlings over 20 openings during the reporting period of April 1st, 2025, to March 31st, 2026. As a concerted focus was on the replanting of the 2023 wildfire burnt areas, the fill planting of other BC Timber Sales obligation NSR areas identified from previous silviculture surveys was delayed again.

The primary forest health concerns identified were due to grass, other herbaceous and deciduous competition, possible animal browse, and frost damage that led to mortality in plantations of conifer and/or decreased natural regeneration of deciduous. Some of these stands may be managed under mixedwood regimes going forward while some will continue with a conifer management objective. Of note, there has been a noticeable uptick of Aspen Leaf Miner but has been considered significant enough to warrant a treatment plan.

Canfor:
Canfor fill planted 308.8 ha of obligation area over 15 different openings during the reporting period of April 1, 2025, through March 31, 2026. The need for fill planting on these sites was identified during surveys, and the cause was attributed mainly to competition from grass, and/or deciduous species, herbaceous and frost damage, fire, as well as fill-planting portions of deciduous blocks where the aspen is not regenerating in sufficient quantities.

From the silviculture surveys conducted by Canfor during the reporting period on obligation areas, there were levels greater than 10% recorded of forest health damage on 16 blocks, such as drought, frost,

[10] Indicator changed in 2010 SFMP to apply to silviculture obligation areas

animal browse, insect, and aspen twig blight that could require the development of a treatment plan. The majority of the surveys identified monitoring forest health at the next scheduled survey because the pest is not expected to cause significant damage. Of these blocks, one block was manually brushed in 2026 and three were fill planted.

LP:
Surveys conducted on the obligation areas during the reporting period indicated minor incidences of animal browsing and cattle damage. One block showed very low incidence of IWW (Warrens root collar weevil) on the pine. None of the forest health damages identified were considered significant enough to cause the stocking levels to fall below minimums or warrant development of a treatment plan. No fill plants occurred in 2025, and no fill plant areas were identified in the 2025 survey results.

The managing participants are in conformance with the target for this indicator.

Target Achieved	
☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.26 SALVAGE

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The relative proportion of area of merchantable fire-damaged stands salvaged within a management intensity class[11].	The relative proportions of salvage hectares will be highest in the high intensity zones[12], and lowest in the low intensity zones over an SFMP period (April 1, 2016 - March 31, 2022).
SFM Objective: A natural range of variability in ecosystem function, composition and structure which allows ecosystems to recover from disturbance and stress.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

None.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

Wildfires occurred in both High, Moderate and Low Intensity Management Zones of the DFA, resulting in a total of approximately 92,837 hectares of burned area for the 2025-2026 reporting period. Of the total estimated area burned, 69,696 ha was within forested stands containing any proportion of merchantable timber.

During the reporting period of April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026, BCTS did not complete any salvage operations in the Fort St. John TSA.

During the reporting period of April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026, Canfor conducted harvesting operations on approximately 144 ha of area impacted by wildfires.

During the reporting period of April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026, LP conducted harvesting operations on 660 ha of area impacted by wildfires.

During the SFMP period, more salvage harvesting occurred in moderate intensity zones than high intensity zones due to multiple new constraints on the land base, which have restricted industry's ability to access much of the high intensity zones.

Table 13: Area Damaged / Salvaged in Merchantable Timber During the SFMP Period

MANAGE-MENT INTENSITY EMPHASIS	HIGH			MODERATE			LOW			ALL		
Year	Total Area burned (ha)	Merch* Timber Damaged (ha)	Merch Timber Salvaged (ha)	Total Area burned (ha)	Merch* Timber Damaged (ha)	Merch Timber Salvaged (ha)	Total Area burned (ha)	Merch* Timber Damaged (ha)	Merch Timber Salvaged (ha)	Total Area Damaged (ha)	Total Merch* Timber Damaged (ha)	Total Area Salvage (ha)
2016	12,484	4,239	1,375	66,114	16,951	1,645	0	0	0	78,599	21,190	3,020
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0

[11] Modified in 2010 from SFMP # 1 to include only fire damaged stands

[12] See Section 1.4.1 (page 22) of SFMP# 3 for description of LU's in high, moderate and low forest management intensities.

2018	29,939	1,024	0	19,556	2,107	116	0	0	0	49,496	3,131	116
2019**	306	68	0	684	130	0	0	0	0	990	448	0
2020	40	0	0	160	0	0	0	0	0	201	0	0
2021	3,376	1,070	0	6,449	437	0	0	0	0	9,826	1,507	0
2022	52	17	0	652	185	0	2,633	294	0	3,337	496	0
2023	433,102	41,080	450	344,322	33,000	790	0	0	0	777,424	74,080	1,240
2024	4,259	15,867	475	88,507	20,816	1,299	72	14	0	92,837	36,696	1,774
2025	209	50	616	45,051	5,453	188	10,006	7	0	55,266	5,511	804
SFMP Totals	483,767	63,415	2,916	571,495	79,079	4,038	12,722	315	0	1,012,721	143,059	6,954

*Based on VRI from Land Resource Data Warehouse (LRDW) on stands with a total estimated volume of >= 140m^3/ha and occurring on the Crown Forest Land Base (CFLB). **The 2019 values differ slightly between the 2019-2020, 2020-2021, and 2021-2022 Annual Reports due to recalculation of values using a standardized system.

Target Achieved	
Yes	☒ **No**

REVISIONS

During the process to draft SFMP #4, it became clear that this indicator needed revising, and that the management intensity zonation focus is no longer appropriate to guide salvage efforts in the DFA. The profound impacts of the BRFN Implementation Agreement, Treaty 8 Consensus Agreements, and other land use planning processes, as well as input from local First Nations involved in the SFMP Planning Team, formed the impetus for a proposed revision to this indicator as presented in SFMP #4.

3.27 SILVICULTURE SYSTEMS

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Percentage of area harvested annually using even aged silvicultural systems.	Even aged silvicultural systems will be employed on at least 80% of the total area harvested annually in the DFA.
SFM Objective: A natural range of variability in ecosystem function, composition and structure which allows ecosystems to recover from disturbance and stress.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

No acceptable variance.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

Table 14 summarizes the silviculture system (merchantable hectares) on blocks harvested between April 1, 2025, and March 31, 2026.

Table 14: Silviculture System Summary by Area

Managing Participant	Even-aged (ha)	Uneven-aged (ha)	Total (ha)
Licensee Participants	293.8	0	293.8
BCTS	33.5	0	33.5
LP	660.2	0	660.2
Total	**992.8**	**0**	**992.8**

Even-aged silviculture systems were employed on 100% of the total area harvested by participants within the DFA during the reporting period, which is consistent with the target for this indicator.

Target Achieved	
☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

This indicator was removed from SFMP #4 as it does not drive any action.

3.28 Species Composition

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Relative Change in Plantation Composition versus Harvest Composition for Spruce and Pine.	The relative proportion of spruce and pine planted annually will equal the proportions harvested annually (excluding fill planting).
SFM Objectives: Maintain the diversity and pattern of communities and ecosystems within a natural range. Maintain a natural range of variability in ecosystem function, composition and structure which allows ecosystems to recover from disturbance and stress.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indicator statement, target statement and acceptable variance will be used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the Reforestation Landscape Level Strategy.	

Acceptable Variance:

An annual variance of plus or minus 20% absolute difference between the planted Pine/Spruce percentages and cruise Pine/Spruce percentage estimates is allowed to reflect potential annual harvest composition fluctuations, site treatment impacts, annual seedling delivery fluctuations (i.e. nursery production shortfalls/overruns), and to allow site level decisions to be signed off by Professional Foresters for variances (e.g. to address potential forest health concerns such as areas highly susceptible to rusts, insects, etc.)

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

Table 15 summarizes the blocks planted between April 1, 2025, and March 31, 2026, and the corresponding cruise species percentages by licensee:

Table 15: 2025 Planting vs. Cruise Species Comparison

Division	Data	Total	Proportion
BCTS	Sum of Cruise -- Spruce (m^3)	5,779	80%
	Sum of Cruise -- Pine (m^3)	1,454	20%
	Sum of Planted -- Spruce (trees)	24,720	71%
	Sum of Planted -- Pine (trees)	10,080	29%
Licensee Participants	Sum of Cruise -- Spruce (m^3)	258,668	66%
	Sum of Cruise -- Pine (m^3)	134,776	34%
	Sum of Planted -- Spruce (trees)	1,839,513	84%
	Sum of Planted -- Pine (trees)	363,276	16%
Combined Totals	Total Sum of Cruise -- Spruce (m^3)	264,447	66%
	Total Sum of Cruise -- Pine (m^3)	136,230	34%
	Total Sum of Planted -- Spruce (trees)	1,864,233	83%
	Total Sum of Planted - Pine (trees)	373,356	17%

As indicated above, the blocks planted in 2025 contained 66% spruce volume in the cruise and were planted with 83% spruce. These blocks contained 34% pine volume in the cruise and were planted with

17% pine. The planted species percentages are within the variance threshold and are in conformance for this indicator.

LP did not conduct any planting between Apr 1, 2025, and March 31, 2026.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.29 REFORESTATION ASSESSMENT

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Predicted Merchantable Volume (PMV) (cubic meters) coniferous and separate deciduous surveyed areas.	Predicted Merchantable Volume will meet or exceed the Target Merchantable Volume (TMV). The TMV is set at 95% of the Maximum Predicted Merchantable Volume attainable on coniferous areas. The TMV is set at 90% of the Maximum Predicted Merchantable Volume attainable on deciduous areas.
SFM Objectives: A natural range of variability in ecosystem function, composition and structure which allows ecosystems to recover from disturbance and stress. Maintenance of the processes for carbon uptake and storage.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 35(5) of the *FSJPPR* this indicator statement, target statement and acceptable variance will be used in replacement of the portions of affected Section 32 of the *FSJPPR* through the application of the landscape level strategy for coniferous areas logged after November 15, 2001. This will also apply to coniferous area in cutblocks with commencement dates before November 15, 2001, if the participant currently carries reforestation liability and has submitted a statement to the district manager that the cutblock(s) will be subject to the SFMP under Section 42 of the *FSJPPR*. Please refer to sec 8.1.3 of this SFMP. For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indicator statement, target statement and acceptable variance will be used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the landscape level strategies for coniferous areas.	

Acceptable Variance:

A variance of 5% below the Target Merchantable Volume will be acceptable (i.e., 90.25% of the Maximum Predicted Merchantable Volume for coniferous areas, and 85.5% of the Maximum Predicted Merchantable Volume for deciduous areas). The variance accounts for the complexity of ecosystems and silviculture regimes combined with the long timeframes and variety of influences on reforestation outcomes.

If the conifer target population's Predicted Merchantable Volume is less than the Target Merchantable Volume, individual cutblocks will be required to meet a minimum cutblock Mean Stocked Quadrant (MSQ) value of 2.0 while growing crop trees, for a target stocking of 1200 stems/ha or greater. For a target stocking of 1000 stems/ha and 800 stems/ha the minimum cutblock MSQ values will be 1.7 and 1.3, respectively. If the cutblock has areas of different target stocking the MSQ will be prorated by area.

If the deciduous target population's Predicted Merchantable Volume is less than the Target Merchantable Volume, individual cutblocks will be required to meet a minimum cutblock Mean Stocked Quadrant (MSQ) value of 3.0 well growing crop trees, for a minimum cutblock value of 1200 stems/ha or greater.

Damage events beyond the control or influence of the Participants (e.g., wildfire) will result in the block being deleted from the assessment population and assessed as noted in the Strategy and Implementation section.

Situations may arise in which despite due diligence in prescribing and implementing the silviculture regimes the Participant has not met the target. Where further treatment options are limited, the District Manager may waive a requirement for further treatment.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

Tables corresponding to the results presented below can be found in Appendix 4 - Reforestation. MSQ is conducted on coniferous blocks 15 years after harvest and on deciduous blocks 10 years after harvest.

BCTS

A total of four BCTS blocks from the 2010/2011 harvest year had MSQ surveys in 2025. These four blocks had productive standard units that are managed using coniferous stocking standards. This accounted for a sample size of 164.5 ha. The field data collected in the summer of 2025 was compiled over the winter using a compiler developed by Timberline Natural Resource Group. The 164.5 ha were broken down into four different strata based on species composition, site index, stocking class, and target stocking standards. For each stratum, a target merchantable volume (TMV) was determined based on TASS (Tree and Stand Simulator) models. Using the inputs of mean stocked quadrant (MSQ), mean effective age and site index, a predicted merchantable volume (PMV) was then calculated for each stratum. The PMV for the 2010/2011 harvest year for coniferous managed stands was 44,484 m^3 and the TMV was 44,342 m^3. **This put the PMV at 100.3% of the TMV, which means that the target has been achieved.**

In addition to the above,13 BCTS blocks from the 2015/2016 harvest year had MSQ surveys in 2025, using deciduous stocking standards. This accounted for a sample size of 679.6 ha. The field data was collected in the summer of 2025 and compiled using a deciduous compiler developed by Craig Farnden Forestry Consulting (2012). And in 2016, THEXLWIZ Consulting developed a new Microsoft Excel version with advanced data validation and a complete reporting system. The 679,6 ha were broken down into two different strata that represents stratum based on species composition, site index, stocking class, and target stocking standard. The target merchantable volume (TMV) was determined based on TASS models. Using the inputs of mean stocked quadrant (MSQ), mean effective area and site index, a predicted merchantable volume (PMV) was then calculated. The PMV for the 2015/2016 harvest year for deciduous managed stands was 229,363 m^3 and the TMV was 206,066 m^3. **This put the PMV at 111.3% of the TMV, which means the target has been achieved.**

Licensee Participants

Conifer blocks

Canfor combined blocks with LP for a total of 31 blocks that were surveyed from the 2010 harvest year, accounting for a sample size of 1,547.9 ha. These blocks have productive standard units that are managed using coniferous stocking standards. The field data collected between August and October of 2025 was compiled over the winter using a compiler developed by J.S. Thrower and Associates. The 1547.9 ha were grouped into 16 different strata based on species composition, site index, stocking class, and target stocking standard. For each stratum, a Target Merchantable Volume (TMV) was determined based on TASS models. Using inputs of Mean Stocked Quadrant (MSQ), mean effective age and site index, a Predicted Merchantable Volume (PMV) was then calculated for each stratum. The PMV for the 2010

harvest year was 653,597 m^3, and the TMV was 610,101 m^3. **This puts the PMV at 107.1%, which means the target for this indicator has been achieved.**

Deciduous blocks

Canfor and LP had a total of 24 blocks that were surveyed from the 2015/2016 harvest year using deciduous stocking standards. This accounted for a sample size of 930.0 ha. The field data was collected in the summer and fall and compiled using a deciduous compiler developed by Craig Farnden Forestry Consulting (2012) and in 2016, THEXLWIZ Consulting developed a new Microsoft Excel version with advanced data validation and a complete reporting system. This sample represents 4 strata based on species composition, site index, stocking class, and target stocking standards. The target merchantable volume (TMV) was determined based on TASS models. Using the inputs of mean stocked quadrant (MSQ), mean effective area and site index, a predicted merchantable volume (PMV) was then calculated. The PMV for the 2015/2016 harvest year for deciduous managed stands was 267,847 m^3 and the TMV was 240,281 m^3. **This put the PMV at 111.5% of the TMV, which means the target for this indicator has been achieved.**

Targets were achieved for both deciduous and coniferous reforestation assessments during the annual reporting period, April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026.

Target Achieved	
☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

SFMP #4 increased in the deciduous TMV percentage to match the coniferous target at 95%.

3.30 Establishment Delay

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Establishment Delay (years)	The area weighted average establishment delay for coniferous regeneration will not exceed two years The area weighted average establishment delay for deciduous regeneration will not exceed three years The area weighted average establishment delay for mixedwood stands regeneration will not exceed three years.
SFM Objectives: Maintain the diversity and pattern of communities and ecosystems within a natural range. Maintain a natural range of variability in ecosystem function, composition and structure which allows ecosystems to recover from disturbance and stress. Maintenance of the processes for carbon uptake and storage.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indicator statement, target statement and acceptable variance will be used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the Reforestation Landscape Level Strategy.	

Acceptable Variance:

To allow for variations in site preparation requirements, access, and delays in harvest the acceptable variance for establishment delay is an additional one-half year (e.g., 2.5 years for conifer, 3.5 years for deciduous and mixedwood).

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

Coniferous Regeneration:

BCTS did not have any conifer establishment delay data to report.

Canfor coniferous establishment delay was 1.8 years, which is within the acceptable performance range for coniferous establishment timelines for this indicator.

LP did not have any conifer establishment delay data to report.

Combined Participant Results: Based on pooled data from all Participants, the average conifer regeneration establishment delay was **1.8 years**, which is within the acceptable performance range for this indicator.

Deciduous Regeneration:

The BCTS deciduous establishment delay was 5.3 years, which is not within the acceptable performance range with the variance applied, for deciduous establishment timelines for this indicator. This was due to a surveying scheduling error.

The Canfor deciduous establishment delay was 3.1 years, which is within the acceptable performance range, with variance, for deciduous establishment timelines for this indicator.

During the reporting period, the establishment delay on LP deciduous managed stands was 1.2 years, well within the acceptable performance range for deciduous establishment.

Combined Participant Results: Based on pooled data from all Participants, the average deciduous regeneration establishment delay was **1.4 years**, which is within the acceptable performance range for this indicator. The overall result demonstrates that deciduous regeneration is established within expected timelines across the DFA, despite isolated delays experienced by individual Participants.

Mixedwood Regeneration

The BCTS mixedwood establishment delay was 2.1 years, which is within the acceptable performance range for mixedwood establishment timelines for this indicator.

During the reporting period, the establishment delay on LP managed mixedwood stands was 1.2 years, well within the acceptable performance range for mixedwood establishment.

Combined Participant Results: Based on pooled data from all Participants, the average deciduous regeneration establishment delay was **1.3 years**, which is within the acceptable performance range for this indicator

Refer to the tables found in Appendix 4 - Reforestation, for a detailed listing of how this establishment delay value was calculated.

The participants did achieve the target for coniferous regeneration delay, so are in conformance with this indicator.

Target Achieved	
☒ **Yes**	☐**No**

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.31 LONG TERM HARVEST LEVEL

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Long-term harvest level (LTHL) as measured in cubic meters per year (m^3/yr).	We will propose an Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) that sustains the LTHL of the Defined Forest Area (DFA).
SFM Objective: Maintain or enhance landscape level productivity. No decrease in the LTHL in the DFA.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

At the time of SFMP #1 government policy direction was to have Timber Supply Reviews (TSRs) prepared by industry for the Chief Forester's consideration, and determination of the AAC. This policy has changed, and the government is now preparing TSRs with input from the public and stakeholder. Forest industry participation in the TSR process is now limited to providing information and feedback.

Although the Participants may propose information to be considered in the calculation of a sustainable long-term harvest level, the responsibility and authority to determine an AAC rest with the Ministry of Forests (MOF). Ultimately, it is the Chief Forester of the MOF who determines the AAC for the management unit.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

Work on the current TSR commenced in the summer of 2013. The TSR analysis results document was released in early 2016. The Participants provided information for consideration by the MOF in the preparation of the data package and the review of the analysis report, which supports the TSR AAC determination. In May 2018, MOF released the updated AAC. The Chief Forester set the AAC at 2,115,000m^3, which is the same AAC that was released in 2003. The Ministry of Forests announced in August 2026 that they are starting an expedited TSR for the FSJ TSA.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

This indicator was removed in SFMP #4 as it is the responsibility of the Chief Forester to determine AAC.

3.32 SITE INDEX

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Site index	Average post-harvest site index will not be less than average pre-harvest site index on blocks harvested under the pilot project regulation.
SFM Objective: Maintain or enhance landscape level productivity. Protect soil resources to sustain productive forests.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

A maximum negative variance of 15% post-harvest site index *versus* pre harvest site index is allowed to account for statistical variability.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

The majority of SLPs for blocks harvested since Nov. 15, 2001, have been updated to include pre-harvest site index, so that the data will be readily available when well-growing assessments are made to them in the future. Blocks for which licensees developed SLPs during the reporting period have Site Index identified for each Standard Unit.

This indicator applies to blocks harvested since Nov. 15, 2001, that have undergone completion of a well growing assessment as per the required well growing assessment schedule. This is the sixth reporting season where a population of cutblocks have met the conditions required for inclusion.

BCTS

For BCTS the average pre-harvest site index was 16.9, whereas the average post-harvest site index was determined to be 19.8.

Licensee Participants

Canfor reported an average pre-harvest site index of 13.2, whereas the average post-harvest site index was determined to be 18.3.

LP is reporting a preharvest site index of 15.9 and a resulting site index of 17.7 post-harvest.

The participants are in conformance with the target for this indicator.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target currently.

3.33 Protection of Streambanks and Riparian Values on Small Streams

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The number of annual non-conformances to SLP measures related to protecting stream bank, stream channel stability and riparian vegetation from harvesting or silviculture activities.	No non-conformances to SLP measures related to protecting stream bank, stream channel stability and riparian vegetation from harvesting or silviculture activities.
SFM Objective: Maintenance of water quality.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indicator statement, target statement and acceptable variance will be used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the landscape level strategies.	

Acceptable Variance:

The maximum allowable variance is one non-conformance per Managing Participant annually.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

A review of BCTS incidents related to Site Level Plan (SLP) measures to protect stream bank, stream channel stability and riparian vegetation on small streams due to harvesting or silviculture activities from April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026, indicated that there were no instances of non-conformance to SLP measures during that reporting period.

A review of Canfor incidents related to Site Level Plan (SLP) measures to protect stream bank, stream channel stability and riparian vegetation on small streams due to harvesting or silviculture activities from April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026, indicated that there were no instances of non-conformance to SLP measures during that reporting period.

A review of LP incidents related to SLP measures to protect stream bank, stream channel stability, and riparian vegetation on small streams due to harvesting or silviculture activities from April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026, indicated that there were no instances of non-conformance to SLP measures.

A variance of one non-conformance per participant is allowed annually. There was no participant non-conformance. Therefore, the participants achieved the indicator target for the reporting period.

Target Achieved	
☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

Revisions to SFMP #4 were made to add minimum retention requirements on small streams and the inclusion of connected NCDs.

3.34 PEAK FLOW INDEX

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The percentage of watersheds achieving baseline targets for the peak flow index and the percent of watershed reviews completed where the baseline target is exceeded.	95% or more of the watersheds will be below the baseline target. All watersheds that exceed the baseline target will have a watershed review completed wherever new harvesting is planned.
SFM Objective: Maintenance of water quantity.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indicator statement, target statement and acceptable variance will be used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the landscape level strategies.	

Acceptable Variance:

A variance to a minimum of 90% of the watersheds below the baseline targets will be acceptable.
A zero variance for conducting a watershed review wherever new harvesting is planned in a watershed where the baseline target is exceeded.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

As part of the development of the draft SFMP #4 a new analysis of Peak Flow condition was conducted, including an accounting of the widespread disturbance caused by wildfires and other disturbance occurring since the time of the last analysis. This analysis showed that 81% of the watersheds are below their established PFI threshold. Table 16 is reproduced from the draft SFMP #4. This significant change below the indicator target is not a reflection of the Participant's performance, but rather an outcome of wildfires occurring at a scale not previously anticipated when this indicator was originally developed. There has been a review of this as part of the SFMP #4 development, and a change was made to the indicator that links the target directly with the participant's forestry activities. However, for the reporting period the participants are not in conformance with this indicator.

Table16: PFI Baseline Targets and Current Condition (watersheds above threshold in red text)

Watershed Group	Watershed Name	Area (km²)	H60 elevation (m asl)	Baseline Threshold PFI	Equivalent Cut Area (km²)	PFI 2025
Fontas	Bedji Creek	231.6	508	50	59.6	25.7
Fontas	Chasm Creek	167.2	599	50	15.3	9.1
Fontas	Dazo Creek	258.6	460	50	4.1	1.6
Fontas	Ekwan Creek	770.8	420	50	442.9	57.5
Fontas	Etthithun River	1191.3	535	50	171.5	14.4
Fontas	Fontas River	319.9	660	50	9.7	3
Fontas	Fontas River LB	713.9	580	50	120.5	16.9
Fontas	Font Unnamed 1	97.9	461	50	1.1	1.2

Watershed Group	Watershed Name	Area (km²)	H60 elevation (m asl)	Baseline Threshold PFI	Equivalent Cut Area (km²)	PFI 2025
Fontas	Kataleen Creek	153.4	413	50	58.5	38.1
Fontas	Teklo Creek	212.2	426	50	136.8	64.4
Fontas	Upper Etthithun River	406.2	680	50	27.8	6.8
Kahntah	Cautley Creek	868.6	680	62	80.5	9.3
Kahntah	Cautley Creek	479.7	740	62	57.0	11.9
Kahntah	Dahl Creek	415.0	700	50	259.8	62.6
Kahntah	Helicopter Creek	148.1	613	62	50.6	34.2
Kahntah	Kahntah Creek	1102.7	700	50	482.7	43.8
Kahntah	Kahn Unnamed 4	228.2	720	50	78.7	34.5
Kahntah	Kahn Unnamed 5	126.7	624	62	1.9	1.5
Lower Beatton	Aitken Creek	830.6	815	43	221.5	26.7
Lower Beatton	Charlie Lake	292.9	773	62	46.2	15.8
Lower Beatton	Doig River	985.6	731	43	68.3	6.9
Lower Beatton	Osborn River	736.7	745	43	88.1	12
Lower Beatton	Umbach Creek	431.3	741	43	67.4	15.6
Lower Beatton	Upper Blueberry	859.5	820	50	260.8	30.3
Lower Halfway	Aikman Creek	118.9	815	43	19.9	16.8
Lower Halfway	Blair Creek	235.2	902	43	48.3	20.6
Lower Halfway	Cameron Creek	497.8	944	43	62.0	12.4
Lower Halfway	Cameron River	2042.2	837	37	469.8	23
Lower Halfway	Colt Creek	158.1	913	43	25.5	16.1
Lower Halfway	Deadhorse Creek	208.4	820	43	63.0	30.3
Lower Halfway	Graham River	2326.0	1279	43	120.4	5.2
Lower Halfway	Ground Birch Creek	344.5	735	43	78.1	22.7
Lower Halfway	Horn Creek	430.0	1474	37	7.4	1.7
Lower Halfway	Kobes Creek	280.9	828	50	47.7	17
Lower Halfway	LHAF Unnamed 1	213.7	860	43	49.9	23.3
Lower Halfway	Needham Creek	333.1	1430	43	4.7	1.4
Lower Halfway	Poutang Creek	176.3	1453	43	1.6	0.9
Lower Halfway	Townsend Creek	299.4	880	43	84.9	28.4
Lower Sikanni	Bull Creek	353.5	752	50	296.7	83.9
Lower Sikanni	Dechacho Creek	164.7	516	50	67.0	40.7
Lower Sikanni	Gutah Creek	1458.7	645	50	637.3	43.7
Lower Sikanni	Gutah Creek	810.8	728	62	505.1	62.3
Lower Sikanni	Katah Creek	597.9	660	50	301.5	50.4
Lower Sikanni	Kenai Creek	79.3	1000	50	6.3	7.9
Lower Sikanni	LSIK Unnamed 2	163.3	720	43	79.0	48.4

Watershed Group	Watershed Name	Area (km²)	H60 elevation (m asl)	Baseline Threshold PFI	Equivalent Cut Area (km²)	PFI 2025
Lower Sikanni	LSIK Unnamed 4	59.6	641	50	1.2	2.1
Lower Sikanni	Niteal Creek	519.2	475	50	11.5	2.2
Lower Sikanni	West Conroy Creek	1103.0	720	50	570.3	51.7
Lower Sikanni	West Conroy Creek	249.9	782	50	104.2	41.7
Milligan	Dede Creek	129.6	720	62	5.7	4.4
Milligan	Flick Creek	204.3	780	62	9.0	4.4
Milligan	Little Beaverdam Creek	336.1	732	62	12.1	3.6
Milligan	Milligan	434.8	780	50	89.7	20.6
Milligan	Milligan Creek	1848.0	758	50	157.2	8.5
Milligan	MILL Unnamed 3	326.9	880	62	65.9	20.2
Milligan	Upper Milligan Creek	384.7	832	50	20.3	5.3
Upper Beatton	Arrow Creek	510.6	783	50	132.9	26
Upper Beatton	Beatton River	1078.1	984	43	183.5	17
Upper Beatton	Black Creek	670.1	807	50	484.5	72.3
Upper Beatton	Grewatsch Creek	272.0	927	50	207.2	76.2
Upper Beatton	Holman Creek	151.5	896	50	165.2	109.1
Upper Beatton	Jedney Creek	129.8	952	43	133.6	102.9
Upper Beatton	Laprise Creek	341.0	860	50	326.0	95.6
Upper Beatton	Martin Creek	121.2	830	50	109.4	90.3
Upper Beatton	McMillan Creek	103.9	736	43	3.1	3
Upper Beatton	Nig Creek	479.8	782	50	194.8	40.6
Upper Beatton	UBTN Unnamed 9	157.1	757	50	22.3	14.2
Upper Beatton	Upper Beatton Large	2361.6	924	50	1,279.4	54.2
Upper Halfway	Blue Grave Creek	159.4	960	37	23.0	14.4
Upper Halfway	Chowade River	993.8	1200	43	53.7	5.4
Upper Halfway	Cypress Creek	623.5	1241	37	29.4	4.7
Upper Halfway	Halfway River	1101.5	1475	37	43.4	3.9
Upper Halfway	Horseshoe	198.4	1060	37	8.1	4.1
Upper Halfway	Two Bit Creek	161.1	1235	37	7.9	4.9
Upper Halfway	UHAF Unnamed 3	128.5	1221	37	1.7	1.3
Upper Halfway	UHAF Unnamed 6	212.4	976	37	20.3	9.5
Upper Halfway	Upper Chowade	428.9	1395	37	21.9	5.1
Upper Halfway	Upper Cypress	336.6	1493	37	6.9	2
Upper Halfway	Upper Halfway River	632.0	1235	37	9.0	1.4

Watershed Group	Watershed Name	Area (km²)	H60 elevation (m asl)	Baseline Threshold PFI	Equivalent Cut Area (km²)	PFI 2025
Upper Peace	Coplin Creek	350.3	773	43	73.2	20.9
Upper Peace	Farrel Creek	512.3	713	43	160.9	31.4
Upper Peace	North Cache Creek	188.0	759	43	28.2	15
Upper Peace	Red Creek	240.0	753	43	67.8	28.2
Upper Prophet	Besa Creek	518.5	1568	43	5.5	1.1
Upper Prophet	Minaker River	556.6	1070	43	57.5	10.3
Upper Prophet	Minaker River	171.5	1060	43	39.3	22.9
Upper Prophet	Nevis Creek	183.3	1422	37	6.8	3.7
Upper Prophet	Pocketknife Creek	236.4	1110	43	16.0	6.8
Upper Prophet	Upper Prophet River	1190.7	1569	37	29.6	2.5
Upper Prophet	Upper Prophet River	269.0	1683	37	3.6	1.3
Upper Sikanni	Boat Creek	392.4	719	50	11.0	2.8
Upper Sikanni	Buckinghorse River	1245.6	1029	43	270.7	21.7
Upper Sikanni	Buckinghorse River	391.2	1119	43	16.6	4.2
Upper Sikanni	Coal Creek	216.1	900	43	195.3	90.4
Upper Sikanni	Daniels Creek	224.5	1041	43	59.8	26.6
Upper Sikanni	Donnie Creek	122.8	822	50	98.1	79.9
Upper Sikanni	Loranger Creek	132.8	1390	43	7.1	5.4
Upper Sikanni	Medana Creek	139.4	1000	43	116.7	83.7
Upper Sikanni	Middle Fork Creek	209.0	1060	43	23.9	11.4
Upper Sikanni	Sidenius Creek	462.9	1489	43	4.8	1
Upper Sikanni	Sikanni Chief	472.6	1488	43	4.4	0.9
Upper Sikanni	Sikanni Chief River	2917.8	1143	43	320.0	11
Upper Sikanni	Temple Creek	217.5	760	43	139.0	63.9
Upper Sikanni	Trimble Creek	161.1	1439	43	2.5	1.6
Upper Sikanni	Trutch Creek	859.5	781	43	415.0	48.3

Target Achieved	
Yes	☒No

REVISIONS

Revisions were made to this indicator in SFMP #4 to link the targets to Participants' performance.

3.35 WATER QUALITY CONCERN RATING

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The percentage of surveyed stream crossings annually identified with a high WQEE (formerly WQCR) rating on forestry roads within the DFA for which Participants have stewardship. WQCR – water quality concern rating WQEE – Water Quality Effectiveness Evaluation	On an annual basis fewer than 30% of the total number of surveyed stream crossings on roads for which the Participants have stewardship will have 'High' WQEE* [13] *formerly WQCR
SFM Objective: Maintenance of water quality.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

Maximum 'high' WQEE allowable will be 35%.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

SQCI (Stream Quality Crossing Index) - Water Quality Effectiveness Evaluation (WQEE) field surveys were not conducted on any crossings in 2025 due to staffing, logistical constraints, and safety concerns resulting from the local wildfires.

Canfor operations team review erosion and sediment control measures for road construction and maintenance at annual contractor meeting. Erosion and sediment control measures continued to receive high focus in operations inspections.

Water Quality Effectiveness Evaluation (WQEE) field surveys were not conducted on Participant crossings during the 2025-2026 reporting period due to limited harvesting activities and staffing constraints. Therefore, no non-compliances to water quality concern rating were noted for this reporting period.

The following photos are included to give the reader an impression of what 'high' and 'low' Water Quality Concern Ratings may relate to in the field.

Figure 6 is an example of a crossing rated 'high'. Sites assessed soon after deactivation often look like this and can require further application of reclamation seed to lower the concern rating. Incorporating pieces of woody debris along the exposed soil surfaces can further reduce risk of soil erosion and sediment delivery but can interfere with recreation traffic if excessive.

[13] 2010 SFMP target revised to annual measurement from three-year rolling average of 2004 SFMP



Figure 7. Example of a crossing with a 'High' Water Quality Concern Rating

Figure 7 is an example of a crossing rated 'low'. Abundant reclamation seed mix and natural vegetation has colonized soil exposures and lowered the risk of soil erosion and sediment delivery to waterbodies.



Figure 8. Example of a crossing with a 'Low' Water Quality Concern Rating

Target Achieved	
☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.36 Spills Entering Waterbodies

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Number of spills of a reportable substance (i.e., antifreeze, diesel fuel, gasoline, greases, hydraulic oil, lubricating oil, methyl hydrate, paints and paint thinners, solvents, pesticides, and explosives) entering water bodies.	Zero spills entering water bodies.
SFM Objective: Maintenance of water quality.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

None.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

A review of the Participants' incident tracking systems indicates that there were no spills of a reportable substance that entered water bodies during the 2025-26 reporting period.

The participants are in conformance with this indicator.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.37 COORDINATED DEVELOPMENTS

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Number of coordinated developments.	Report annually the number of proposed coordinated developments that occurred.
SFM Objective: Foster inter-industry cooperation to minimize conversion of forested lands to non-forest conditions.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

The opportunities for coordinated development will fluctuate annually based on the overall activity of the oil and gas industry as well as the proximity of operations to one another. Any amount of coordinated development on the basis of making participants' plans readily available will be viewed as a positive step in reducing the conversion of forested lands to non-forest conditions. No variance is necessary, as the target is to report on coordinated activities that occurred between the industries.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

The following is a summary of proposed changes to activities related to coordinating development between licensee participants and the oil and gas industry between April 1st, 2025, and March 31st, 2026.

Canfor provided oil and gas companies with a total of 237 road use agreements (RUA) for use of Canfor roads, representing 5,575 km total. Oil and gas companies provided several RUAs so Canfor could use their roads. Canfor received 34 referrals from oil and gas proponents regarding potential overlap with forestry tenured areas.

BCTS received a total of 6 oil and gas referrals between April 1st, 2025, and March 31st, 2026. Of the 2 referrals BCTS received, there were 0 proposed changes. All the referrals had very little or no impact on BCTS blocks and required minor or no changes to the proposed oil and gas activity. Most of the referrals from the oil/gas industry appeared to have utilized the FOS maps provided to the industry. In doing so our BCTS planned and/or developed infrastructure was considered.

LP had a total of 24 road use agreements representing 129.9 km of road during the reporting period of April 1st, 2025, to March 31st, 2026. This included agreements provided to LP and provided by LP to oil and gas companies.

Target Achieved	
☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

SFMP #4 included changes related access management planning and reviewing deactivation plans with stakeholder and First Nations.

3.38 RANGE ACTION PLANS

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Percent consistency with mutually agreed upon action plans for range.	Operations 100% consistent with resultant range action plans.
SFM Objective: Provide opportunities for a feasible mix of timber, recreational activities, and non-timber commercial activities.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

Variances are permissible only on reaching mutual agreement between the affected range tenure holder and Participant.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

Prior to 2013, the Timber Range Action Plan (TRAP) process was the main mechanism to formalize records of discussions and resulting actions, related to forestry and range conflicts or development overlaps. However, over time, the formality and process of TRAP that originated from the Timber and Range Impact Mitigation Committee (TRIMC) project has become less formal. Since 2018, other formats of documents have been used to record mutually agreed upon action plans.

Table 16: Results of Mutually Agreed Range Action Plans

Annual Reporting Period	# Timber Range Action Plans (TRAPs)	# Mutually Agreed Upon Action Plans
2004-05	0	N/A
2005-06	6	N/A
2006-07	4	N/A
2007-08	5	N/A
2008-09	1	N/A
2009-10	1	N/A
2010-11	3	N/A
2011-12	0	N/A
2012-13	0	N/A
2013-14	1	N/A
2014-15	5	N/A
2015-16	1	N/A
2016-17	0	N/A
2017-18	0	N/A
2018-19	0	1
2019-20	0	0
2020-21	0	3
2021-22	0	0
2022-23	0	1
2023-24	0	0
2024-25	0	0
2025-26	0	0
Total	**27**	**5**

Table 16 provides a summary of mutually agreed range action plans that were developed and completed, as well as a summary of comprehensive TRAP's prepared from April 1st, 2004, through March 31st, 2026 (SFMP #1, SFMP #2 and SFMP#3):

During the reporting period, April 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026, Canfor did not have any Range Action Plans or new TRAPs completed.

There were no new TRAPs completed and signed between BCTS and range tenure holders during the 2025-2026 reporting period.

LP works with and coordinates with range tenure holders to address issues and concerns. However, no range action plans were developed during the reporting period.

The participants are in conformance with this indicator.

Target Achieved	
☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.39 DAMAGE TO RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Number of natural range barriers or range improvements rendered ineffective by Participants' activities.	Natural range barriers or range improvements rendered ineffective by Participants' activities will be repaired within 2 years of harvest completion.
SFM Objective: Provide opportunities for a feasible mix of timber, recreational activities, and non-timber commercial activities.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indictor statement, target statement and acceptable variance will be used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the landscape level strategies.	

Acceptable Variance:

The indicator target would not apply if a Participant can implement alternative mitigation strategies to the satisfaction of the range tenure holder and if required, approval from MOF. If a natural range barrier is not identified prior to harvesting, managing Participants have to develop and implement mitigation strategies to alleviate the impact of lost or ineffective natural range barrier in less than two years from the completion of harvesting, provided that the range tenure holders raise concerns regarding the natural range barrier to the Managing Participants within 180 days of completion of primary harvesting activities.

Temporary removal or alteration of a range development to enable short-term forestry activities to proceed is permissible. However, repairs to or replacement of improvements must be completed in less than two years from harvest completion. For the purposes of this indicator, the terms range improvement and range development have the same meaning.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

During the April 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026, reporting period, the Participants did not have any instances whereby a range improvement or natural range barrier was damaged.

The participants are in conformance with this indicator.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.40 Recreation Sites

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The number of recreation sites maintained by Participants.	Participants will maintain a minimum of one recreational site within the DFA.
SFM Objective: Provide opportunities for a feasible mix of timber, recreational activities, and non-timber commercial activities.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

No less than the target.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

During the reporting period of April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026, Canfor, BCTS and LP continue to support the operational maintenance of the Crying Girl Provincial Recreation Site. LP lead the administration of the maintenance contract. A local resident/contractor was engaged to provide site cleanup, outhouse cleaning, garbage disposal, and regular inspections.

The participants are in conformance with this indicator.

Target Achieved	
☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.41 VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Consistency with Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs).	Pilot participants' forest operations will be consistent with the established VQOs.
SFM Objective: Provide opportunities for a feasible mix of timber, recreational activities, and non-timber commercial activities.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indicator, statement, target statement, and acceptable variance will be used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the landscape level strategies.	

Acceptable Variance:

A variance to the requirement for consistency with established VQOs, where approved by the District Manager, is permitted on a site-specific basis, where required to address risks to resource values or safety issues (e.g., fire salvage, sanitation harvesting for forest pest control), as identified in a SLP. A rationale will be prepared by a professional forester and must specify the reasons for the variance and the measures that will be implemented to address the resource value at risk and mitigate impacts on the visual resource.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

The SFMP strategy directing the timing of visual quality assessments specifies that post-harvest reviews of harvested areas that fall within visually sensitive landscapes will be completed no later than December 31 of the following year after harvesting is completed (e.g., if logging is finished in November of 2016, the post-harvest assessment must be done by December 31, 2017).

For the 2025-2026 reporting period, Canfor harvested one block (11097) within a Visual Quality Objective (VQO) polygon. A VQO analysis was not required because the Visual Quality Objective polygon of retention was removed from the harvest area and is reserved in a WTP. There were no variances requested or approved by the District Manager. Canfor is in conformance with the target for this indicator.

For the 2025-2026 reporting period, BCTS had no blocks that fell within an area requiring management of Visual Quality Objectives. BCTS is therefore in conformance with the target for this indicator.

For the 2025-2026 reporting period, LP had no blocks that fell within an area requiring management of Visual Quality Objectives. LP is therefore in conformance with the target for this indicator.

The participants are in conformance with this indicator.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.42 RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM (ROS)

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Area in primitive and semi-primitive non-motorized classifications of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) for the Graham, Sikanni, and Crying Girl LU's.	A minimum of 65,839 ha in primitive ROS area (100% of 1996 primitive ROS area) and 180,726 ha in semi primitive non-motorized ROS area (50% of the 1996 total semi primitive NM ROS area) in the combined Graham, Crying Girl and Sikanni LU's (excluding the Graham Laurier and Redfern-Keily PA's).
SFM Objective: Provide opportunities for a feasible mix of timber, recreational activities, and non-timber commercial activities.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indictor statement, target statement and acceptable variance will be used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the landscape level strategies.	

Acceptable Variance:

The Primitive ROS percentage may fluctuate over time as roads are constructed and permanently deactivated to retain the percentage at 1996 levels. At any given time, the Primitive ROS percentage may decrease down to 10% on a temporary basis until such time as the constructed forest roads are permanently deactivated, and the Primitive classification is restored.

There is no allowable variance for the Semi-Primitive non-motorized target.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

During development of FOS #2, the proposed block and road footprint was projected to assess the potential impact on the ROS and was determined to be consistent with the SFMP targets. The following Table 17 identifies the condition of the recreation opportunity spectrum expected upon the completion of all harvest operations in FOS# 2. During major amendment #411 of FOS #3, new blocks were proposed in the Graham Operating area, and the analysis was updated for current and future state. The results were consistent with this indicator and are displayed in the Table 17 below. It is important to note that since 1996 there has been a change to the overall spatial data for the LU areas - a decrease of 8,453 ha that could not be reconciled with the currently available spatial data. The overall LU area of the Crying Girl, Graham and Sikanni LUs is currently 537,483 ha, and in 1996 was 545,936 ha. The participants made considerable efforts to determine the source of the discrepancy, and discussed the issue with the government, but the difference could not be reconciled. Therefore, the target statement was updated in SFMP#4 to match the currently available spatial data that will now be the baseline for the purposes of this indicator and its targets. The ROS categories were re-calculated using the current LU spatial data and the primitive area was increased from 65,839 ha to 69,227 ha, and the semi-primitive non-motorized decreased from 361,451 ha to 349,537 ha, 50% of which is 174,769 ha and was updated in the target statement for SFMP #4.

Table 17: Projection of Changes to ROS Class from 1996 to 2025

Crying Girl Graham & Sikanni LUs	Primitive (ha)	Semi-primitive non-motorized (ha)	Semi-primitive motorized (ha)	Roaded (ha)	Urban / Agriculture (ha)	Total
1996 levels	69,227	349,537	118,101	269	349	537,483
FOS Projected	67,053	323,721	140,588	269	349	531,980
SFMP Target minimum	**69,227**	**174,769**				

Table 17 summarizes the projected ROS condition presented in FOS #3 with the addition of FOS Major Amendment #411. It should be noted that FOS #3 included developments proposed in the Crying Girl and the Graham Landscape Units. The proposed development of FOS #3 and FOS Major Amendment #411 was found to be consistent with the SFMP ROS targets.

Canfor did conduct harvesting operations in several blocks in the Crying Girl and Graham LUs, during the reporting period April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026. The current status remains consistent with the target range for this indicator.

LP and BCTS were not active in the Graham, Sikanni, and Crying Girl LUs during the reporting period.

As the current minimum targets of 65,839 ha in primitive ROS area (100% of 1996 primitive ROS area) and 180,726 ha in semi primitive non-motorized ROS area have been identified to be maintained through completion of all blocks in FOS #3 the Participants are in conformance with this indicator

The current state information presented in this indicator is based on the analysis completed for the development of SFMP#4. The base data used is the best available information.

Target Achieved	
☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

An amendment to this legal indicator was done during SFMP#4 as the participants cannot reconcile the numbers in the target statement with any of the current layers we have. It cannot be determined how the original numbers were calculated. The Participants have produced numbers that are close and logical, will propose updating the target statement and documenting new target derivation in SFMP #4.

3.43 Actions Addressing Guides, Trappers, and Other Interests

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Percentage of operations consistent with mutually agreed upon action plans for guides, trappers, and other known non-timber commercial interests.	100% of operations will be consistent with action plans for guides, trappers, and other non-timber commercial interests.
SFM Objective: Provide opportunities for a feasible mix of timber, recreational activities, and non-timber commercial activities.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

Variances are permissible only on reaching mutual agreement between the affected tenure holders and Participant.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

During the reporting period of April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026, Canfor consulted with one trapper regarding proposed forestry operations in the DFA. The discussion did not result in a mutually agreed upon action plan related to forestry operations.

During the reporting period of April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026, there were no BCTS operations conducted in areas where mutually agreed upon action plans were prepared with guides, trappers, or other non-commercial timber interests.

During the reporting period of April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026, there were no LP operations conducted in areas where mutually agreed upon action plans were prepared with guides or other non-commercial timber interests. One action was agreed to with a trapline holder. A member of a family trapline tenure, who was also a member of a local First Nation, worked jointly with LP to review and endorse wildfire salvage harvesting of a block within their tenure area. No concerns were raised other than to maintain ATV/snowmobile access in the area following deactivation of in-block roads which was done following harvesting operations.

Target Achieved	
☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.44 TIMBER PROCESSED IN THE DFA

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Volume of timber processed in the DFA in proportion to volume harvested in the DFA.	The annual equivalent of a minimum of 70% of the DFA's harvest is primary processed in the DFA[14].
SFM Objective: Viable timber processing facilities in the DFA.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

An acceptable negative variance of 5% (i.e., a minimum of 65% of the harvest processed in the DFA) is permissible. This target level and variance is necessary to account for timber harvested within the DFA that is not directly harvested by the Participants thus having less control as to its final processing destination.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

Table 18 outlines the volume of timber processed at facilities in the DFA in proportion to the entire volume of timber harvested and delivered to professing facilities in the DFA up to and including March 31, 2026.

Of the 4,970 m^3 of BCTS volume, all was processed outside the DFA for the reporting year April 1, 2025, to March 30, 2026.

Table 18: Proportion of Total Volume Locally Processed

	Total Scaled Volume of Timber Delivered to Local Processing Plants (m^3)	(a) Total Scaled Volume of Timber Originating Within the DFA (m^3)	(b) Total Scaled Volume of Timber Originating Within the DFA and Processed Within the DFA (m^3)	(b/a) % of Total DFA Volume Processed Locally
Conifer volume (m^3)	0	71,728	0	0
Deciduous volume (m^3)	710,676	316,045	315,753	99.9
All	**710,676**	**387,773**	**315,753**	**81.4**

The above quoted volumes include woodlot and private wood but exclude oil and gas salvage since the originating Timber Supply Area (TSA) cannot be confirmed for salvage wood deliveries. Also excluded from the TSA delivery totals were deliveries from Alberta, and the Dawson Creek TSA. 81.4% of the timber harvested in the DFA was processed at facilities within the DFA.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

[14] Indicator as revised in Oct 30,2005 submission of 2004-2005 Annual Report

There is no outlet for conifer volume in the DFA due to the Fort St John sawmill closure that will impact meeting this indicator going forward. SFMP #4 has proposed some changes to this indicator for this reason.

3.4.5 FOREST HEALTH FOS PLANNING[15]

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Percentage of significant detected forest health damaging agents which have treatment plans prepared and implemented.	100% of significant detected forest health damaging agents will have treatment plans prepared and implemented within 1 year of initial detection.
SFM Objective: Maintain or enhance landscape level productivity. Maintain a natural range of variability in ecosystem function, composition and structure which allows ecosystems to recover from disturbance.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indicator statement, target statement and acceptable variance will be used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the Forest Health Management Landscape Level Strategy.	

Acceptable Variance:

A 20% variance (i.e., minimum of 80% of significant detected forest health damaging agents) is required in the event some FOS blocks are dropped due to other First Nation, stakeholder, or public interests. A variance of 1 year is permissible to provide for data collection and engagement with forest health specialists, First Nations, stakeholders, and the public.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

The overriding focus for harvest planning by the participants in 2025/2026 was fire salvage. The participants made efforts to assess the quality of recently burned stands, change contractor plans, design new blocks and amend the FOS, and explore efficiencies to expedite salvage. Applying for new permits caused delays in receiving harvest and road authorizations.

Ministry of Forests (FOR) reported that no Spruce Beetle surveys were planned, and there will be no focus on spruce beetle monitoring in the North Peace in 2025, or 2026, as observations did not show population increases or big concerns.

Canfor, LP and BCTS did not detect any significant forest health damaging agents, other than forest fire damage, during the reporting period, therefore, no treatment plans were prepared. The FOS was amended to address forest fire events and facilitate salvage harvesting.

The Participants are in conformance with this indicator.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

There are minor revisions proposed in SFMP #4 for the target statement to clarify the area this indicator applies.

[15] New indicator in 2010- previous # 49 in SFMP # 1 was Harvest Systems which has been deleted

3.46 COORDINATION[16]

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Percentages of SFMP's and FOS's jointly prepared by the Participants.	100% of all SFMPs and FOSs will be jointly prepared by the Participants.
SFM Objective: Maintain viable timber processing facilities in the DFA	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: For the purposes of Section 42 of the *FSJPPR* this indicator statement, target statement and acceptable variance will be used to determine if forest practices are consistent with the Timber Harvesting Landscape Level Strategy.	

Acceptable Variance:

May exclude new Participants that join the Pilot Project and can be assigned blocks from an existing plan, or Participants that are not required to complete a plan (e.g., timber supply license (TSL) holders).

STATUS AND COMMENTS

SFMP #4 was approved on May 4th, 2026, and was jointly developed by the Participants in collaboration with First Nations and Government.

The FOS and major amendments continue to be coordinated through a mutual notification protocol. During the 2025-2026 reporting period, work on FOS #4 began but the public review and infoshare period was not yet initiated. The participants were consistent in following the established amendment procedures, pertaining to ensuring that all participants are aware of, or are involved in, amendments to the FOS.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

[16] The indicator was made a legal indicator in SFMP#2 to emphasize the commitment to coordinated planning by the Participants

3.47 AAC Partition – Deciduous Planning

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The volume of deciduous species that has been identified in planned cutblocks in the FOS within the Core partition area.	The Core area will have a maximum of 56% of the total planned deciduous harvest volume identified in the Fort St John TSA area.
SFM Objective:	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*:	

3.47A AAC Partition – Deciduous Harvest Performance

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The volume of deciduous species (measured using planning stage block volume data), that has been harvested by the Participants within the Core partition area since May 10, 2018.	On a 3-year rolling basis, deciduous harvest in the Core area will not exceed an average of 512,000 m^3 annually.
SFM Objective:	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*:	

Acceptable Variance:

Acceptable variance to the annual partition target is 20% in any reporting year, with an acceptable variance of 10% to the 3-year rolling target. Variances account for: reduction in block volume from WTPs, revisions to Old Seral Retention, other retention, VRI inaccuracies, harvest deferrals necessary to address public, First Nation, or stakeholder concerns. This variance allows us flexibility to meet the target with planned blocks in light of the uncertainties inherent in the VRI and harvest scheduling.

If FSJ sawmill is down for greater than six months, conifer blocks contributing deciduous volume will not be tallied. (Incidental deciduous volume within planned conifer blocks will not be tallied because the conifer blocks will not be harvested).

If the harvest planning indicator is not achieved, the Participants have one year to amend the FOS to get it back into compliance.

BCTS volume is considered harvested once the volume has been sold.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

The AAC partition was communicated by the Chief Forester of BC on May 10, 2018. Harvesting conducted after that date is expected to conform to the (non-legal) partition. Following is a summary of the Participants' planned harvest opportunities by geographic area and harvest performance as of spring 2026. Table 19 reflects FOS block information for FOS #4.

Table 19: FOS Proposed Deciduous Harvest Geographic Distribution

Deciduous Volume in FOS Blocks not harvested			
Geographic Area	**Total Deciduous Volume (m^3)**	**Mgmt. Unit Proportion of Total TSA Deciduous Volume**	**AAC Partition Total Harvest Proportion Target**
Core	3,808,809	52%	<56.1%
Periphery	3,517,610	48%	>43.9%
FSJ TSA	7,326,419	100%	

The proportion of planned deciduous harvest is below the maximum target for this indicator.

Table 20 shows the amount of deciduous harvesting by reporting year that occurred in the DFA since the partition came into effect. This table is from SFMP #4 and provides Periphery Totals.

Table 20: FOS Completed Deciduous Harvest Geographic Distribution

	Reporting Period		
	2022-2023	**2023-2024**	**2025-2026**
Managing Participant	**Core Deciduous Harvest Volume (m^3)**	**Core Deciduous Harvest Volume (m^3)**	**Core Deciduous Harvest Volume (m^3)**
BCTS	1,000	0	242
Canfor	60,228	22,141	27
LP	14,213	116,972	26,882
TOTAL	**75,441**	**139,113**	**27,151**

The three-year rolling average of deciduous volume harvested from the Core area is 80,568m3 which is well below the maximum specified in the Indicator target of 512,000m^3.

The current state information presented in this indicator is based on the analysis completed for the development of SFMP#4. The base data used is the best available information.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	**No**

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.48 AAC Partition – Conifer Planning

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The volume of conifer species that has been identified in planned cutblocks in the FOS within the Core partition area.	A) In the Core area non spruce conifer species will comprise, a minimum of 50% of the total planned conifer harvest volume. B) The Core area will have a maximum of 56% of the total planned conifer harvest volume identified in the Fort St John TSA area.
SFM Objective:	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*:	

3.48A AAC Partition – Conifer Harvest Performance

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The volume of conifer species (measured using planning stage block volume data), that has been harvested by the Participants within the Core partition area since May 10, 2018.	On a three-year rolling average: A) Conifer harvest in the Core area will not exceed an average of 672,000 m^3 annually. B) In the Core area non spruce conifer species will comprise a minimum of 50% of the total conifer volume harvested by the Participants.
SFM Objective:	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*:	

Acceptable Variance:

Acceptable variance to the annual partition target is 20% in any reporting year, with an acceptable variance of 10% to the 3-year rolling target. Variances account for: reduction in block volume from WTP's, revisions to Old Seral Retention, other retention, VRI inaccuracies, harvest deferrals necessary to address public, First Nation, or stakeholder concerns. This variance allows flexibility to meet the target with planned blocks in light of the uncertainties inherent in the VRI and harvest scheduling.

If PVOSB mill is down for greater than six months, deciduous blocks contributing conifer volume will not be tallied. (Incidental coniferous volume within planned deciduous blocks will not be tallied because the deciduous blocks will not be harvested.)

If the harvest planning indicator is not met, the Participants have one year to amend the FOS to get it back into compliance.

BCTS monitoring, volume is considered harvested once the volume has been sold. This indicator is to be reviewed after the next Timber Supply Review (TSR) to ensure continued relevance to the new TSR.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

The AAC partition was identified on May 10, 2018. Harvesting conducted after that date is expected to conform to the (non-legal) partition. Following is a summary of the Participants planned harvest opportunities by geographic area and harvest performance as of spring 2026. Table 21, reflects FOS block information available up to FOS #4 which is in progress.

Table 21: FOS Proposed Conifer Harvest Geographic Distribution

Area	Spruce Volume (m^3)	Non-spruce Conifer Volume (m^3)	Total Conifer Volume (m^3)	Target Spruce Proportion for the Core area (%)	Spruce Proportion of Geographic area Conifer Volume (%)	TSA Total Harvest Target Proportion	Partition Area Proportion of Total TSA Conifer Volume (%)
Core	1,209,368	1,997,295	3,206,663	<50.1	38	<56	46
Periphery	1,056,564	2,703,803	3,760,367	N/A	28	>44	54
FSJ TSA	**2,265,932**	**4,701,098**	**6,967,030**		**33%**		**100%**

The participants met the targets for conifer volume planned in the core and spruce in the planned blocks in the core. Therefore, the participants met this indicator for the report period.

Table 22: FOS Completed Conifer Harvest Geographic Distribution

	Reporting Period					
	2022-2023		2023-2024		2025-2026	
Managing Participant	Core Total Conifer Harvest Volume (m^3)	Core Spruce Harvest Volume (m^3) & Proportion of Total Core Conifer Harvest (%)	Core Total Conifer Harvest Volume (m^3)	Core Spruce Harvest Volume (m^3) & Proportion of Total Core Conifer Harvest (%)	Core Total Conifer Harvest Volume (m^3)	Core Spruce Harvest Volume (m^3) & Proportion of Total Core Conifer Harvest (%)
BCTS	4,392	0	0	0	7,770	4,898 (63%)
Canfor	133,653	46,779 (35%)	65,808	36,194 (55%)	25,551	7,397 (29%)
LP	14,818	1,778 (12%)	49,296	3,451 (7%)	10,112	5,544 (55%)
TOTAL	**152,863**	**48,557 (32%)**	**115,114**	**39,645 (34%)**	**43,433**	**17,839 (41%)**

Table 22 summarizes the conifer volume harvested during 3 reporting years. Newly harvested volume is summarized in the Annual Report.

The three-year rolling average of coniferous volume harvested from the Core area was 103,800 m^3 and is below the maximum specified in the indicator target A). The volume of conifer harvested annually in the last three years of the partition was below the allowed for conifer volume harvested in the core area. The overall % of spruce in the core for three-year rolling average was 34%, which meets indicator target B).

It should be noted that much of this volume was planned and permitted prior to the announcement of the TSR AAC partition, and that the Participants had very few harvesting options in the Core area following the Yahey vs. BC decision in 2021. It is likely that the partition guidance is based on an available fibre-supply scenario that no longer exists, in the aftermath of the Yahey decision and 2023 wildfires. The Participants are making efforts to bring more non-spruce timber into their operational plans, especially in the Core area.

The current state information presented in this indicator is based on the analysis completed for the development of SFMP#4. The base data used is the best available information.

Target Achieved	
☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.49 Cut Control

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Percentage of total Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) charged to licensee tenure holders or BCTS Participants during the term of the SFMP.	Jan 1, 2022 - Dec 31, 2027: Industry Participants: -Not to exceed 110% of the combined cumulative coniferous AAC for the 6-year period. -Not to exceed 110% of the combined cumulative deciduous AAC for the 6-year period. BCTS Participant: -Not to exceed 110% of the combined cumulative coniferous commitment offered for sale for the 6-year period. -Not to exceed 110% of the combined cumulative deciduous commitment offered for sale for the 6-year period.
SFM Objective: No decrease in the Long-Term Harvest Level (LTHL) in the Defined Forest Area (DFA).	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

None, however, the actual volume permissible to be harvested may be adjusted through time if additional licenses are awarded to Participants to address past undercuts, or changes made by the Chief Forester to the approved AAC for the TSA.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

Table 23, Table 24, and Table 25 identify the volume harvested by the Participants during the monitoring period of 2022-2027. Annual adjustments can occur in each license. Therefore, volumes reported in the annual report may not reflect previous annual reports. The billed volume for LP's NRFL A98271 decreased from the previous year's annual report due to an attribution to a First Nation's Wildfire Salvage Opportunity Agreement Licence.

Table 23: Licensee Conifer License AAC (2022-2027)

Licensee	AAC (m^3)	Planning Period Cumulative Volume AAC (m^3)	Volume Harvested (m^3) by Year						Total Volume Harvested (m^3)
			2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
Canfor A18154	394,952	2,369,712	495,698	286,032	309,313	127,925	0	0	**1,218,968**
DZ A56771	150,000	300,000	33,541	33,552	Exp	Exp	Exp	Exp	**67,093**
Total	**698,446**	**2,669,712**	529,239	319,584	309,313	127,925	0	0	**1,286,061**
Maximum Cumulative AAC (m^3)			**2,936,683**						
** A56771 expired in 2023. The cumulative AAC has taken this into account.*									
Maximum cumulative AAC = 110% of cumulative AAC									

Table 24: Licensee Deciduous License AAC (2022-2027)

Licence	AAC (m^3)	Planning Period Cumulative Volume AAC (m^3)	Volume Harvested (m^3) by Year						Total Volume Harvested (m^3)
			2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
LP A60049	193,000	193,000	62,328	Exp	Exp	Exp	Exp	Exp	**62,328**
Canfor / LP PA 12 & 20*	500,000	1,416,667	0	4,555	10,672	Exp	Exp	Exp	**15,227**
A98271	100,000	316,666	N/A	N/A	0	13,103	18,831	0	**31,934**
Total	**793,000**	**1,926,333**	62,382	4,555	10,672	13,103	18,831	0	**109,543**
Maximum Cumulative AAC (m^3)			**2,118,966**						
**In 2013 PA 12 was subdivided creating PA 20. Combined AAC of the 2 PAs remains unchanged at 500,000 m^3. Volume is based on deliveries to the three facilities in the DFA. PA12 and PA20 expired October 31st, 2024, and the cumulative AAC is weighted accordingly. License A60049 expired in 2023. License A98271 was issued in 2024.*									
Maximum cumulative AAC = 110% of cumulative AAC									

Table 25: BCTS Volume Allotment (2022-2027)

Species	AAC (m^3)	Planning Period 6-year cumulative volume commitment offered for sale (m^3)	Volume Offered for Sale by Calendar Year (m^3)						Total Volume Offered (m^3)
			2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
Conifer	372,059	2,232,354	0	7,770	3,728	50,283	0	0	61,781
Deciduous	180,000	1,080,000	0	242	3,509	12,872	0	0	16,623
Maximum cumulative coniferous AAC			**2,455,589**						
Maximum cumulative deciduous AAC			**1,188,000**						
Maximum cumulative AAC = 110% of cumulative AAC									

The annual BCTS coniferous allotment for 2025/26 was 372,059 m^3. Between April 1st, 2025, and March 31st, 2026, BCTS offered 192,472 m^3 for sale in five TSLs, of which three sold (one TSL being offered three times before being sold)

The annual BCTS deciduous allotment in 2025/26 was 180,000 m^3. Between April 1st, 2025, and March 31st, 2026, BCTS offered 0 m3 for sale that was not incidental to conifer leading TSL's

To date of this annual report, the participants' activities are consistent with the indicator and target.

Target Achieved	
☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

This indicator has been revised in SFMP #4 to align with licence cut control periods rather than SFMP periods.

3.50 Dollars Spent Locally on Each Woodlands Phase

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Percentage of dollars spent locally on each woodlands phase in proportion to total expenditures.	Woodlands Phases to be monitored: Logging/hauling: minimum of 80%. Road construction/maintenance: minimum of 80%. Silviculture: minimum of 5%. Planning and administration: minimum of 50%.
SFM Objective: Diverse local forest employment opportunities exist in the DFA.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

A 10% variance to the minimum target (e.g., logging/hauling 10% lower than 80% = 72% of costs) is required for each identified woodlands phase, as the dollars to be spent fluctuate annually, depending on the amount of harvesting completed that year.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

Table 26 outlines local expenditures by woodlands phase, and performance of the participants relative to the targets for this reporting period.

Table 26: Dollars Spent Locally by Woodlands Phase (2025-2026)

Combined BCTS, Canfor and LP Phases	Total Dollars Spent ($)	Total Dollars Spent Locally ($)	Percentage of Dollars Spent Locally (%)	Indicator Target Percent (%)
Logging and hauling	$28,942,534.61	$18,513,604.61	64%	80
Road construction and maintenance	$3,132,129.88	$1,370,981.65	44%	80
Silviculture	$9,692,866.19	$1,631,837.89	17%	5
Planning and administration	$2,402,304.73	$1,808,089.85	75%	50
Total	$44,169,835.41	$23,324,514.00	53%	**N/A**

The target or variance was not met for Logging and Hauling and Road Construction and maintenance for the 2025-2026 reporting year and therefore the Participants did not meet the target for this indicator. Overall, 53% of all expenditure was made locally. In January of 2024, Canfor merged all administrative costs for the Peace area and therefore there may be some Chetwynd related costs in this year's report. Shortly after this, Canfor closed their Chetwynd office due to the Fort St. John mill permanent closure. For LP costs, road construction and maintenance are not coded uniquely and are accounted for in the logging and hauling costs.

The logging, hauling, and road construction and maintenance targets were not met due to the impacts of recent mill closures on the contracting workforce within the Fort St. John DFA. Unfortunately, several local contractors have ceased operations as a result of these closures. The Participants rely almost exclusively on contractors from the region, including the Dawson Creek TSA and Fort Nelson TSA. This issue was discussed with the Public Advisory Group (PAG) at the October 7, 2026, meeting, where several potential

revisions to the indicator were proposed. These changes would better reflect the current contracting environment while continuing to prioritize the use of local contractors wherever possible.

Target Achieved	
Yes	☒ **No**

REVISIONS:

The Participants discussed at the October 7th, 2026, PAG meeting some potential edits to this indicator that would address the impacts to the contractor workforce while still prioritizing the use of local contractors. This will be reviewed at the next PAG meeting.

3.51 MAINTENANCE OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES HABITAT VALUES

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Conformance to the SFMP indicators and targets pertinent to the maintenance of wildlife and fisheries habitat.	Participants will conform to the identified SFMP indicators and targets pertinent to the maintenance of wildlife and fisheries habitat.
SFM Objective: Recognition of Treaty 8 rights and respect of aboriginal rights through maintenance of landscape level biodiversity.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

Variances provided in the specific indicators will apply.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

The following indicators are pertinent to the maintenance of wildlife and fisheries habitat and used to measure the effectiveness of the Participants' forest management practices, in relation to wildlife and fish habitat:

Ecosystem and Species Diversity Indicators supporting hunting and trapping opportunities:

- 6.1 Forest Types
- 6.2 Seral Stages
- 6.3 Patch Sizes
- 6.5 Snags/Cavity Sites
- 6.6 Coarse Woody Debris Volume
- 6.7 Riparian Reserves
- 6.8 Shrubs
- 6.9 Wildlife Tree Patches
- 6.11 Species at Risk Stand Level Management Guidelines
- 6.22 Riparian Corridors

Water Quality and Quantity Indicators supporting fishing opportunities:

- 6.33 Peak Flow Index
- 6.34 Water Quality Concern Rating
- 6.35 Protection of Streambanks and Riparian Values on Small Streams
- 6.36 Spills Entering Waterbodies

Indicator 5 (Snags/Cavity Sites), indicator 6 (Coarse Woody Debris Volume), and indicator 22 (River Corridors) partially address furbearer habitat and travel corridors at stand and landscape levels.

Participants refer SFMPs, FOSs, and PMPs to affected First Nations for review and comment to see how the proposed plans may impact the First Nations' ability to practice Treaty rights to hunt, fish, and trap. In many cases, First Nations are not able to provide site-specific comment regarding the impact of these plans on their ability to practice their treaty rights.

Where site-specific comments are provided, Participants may be able to mitigate the impact of planned activities on treaty rights by modification of planned activities. In situations where no site-specific comments are provided, it is felt that the positive management of the indicators pertinent to some of the elements that support the practice of treaty rights will result in continued opportunities for First Nations to practice treaty rights to hunt, fish, and trap.

During the period of April 1, 2025, to March 31,2026, the Participants were not in conformance with 3 of the 14 related indicators (see indicators 1, 2, and 33 for details), so did not fully meet the target for this indicator.

Target Achieved	
Yes	☒**No**

REVISIONS

In recognition of the importance of the maintenance of wildlife and fisheries habitat, the Participants have proposed a new Landscape Level Strategy in SFMP #4. The Biodiversity and Wildlife Habitat Management Strategy will replace the need for this indicator.

3.52 REGULATORY PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT PROCESSES

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Compliance with the public review and comment process identified in the FSJ Pilot Project Regulation.	100% compliance with the public review and comment processes identified in the FSJ Pilot Project Regulation.
SFM Objective: To facilitate a satisfactory public participation process.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

No variances, unless authorized by the Regional Executive Director (MOF) or his designate.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

During the reporting period, there was one case in which the Participants were required to follow the formal Public Review and Comment Process identified in the *Fort St. John Pilot Project Regulation.*

The Participants initiated the public review and info-sharing process for SFMP#4 on July 11th, 2025, was between February 10-20, 2025, and it closed on October 9th, 2025. A notice of the proposed SFMP#4 was placed on EnergeticCity.ca for the duration of the period, as a community notice, in a form acceptable to the District Manager of the Ministry of Forests. The final SFMP #4 submission was made to the government on November 5th, 2025.

There were no major FOS amendments during the reporting period. The Participants started work on FOS #4 and the public review and info-share period details will be reported in the next annual report.

Participants will always consider comments received from First Nations and tenure holders the best we can at any stage of block or road development

There was a Pilot project compliance audit in the reporting period. The compliance audit was completed in November 2025, and the report was posted to the FSJPP website. One minor non-conformity was identified related to an error in the annual report. The next compliance audit will be completed in 2027.

Canfor had one internal audit during the report period (December 2025). There were no non-conformities, 3 Opportunities For Improvement, and one Best Management Practice identified during the audit. This information was shared with the PAG in the May 6, 2025, meeting.

BCTS had one internal audit during the reporting period (March 2025) where there was 1 non-conformance, and 6 opportunities for improvement. BCTS had one external audit during the reporting period (September 2025). The audit found 1 opportunity for improvement (unremoved ribbon not part of block layout).

LP had no audits during the 2025-2026 reporting period. A review of the SFI matrixes was completed but no formal on or off-site audit was completed.

The draft Annual Report for the reporting period April 1, 2024, to March 31, 2025, was provided to the PAG members prior to September 24, 2025, PAG meeting. The 2024-2025 annual report highlights were reviewed at the September 24, 2025, PAG meeting. Open discussion followed the presentation.

The Participants are consistent with the target for the Public Review and Comment requirements set out in the *Fort St. John Pilot Project Regulation.*

Target Achieved	
☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.53 TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESSES

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Current Terms of Reference (TOR) for the *FSJPPR* public participation process.	Biennial review of the TOR for the *FSJPPR* public participation process (PAG).
SFM Objective: To facilitate a satisfactory public participation process.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

The TOR will be reviewed every second year (in even years). Due to the timing of meetings and scheduling, the TOR review may not be in the same month each year.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

The Public Advisory Group and the Pilot Project Participants biennial review of the FSJPP Terms of Reference was conducted at the October 15, 2024, PAG meeting. The next review is planned for the October 7th, 2026. The complete Terms of Reference is located on the pilot project website: (http://fsjpilotproject.com). The participants are in conformance with the target for this indicator.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.54 PUBLIC INQUIRIES

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The percentage of timely responses to Public Inquiries.	Respond to 100% of public inquiries regarding Participants' forestry practices, that are additional to the Pilot Public Review and Comment processes, within one month of receipt.
SFM Objective: To facilitate a satisfactory public participation process. Relevant information used in decision making process is provided to PAG, general public and affected parties.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

Responses will be provided to all inquiries, contact information is provided so that the Participants can reach the person making the inquiry.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

The participants received four public inquiries during the reporting period. The nature of the inquiries and a general summary of response for each follows below.

During the 2025-2026 reporting period Canfor received the following inquiries:

- 1 inquiry from a First Nation representative regarding linear feature restoration
- 3 inquiries from Trapline tenure holders regarding planned and ongoing operations
- 1 inquiry from a Guide/Outfitter regarding access across the Graham bridge

In all instances, Canfor responded to the inquiry as soon as possible and always within one month of receipt.

During the 2025-2026 reporting period, BCTS did not receive any inquiry from a member of the public in the Fort St. John Pilot Project Area.

During the 2025-2026 reporting period LP received two public inquiries. One guiding tenure holder reached out to the group looking for logging and construction work. LP responded and obtained contact information for the tenure holder's company for future consideration. LP was contacted by one range tenure holder encouraging the removal of wildfire damaged timber. LP responded by sending more detailed maps and discussing the suitable timing of harvest in the tenure holder's area to minimize the impact on his grazing operation.

All inquiries received by the participants during the reporting period were responded to within one month of the receipt; therefore, the participants are in conformance with this indicator.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time. Note that inquiries related to the FOS, SFMP, or PMP received during established review and comment periods that fall under indicator 53 (Section 3.53 of this document) are not measured here.

3.55 Number of Known Values and Uses Addressed in Operational Planning

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Percentage of known traditional site-specific aboriginal values and uses identified that are addressed in operational plans.	100% of known traditional site-specific aboriginal values and uses identified will be addressed in operational plans through specific management practices will successfully be implemented in the block.
SFM Objective: Respect known traditional aboriginal forest values and uses.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

None.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

Between April 1, 2024, and March 31, 2025, opportunity for First Nations to provide information on site-specific values to the participants was available through the formal processes of the FOS amendment info-sharing process as well as other informal communication. Assessments by professional archaeologists were another method used by the participants to gather information on site-specific First Nations' values.

CANFOR: Canfor has reduced their brushing activities to manual brushing only for the reporting period and did not apply herbicide to any blocks during the reporting year, as per agreements with First Nations.

Of the 8 Canfor blocks that were authorized during the reporting period, Canfor provided mitigation tables for all the blocks to address First Nations concerns.

BCTS: BCTS did not implement an herbicide program during the reporting period April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026, therefore a Notice of Intent to Treat referral process was not initiated.

BCTS completed the harvesting on 1 block during the reporting period. All the commitments made through the Harvest Authorization process to address First Nations concerns were upheld.

During the reporting period April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026, BCTS commissioned one (1) Archeological Overview Assessment (AOA), and nine (9) Preliminary Field Reconnaissance (PFR) assessments. Work was completed on six (6) blocks and three (3) roads. The blocks/roads that received PFRs only, all had AOAs completed in previous years.

One block identified 4 areas of potential (AOPs), and they were cut out of the block harvest area. Another block also identified an AOP and was included in a Special Management Area (SMA) and a proposed road moved 30 meters.

In summary, identified areas of potential were protected as follows:

- 4 included in Wildlife Tree Retention Areas with buffers for wind firmness
- 1 included into a Special Management area and a proposed in block road was moved over by 30m

LP: There were no Archaeological Overview Assessments (AOAs) or Preliminary Field Reconnaissance (PFRs) conducted or required on LP planned blocks during this reporting period. However, LP engaged and conducted site visits with First Nations representatives to discuss block-specific concerns and identify areas of cultural significance. The team reviewed two archaeological areas of potential (AOP) that were identified from the thirteen PFRs by an Archaeologist in a previous reporting period. Management for these AOPs was consistent with Archaeologists' recommendations, which included avoidance through removal from the block boundary or removal from harvest in WTPs, or protection of subsurface potential through machine free prescription or winter harvest under frozen conditions. The result of the site visits with First Nations was the modification of harvest areas to protect resources and increased retention. All permit submissions during the reporting period included First Nation engagement records and mitigation tables.

Additionally, LP has not implemented any herbicide treatments during the reporting period, as per the commitment to cease all herbicide use.

100% of known traditional site-specific values and uses identified were addressed in operational plans, this indicator was met for the reporting period.

Target Achieved	
☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

Revisions were made in SFMP #4 to modernize language and clarify the types of pre-engagement opportunities that are offered.

3.56 EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Number of people to whom information, presentations or field trips provided annually.	Minimum of 40 people provided information, presentations, or field trips.
SFM Objective: Develop improved public understanding of SFM.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

None

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

April 11-13, 2025, Canfor, BCTS and LP jointly provided a booth at the 2025 FSJ Trade Show. Over the course of the 3 days of the show, the Participants answered questions on various forestry related topics. Well over 40 people had forestry-related discussions with the Participant representatives.

On May 22, 2025, Canfor, BCTS and LP jointly hosted a booth at a cultural event (Doig Day) held by a local First Nation and attended by members of the public. The booths provided information on different aspects of forestry, including several interactive exercises. Well over 40 people attended the displays.

The participants are in conformance with the target for this indicator.

Target Achieved	
☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.57 BRUSHING PROGRAM AERIAL HERBICIDE USE

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The number of hectares removed annually from the participants' aerial herbicide plans based on input from First Nations or the public and final treatment layout.	The participants will report annually, the number of hectares removed from the participants' aerial herbicide plans based on input from First Nations or the public and final treatment layout.
SFM Objective: Involve First Nations in review of forest management plans, provide understanding of forest management plans.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

None.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

Canfor did not use aerial herbicide treatments between April 1, 2025 - March 31, 2026.

BCTS did not complete any aerial herbicide treatments. This was largely because a new Pest Management Plan could not be prepared and consulted on to form the foundation for any annual Notice of Intent to Treat (NIT) plans in 2025.

LP did not use aerial herbicide treatments between April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026.

Table 27: Herbicide Area Removal

Number of Hectares Removed Annually from Plan			
Participant	**Notification of Intent to Treat (NIT) (ha)**	**Remaining Area Post-Input from First Nation and Public and Final Layout (ha)**	**Final Treatment Area Reported (ha)**
BCTS	0	0	0
Canfor	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**

The participants are in conformance with the target of this indicator.

Target Achieved	
☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

Revisions to this indicator have been proposed in SFMP #4 that require Participants to obtain consent from First Nations on all area treated with herbicide annually.

3.58 PAG SATISFACTION SURVEYS

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Level of satisfaction with the public participation process as measured by PAG surveys.	At least an 80% (average score of 4 out of 5) satisfaction level as measured from PAG surveys.
SFM Objective: Develop satisfaction with the public participation process.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

The acceptable variance is 10%. An average satisfaction level of less than 80% will result in follow-up discussions with the PAG to identify opportunities for improving the level of satisfaction with the public participation process.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

Members of the Public Advisory Group and PAG advisors were invited by Managing Participants to complete an anonymous survey regarding satisfaction with the public participation process between April 1st, 2025, to March 31st, 2026. Four (4) PAG members responded, and the results indicated an average score of 92.2%. Managing participants exceeded the target for this indicator. The satisfaction survey continues to provide insight into areas for future improvement.

The participants are in conformance with the target of this indicator.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.59 Availability of Information on Issues of Concern

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
SFM monitoring report made available to the public.	SFM monitoring report made available to public annually.
SFM Objective: Develop improved public understanding of SFM.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

None.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

The 2025/2026 SFM Annual Report was posted to the Fort St. John Pilot project website for access to the public. Copies of the 2025/2026 SFM Annual Report were also provided to the Fort St. John Public Advisory Group and the Ministry of Forests.

Target Achieved	
☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.60 DELETION TO FOREST AREA

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Percentage of the gross crown forest land base in the DFA converted to non-forest land use through forest management activities of the participants during the term of SFMP# 3.	Less than 0.6% of the gross crown forest land base in the DFA will be converted to non-forest land use through forest management activities of the participants during the term of SFMP# 3.
SFM Objective: Sustain forest lands within the participant's control within the DFA.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

Additional +0.2%. The acceptable variance of +0.2% is required to provide the Participants flexibility to exceed the 0.6% target in the event that additional permanent road construction is needed to address unforeseen catastrophic forest disturbance events such as wildfires, insect, or disease outbreaks, etc.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

The Timber Supply Review (TSR) for the Fort St John Timber Supply Area (TSA) was completed in May 2018. The TSR determined that the total area of the Fort St John TSA is 4,676,602 ha. Of the total TSA area, about 2,791,340 hectares (58%) was classified as productive Crown Forest Land Base (CFLB).

Since the implementation of forest management activities under SFMP #3, the participants have constructed a total of 1,329 kilometers of new roads as identified in Table 28. The Participants assumed an average disturbance width of 20 meters in calculation of area disturbed due to permanent access construction. The 1,329 kilometers of roads equate to 2,872 ha or 0.1% of the crown forest land base disturbed by the Participants up to and including March 31, 2026. Blocks in steeper ground required more roads to safely harvest. The percent of CFLB disturbed by the Participants does not exceed the target level of the indicator and is therefore in conformance with this indicator.

Table 28: Road Area Constructed by Managing Participants since 2018 under SFMP # 3

	2018/19 (m)	2019/20 (m)	2020/21 (m)	2021/22 (m)	2022/23 (m)	2023/24 (m)	2024/25 (m)	2025/26 (m)	Total Length (m)	Total Area (ha)
Canfor	251,723	100,970	138,424	136,246	67,365	140,657	30,349	27,421	**893,155**	**1,786**
BCTS	67,175	57,973	133,834	62,038	5,025	1,707	0	1,573	**329,325**	**659**
LP	*	*	*	39,434	0	3,748	48,138	15,470	**106,790**	**427**
Total	**318,898**	**158,943**	**272,258**	**237,718**	**72,390**	**146,112**	**78,487**	**44,464**	**1,329,270**	**2,872**
** LP values for 2018-2021 included in Canfor Totals*										

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

A new target percentage has been proposed in SFMP #4.

3.61 RARE ECOSYSTEMS

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Percentage of the area of rare ecosystem groups reserved from harvest.	100% of the area of rare ecosystem groups will be reserved from harvest.
SFM Objective: Maintain the diversity and pattern of communities and ecosystems within a natural range.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

10% of the total rare ecosystem group forest area may be harvested, where required to construct safe access or in situations where less overall environmental disturbance is created by building access through the rare ecosystem group versus building access to avoid the rare ecosystem group. Based on assessments completed by professionals, those sites deemed poor representations of the rare ecosystem group may be harvested.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

Monitoring of management performance under this indicator began with cut blocks harvested after April 1, 2015.

For blocks with a harvest completion date between April 1, 2025, and March 31, 2026, the participants had the following results:

Canfor had one block with potential rare ecosystem overlap area identified in a GIS query. The potential area of rare ecosystem was included in a designated Wildlife Tree Patch and removed from the harvest area.

BCTS had no blocks with potential rare ecosystem area identified in a GIS query.

LP found one area of a rare ecosystem during the reporting year overlapping with a proposed block. This area was placed in a WTP and protected from harvesting.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.61 Effective Communication – Non-Timber Resources

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Evidence of communication and consideration of non-timber resources into forest management planning.	100% of non-timber resource values, identified through communication, have been responded to and considered and may be accommodated in forest management plans.
SFM Objective: Ongoing communication and meaningful engagement with stakeholders regarding non-timber forest benefits.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

Variances are permissible only on reaching mutual agreement between the affected stakeholder and Participant.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

FOS amendment #424 was prepared by the Participants and subsequently info-shared with the available contact information for potentially affected people. The amendment was forwarded directly to affected stakeholders and First Nations communities, and other interested individual stakeholders. A notice of the proposed amendment was posted to the Energetic City online Community Notice board on February 10th, 2025. This amendment was comprised of new blocks and roads, and modifications to existing FOS blocks and roads, to address wildfire salvage.

Canfor:

During the annual reporting period Canfor responded to, considered, and/or accommodated 1 inquiry from a stakeholder (trapline tenure holder) related to non-timber resource values. A meeting between a Canfor representative and the tenure holder was arranged soon after the inquiry was received.

Canfor did not conduct any herbicide treatments or related Silviculture activities for which a Notification and Intent to Treat would have been required during the reporting period.

BCTS:

Between April 1, 2025, and March 31, 2026, BCTS did not receive any direct inquiries from stakeholders. BCTS did not conduct any herbicide treatments or related Silviculture activities for which a Notification and Intent to Treat would have been required during the reporting period.

LP:

LP utilized a road administrator contractor to successfully coordinate road-use agreements and pipeline crossing & proximity agreements with energy resources stakeholders related to blocks harvested during the reporting period.

LP received comments from 2 range tenure holders. LP met with one to discuss harvesting activity within a fenced grazing area. They requested that an existing gate and road was used for access and preferred our plan to harvest in winter conditions when his livestock was no longer in the area. A second range tenure holder contacted LP to request notification of completion of our harvesting operations in the spring, in case they had any special requests related to their range improvements. LP called them back at the agreed time, but the tenure holder said they had no additional requests.

LP utilized a road administrator contractor to successfully coordinate road-use agreements and pipeline crossing & proximity agreements with energy resources stakeholders related to blocks harvested during the reporting period.

Target Achieved	
☒**Yes**	**No**

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

3.63 Effective Communication – Aboriginal Communities

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
Evidence of ongoing communication with Aboriginal communities and consideration of information gained.	100% of information on aboriginal titles and rights, identified through on-going communication with Aboriginal communities, has been responded to and considered and may be accommodated in forest management planning.
SFM Objective: Ongoing communication and meaningful engagement with First Nations.	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*: N/A	

Acceptable Variance:

No acceptable variance.

CURRENT STATUS AND COMMENTS

All Participants – The SFMP #4 update process began in May of 2024 and continued until the final submission of SFMP #4 in mid-October 2025. This process was a collaborative effort including First Nations, Government and Participant representatives. Meetings with the SFMP #4 Planning Team which included First Nation representatives occurred every 2 weeks and covered the majority of the SFMP content. Multiple updates to the SFMP have been proposed based on feedback from the First Nation representatives after reviewing the gap analysis together which compiled all relevant, completed First Nation agreements, plans, and guidance documents. The official First Nation info sharing period began on July 14th, 2025. In addition to the Planning Team meetings, the Participants held two additional standalone meetings with First Nations to discuss the SFMP #4 update.

Canfor and LP responded and/or accommodated three responses from First Nations regarding FOS amendment #424. BCTS did not take part in this amendment. One virtual meeting was requested and attended by LP and Canfor with no further actions required.

Canfor continues to engage with First Nations regarding any proposed harvesting activities on A18154 to review plans, discuss site specific concerns and adjust plans accordingly.

Between April 1, 2025, and March 31, 2026, Canfor did not conduct any herbicide treatment and related Silviculture activities in First Nations consultation areas, for which a Notification and Intent to Treat would have been required during the reporting period.

Between April 1, 2025, and March 31, 2026, BCTS did not conduct any chemical treatment and related Silviculture activities in First Nations Consultative areas, for which a Notification and Intent to Treat would have been required during the reporting period.

LP has committed to no longer using herbicide and used no herbicide during the reporting year.

BCTS was in communication with seven First Nation groups regarding operational plans in the Fort St. John Timber Supply Area. Block-specific concerns were discussed and addressed with First Nation groups. All

communication and concerns received from First Nations are responded to and considered for accommodation into forest management planning.

A local First Nation member was brought onto LP's Peace Woodlands team to fulfill the role of Indigenous Relations Representative. This team member specializes in providing staff training in Indigenous relations and reconciliation as well as guidance and coordination of LP's interaction and engagement with the Nations.

LP regularly engages with Treaty 8 First Nations to communicate operational plans and discuss strategies for addressing non-timber values. During the reporting period, LP conducted several field visits with First Nation knowledge holders to review block-specific concerns and identify areas of cultural significance. In addition, LP held in-person and virtual meetings and exchanged correspondence with First Nations to review land use planning initiatives, discuss current and future harvest plans, and incorporate feedback into landscape-level forest management planning.

LP also completed several site visits with First Nations representatives to discuss block-specific concerns and identify areas of cultural significance. Sites were visited pre-, during, and post-harvest by LP and First Nation monitors in June 2025. Any required changes were done in the field at this time and the block design finalized and agreed to by the team.

In July 2025, a joint letter of endorsement was written and signed by LP and a local First Nation community to support wildfire salvage operations in the Nation's traditional territory. This letter supported LP's efforts to work collaboratively with the Nation and respect their cultural and ecological priorities through continued engagement. The letter was sent to the Peace Region District Manager to support authorization of the cutting and road permits associated with this salvage operation.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	**No**

REVISIONS

Revisions were made in this indicator in SFMP #4 to modernize the language and incorporate feedback received from the Planning Table.

3.64 Residual Fibre Utilization

Indicator Statement	Target Statement
The volume of residual fibre that is being utilized for products other than lumber and oriented strand board production.	Report out annually on the volume of residual fibre utilized by facilities in the production of commodities other than lumber and oriented strand board.
SFM Objective:	
Linkage to *FSJPPR*:	

Acceptable Variance:

No variance.

Current Status and Comments

Due to the permanent closure of the Fort St. John sawmill, planer, and pellet plant, Canfor did not have any residual fibre produced.

During 2025-26 LP utilized all its residual fibre from bark, sawdust, and subgrade chips as hog fuel to produce heat for the OSB process. The amount is 170,460 oven dry tonnes.

Target Achieved	
☒Yes	No

REVISIONS

There are no proposed revisions to the indicator statement or target at this time.

4. SUMMARY OF ACCESS MANAGEMENT

Table 30 represents a summary of access construction activities by participant:

Table 29: Summary of Participants' Road and Bridge Construction Activities

Steward	Bridge Construction	New Construction or Subgrade (meters)	Reconstructed or Reactivated (meters)	Surfacing (meters)	Grand Total (meters)
BCTS	0	1,573	322	0	**1,895**
Canfor FSJ	0	27,421	0	0	**27,421**
LP	0	15,470	9,479	0	**24,949**
Grand Total	**0**	**44,464**	**9,801**	**0**	**54,265**

The Licensee Participants and BC Timber Sales access management activities for the period April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026, are detailed in **Appendix 3 – Access Management**.

5. SUMMARY OF TIMBER HARVESTING

Table 30: Summary of Timber Volume Harvested by License in 2025-2026

Participant/Licensee	Conifer Licensee Volume Harvested (m^3)	Deciduous Licensee Volume Harvested (m^3)
Canfor - A18154	51,370	303
LP - A98271	10,112	26,882
BCTS	4,970	0
Total	**66,452**	**27,185**

Table 31: Summary of Harvested Area by License in 2025-2026

Participant/Licensee	Gross Area (ha)	Merch Area (ha)
Canfor - A18154	365.1	312.5
LP - A98271	996.8	660.2
BCTS	41.4	33.5
Total	**1,403.3**	**1,006.2**

6. SUMMARY OF BASIC FOREST MANAGEMENT (REFORESTATION)

A summary of the reforestation activities conducted by all participants is included in a variety of Tables within **Appendix 4 - Reforestation.** BCTS results are shown separately from other Licensee results.

Mixedwood Management

The commitment for the term of SFMP #3 regarding mixtures of conifer and deciduous is to manage intimate mixtures on ten percent of the harvested mixedwood land base as operational trials.

BCTS

SFMP #1 – Licensees holding BCTS tenures harvested 5,966 ha of forested lands over the time of SFMP #1. Of this area, 2,708 ha was from stands classified by the percentage of net merchantable volume by species as being either conifer leading or deciduous leading mixtures (CD or DC). This equated to an amount of 270.8 ha of harvested area as a minimum commitment to manage towards intimate mixtures. At the end of SFMP #1, BCTS designated a total of 282.2 ha as intimate mixtures, which is 10.4% of the mixedwood allocation area. This demonstrates achievement of the ten percent target over the term of the SFMP #1 by BCTS.

SFMP #2 – Licensees holding BCTS tenures harvested 15,224.3 ha of forested lands since the start of SFMP #2 to the end of the 2017 annual reporting period. Of this area, 2284.4 ha was from stands classified by the percentage of net merchantable volume by species as being either conifer leading or deciduous leading mixtures (CD or DC). This equates to an amount of 228 ha of harvested area as a minimum commitment to manage towards intimate mixtures. Currently BCTS has designated a total of 445.5 ha as intimate mixtures, which is 19% of the mixedwood allocation area. This demonstrates that BCTS is currently managing 9% (or 217.5 ha) above the 10% target over the term of the SFMP.

SFMP #3 - SFMP #3 – Licensees holding BCTS tenures harvested 7,116 ha of forested lands since the start of SFMP #3 to the end of the 2025 annual reporting period. Of this area, 824.0 ha was from stands classified by the percentage of net merchantable volume by species as being either conifer leading or deciduous leading mixtures (CD or DC). This equates to an amount of 82.4 ha of harvested area as a minimum commitment to manage towards intimate mixtures. Currently BCTS has designated a total of 235.6 ha as intimate mixtures, which is 28.5 % of the mixedwood allocation area. This demonstrates that BCTS is currently managing 18% (or 153.2 ha) above the 10% target over the term of the SFMP.

Licensee Participants

SFMP #1-Licencees harvested 55,079 ha of forested lands over the period of SFMP #1. Of this area, 10,884.3 ha was from stands classified by the percentage of net merchantable volume by species as being either conifer leading or deciduous leading mixtures (CD or DC). This equates to an amount of 1088.4 ha of harvested area as a minimum commitment to manage towards intimate mixtures. Currently participants have designated a total of 1312.5 ha as intimate mixtures, which is 12.05% of the mixedwood allocation area. This demonstrates that the licensee tenures are currently 2.05% (or 224.1 ha) above the 10% target over the term of the SFMP.

SFMP #2 – Licensees harvested 29,396.8 ha of forested lands since the start of SFMP #2 to the end of the 2017 annual reporting period. Of this area, 12,646.4 ha was from stands classified by the percentage of net merchantable volume by species as being either conifer leading or deciduous leading mixtures (CD or DC). This equates to an amount of 1264 ha of harvested area as a minimum commitment to manage towards intimate mixtures. Currently participants have designated a total of 1775.6 ha as intimate

mixtures, which is 14% of the mixedwood allocation area. This demonstrates that the licensee tenures are currently 4% (or 511.6 ha) above the 10% target over the term of the SFMP.

SFMP#3 - Licensees harvested 16,437.1 ha of forested lands during the term of SFMP #3. Of this area, 3,552.2 ha was from stands classified by the percentage of net merchantable volume by species as being either conifer leading or deciduous leading mixtures (CD or DC). This equates to an amount of 355.2 ha of harvested area as a minimum commitment to manage towards intimate mixtures. Currently participants have designated a total of 966.2 ha as intimate mixtures, which is 27.2% of the mixedwood allocation area. This demonstrates that the licensee tenures are currently 17.2% (or 611.0 ha) above the 10% target over the term of the SFMP.

7. INCREMENTAL FOREST MANAGEMENT (STAND TENDING)

Stand tending includes fertilization treatments, pruning, pre-commercial thinning, and commercial thinning.
There were no stand tending activities conducted between April 1, 2025, and March 31, 2026, by the Participants.

8. SUMMARY OF ANY VARIANCES GIVEN

There was no variances requested, or given to the participants between April 1, 2025, and March 31, 2026.

9. COMPLIANCE

9.1. CONTRAVENTIONS REPORTED

The licensee participants reported 0 contravention between April 1, 2025, and March 31, 2026, to government agencies (FOR).

BCTS did not report any contraventions between April 1, 2025, and March 31, 2026, and did not receive any notifications of non-compliances during the same period.

A description of the contraventions reported can be found in **Appendix 5 – Compliance.**

9.2. COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES IMPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT UNDER PART 6 OF THE ACT

There were no compliance and enforcement penalties imposed, or measures taken on Canfor, LP or BCTS by the government under Part 6 of the Forest Practices Code of B.C. Act between April 1, 2025, and March 31, 2026.

10. AMENDMENTS TO FDPS OR FOREST OPERATIONS SCHEDULE

There were no amendments to the FOS during the 2025-2026 reporting period.

11. LANDSCAPE LEVEL STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

The landscape level strategies (LLS) provide the strategic direction to the Participants' plans and operations.

The *Fort St. John Pilot Project Regulation* (*FSJPPR*) specifies the regulatory content of the SFMP. A sustainable forest management plan at a minimum must include landscape level strategies for all the following:

- timber harvesting,
- road access management,
- patch size, seral stage distribution and adjacency,
- riparian management,
- visual quality management,
- forest health management, and
- range and forage management.

SFMP #3 also includes landscape level strategies for Reforestation and Soil Management.

The *FSJPPR* requires the Participants to ensure that each strategy contained in the plan specifies the performance indicators for evaluating whether the strategy has been successfully implemented. The participants will regularly review each of these indicators for appropriateness and evaluate performance and progress towards the associated targets.

A summary of these reviews and any proposals for change will be reported in the SFMP annual reports. The targets will be managed within the continuous improvement process as described in section 3.4 of SFMP #3.

Table 34 offers a summary of the Landscape Level Strategies and related performance indicators, as identified in the Amendment 1 of SFMP#3 document and replaces Table 8 of the original SFMP#3. The amendment was approved by the government on April 19, 2021.

Table 32: Landscape Level Strategies and Related Performance Indicators (effective April 19, 2021)

SFMP #3 Landscape Level Strategy	Performance Indicators		
	Affecting Part 3 Division 5 of the *FSJPPR* (Indicator #)[17]	For Evaluation of LLS - Sec 42 of *FSJPPR* (Indicator #)[18]	Additional - not for regulatory approval (Indicator #)
Timber Harvesting	N/A	18,19, 20, 21, 46, 47, 47a, 48, 48a	27, 44, 49, 64
Road Access Management	24	24, 42	37
Riparian Management	7, 22	7, 22, 33, 35	

[17] Includes indicators related to both Sec35(5) and Sec35(6) of *FSJPPR*
[18] Indicators 2 (Seral Stage) and 3 (Patch Size) are Performance Indicators for both Strategy 4.5 and 4.6 from SFMP #3

Range and Forage Management	N/A	10, 39	38
Patch Size, Seral Stage Distribution and Adjacency	7,6, 9	2, 3, 6,7, 9	
Forest Health Management	N/A	1, 2, 3, 13, 25, 45	26
Reforestation	13, 29	13, 28, 29, 30	14
Soil	N/A	4	
Visual Quality Management	41	41	

The following section contains a summary of the degree to which the Participants achieved the indicators linked to each of the Landscape Level Strategies:

3.62 Timber Harvesting Strategy

Harvesting Strategy #1: Timber harvesting within the Crying Girl LU and the portion of the Graham LU that falls within the Graham River valley will be based on sequential clustered development. Operational harvest activities will be concentrated in one 'cluster' during a harvesting season to minimize costs, and to minimize the extent of industrial disturbance to wildlife. The total extent of allowable harvesting area will be consistent with the Graham Resource Integrated Management Plan (GRIRMP) harvest schedule. Exceptions to this that may be required to address abnormal forest health and damaging events will be reviewed with the PAG and government agencies prior to conducting activities.

Indicator #18 - Graham Harvest Timing (Section 3.18): The participants harvested blocks in cluster 5, in the reporting period, in the Graham. The participants were within the targeted number of clusters for harvest, and therefore in compliance with this indicator.

Indicator #19 - Graham Merchantable Area Harvested (Section 3.19): The first reporting period finished in April 2007. The total area harvested in the first reporting period was 3,516 ha, while the maximum allowable harvest for the period was 3,638 (which had been amended downward from 3,869 ha as a result of transferring block 11058 from cluster 4 to cluster 6, as noted in the 2005-2006 Annual Report). The second reporting period ended in April 2012. The third period concluded in April 2017. The fourth period will conclude April 2022. Since the beginning of period 2 up until March 31, 2021, no harvesting has occurred in the Graham. Harvesting started during April 1, 2022, to March 31, 2023, reporting period, and continued in the reporting period April 1, 2023, to March 31, 2024. The area harvest in the reporting period was 293.8 ha with a cumulative area harvested of 3,809.4 ha. Up to March 31, 2025, 40.6 ha was harvested. The total cumulative area harvested to March 31, 2025, is 3,850.0 ha, which is less than the maximum cumulative harvested area target of 10,858ha. The total cumulative area harvested to March 31, 2026, is 3,889.2 ha, which is less than the maximum cumulative harvested area target of 10,858ha. The Participants are in conformance with this indicator.

Harvesting Strategy #2: The Forest Connectivity Corridors that are identified in the Graham River IRM Plan area provide substantial connectivity for wildlife throughout the Plan area. Operational plans will respect the long-term primary components of these connectivity corridors. To ensure consistency with the original objectives of the GRIRMP, government agencies will be consulted, and their agreement obtained prior to proposing harvesting activities in any portion of the connectivity corridors.

Indicator #20 - Graham Connectivity (Section 3.20): No harvesting the permanent alluvial and non-productive/non-commercial components of the connectivity corridors occurred during the April 1st, 2025,

to March 31st, 2026, reporting period. The participants are in conformance to this indicator's target and allowable variance. GIS coverage is used as an overlay during the development or amendment of the FOS to ensure consistency of future blocks with this indicator.

Harvesting Strategy #3: Long-term harvest plans will be prepared depicting the approximate location of blocks and roads, to address key wildlife and road access issues for one or more drainages within the Muskwa-Kechika Management Area (MKMA). These plans will be submitted to government and the public for review and comment prior to inclusion of any new proposed blocks in any FOS or similar plan.

Indicator #21 - MKMA Harvest (Section 3.21): Harvesting and associated road construction was previously completed in three grand parented blocks (20007, 20008, and 20060). No other activity has occurred in the MKMA, including the 2025-2026 reporting period, so the participants are consistent with the indicators related to this strategy. Initial planning of an MKMA harvest plan commenced in 2006 but was suspended pending further advancement of LU Objective development. It is possible that the recent initiative to create a new Land Resource Management Plan (LRMP) for the Fort St. John TSA may have had an impact on future LU Objectives for the MKMA. However, the LRMP process has been delayed indefinitely due to the court ruling in the case of Yahey vs. British Columbia, and it is not known if progress will continue

Harvesting Strategy #4: Participants will plan harvesting activities in a manner that supports the maintenance of the current Allowable Annual Cut over the term of the SFMP, balancing economic considerations with the management assumptions included in the most current AAC determination rationale. Following the Timber Supply Review III for the Fort St. John TSA on May 10, 2018, two non-legal geographic/species partitions were identified. Harvesting conducted after that date is expected to conform to the partitions.

Indicator #47 - AAC Partition – Deciduous Planning and Indicator #47a – AAC Partition - Deciduous Harvest Performance

The Participants remain in conformance for indicators 47 and 47a, which are assessed together. The maximum of 56% of the total planned deciduous harvest volume in the core was not exceeded with 52% of deciduous volume being planned in the core area. Participants harvested below the annual target and the 3-year deciduous rolling average harvest was 80,568m3.

Indicator #48 - AAC Partition – Conifer Planning and Indicator #48a – AAC Partition - Conifer Harvest Performance

The participants were in conformance for indicators 48 and 48a, which are assessed together. The conifer planning target of a maximum of 56% of the total planned coniferous harvest volume, of which greater than 50% must be non-spruce species was met as the overall planned volume was 46%, of which 62% was non-spruce. The three-year rolling average of coniferous volume harvested from the Core area was 103,800m3 and is below the maximum specified in the indicator target A) of 672,000m3. The overall % of non-spruce in the core for three-year rolling average was 34%, which meets indicator target B), to be greater than 50%.

Harvesting Strategy #5: Support sustainable harvest levels by managing cut control levels and timber sale volumes sold that are consistent with the approved apportioned volumes within the TSA.

Indicator #49 - Cut Control (Section 3.49):

The current monitoring period identified for indicator 49, is January 1, 2022 – Dec 31, 2028. The Participants remain in conformance with this indicator, and strategy.

Harvesting Strategy #6: Participants will coordinate the planning of forestry operations to achieve business efficiencies, facilitate analyses of cumulative forest management impacts in relation to SFMP strategies, and provide consolidated information sharing and consultation products to interested parties in a Forest Operations Schedule.

Indicator #46 - Coordination (Section 3.46): The participants completed and submitted a coordinated FOS in October 2017, and subsequent amendments to the FOS. The Participants continue to coordinate and collaborate on amendments to the FOS and are in conformance with the target for this indicator, and with this strategy.

Harvesting Strategy #7: Even-aged silviculture systems such as clearcuts, or clearcuts with reserves, will be the predominant silviculture systems employed, as these systems closely parallel the even aged forests that result from natural disturbance events in the TSA. Where other resource values are particularly high, small patch or strip cuts may be proposed to maintain non-timber resource values, while allowing for some timber utilization. Modified shelterwoods will be employed in deciduous logging to protect coniferous understory on an operational trial basis, consistent with the reforestation strategy.

Indicator #27 - Silviculture Systems (Section 3.27): The participants met the target for this indicator; during the reporting period, even-aged silviculture systems were used exclusively.

Additional Indicator for Timber Harvesting Strategy:

A new indicator was included in the amended SFMP, effective April 1, 2020. Indicator #64 - Residual Fibre Utilization was included in the suite of indicators used to measure conformance to the overall Timber Harvesting Landscape Level Strategy. However, no new Harvesting Strategy was developed for this indicator to relate to.

Indicator #64 – Residual Fibre Utilization (Section 3.64): The participants met the requirement to report on various ways that residual fibre was utilized during the Annual Report period.

Timber Harvesting Strategy Summary: The participants were in conformance with 9 of 9 legal indicators (100%), and 3 of 3 non-legal indicators (100%) used to quantify conformance to the timber harvesting strategies. The participants are not fully in conformance with the Timber Harvesting Strategy.

3.63 Road Access Management Strategy

Road Access Management Strategy #1: The percentage of permanent access structures may vary significantly within cutblocks, depending on block size, terrain, season, and the need to address other resource features. The revised field performance requirement, identified in the 2004 SFMP, will continue unchanged. Permanent Access Structure % will be assessed on a DFA-wide basis, rather than block-by-block, using three-year rolling average measure expressed as a percent value. The value will be less than the original regulatory field performance requirement.

Indicator #24 - Permanent Access Structures (Section 3.24): Canfor's current permanent access structures area is at 4.9%, BCTS is at 2.7%, LP is at 4.2%. The participants' combined PAS is 4.6%; therefore, the participants are consistent with the target for this indicator.

Road Access Management Strategy #2: Forest industry road access in the Sikanni, Graham and Crying Girl LUs will be planned to maintain the primitive ROS class at 1996 levels and maintain a component of semi-primitive non-motorized ROS classes.

Indicator #42 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (Section 3.42): Canfor resumed harvesting in the Graham during the 2022 reporting period and continued during reporting period April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026.

The projected ROS condition was analyzed with the addition of FOS Major Amendment #411. It should be noted that FOS #3 included developments proposed in the Crying Girl and the Graham Landscape Units. The proposed development of FOS #3 and FOS Major Amendment #411 was found to be consistent with the SFMP ROS targets.

As well, projections of proposed roads and blocks from the FOS #3 amendment #411 indicate that harvest plans will allow future activities through 2025 to be consistent with achieving these targets. The current status remains consistent with the target range for this indicator.

Road Access Management Strategy #3: Participants will communicate and provide the opportunity for forest industry access management plans to be shared with the oil and gas sector through the BC Energy Regulator. This includes providing critical forest industry road construction standards so that the forest industry road specifications can be linked with those of the oil and gas sector. Forest industry access plans encompassing all the Participants' activities will be clearly identified within the Forest Operations Schedule (FOS). By making this information well known and easily available to the oil and gas sector, coordinated infrastructure developments within common operating areas can be implemented, thus eliminating duplicate entries and thereby reducing the amount of forest land converted to non-forest conditions and minimizing the negative impacts on other resources.

Indicator #37 - Coordinated Developments (Section 3.37) - The licensee participants received 34 oil and gas referrals, BCTS proposed changes to 0 of the 6 referrals received from Oil and Gas. All the referrals had very little or no impact on BCTS blocks and required minor or no changes to the proposed oil and gas activity. Most of the referrals from the oil/gas industry appeared to have utilized the FOS maps provided to the industry. Participants noted that in many referrals oil and gas activities were already designed to reduce impacts to the timber harvesting land base. Licensee participants issued 260 Road use agreements to oil and gas companies.

Road Access Management Strategy Summary: The participants conformed to the two of the two (100%) legal indicators, and 1 of 1 (100%) non-legal indicator used to quantify conformance to the access management strategies.

3.64 Riparian Management Strategy

Riparian Management Strategy #1: Forestry operations adjacent to fish bearing S1, S2 and S3 streams will minimize negative effects on water quality by maintaining regulatory riparian reserve zones that meet or exceed the minimum widths included in Schedule D of the *FSJPPR*.

Indicator #7 - Riparian Reserves (Section 3.7): This is an indicator of progress related to maintaining riparian reserves as proposed by this strategy. The participants were in conformance to the target for this indicator during the reporting period.

Riparian Management Strategy #2: Qualified personnel will conduct assessments of streams that do not have mandatory reserve zones. Site-specific management practices will be incorporated into SLPs to protect streambanks, stream channel stability, and riparian vegetation, water quality, and other riparian values.

Indicator #35 - Protection of Stream banks and Riparian Values on Small Streams (Section 3.35): During the 2025-2026 reporting period the participants had no non-conformance to SLP riparian management measures.

Riparian Management Strategy #3: Plans developed for harvesting within the riparian corridors of major rivers will provide for a high level of forest retention for wildlife habitat, with new patch openings normally being one hectare or less in size within 100 metres of Riparian Reserve Zones. A variety of silviculture systems can potentially be used to achieve this, including clearcut with reserves and partial cutting systems, employing methods such as strip cuts or patch cuts.

Indicator #22 - River Corridors (Section 3.22): BCTS, Canfor, and LP did not conduct any block harvest greater than 1 hectare or road construction activities in major river corridors, during the 2025-2026 reporting period. The participants' activities are therefore consistent with the target for this indicator.

Riparian Management Strategy #4: Excessive runoff at the watershed level, which can disturb stream channel integrity and adjacent habitats, will be managed by limiting the extent of harvesting within watersheds, as determined through peak flow index analyses

Indicator #33 - Peak Flow Index (Section 3.33): The participants are not consistent with the target for this indicator.
As part of the development of the draft SFMP #4 a new analysis of Peak Flow condition was conducted, including an accounting of the widespread disturbance caused by wildfires and other disturbance occurring since the time of the last analysis. This analysis showed that 81% of the watersheds are below their established PFI threshold. Table 16 is reproduced from the draft SFMP #4. This significant change below the indicator target is not a reflection of the Participant's performance, but rather an outcome of wildfires occurring at a scale not previously anticipated when this indicator was originally developed.

Riparian Management Strategy Summary: The participants conformed to the target or acceptable variance for 3 of the 4 (75%) legal indicators used to quantify conformance to the riparian management strategy.

3.65 Range and Forage Management Strategy

Range and Forage Management Strategy # 1: The Participants will ensure range improvements damaged as a result of Participants' activities are restored to their pre-harvest condition in a timely manner, or as otherwise agreed to between the range tenure holder and Participant.

Indicator #39 - Damage to Range Improvements (Section 3.39): In this reporting period, the participants did not impact any range barriers or fence lines. Consequently, the participants are consistent with the indicator's target.

Range and Forage Management Strategy # 2: The participants will implement measures for grass seeding activities to minimize the risk introduction or spread of invasive plants due to forest management activities.

Indicator #10 - Noxious Weed Content (Section 3.10): All reclamation seed broadcast by the licensee participants and BCTS licensees during the reporting period is certified as having 0% content of prohibited and primary noxious weeds, and known invasive weed species of concern, as identified in the Sustainable Forest Management Plan. The participants were consistent with the targeted range for this indicator.

Range and Forage Management Strategy #3: The Participants will endeavor to create and implement mutually agreed action plans (TRAPs) with range tenure holders that address forage and forest management overlap issues and other concerns, over the areas identified in the current Forest Operations Schedule.

Indicator #38 - Range Action Plans (Section 3.38): is the indicator which shows progress on this strategy. No Timber Range Action Plan (TRAP) was developed (signed) by the participants during the reporting period. No mutual action plan was developed, and Participants' operations were 100% consistent with this target.

Range and Forage Management Summary: The participants conformed to the target or acceptable variance for 2 of 2 legal indicators, and 1 of 1 (100%) non-legal indicator used to quantify conformance to the range and forage management strategy.

3.66 Patch Size, Seral Stage Distribution and Adjacency Strategy

The general strategy implemented in the SFMP is to approximate the pattern, distribution, and structure of natural disturbance events (primarily fire), consistent with information provided by Delong (2002).

Seral Stage Distribution Strategy

The seral stage distribution strategy is summarized in **Indicator #2 - Seral Stage (Section 3.2),** where targets and timelines for achieving late seral stages for deciduous leading and coniferous leading stands, by NDU are presented. Where harvesting is proposed in areas falling below thresholds, there are requirements to spatially identify recruitment areas in the Forest Operations Schedule.

The FOS will be consistent with this indicator; an analysis will be completed when each FOS is developed or there is a major amendment to assess impact of the harvesting activity proposed by the FOS on late seral retention and the FOS will be modified if necessary to ensure consistency.

An analysis was completed for SFMP #4 and due to the 2023 wildfires the participants are not in conformance with this indicator.

Patch Size Strategy

The patch size distribution targets for early and mature patches for the duration of the SFMP are outlined in **Indicator #3 - Patch Size (Section 3.3).** Based on the latest projection through 2025, the Participants will remain in conformance during the term of the SFMP due to the variance for large scale natural disturbances.

Forest Structure and Adjacency

Indicators that measure the structural characteristics of natural disturbance patterns are Coarse Woody Debris and Wildlife Tree Patches.

Indicator #6 - Coarse Woody Debris (Section 3.6):

The current reporting period is December 1, 2016 - November 30, 2023. Due to SFMP#3 being extended to May 1st, 2026, the Participants have included survey data from 2025 in the current reporting year's

results. Up to May 1st, 2026, the CWD plots have shown 91 m^3/ha of CWD retained on harvested blocks. The participants are in conformance to this indicator.

Indicator #9 - Wildlife Tree Patches (Section 3.9):

Wildlife Tree Patches have cumulative targets by LU for harvesting initiated after November 15, 2018. The participants' activities are currently consistent with the targets for 7 of the 7 LUs that were harvested during the reporting period. No harvesting took place in the Milligan, harvesting started in 2023 in the Crying Girl LU. The participants are in conformance with this indicator.

Adjacency

The strategies and indicators that deal with patch size, patch shape, and seral stage distribution control both the amount and spatial distribution of the forested land base affected by forest management. The combined functions of managing for both early and mature patch sizes controls where harvesting can occur as well as what is left as intact mature forest over time. The seral stage indicator controls the amounts of the various age groups. The patch size indicators address both the size and shape of patches at the landscape level and over time. The CWD and Wildlife Tree Patch indicators provide structure within or adjacent to harvested areas. These processes address key structural characteristics and the temporal and spatial distribution of forest patches such that a separate adjacency indicator strategy is not necessary.

Patch Size, Seral Stage Distribution, and Adjacency Strategy Summary: The participants conformed to the targets for 3 of 4 (75%) legal indicators used to quantify conformance to the patch size, seral stage distribution, and adjacency strategy.

3.67 Forest Health Management Strategy

Forest Health Strategy #1: To minimize the potential of catastrophic forest health events, the participants will apply the principles of Integrated Forest Health Management in the planning and implementation of forestry activities.

Indicators, strategies and implementation details for maintaining ecological processes are included in indicators dealing with **Forest Types (Section 3.1), Seral Stage (Section 3.2), and Patch Size (Section 3.3), Seed Use (Section 3.13), Forest Health (Section 3.25), Forest Health FOS (Section 3.49), and Salvage (Indicator #26, Section 3.26)**. The participants are in conformance with 4 of the 7 indicators associated with this LLS.

Forest Health Strategy #2: The Participants will identify potential forest health issues within their silviculture obligation areas (harvested blocks) and prioritize those that may have a significant impact on forest resources. Within their silviculture obligation areas, the Participants will detect and monitor significant forest health agents in a timely manner, and, where potential impacts are significant, implement cost effective treatment controls where practical.

Indicator #25 - Forest Health (Section 3.25): The participants' activities were consistent with the targets for this indicator. Surveys conducted on obligation areas during the reporting period identified minor incidences of forest health damaging agents primarily frost, animal browse, Warren's Root Collar weevil and forest fire damage.

Forest Health Strategy #3: Where practical, prioritize harvesting of conifer blocks to those areas that are most susceptible to prevalent significant and/or catastrophic forest health damaging agents.

Indicator #45 - Forest Health FOS Planning (Section 3.45): No significant forest health events were identified during the reporting year. The participants are in conformance with this indicator or the variance.

Forest Health Strategy #4: Reduce Forest Health Impacts from Climate Change
Where practical, manage climate change by implementing standards specified in the Chief Foresters Standard for Seed Use (CFSSU).

Indicator #13 - Seed Use (Section 3.13): All seedlings planted by the participants were in compliance with the CFSSU or within the 5% variance**.** The participants are in conformance with this indicator.

Forest Health Strategy Summary: The participants' activities conformed to the target or acceptable variance for 4 of 6 (67%) legal indicators and 0 of 1 (0%) non legal indicator used to quantify conformance to the forest health strategy.

3.68 REFORESTATION STRATEGY

A) Discrete areas within cutblocks will be assigned an initial forest type designation (conifer, deciduous, or mixedwood). Applicable reforestation standards (coniferous, deciduous, or intimate mixedwood standard) that apply to each area will be tied to stocking standard IDs, which correspond to conifer, deciduous, or mixedwood stocking standards (i.e., declarations). These IDs will be submitted into the MOF tracking system (e.g. RESULTS - Reporting Silviculture Updates and Land Status Tracking System). Changes to stocking standard designations within cutblocks may occur prior to final assessment and will be revised in RESULTS.

B) Timely establishment of new forests is important to support timber production objectives and will be assessed based on the average length of time to establish trees on harvested sites.

C) Flexibility in the intensity of silviculture treatments will be used to enhance landscape level timber production, while allowing natural variability in stand development. This will be enabled by assessing reforestation success based on a cumulative 'landscape level' assessment of the area from each year's logging. Assessments will be completed separately for all deciduous and all coniferous declarations, based on a comparative measure of projected future volume production.

The strategy includes the following components:

1. Assigning Reforestation Standards to areas within cutblocks
2. Landscape Level Assessment of Reforestation
3. Stocking Standards and Crop Tree Requirements
4. Silviculture Performance Indicators

The Reforestation strategy has the following key features to:

- Set standards for reforestation to provide restocking of harvested areas.
- Provide a landscape level assessment of reforestation success for *coniferous and deciduous leading stands*, based on a comparative measure of future volume.
- Ensure that Professional Foresters will have professional accountability at the cut block level to vary regimes and provide for other values as they progress to a landscape level target for volume.

- Allow continuous improvement by providing feedback on landscape level reforestation success. Silviculture regimes and/or corrective action can be considered across the landscape and implemented in a cost-effective manner that considers all values being managed.

Traditionally, reforestation success has not been measured at a landscape level. This strategy extends beyond previous practices and provides an additional measure to assure adequate management and conservation.

This strategy applies to all areas harvested after November 15, 2001, under the *FSJPPR*. Participants may elect to include areas harvested under prescription between 1987 and November 15, 2001. A statement of election to include areas must be made in writing to the District Manager.

The following 4 indicators measure performance to the overall reforestation strategy of the participants:

Indicator #13 – Seed Use (Section 3.13): This indicator measures conformance to the Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use. 100% of seedlings planted by the participants were in conformance with the Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use in the 2025-2026 reporting year. The participants are in compliance with the indicator.

Indicator #28 - Species Composition (Section 3.28): This indicator measures the progress participants make in retaining relatively consistent species composition between pre- and post-harvest operations on the landscape. The planted species percentages are within 20% of the cruise species percentages for the 2025-2026 reporting year and therefore the participants are within the acceptable variance for this indicator and target.

Indicator #29 - Reforestation Assessment (Section 3.29): This indicator provides a landscape level assessment of reforestation success for coniferous leading and deciduous leading stands, based on a comparative measure of future volume. The participants are in compliance with this indicator for the 2025-2026 reporting year.

Indicator #30 - Establishment Delay (Section 3.30): This indicator provides a broad view of the average amount of time being taken to confirm establishment of a new forest on conifer leading, deciduous leading and mixedwood harvested areas. BCTS did not achieve the target for deciduous on one standard unit, however the combined Participant data for all three categories met the target. The Participants are in compliance with this indicator for the 2025-2026 reporting period.

Indicator #14 - Deciduous Regeneration (Section 3.14): ensures that reforestation of deciduous stands utilizes natural regeneration to ensure that the regenerated stand is genetically suitable for the site. The Participants are in conformance with this indicator for the 2025-2026 reporting period.

Reforestation Strategy Summary: The participants conformed to 4 of the 4 legal indicator targets (100%) and 1 of 1 (100%) non-legal indicator that measure conformance with the reforestation strategy.

3.69 Soil Management Strategy

Soil Management Strategy #1: The Participants will implement measures that ensure operations are conducted in a manner that addresses the inherent sensitivity of a site to soil degrading processes.

Indicator #4 - Soil Disturbance (Section 3.4): This indicator measures whether detrimental soil disturbance occurred during harvesting or reforestation activities on cutblocks. There were no incidents of detrimental soil disturbance reported by the participants during the 2025-2026 reporting period.

Soil Management Strategy Summary: The participants conformed to 1 of the 1 (100%) of the legal indicators that measure conformance to the soil management strategy.

3.70 Visual Quality Management Strategy

Visual Quality Strategy #1: All forest operations carried out in scenic areas covered by an established visual quality objective (VQO) will be consistent with the objective, and in scenic areas without established VQOs all forest operations will be designed using appropriate visual design techniques to minimize visual impacts.

Indicator #41 - Visual Quality Objectives (Section 3.41): This indicator measures whether activities were consistent with VQOs during the reporting period and is used to quantify conformance to the visual quality management strategy.

BCTS, Canfor, and LP were not required to complete any assessment during the reporting period as operations did not overlap with VQO polygons.

Visual Quality Management Strategy Summary: The participants did conform to the target for the 1 of the 1 (100%) legal indicator used to quantify conformance to the visual quality management strategy.

APPENDIX 1: FORT ST. JOHN LUS AND RMZS

Fort St. John Landscape Units (LUs) and Resource Management Zones (RMZs)

Landscape Units (LU) are based on updated Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC) mapping, ecosection boundaries, Natural Disturbance Units (NDU's) and important administrative boundaries such as the revised district boundaries and the strategic land use boundaries of the Muskwa-Kechika Management Area (MKMA). In the absence of an administrative boundary, resource features such as main stem rivers (midpoint) or height of land were used wherever possible to provide logical natural boundaries for each LU. These boundaries often encompass multiple watersheds in mountainous terrain, and reflect similar BEC units, ecosections and Natural Disturbance Units.

The current LU boundaries are consistent with strategic boundaries and their respective objectives at the LRMP Resource Management Zone (RMZ) level and allow the administrative areas to be managed without overlapping LU boundaries and fragmenting objectives during implementation.

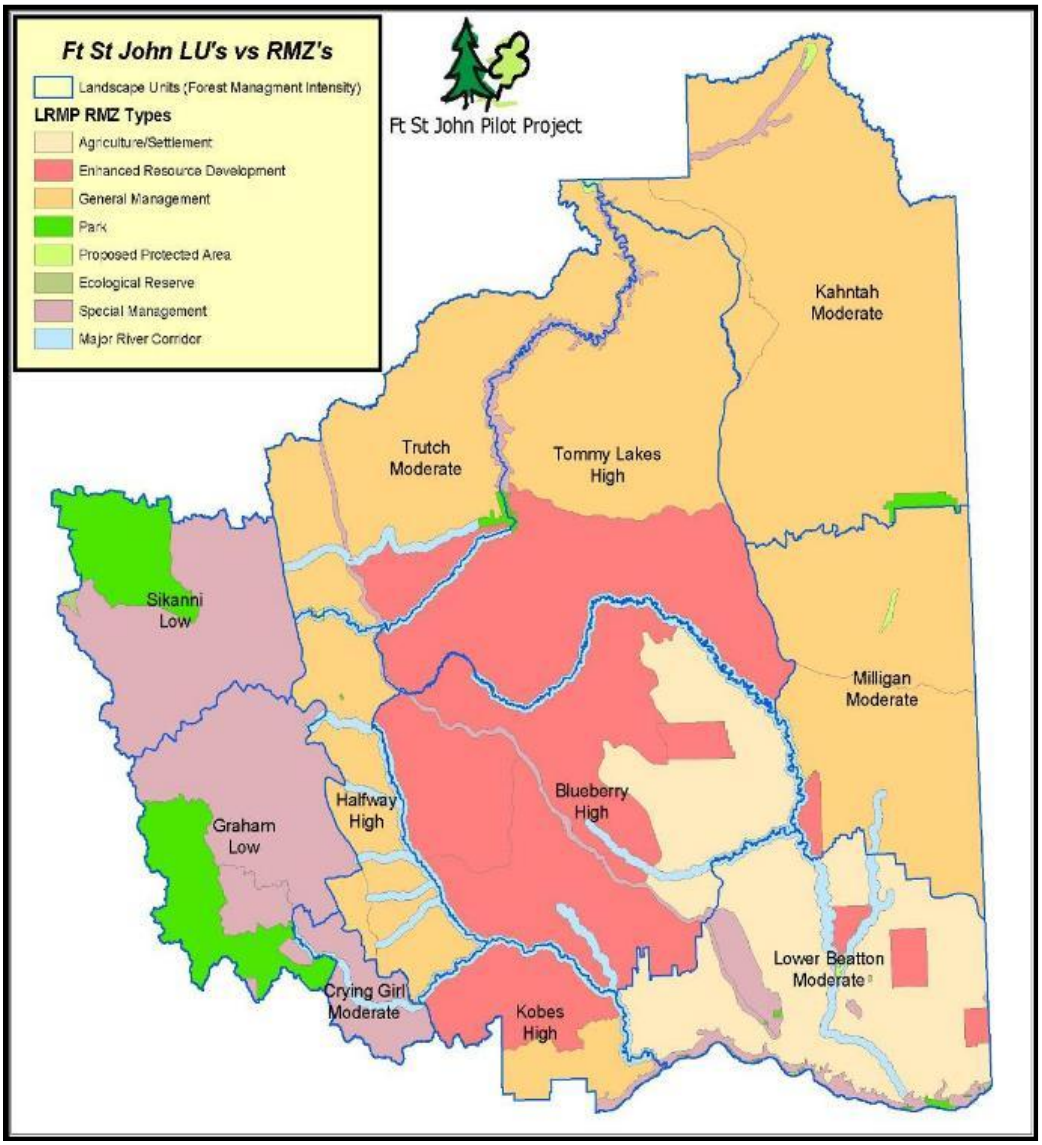


Figure 9. Fort St. John LUs and RMZs

APPENDIX 2: SFI FOREST MANAGEMENT STANDARD MATRIX

Table 33: **SFI standard Matrix 19 Fort St. John Pilot Project SFM Matrix – Updated October 2022**

The *SFI 2022 Forest Management Standard* promotes sustainable forestry based on 13 Principles, 17 Objectives, 41 Performance Measures and 114 Indicators.

The organization, in conformance with the public participation process requirements set out in Section 5, will identify DFA-specific values, objectives, indicators and targets for each of the SFI standard SFM objectives described in Section 2 of SFI 2022 Standards and Rules, as well as any other values associated with the DFA.
References to specific tables correspond to the table number in the SFMP Plan. Legal SFMP Indicators are noted in red text, non-legal SFMP indicators are in black text

SFI standard Objective	SFMP Indicator		FSJPP Target
1. Forest Management Planning *To ensure forest management plans include long-term sustainable harvest levels and measures to avoid forest conversion or afforestation of ecologically important areas.*	1 - Forest Types	Percent distribution of forest type (deciduous, deciduous mixedwood, conifer mixedwood, conifer) >20 years old by landscape unit	All forest type groups by landscape unit will meet or exceed the minimum area percentage in Table 9
	11 - Species at Risk Stand Level Management Guidelines	The percentage of SLP's prepared annually for 'effected' cutblocks that incorporate one or more stand level species at risk management guidelines	100% of SLP's prepared annually for effected cutblocks will incorporate one or more stand level species at

[19] matrix number reflects the PAG meeting at which it was approved.

			risk management guidelines
	19 - Graham Merch Area Harvested	Cumulative merchantable area (hectares) within blocks harvested within the Graham River IRM Plan area since 1997	The cumulative merchantable area (hectares) within harvested blocks will not exceed the planned maximum cumulative harvest areas as measured at the end of each time period. Period # 3 (ending April 2017): 9355 ha Period # 4 (ending April 2022): 10,858 ha
	21 - MKMA Harvest	The number of long-term harvest plans within the MKMA completed and submitted to government	A minimum of one long-term harvest plan submitted no later than one year following government approval of a landscape unit objective under the MKMA Act, which applies to the Fort St. John

			TSA portion of the MKMA
	24 - Permanent Access Structures	Percentage of the total area in Managing Participants' cutblocks occupied by permanent access structures, in which harvesting was completed	A maximum of 5% of the total area in Managing Participants' cutblocks occupied by permanent access structures in which harvesting was completed, as determined on a 3-year rolling average
	27 - Silviculture Systems	Percentage of area harvested annually using even aged silviculture systems	Even-aged silviculture systems will be employed on at least 80% of the total area harvested annually in the DFA
	28 - Species Composition	Relative change in plantation composition versus harvest composition for spruce and pine	The relative proportion of spruce and pine planted annually will equal the proportions harvested annually

			(excluding fill planting)
	29 - Reforestation Assessment	Predicted Merchantable Volume (PMV) (cubic meters) coniferous and separate deciduous surveyed areas.	The predicted merchantable volume will meet or exceed the target merchantable volume (TMV): TMV is set at 95% of the maximum PMV attainable on coniferous areas, and 90% on deciduous areas.
	31 - Long Term Harvest Level	Long-term harvest level (LTHL) as measured in cubic metres per year (m^3/yr)	We will propose an Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) that sustains the LTHL of the Defined Forest Area (DFA)
	37 - Coordinated Developments	Number of coordinated developments	Report annually the number of proposed coordinated developments that occurred
	46 - Coordination	Percentages of SFMP's and FOSs jointly prepared by the Participants	100% of all SFMPs and FOSs will be jointly prepared by the Participants

	47 - AAC Partition - Deciduous Planning	The volume of deciduous species that has been identified in planned cutblocks in the FOS within the Core partition area.	The Core area will have a maximum of 56% of the total planned deciduous harvest volume identified in the Fort St John TSA area.
	47A - AAC Partition - Deciduous Performance	The volume of deciduous species (measured using planning stage block volume data), that has been harvested by the Participants within the Core partition area since May 10, 2018.	On a 3-year rolling basis, deciduous harvest in the Core area will not exceed an average of 512,000 m3 annually.
	48 - AAC Partition - Conifer Planning	The volume of conifer species that has been identified in planned cutblocks in the FOS within the Core partition area.	A) In the Core area non spruce conifer species will comprise, a minimum of 50% of the total planned conifer harvest volume. B) The Core area will have a maximum of 56% of the total planned conifer harvest volume identified in the Fort St John TSA area.

	48A - AAC Partition - Conifer Harvest Performance	The volume of conifer species (measured using planning stage block volume data), that has been harvested by the Participants within the Core partition area since May 10, 2018.	On a three-year rolling average: A) Conifer harvest in the Core area will not exceed an average of 672,000 m3 annually. B) In the Core area non spruce conifer species will comprise, a minimum of 50% of the total conifer volume harvested by the Participants.
	49 - Cut Control	Percentage of total Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) charged to licensee tenure holders or BCTS Participants during the term of the SFMP.	Industry Participants: -Not to exceed 110% of the combined cumulative coniferous & deciduous AAC for the 6-year period BCTS Participant: -Not to exceed 110% of the combined cumulative coniferous & deciduous

			commitment offered for sale for the 6-year period
	60 - Deletions to Forest Area	Percentage of the gross crown forest landbase in the DFA converted to non-forest land use through forest management activities of the participants during the term of SFMP# 3.	Less than 0.6% of the gross crown forest landbase in the DFA will be converted to non-forest land use through forest management activities of the participants during the term of SFMP# 3.
	2 - Seral Stages	The minimum proportion (%) of late seral stage forest by NDU	The minimum proportion (%) of late seral forest by NDU as identified in Table 11 will be met.
	3 - Patch Size	Percent area by Patch Size Class (0-50, 51-100, and >100 ha) by NDU	A minimum of 9 of 18 of the baseline targets for early patches will be achieved during the term of this SFMP (Table 18)
	4 - Soil Disturbance	Number of blocks with non-conformances to soil disturbance limits reported annually by Managing Participant	Zero blocks will have non-conformances to

		soil disturbance limits.
6 - CWD Volume	Average retention level of Coarse Woody Debris volume/ (m3/ha) on blocks logged in the DFA between December 1, 2016, and November 30, 2022	Average retention level over the DFA will be at least 46 m3/ha (50% of average pre-harvest volume) on harvested blocks assessed between December 1, 2016, and November 30, 2022
7 - Riparian Reserves	The number of non-compliances to riparian reserve zone standards	No non-compliances to riparian reserve zone standards
13 - Seed Use	The percentage of seedlings & vegetative material used and planted in accordance with the Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use (Nov.20, 2004), as amended from time to time.	100% of seedlings and vegetative material will be used and planted in accordance with the Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use (Nov.20, 2004), as amended from time to time.
24 - Permanent Access Structures	*see indicator 24*	*see indicator 24*
25 - Forest Health		

	Percentage of silviculture obligation areas with significant detected forest health damaging agents which have treatment plans developed for them.	100% of silviculture obligation areas with significant forest health damaging agents will have treatment plans developed for them and initiated within 1 year of detection.
29 - Reforestation Assessment	*see indicator 29*	*see indicator 29*
30 - Establishment Delay	Establishment Delay (years)	The area weighted average establishment delay for coniferous regeneration will not exceed two years. The area weighted average establishment delay for deciduous regeneration will not exceed three years. The area weighted average establishment

			delay for mixedwood stands regeneration will not exceed three years.
	32 - Site Index	Site index	Average post-harvest site index will not be less than average pre-harvest site index on blocks harvested under the Pilot Project regulation
	34 - Water Quality Concern Rating	The percentage of surveyed stream crossings annually identified with a high WQEE (formerly WQCR) rating on forestry roads within the DFA for which Participants have stewardship WQCR – Water Quality Concern Rating WQEE – Water Quality Effectiveness Evaluation	On an annual basis fewer than 30% of the total number of surveyed stream crossings on roads for which the Participants have stewardship will have 'High' WQEE*
	35 - Protection of Stream Banks and Riparian Values	The number of annual non-conformances to SLP measures related to protecting stream bank, stream channel stability and riparian vegetation from harvesting or silviculture activities	No non-conformances to SLP measures related to protecting stream bank, stream channel stability

			and riparian vegetation from harvesting or silviculture activities
	45 - Forest Health FOS Planning	Percentage of new conifer-leading harvest blocks in the 2017 Forest Operations Schedule that are pine-leading.	A minimum of 50% of new conifer-leading harvest blocks in the 2017 FOS will be pine-leading.
3. Protection and Maintenance of Water Resources *To protect the water quality and water quantity of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, and other water bodies.*	7 - Riparian Reserves	*see indicator 7*	*see indicator 7*
	33 - Peak Flow Index	The percentage of watersheds achieving baseline targets for the peak flow index and the percent of watershed reviews completed where the baseline target is exceeded	95% or more of the watersheds will be below the baseline target. All watersheds that exceed the baseline target will have a watershed review completed wherever new harvesting is planned
	34 - Water Quality Concern Rating	*see indicator 34*	*see indicator 34*
	35 - Protection of Stream Banks and Riparian Values	*see indicator 35*	*see indicator 35*
	36 - Spills Entering Water Bodies	Number of spills of a reportable substance (i.e., antifreeze, diesel fuel, gasoline, greases, hydraulic oil, lubricating oil, methyl hydrate,	zero spills entering water bodies

		paints and paint thinners, solvents, pesticides, and explosives) entering water bodies.	
4. Conservation of Biological Diversity *To maintain or advance the conservation of biological diversity at the stand- and landscape-level and across a diversity of forest and vegetation cover types and successional stages including the conservation of forest plants and animals, aquatic species, threatened and endangered species, Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value, old-growth forests, and ecologically important sites.*	1 - Forest Types	*see indicator 1*	*see indicator 1*
	2 - Seral Stages	*see indicator 2*	*see indicator 2*
	3 - Patch Size	*see indicator 3*	*see indicator 3*
	5 - Snags and Cavity Nesting Sites	Number of snags and/or live trees (>23 cm dbh) per ha on prescribed areas	Retain annually an average of at least 6 snags and/or live trees (>23 cm dbh) per hectare on prescribed areas
	6 - CWD Volume	*see indicator 6*	*see indicator 6*
	7 - Riparian Reserves	*see indicator 7*	*see indicator 7*
	8 - Shrubs	The proportion of shrub habitat (%) by Landscape Unit	Each landscape unit will meet or exceed the baseline target (%) proportion of shrub habitat
	9 - Wildlife Tree Patches	Cumulative Wildlife Tree Patch percentage in blocks harvested under the FSJPPR in each Landscape Unit	Cumulative Wildlife Tree Patch % will meet or exceed the minimum target in each LU (Blueberry 9%, Halfway 6%, Kahntah 5%, Kobes 8%, Lower Beatton 3%,

			Milligan 4%, Tommy Lakes 8%, Trutch 5%, Sikanni 4%, Graham 4%, Crying Girl 3%)
	10 - Noxious Weed and Invasive Plant Content	The % prohibited and primary noxious weeds, and known invasive weed species of concern, in seed mix analyses	Seed mix analyses will have 0% content of prohibited and primary noxious weeds, and known invasive weed species of concern, as identified in the most current publication of "Invasive Plant Council Peace River Regional District Strategic Plan and Profile of Invasive Plants and Noxious Weeds and the Provincial Prohibited Weed List" available from the Peace River Regional District
	11 - Species at Risk Stand Level Management Guidelines	*see indicator 11*	*see indicator 11*

14 - Deciduous Regeneration	% natural regeneration of deciduous	100% natural regeneration for deciduous
15 - Class A Parks, Ecological Reserves & LRMP Designated PA's	Hectares of forestry related harvesting or road construction within Class A parks, protected areas, ecological reserves, or LRMP designated protected areas	Zero hectares of forestry related harvesting or road construction within Class A parks, protected areas, ecological reserves, or LRMP designated protected areas
16 - Ungulate Winter Range's, WHA's and MKMA	Proportion of activities consistent with objectives of the Muskwa-Kechika Management Area (MKMA) and general wildlife measures for Ungulate Winter Ranges (UWR) and Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHA)	All pilot Participant activities will be consistent with the objectives of the MKMA and the general wildlife measures for Ungulate Winter Ranges and Wildlife Habitat Areas
17 - Representative Examples of Ecosystems	Percentage of area of forest stands in an unmanaged condition, by leading species, by NDU	100% of baseline targets for forested stands in an unmanaged condition, by leading species, by NDU will be met

18 - Graham Harvest Timing	The number of clusters in the Graham IRM Plan area where active operational harvesting is concurrently occurring	Operational harvesting within the Graham IRM Plan area will be constrained to no more than one 'cluster' of cutblocks at any one time
19 - Graham Merch Area Harvested	*see indicator 19*	*see indicator 19*
20 - Graham Connectivity	Area (hectares) harvested in cutblocks in the Graham IRM area, within the permanent alluvial and non-productive/non-commercial components of the connectivity corridors	Zero hectares harvested within cutblocks in the permanent alluvial and non-productive/non-commercial components of the connectivity corridors
21 - MKMA Harvest	*see indicator 21*	*see indicator 21*
22 - River Corridors	The percentage of harvested areas that create openings greater than 1 hectare within 100 metres of RRZ's in identified major river corridors	No openings exceeding 1 hectare in blocks within the major river corridors harvested under the FSJPPR (i.e., after November 15th, 2001)
26 - Salvage		

		The relative proportion of area of merchantable fire-damaged stands salvaged within a management intensity class	The relative proportions of salvage hectares will be highest in the high intensity zones, and lowest in the low intensity zones over an SFMP period (April 1, 2016 - March 31, 2022)
	28 - Species Composition	*see indicator 28*	*see indicator 28*
	51 - Maintenance of Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Values	Conformance to the SFMP indicators and targets pertinent to the maintenance of wildlife and fisheries habitat.	Participants will conform to the identified SFMP indicators and targets pertinent to the maintenance of wildlife and fisheries habitat.
	61 - Rare Ecosystems	Percentage of the area of rare ecosystem groups reserved from harvest	100% of the area of rare ecosystem groups will be reserved from harvest
5. Management of Visual Quality and Recreational Benefits *To manage the visual impact of forest operations and provide*	41 - Visual Quality Objectives	Consistency with Visual Quality Objectives (VQO's).	Pilot Participants' forest operations will be consistent with the established VQO's.

recreational opportunities for the public.	40 - Recreation Sites	The number of recreation sites maintained by Participants	Participants will maintain a minimum of one recreational site within the DFA
	42 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum	Area in primitive and semi-primitive non-motorized classifications of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) for the Graham, Sikanni, and Crying Girl LU's	A minimum of 65,839 ha in primitive ROS area (100% of 1996 primitive ROS area) and 180,726 ha in semi primitive non-motorized ROS area (50% of the 1996 total semi primitive NM ROS area) in the combined Graham, Crying Girl and Sikanni LU's (excluding the Graham Laurier and Redfern-Keily PA's)
6. Protection of Special Sites *To manage lands that are geologically or culturally important in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities.*	52 - Known Values and Uses Addressed in Operational Planning	Percentage of known traditional site-specific aboriginal values and uses identified that are addressed in operational plans	100% of known traditional site-specific aboriginal values and uses identified will be

			addressed in operational plans
7. Efficient Use of Fiber Resources *To minimize waste and ensure the efficient use of fiber resources.*	63 - Effective Communication (Aboriginal Communities)	Evidence of ongoing communication with Aboriginal communities and consideration of information gained.	100% of information on aboriginal titles and rights, identified through on-going communication with Aboriginal communities, has been responded to and considered and may be accommodated in forest management planning.
	6 - CWD Volume	*see indicator 6*	*see indicator 6*
	64 - Residual Fibre Utilization	The volume of residual fibre that is being utilized for products other than lumber and oriented strand board production.	Report out annually on the volume of residual fibre utilized by facilities in the production of commodities other than lumber and oriented strand board.
8. Recognize and Respect Indigenous Peoples' Rights		Value and total number of Contracts awarded annually to First Nations.	Report the annual total value and

To recognize and respect Indigenous Peoples' rights and traditional knowledge.	23 - Value and Total Number of Contracts Awarded to First Nations		number of contracts awarded to companies or groups owned or operated by First Nations.
	43 - Actions addressing Guides, Trappers, and Other Interests	Percentage of operations consistent with mutually agreed upon action plans for guides, trappers, and other known non-timber commercial interests.	100% of operations will be consistent with action plans for guides, trappers, and other non-timber commercial interests.
	51 - Maintenance of Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Values	Conformance to the SFMP indicators and targets pertinent to the maintenance of wildlife and fisheries habitat.	Participants will conform to the identified SFMP indicators and targets pertinent to the maintenance of wildlife and fisheries habitat.
	52 - Known Values and Uses Addressed in Operational Planning	Percentage of known traditional site-specific aboriginal values and uses identified that are addressed in operational plans	100% of known traditional site-specific aboriginal values and uses identified will be addressed in operational plans

	57 - Brushing Program Aerial Herbicide Use	The number of hectares removed annually from the participants' aerial herbicide plans based on input from First Nations or the public and final treatment layout.	The participants will report annually, the number of hectares removed from the participants' aerial herbicide plans based on input from First Nations or the public and final treatment layout.
	63 - Effective Communication (Aboriginal Communities)	*see indicator 63*	*see indicator 63*
9. Climate Smart Forestry *To ensure forest management activities address climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.*	13 - Seed Use	*see indicator 13*	*see indicator 13*
	29 - Reforestation Assessment	*see indicator 29*	*see indicator 29*
10. Fire Resilience and Awareness *To limit susceptibility of forests to undesirable impacts of wildfire and to raise community awareness of fire benefits, risks, and minimization measures.*	29 - Reforestation Assessment	*see indicator 29*	*see indicator 29*

11. Legal and Regulatory Compliance *To comply with all applicable laws and regulations including, international, federal, provincial, state, and local.*	15 - Class A Parks, Ecological Reserves & LRMP Designated PA's	*see indicator 15*	*see indicator 15*
	16 - Ungulate Winter Range's, WHA's and MKMA	*see indicator 16*	*see indicator 16*
	53 - Regulatory Public Review and Comment Process	Compliance with the public review and comment process identified in the FSJ Pilot Project Regulation	100% compliance with the public review and comment processes identified in the FSJ Pilot Project Regulation
12. Forestry Research, Science and Technology *To invest in research, science, and technology, upon which sustainable forest management decisions are based.*	29 - Reforestation Assessment	*see indicator 29*	*see indicator 29*
13. Training and Education. *To improve the implementation of sustainable forestry through appropriate training and education programs.*	12 - Forest Workers Safety	Implementation and maintenance of certified safety program	Each managing Participant will implement and maintain a certified safety program
14. Community Involvement and Landowner Outreach *To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry through*	38 - Range Action Plan	Percent consistency with mutually agreed upon action plans for range	Operations are 100% consistent with resultant

public outreach, education, and involvement, and to support the efforts of the SFI Implementation Committees.			range action plans.
	39 - Damage to Range Improvements	Number of natural range barriers or range improvements rendered ineffective by Participants' activities.	Natural range barriers or range improvements rendered ineffective by Participants' activities will be repaired within 2 years of harvest completion.
	53 - Regulatory Public Review and Comment Process	Compliance with the public review and comment process identified in the FSJ Pilot Project Regulation	100% compliance with the public review and comment processes identified in the FSJ Pilot Project Regulation
	54 - Terms of Reference for Public Participation Process	Current Terms of Reference (TOR) for the FSJPPR public participation process	Biennial review of the TOR for the FSJPPR public participation process (PAG)
	55 - Public Inquiries	The percentage of timely responses to public inquiries	Respond to 100% of public inquiries regarding Participants' forestry practices, which are additional to the Pilot Public

			Review and Comment processes, within one month of receipt.
	56 - Educational Outreach	Number of people to whom information, presentations, or field trips provided annually.	Minimum of 40 people provided information, presentations, or field trips.
	58 - PAG Satisfaction Surveys	Level of satisfaction with the public participation process as measured by PAG surveys.	At least an 80% (average score of 4 out of 5) satisfaction level as measured from PAG surveys.
	62 - Effective Communication - Non-Timber Resources	Evidence of communication and consideration of non-timber resources into forest management planning.	100% of non-timber resource values, identified through communication, have been responded to and considered and may be accommodated in forest management plans.
	38 - Range Action Plans	*see indicator 38*	*see indicator 38*

15. Public Land Management Responsibilities *To participate and implement sustainable forest management on public lands.*	39 - Damage to Range Improvements	*see indicator 39*	*see indicator 39*
	39 - Damage to Range Improvements	*see indicator 39*	*see indicator 39*
	43 - Recreation Sites	*see indicator 43*	*see indicator 43*
	53 - Regulatory Public Review and Comment Process	*see indicator 53*	*see indicator 53*
	54 - Terms of Reference for Public Participation Process	*see indicator 54*	*see indicator 54*
	55 - Public Inquiries	*see indicator 55*	*see indicator 55*
	58 - PAG Satisfaction Surveys	*see indicator 58*	*see indicator 58*
16. Communications and Public Reporting *To increase transparency and to annually report progress on conformance with the SFI Forest Management Standard.*	59 - Availability of Information on Issues of Concern	SFM monitoring report made available to the public.	SFM monitoring report made available to public annually.
17. Management Review and Continual Improvement *To promote continual improvement in the practice of sustainable forestry by conducting a management review and monitoring performance.*	*No applicable SFMP indicator. The objective is addressed by the Participants' individual periodic management reviews.*		
No applicable SFI standard Objective	44 - Timber processed in the DFA	Volume of timber processed in the DFA in proportion to volume harvested in the DFA	The annual equivalent of a minimum of 70%

			of the DFA's harvest is primary processed in the DFA
	50 - Dollars Spent Locally on Each Woodlands Phase	Percentage of dollars spent locally on each woodlands phase in proportion to total expenditures	Woodlands Phases to be monitored: Logging/hauling: minimum of 80% Road construction and maintenance: minimum of 80% Silviculture: minimum of 5% Planning and administration: minimum of 50%

APPENDIX 3: ACCESS MANAGEMENT

Table 34: Road Construction Activity – Forest Licensees April 1st, 2025- March 31st, 2026

Road Steward	Road Name	POC	POT	Road Length (m)	Completion Date	Season	Operating Area	Method
LP	01-701-01	0	198	198	11-Mar-26	Winter	Inga Lake	Subgrade
LP	01-701-02	0	475	475	12-Mar-26	Winter	Inga Lake	Subgrade
LP	01-702-01	0	1336	1336	25-Feb-26	Winter	Inga Lake	Subgrade
LP	01-702-02	0	371	371	25-Feb-26	Winter	Inga Lake	Subgrade
LP	01-703-00 (R24899-B)	0	300	300	15-Mar-26	Winter	Inga Lake	Rebuild
LP	01-703-01	0	274	274	16-Mar-26	Winter	Inga Lake	Subgrade
LP	01-711-00 (R24899-C)	0	33	33	12-Mar-26	Winter	Inga Lake	Rebuild
LP	01-711-01	0	1690	1690	11-Mar-26	Winter	Inga Lake	Subgrade
LP	27-701-00 (R24901-A)	0	2386	2386	8-Feb-26	Winter	Montney Creek	Rebuild
LP	27-701-01	0	797	797	9-Feb-26	Winter	Montney Creek	Subgrade
LP	27-701-02	0	437	437	9-Feb-26	Winter	Montney Creek	Subgrade
LP	27-702-00 (R24901-B)	0	3673	3673	12-Dec-25	Winter	Montney Creek	Rebuild
LP	27-702-01	0	3860	3860	15-Dec-25	Winter	Montney Creek	Subgrade
LP	27-702-02	0	271	271	15-Dec-25	Winter	Montney Creek	Subgrade
LP	27-703-00 (R24901-C)	0	1001	1001	25-Jan-26	Winter	Montney Creek	Rebuild
LP	27-703-01	0	790	790	26-Jan-26	Winter	Montney Creek	Subgrade
LP	27-703-02	0	880	880	25-Jan-26	Winter	Montney Creek	Subgrade
LP	27-703-03	0	387	387	26-Jan-26	Winter	Montney Creek	Subgrade

LP	43-705-00 (R24899-A)	0	2086	2086	15-Dec-25	Winter	Cache Creek	Rebuild
LP	43-705-01	0	1997	1997	18-Dec-25	Winter	Cache Creek	Subgrade
LP	43-705-02	0	542	542	28-Jan-26	Winter	Cache Creek	Subgrade
LP	43-705-03	0	137	137	18-Dec-25	Winter	Cache Creek	Subgrade
LP	43-706-00	0	75	75	18-Feb-26	Winter	Cache Creek	Subgrade
LP	43-706-01	0	363	363	18-Feb-26	Winter	Cache Creek	Subgrade
LP	43-707-01	87	503	590	19-Feb-26	Winter	Cache Creek	Subgrade
Canfor	07-187-00	0	1,442	1442	14-Apr-2025	Summer	Donnie Creek	Subgrade
Canfor	07-251-00	0	814	814	14-Apr-2025	Summer	Donnie Creek	Subgrade
Canfor	07-251-01	0	510	510	14-Apr-2025	Summer	Donnie Creek	Subgrade
Canfor	08-161-00	0	6,405	6405	14-Apr-2025	Summer	Tommy Lakes	Subgrade
Canfor	08-161-01	0	421	421	14-Apr-2025	Summer	Tommy Lakes	Subgrade
Canfor	08-161-02	0	270	270	14-Apr-2025	Summer	Tommy Lakes	Subgrade
Canfor	08-162-00	0	1,226	1226	14-Apr-2025	Summer	Tommy Lakes	Subgrade
Canfor	08-162-01	0	161	161	14-Apr-2025	Summer	Tommy Lakes	Subgrade
Canfor	08-163-00	0	365	365	14-Apr-2025	Summer	Tommy Lakes	Subgrade
Canfor	08-164-00	0	495	495	14-Apr-2025	Summer	Tommy Lakes	Subgrade
Canfor	08-164-01	0	521	521	14-Apr-2025	Summer	Tommy Lakes	Subgrade
Canfor	08-164-02	0	782	782	14-Apr-2025	Summer	Tommy Lakes	Subgrade
Canfor	08-164-03	0	660	660	14-Apr-2025	Summer	Tommy Lakes	Subgrade
Canfor	08-164-04	0	758	758	14-Apr-2025	Summer	Tommy Lakes	Subgrade
Canfor	08-211-00	0	750	750	17-Apr-2025	Summer	Tommy Lakes	Subgrade
Canfor	08-211-01	0	470	470	17-Apr-2025	Summer	Tommy Lakes	Subgrade
Canfor	10-066-01	0	398	398	5-Nov-2025	Summer	Blue Grave Creek	Subgrade
Canfor	10-066-02	0	861	861	5-Nov-2025	Summer	Blue Grave Creek	Subgrade
Canfor	10-066-03	0	770	770	5-Nov-2025	Summer	Blue Grave Creek	Subgrade
Canfor	10-066-04	0	279	279	5-Nov-2025	Summer	Blue Grave Creek	Subgrade

Canfor	10-351-00	0	7,079	7079	30-Oct-2025	Summer	Blue Grave Creek	Subgrade
Canfor	10-351-01	0	238	238	30-Oct-2025	Summer	Blue Grave Creek	Subgrade
Canfor	11-090-00	0	198	198	23-Jan-2026	Summer	Graham River	Subgrade
Canfor	11-090-01	6	420	413	23-Jan-2026	Summer	Graham River	Subgrade
Canfor	11-097-00	266	484	218	5-Jan-2026	Summer	Graham River	Subgrade
Canfor	11-099-00	0	283	283	20-Nov-2025	Summer	Graham River	Subgrade
Canfor	11-112-00	322	573	251	17-Dec-2025	Summer	Graham River	Subgrade
Canfor	14-019-08	0	383	383	24-Mar-2026	Summer	South Fontas	Subgrade

Table 35: Licensee Deactivation Activities for April 1st, 2025 - March 31st, 2026

Steward Name	Road Name	Start Metre	End Metre	Road Length (m)	Deactivation Date	Method	Operating Area	Access Type	Deactivation Level
LP	01-704-01	0	6625	6625	2-May-25	Ditching and cross ditching	Inga Lake	Pickup	Temporary
LP	01-704-02	0	934	934	2-May-25	Ditching and cross ditching	Inga Lake	Pickup	Temporary
LP	01-704-03	0	283	283	2-May-25	Ditching and cross ditching	Inga Lake	Pickup	Temporary
LP	01-704-04	0	375	375	2-May-25	Ditching and cross ditching	Inga Lake	Pickup	Temporary
LP	01-704-05	0	1420	1420	2-May-25	Ditching and cross ditching	Inga Lake	Pickup	Temporary
LP	01-706-02	0	1029	1029	5-Apr-25	Ditching and cross ditching, seeded	Inga Lake	Pickup	Temporary

LP	01-706-03	0	284	284	5-Apr-25	Ditching and cross ditching, seeded	Inga Lake	Pickup	Temporary
LP	01-706-04	0	1091	1091	5-Apr-25	Ditching and cross ditching, seeded	Inga Lake	Pickup	Temporary
LP	01-706-05	0	1165	1165	5-Apr-25	Ditching and cross ditching, seeded	Inga Lake	Pickup	Temporary
LP	01-707-03	0	2723	2723	1-May-25	Ditching and cross ditching, seeded	Inga Lake	Pickup	Temporary
LP	01-707-03A	0	403	403	1-May-25	Ditching and cross ditching, seeded	Inga Lake	Pickup	Temporary
LP	01-707-04	0	1182	1182	1-May-25	Ditching and cross ditching, seeded	Inga Lake	Pickup	Temporary
LP	01-707-05	0	672	672	1-May-25	Ditching and cross ditching, seeded	Inga Lake	Pickup	Temporary
LP	01-709-01	0	1235	1235	1-May-25	Ditching and cross ditching, seeded	Inga Lake	Pickup	Temporary
LP	49-701-01	0	596	596	9-Apr-25	Partial pullback	Flatrock	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	49-701-07	0	647	647	9-Apr-25	Partial pullback	Flatrock	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	49-701-03	0	297	297	9-Apr-25	Partial pullback	Flatrock	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	49-701-02A	0	398	398	9-Apr-25	Partial pullback	Flatrock	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	49-701-02B	0	349	349	9-Apr-25	Partial pullback	Flatrock	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	49-701-02/13 Loop	0	2412	2412	9-Apr-25	Partial pullback	Flatrock	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	49-701-12	0	219	219	9-Apr-25	Partial pullback	Flatrock	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	49-701-11	0	642	642	9-Apr-25	Partial pullback	Flatrock	Quad/UTV	Permanent

LP	49-701-05	0	508	508	9-Apr-25	Partial pullback	Flatrock	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	49-701-04	0	826	826	9-Apr-25	Partial pullback	Flatrock	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	49-703-01	0	527	527	10-Jul-25	Partial pullback	Flatrock	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	49-734-09	0	926	926	10-Jul-25	Partial pullback	Flatrock	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	49-734-10	0	598	598	10-Jul-25	Partial pullback	Flatrock	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	49-734-14	0	485	485	10-Jul-25	Partial pullback	Flatrock	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	49-734-15	0	581	581	10-Jul-25	Partial pullback	Flatrock	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	49-734-16	0	506	506	10-Jul-25	Partial pullback	Flatrock	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	49-734-18	0	1107	1107	10-Jul-25	Partial pullback	Flatrock	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	49-734-18A	0	394	394	10-Jul-25	Partial pullback	Flatrock	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	49-734-19	0	315	315	10-Jul-25	Partial pullback	Flatrock	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	49-734-20	0	276	276	10-Jul-25	Partial pullback	Flatrock	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	01-701-01	0	198	198	11-Mar-26	Partial pullback	Inga Lake	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	01-701-02	0	475	475	12-Mar-26	Partial pullback	Inga Lake	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	01-702-01	0	1336	1336	25-Feb-26	Partial pullback	Inga Lake	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	01-702-02	0	371	371	25-Feb-26	Partial pullback	Inga Lake	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	27-701-01	0	797	797	24-Feb-26	Partial pullback	Montney Creek	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	27-701-02	0	437	437	24-Feb-26	Partial pullback	Montney Creek	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	27-703-01	0	790	790	24-Feb-26	Partial pullback	Montney Creek	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	27-703-02	0	880	880	24-Feb-26	Partial pullback	Montney Creek	Quad/UTV	Permanent
LP	27-703-03	0	387	387	24-Feb-26	Partial pullback	Montney Creek	Quad/UTV	Permanent
Canfor	02-017-01	0	975		27-Nov-2025	Combination	South Blueberry		Permanent
Canfor	02-178-00	0	644		28-Nov-2025	Combination	South Blueberry		Permanent
Canfor	02-180-00	0	3,725		28-Nov-2025	Combination	South Blueberry		Permanent
Canfor	02-306-00	0	171		23-Oct-2025	Combination	South Blueberry	Walk/Trail	Permanent
Canfor	02-306-00	0	1,618		23-Oct-2025	Combination	South Blueberry	Quad/ATV	Permanent
Canfor	02-306-01	0	600		23-Oct-2025	Combination	South Blueberry	Quad/ATV	Permanent
Canfor	02-306-01	0	600		23-Oct-2025	Prescription	South Blueberry	Walk/Trail	Permanent
Canfor	02-308-00	0	946		23-Oct-2025	Combination	South Blueberry	Quad/ATV	Permanent

Canfor	02-308-00	0	946		23-Oct-2025	Prescription	South Blueberry	Walk/Trail	Permanent
Canfor	02-308-01	0	601		23-Oct-2025	Combination	South Blueberry	Quad/ATV	Temporary
Canfor	02-308-01	0	601		23-Oct-2025	Prescription	South Blueberry	Walk/Trail	Permanent
Canfor	02-308-02	0	540		23-Oct-2025	Prescription	South Blueberry	Walk/Trail	Permanent
Canfor	02-308-02	0	540		23-Oct-2025	Combination	South Blueberry	Quad/ATV	Permanent
Canfor	02-308-03	0	219		23-Oct-2025	Combination	South Blueberry	Quad/ATV	Permanent
Canfor	03-010-00	0	1,861		28-Nov-2025	Combination	North Blueberry		Permanent
Canfor	03-010-01	0	205		28-Nov-2025	Combination	North Blueberry		Permanent
Canfor	03-010-02	0	286		28-Nov-2025	Combination	North Blueberry		Permanent
Canfor	03-010-03	0	457		28-Nov-2025	Combination	North Blueberry		Permanent
Canfor	03-021-00	0	3,162		28-Nov-2025	Combination	North Blueberry		Permanent
Canfor	07-187-00	0	1,442		16-Apr-2025	Combination	Donnie Creek	Quad/ATV	Permanent
Canfor	07-251-00	0	813		16-Apr-2025	Combination	Donnie Creek	Quad/ATV	Permanent
Canfor	07-251-01	0	509		16-Apr-2025	Combination	Donnie Creek	Quad/ATV	Permanent
Canfor	08-161-00	4,361	6,405		16-Apr-2025	Combination	Tommy Lakes	Quad/ATV	Permanent
Canfor	08-161-01	0	420		16-Apr-2025	Combination	Tommy Lakes	Quad/ATV	Permanent
Canfor	08-161-02	0	269		16-Apr-2025	Combination	Tommy Lakes	Quad/ATV	Permanent
Canfor	08-162-01	0	160		16-Apr-2025	Combination	Tommy Lakes	Quad/ATV	Permanent
Canfor	08-164-01	0	520		16-Apr-2025	Combination	Tommy Lakes	Quad/ATV	Permanent
Canfor	08-164-02	0	781		16-Apr-2025	Combination	Tommy Lakes	Quad/ATV	Permanent
Canfor	08-164-03	35	659		16-Apr-2025	Combination	Tommy Lakes	Quad/ATV	Permanent
Canfor	10-021-04	0	210		30-Jan-2026	Combination	Chowade River	Quad/ATV	Permanent
Canfor	21-242-00	0	2,263		6-Nov-2025	Combination	Horsegut Creek	Quad/ATV	Permanent
Canfor	21-243-00	0	3,262		5-Nov-2025	Combination	Horsegut Creek		Permanent
Canfor	38-200	0	250		30-Jan-2026	Combination	Chowade River	Quad/ATV	Permanent
Canfor	50-048-01	0	191		16-Apr-2025	Combination	Lapp Creek	Quad/ATV	Permanent
Canfor	50-073-00	0	994		16-Apr-2025	Combination	Lapp Creek	Quad/ATV	Permanent
Canfor	50-074-00	0	556		16-Apr-2025	Combination	Lapp Creek	Quad/ATV	Permanent
Canfor	50-075-00	0	438		16-Apr-2025	Combination	Lapp Creek	Quad/ATV	Permanent

Canfor	614-600	3,480	5,615		25-Aug-2025	Combination	Laprise Creek		Permanent
Canfor	614-600A	0	4,756		25-Aug-2025	Combination	Laprise Creek		Permanent
Canfor	621-100	0	1,241		1-Oct-2025	Combination	Jedney Creek		Permanent
Canfor	622-600	0	2,471		1-Oct-2025	Combination	Jedney Creek		Permanent
Canfor	623-400	0	1,261		16-Sep-2025	Combination	Jedney Creek		Permanent
Canfor	623-800	0	10,178		16-Sep-2025	Combination	Jedney Creek		Permanent
Canfor	623-901	0	309		9-Sep-2025	Combination	Jedney Creek	Quad/ATV	Permanent
Canfor	Nate Strong Main	0	8,500		30-Jan-2026	Combination	South Fontas	Quad/ATV	Semi-Permanent

Table 36: Licensee Access Structure Activities for April 1st, 2025 - March 31st, 2026

Road Name	Structure Location (m)	Installation Date	Structure Type

Table 37: Annual Report on Roads Constructed in the Fort St. John BCTS field office area for

April 1st, 2025, to March 31st, 2026.

Steward Name	Road Name	Start (m)	End (m)	Length (m)	Completion Date	Season	Operating Area	Method
BCTS	TA0677-09169-01	0	119	119	2026-01-29	Winter	Kobes Creek	New Road
BCTS	TA0677-09169-02	0	169	169	2026-01-29	Winter	Kobes Creek	New Road
BCTS	TA0677-09169-A	0	322	322	2026-01-29	Winter	Kobes Creek	Reactivate
BCTS	TA0677-09169-A	322	1607	1285	2026-01-29	Winter	Kobes Creek	New Road

*BCTS licensees nor contractors constructed any road during the reporting period

Table 38: Annual Report on Roads Deactivated in the Fort St John BCTS field office area for April 1st, 2025, to March 31st, 2026

Steward	Road Name	Start Chainage (m)	End Chainage (m)	Length (m)	Deactivation Date	Method	Operating Area	Access Type*	Level
BCTS	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*BCTS licensees nor BCTS contractors deactivated any road during the reporting period

APPENDIX 4: REFORESTATION

Table 39: BCTS Establishment Delay Complete (Inventory Label) 2025

Harvest Date	Opening	Licence	Permit	Block ID	Activity	Regen Met Date	Stratum	Area	Layer	SP. 1*	SP. 1%	SP.2 *	SP.2 %
08-Apr-21	94A 065 032	TA0252		01151	Decid Stocking - FSJ	18-Sep-25	B	5.83	I	At	100		
28-Feb-22	94G 029 021	TA0664	APR - TA0664	24374	Decid Stocking - FSJ	16-Sep-25	B	1.28	I	At	100		
21-Feb-22	94G 029 022	TA0664	APR - TA0664	24375	Decid Stocking - FSJ	16-Sep-25	A	1.70	I	At	99	Pl	1
17-Jan-22	94G 039 018	TA0664	APR - TA0664	24378	Decid Stocking - FSJ	16-Sep-25	B	4.01	I	At	99	Pl	1
31-Jan-22	94G 039 020	TA0678	APR - TA0678	24380	Decid Stocking - FSJ	16-Sep-25	B	2.50	I	At	100		
28-Feb-19	94H 024 008	A95068		38010	Planting (Walkthrough)	27-Jun-25	A	8.01	I	At	79	Pl	21
27-Dec-20	94H 033 014	TA0661	APR - TA0661	38040	Planting (Walkthrough)	20-Jun-25	C	1.92	I	At	84	Sx	16
27-Dec-20	94H 033 014	TA0661	APR - TA0661	38040	Planting (Walkthrough)	20-Jun-25	A	5.11	I	At	67	Pl	33
27-Dec-20	94H 033 014	TA0661	APR - TA0661	38040	Planting (Walkthrough)	20-Jun-25	D	11.80	I	At	84	Sx	16
27-Jan-21	94H 033 013	TA0661	APR - TA0661	38043	Decid Stocking - FSJ	19-Sep-25	A	4.94	I	At	100		

* Abbreviations:

Pli – Lodgepole Pine interior
Pl – Lodgepole Pine
Sx – Hybrid Spruce
Ac – Poplar
At – Trembling Aspen, Ep – Paper Birch

Table 40: BCTS Establishment Delay Complete (Silviculture Label) 2025

Harvest Date	Opening	Licence	Permit	Block ID	Activity	Regen Met Date	Stratum	Area	Layer	SP. 1*	SP. 1%	SP.2 *	SP.2 %
08-Apr-21	94A 065 032	TA0252		01151	Decid Stocking - FSJ	18-Sep-25	B	5.83	S	At	100		
28-Feb-22	94G 029 021	TA0664	APR - TA0664	24374	Decid Stocking - FSJ	16-Sep-25	B	1.28	S	At	100		
21-Feb-22	94G 029 022	TA0664	APR - TA0664	24375	Decid Stocking - FSJ	16-Sep-25	A	1.70	S	At	100		
17-Jan-22	94G 039 018	TA0664	APR - TA0664	24378	Decid Stocking - FSJ	16-Sep-25	B	4.01	S	At	100		
31-Jan-22	94G 039 020	TA0678	APR - TA0678	24380	Decid Stocking - FSJ	16-Sep-25	B	2.50	S	At	100		
28-Feb-19	94H 024 008	A95068		38010	Planting (Walkthrough)	27-Jun-25	A	8.01	S	Pl	100		
27-Dec-20	94H 033 014	TA0661	APR - TA0661	38040	Planting (Walkthrough)	20-Jun-25	C	1.92	S	Sx	100		
27-Dec-20	94H 033 014	TA0661	APR - TA0661	38040	Planting (Walkthrough)	20-Jun-25	A	5.11	S	Pl	100		
27-Dec-20	94H 033 014	TA0661	APR - TA0661	38040	Planting (Walkthrough)	20-Jun-25	D	11.80	S	Sx	100		
27-Jan-21	94H 033 013	TA0661	APR - TA0661	38043	Decid Stocking - FSJ	19-Sep-25	A	4.94	S	At	100		

* Abbreviations:

Pli – Lodgepole Pine interior
Pl – Lodgepole Pine
Sx – Hybrid Spruce
Ac – Poplar

At – Trembling Aspen, Ep – Paper Birch

Table 41: BCTS Planting Activities (2025)

Harvest Start Date	Opening	Licence	Permit	Block ID	Activity	Activity Date	Area	Seed Lot #	Species	# Trees
07-Feb-07	94A 054 061	A63404		1	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	24-Jun-25	9.03	63800	Sx	17280
23-Nov-16	94H 001 036	A94068		03118	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	22-Jun-25	9.92	40977	Pli	18000
04-Oct-18	94G 040 039	A94166		24246	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	28-Jun-25	21.65	08789	Sx	23431
								53833	Pli	14409
12-Mar-18	94G 040 043	A94166		24247	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	28-Jun-25	37.96	08789	Sx	69312
								53833	Pli	1429
29-Jan-18	94G 040 044	A94166		24263	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	26-Jun-25	6.71	08789	Pli	12210
29-Jan-18	94G 040 044	A94166		24263	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	26-Jun-25	16.24	63678	Sx	26824
23-Feb-17	94H 001 042	A94392		03111	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	27-Jun-25	62.77	53833	Pli	54250
								63800	Sx	69610
23-Feb-17	94H 001 042	A94392		03111	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	27-Jun-25	51.79	53833	Pli	98405
27-Oct-17	94H 001 041	A94392		03123	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	22-Jun-25	12.03	63800	Sx	23270
27-Oct-17	94H 001 041	A94392		03123	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	22-Jun-25	101.25	53833	Pli	176680
05-Jan-18	94H 021 043	A94557		24280	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	25-Jun-25	16.48	08789	Pli	31620

Harvest Start Date	Opening	Licence	Permit	Block ID	Activity	Activity Date	Area	Seed Lot #	Species	# Trees
05-Jan-18	94H 021 047	A94557		24281	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	11-Jun-25	16.70	63678	Sx	29310
07-Dec-18	94G 040 041	A95044		19021	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	10-Jun-25	19.52	40977	Pli	32770
10-Dec-18	94G 040 042	A95044		19022	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	07-Jun-25	41.58	40977	Pli	39195
								63678	Sx	35585
28-Feb-19	94H 024 008	A95068		38010	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	19-Jun-25	8.01	53833	Pli	14400
06-Jan-20	94G 050 012	A95185		19071	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	03-Jun-25	57.27	40977	Pli	103867
07-Dec-18	94G 050 013	A95648		19088	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	07-Jun-25	45.78	40977	Pli	74580
10-Dec-18	94G 050 014	A95648		19101	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	30-Jun-25	61.28	63678	Sx	119985
28-Feb-19	94G 050 014	A95648		19101	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	30-Jun-25	63.09	40977	Pli	112338
06-Jan-20	94H 011 024	A95965		24207	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	25-Jun-25	72.05	43110	Pli	65010
								63800	Sx	60000
05-Feb-20	94H 061 020	TA0217		07054	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	26-Jun-25	142.96	40977	Pli	247840
								53833	Pli	10865
27-Jan-20	94G 070 013	TA0217		07082	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	26-Jun-25	28.95	63678	Sx	51880
27-Jan-20	94H 033 014	TA0661	APR - TA0661	38040	Planting (Container) - FSJ	19-Jun-25	13.73	63678	Sx	24720
08-Nov-18	94H 033 014	TA0661	APR - TA0661	38040	Planting (Container) - FSJ	19-Jun-25	5.7	40977	Pli	10080
20-Feb-21	94G 020 024	TA1181	APR - TA1181	24216	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	10-Jun-25	12.49	40977	Pli	22650

Harvest Start Date	Opening	Licence	Permit	Block ID	Activity	Activity Date	Area	Seed Lot #	Species	# Trees
09-Dec-20	94G 020 023	TA1181	APR - TA1181	24222	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	26-Jun-25	9.41	63678	Sx	13256
27-Dec-20	94G 020 023	TA1181	APR - TA1181	24222	Fill Plant (Container) - FSJ	26-Jun-25	39.37	08789	Pli	75289

Table 42: Predicted and Target Volumes by Stratum for Coniferous - BCTS 2025

Stratum	Net Area (ha)	Mean SI	Mean EA	Mean MSQ	Mean TSS	PMV/ha	Tot PMV	Target MSQ	Target EA	TMV/ha(m3)	Total TMV (m^3)	PMV % of Target
Pl/WG/15-17/1200-1400	61.4	16.8	14.0	3.9	1,200	338.9	20,808	3.7	14.0	320.5	19,679	105.7%
Pl/WG/17-19/1200-1400	58.0	16.8	14.5	3.1	1,200	324.1	18,795	3.7	14.0	321.2	18,632	100.9%
PlSx/SR/17-19/1200-1400	12.6	16.5	36.4	1.9	1,200	293.2	3,695	3.7	14.0	319.2	4,022	91.9%
Sx/SR/15-17/1200-1400	32.5	11.2	34.0	0.9	1,200	36.5	1,186	3.7	14.0	61.8	2,008	59.1%
Totals	164.5	15.7	19.8	2.9	1,200	270.4	44,484	3.7	14.0	269.6	44,342	100.3%

Table 43: Predicted and Target Volumes by Stratum for Deciduous - BCTS 2025

Stratum	Net Area (ha)	Mean SI	Mean MSQ	Mean TSS	PMV/ha	Tot PMV	Target MSQ	TMV/ha	Total TMV	PMV % of Target
At/WG/15-17/4000-4200	44.4	22.2	3.67	4,000	371.5	16,493	3.78	335.4	14,891	110.8%
At/WG/17-19/4000-4200	635.2	21.4	3.93	4,000	335.1	212,870	3.78	301.0	191,175	111.3%
Totals	679.6	21.4	3.91	4,000	337.5	229,363	3.78	303.2	206,066	111.3%

Table 44: Predicted and Target Volumes by Conifer Stratum – Canfor and LP

Stratum	Net Area (ha)	Mean SI (m)	Mean EA (years)	Mean MSQ (#)	Mean TSS (tr/ha)	Mean PMV (m^3/ha)	Total PMV (m^3)	Target MSQ (#)	Target EA (years)	Mean TMV (m^3/ha)	Total TMV (m^3)	PMV % of Target
Pl/WG/16-18/1000-1200	15.4	15.7	15.6	4.0	1,000	286.9	4,418	3.5	14.0	264.6	4,075	108.4%
Pl/WG/16-18/1200-1400	310.8	16.7	15.1	3.6	1,200	331.0	102,882	3.7	14.0	313.6	97,468	105.6%
Pl/WG/18-20/1200-1400	59.8	17.0	17.0	3.8	1,200	355.9	21,284	3.7	14.0	330.1	19,741	107.8%
Pl/WG/22-24/1200-1400	33.2	19.8	14.0	3.6	1,200	480.4	15,950	3.7	14.0	458.3	15,216	104.8%
PlSx/SR/18-20/1200-1400	59.2	16.8	18.8	3.5	1,200	359.8	21,303	3.7	14.0	335.6	19,869	107.2%
PlSx/WG/12-14/1200-1400	46.5	19.9	16.3	2.9	1,200	488.4	22,711	3.7	14.0	487.8	22,684	100.1%
PlSx/WG/14-16/1200-1400	23.3	16.2	15.0	3.5	1,200	318.9	7,431	3.7	14.0	304.4	7,093	104.8%
PlSx/WG/16-18/1000-1200	96.3	18.3	17.6	3.6	1,059	437.8	42,159	3.6	14.0	404.4	38,945	108.3%
PlSx/WG/16-18/1200-1400	282.6	18.0	16.1	3.7	1,200	419.0	118,411	3.7	14.0	391.9	110,757	106.9%
PlSx/WG/16-18/800-1000	41.8	18.7	17.8	3.9	800	463.9	19,391	3.1	14.0	406.2	16,978	114.2%
PlSx/WG/18-20/1200-1400	223.1	18.3	17.4	3.8	1,196	442.9	98,816	3.7	14.0	409.2	91,288	108.2%
PlSx/WG/24-26/1200-1400	24.4	25.0	11.6	3.8	1,200	761.6	18,583	3.7	14.0	734.4	17,920	103.7%
Sx/WG/16-18/1200-1400	109.8	17.7	17.2	3.7	1,180	433.6	47,612	3.7	14.0	403.3	44,285	107.5%
Sx/WG/18-20/1200-1400	153.1	20.0	16.3	3.6	1,197	557.2	85,303	3.7	14.0	523.3	80,121	106.5%
Sx/WG/20-22/1000-1200	20.0	21.9	18.1	3.6	1,038	672.3	13,445	3.5	14.0	619.0	12,380	108.6%
Sx/WG/20-22/1200-1400	48.6	14.4	39.0	3.8	1,200	286.0	13,899	3.7	14.0	232.2	11,284	123.2%
Totals	***1,547.9***	***18.0***	***17.1***	***3.7***	***1,174***	***422.2***	***653,597***	***3.7***	***14.0***	***394.1***	***610,101***	***107.1%***

Table 45: Predicted and Target Volumes by Deciduous Stratum – Canfor and LP

Stratum	Net Area (ha)	Mean SI (m)	Mean MSQ (#)	Mean TSS (tr/ha)	Mean PMV (m^3/ha)	Total PMV (m^3)	Target MSQ (#)	Mean TMV (m^3/ha)	Total TMV (m^3)	PMV % of Target
At/WG/12-14/10000-10200	25.6	16.0	3.96	10,000	146.2	3,743	3.96	131.6	3,368	111.1%
At/WG/14-16/10000-10200	243.5	19.7	3.94	10,000	295.1	71,861	3.96	265.6	64,681	111.1%
At/WG/18-20/10000-10200	626.3	19.5	3.89	10,000	295.0	184,750	3.96	265.6	166,364	111.1%
At/WG/18-20/1000-1200	34.6	18.3	4.00	1,000	216.6	7,493	2.87	169.6	5,868	127.7%
Totals	***930.0***	***19.4***	***3.91***	***9,665***	***288.0***	***267,847***	***3.92***	***258.4***	***240,281***	***111.5%***

Table 46: Licensee Participant Planting Activities 2025

Licence	Permit	Block ID	Planting Activity	Planting Start Date	Planted Area (ha)	Seedlot	# of Trees
A59959	764	01135	Planting - Fill Plant	03/11/2025	5.0	63862	3294
A18154	775	01158	Planting - Establishment	05/13/2025	3.0	63862	2666
A59959	779	01162	Planting - Establishment	05/13/2025	13.0	63862	14124
A18154	424	01318	Planting - Establishment	02/13/2025	14.0	63862	24630
A18154	443	01319	Planting - Establishment	03/24/2025	28.0	63930	42684
A18154	444	01330	Planting - Establishment	05/14/2025	3.0	63862	4533
A18154	444	01332	Planting - Establishment	05/13/2025	4.0	63862	7157
A18154	997	02090	Planting - Fill Plant	01/14/2025	47.0	63862	42613
A18154	965	02253	Planting - Fill Plant	01/15/2025	19.0	63862	17211
A56771	457	02306	Planting - Burn Piles	05/14/2025	2.0	63862	1516
A56771	458	02308	Planting - Burn Piles	05/14/2025	2.0	63862	1620
PAG12	APR-96042	02309	Planting - Fill Plant	01/14/2025	21.0	63862	13585
PAG12	APR-96090	02312	Planting - Establishment	05/14/2025	19.0	63862	29522
A59959	728	03120	Planting - Establishment	07/16/2025	74.0	63930	136372

A18154	530	04034	Planting - Fill Plant	01/15/2025	2.0	63862	1940
A18154	502	04125	Planting - Fill Plant	01/15/2025	30.0	63862	29839
PAG12	APR-96392	05044	Planting - Establishment	02/07/2025	2.0	63862	3360
A18154	555	05045	Planting - Establishment	04/08/2025	39.0	63862	37040
A18154	556	05047	Planting - Establishment	04/08/2025	97.0	63862	143514
A18154	535	06058	Planting - Burn Piles	07/29/2025	1.0	43120	1500
A18154	535	06130	Planting - Burn Piles	07/29/2025	0.0	43120	240
A18154	679	07081	Planting - Burn Piles	07/01/2025	2.0	35075	2100
A18154	822	07147	Planting - Establishment	07/17/2025	47.0	35075	84434
A18154	843	07152	Planting - Burn Piles	03/05/2025	1.0	53765	1200
A18154	852	07186	Planting - Establishment	07/24/2025	11.0	53765	19358
A18154	839	07205	Planting - Burn Piles	02/12/2025	0.0	53765	480
A18154	843	07206	Planting - Burn Piles	03/05/2025	0.0	53765	720
A18154	852	07251	Planting - Establishment	09/08/2025	15.0	53765	21835
A18154	833	08082	Planting - Fill Plant	01/13/2025	6.0	35075	5274
A18154	835	08161	Planting - Establishment	07/09/2025	17.0	35075	29128
A18154	835	08162	Planting - Establishment	07/09/2025	20.0	35075	30180
A18154	835	08163	Planting - Establishment	07/16/2025	21.0	35075	32064
A18154	835	08164	Planting - Establishment	07/16/2025	55.0	35075	90086
A18154	837	08172	Planting - Burn Piles	01/25/2025	1.0	35075	1695
A18154	837	08181	Planting - Burn Piles	01/13/2025	0.0	35075	420
A18154	840	08188	Planting - Burn Piles	03/06/2025	1.0	35075	1065
A18154	840	08192	Planting - Burn Piles	03/06/2025	0.0	35075	480
A18154	840	08193	Planting - Burn Piles	03/06/2025	0.0	35075	360
A18154	853	08211	Planting - Establishment	07/09/2025	20.0	35075	33340
A56771	436	09152	Planting - Fill Plant	01/13/2025	9.0	63930	8010
A18154	392	10040	Planting - Establishment	02/05/2025	37.0	63862	34229
A18154	392	10040	Planting - Establishment	02/05/2025	37.0	63930	23787
A56771	374	10056	Planting - Burn Piles	07/01/2025	1.0	43120	1530
A56771	374	10056	Planting - Fill Plant	04/28/2025	4.0	43120	3304
A56771	372	10069	Planting - Fill Plant	09/08/2025	81.0	63930	64977
A18154	392	10140	Planting - Establishment	07/29/2025	21.0	63930	32718

A18154	389	10234	Planting - Burn Piles	09/08/2025	2.0	43120	2160
A18154	385	10298	Planting - Fill Plant	04/28/2025	2.0	43120	2109
A18154	392	10352	Planting - Establishment	07/26/2025	27.0	63930	43222
A18154	389	10370	Planting - Burn Piles	09/08/2025	0.0	43120	480
A18154	381	11065	Planting - Establishment	06/01/2025	3.0	63930	5594
A18154	381	11066	Planting - Establishment	06/01/2025	22.0	63930	34704
A18154	835	19025	Planting - Burn Piles	03/01/2025	1.0	43120	900
A18154	685	19027	Planting - Establishment	04/10/2025	29.0	35075	31789
A18154	685	19027	Planting - Establishment	04/10/2025	29.0	35075	17117
A18154	678	19036	Planting - Establishment	07/17/2025	10.0	35075	18095
A18154	536	19037	Planting - Establishment	07/24/2025	21.0	35075	35197
A60972	258	19043	Planting - Establishment	09/09/2025	6.0	63930	8882
A18154	820	19046	Planting - Establishment	07/09/2025	6.0	35075	10877
A18154	678	19075	Planting - Establishment	07/24/2025	36.0	35075	60532
A18154	678	19075	Planting - Establishment	07/24/2025	36.0	53765	1872
A18154	673	19079	Planting - Establishment	07/24/2025	13.0	53765	16381
A18154	673	19079	Planting - Establishment	07/24/2025	13.0	35075	10473
A18154	851	19092	Planting - Burn Piles	03/19/2025	0.0	35075	150
A18154	818	19101	Planting - Establishment	02/28/2025	14.0	35075	25449
A18154	818	19102	Planting - Establishment	05/15/2025	23.0	53765	44890
A18154	815	19110	Planting - Establishment	07/17/2025	11.0	35075	18914
A18154	818	19111	Planting - Establishment	05/15/2025	13.0	63930	23024
A18154	851	19112	Planting - Burn Piles	03/05/2025	1.0	35075	720
A18154	823	19113	Planting - Establishment	05/15/2025	22.0	35075	9579
A18154	823	19113	Planting - Establishment	05/15/2025	22.0	53765	28320
A18154	823	19113	Planting - Establishment	05/15/2025	22.0	35075	3748
A18154	823	19115	Planting - Establishment	05/15/2025	36.0	53765	27815
A18154	823	19115	Planting - Establishment	05/15/2025	36.0	35075	32652
A18154	823	19116	Planting - Establishment	05/15/2025	7.0	43120	21341
A18154	691	19124	Planting - Establishment	02/28/2025	8.0	53765	14627
A18154	818	19138	Planting - Establishment	05/15/2025	62.0	35075	113472
A18154	823	19144	Planting - Establishment	05/15/2025	3.0	35075	5096

A18154	828	19145	Planting - Establishment	05/15/2025	16.0	35075	27945
A18154	823	19151	Planting - Establishment	05/15/2025	3.0	35075	6067
A18154	851	19172	Planting - Burn Piles	03/05/2025	0.0	35075	195
A18154	851	19175	Planting - Burn Piles	03/05/2025	0.0	35075	420
A18154	851	19184	Planting - Burn Piles	03/06/2025	1.0	35075	810
A18154	851	19187	Planting - Burn Piles	03/07/2025	0.0	53765	375
A18154	851	19190	Planting - Establishment	04/04/2025	72.0	53765	8141
A18154	851	19190	Planting - Establishment	04/04/2025	72.0	35075	108159
A18154	851	19191	Planting - Burn Piles	03/07/2025	0.0	43120	400
A18154	851	19193	Planting - Burn Piles	03/07/2025	1.0	35075	1350
A18154	851	19197	Planting - Burn Piles	03/07/2025	2.0	53765	1880
A18154	851	19199	Planting - Burn Piles	03/07/2025	0.0	63930	210
A18154	835	19200	Planting - Burn Piles	03/05/2025	0.0	35075	285
A56771	830	21042	Planting - Burn Piles	07/29/2025	2.0	43120	1650
A56771	830	21043	Planting - Burn Piles	07/29/2025	3.0	43120	2640
A18154	812	21046	Planting - Replant	01/09/2025	44.0	53765	29075
A18154	812	21046	Planting - Replant	01/09/2025	44.0	35075	20205
A56771	813	21145	Planting - Replant	01/10/2025	6.0	43120	8127
A18154	834	21151	Planting - Burn Piles	09/08/2025	1.0	43120	840
A18154	849	21242	Planting - Establishment	07/10/2025	40.0	43120	59994
A56771	666	24065	Planting - Establishment	07/29/2025	14.0	63930	25066
A56771	666	24066	Planting - Establishment	07/29/2025	9.0	63930	19841
A18154	663	24282	Planting - Establishment	06/03/2025	60.0	43120	98702
A18154	445	27063	Planting - Establishment	04/11/2025	73.0	63862	127137
A18154	278	45061	Planting - Fill Plant	07/31/2025	23.0	63930	17681
A18154	292	45095	Planting - Fill Plant	01/13/2025	11.0	63862	10209
A18154	831	46005	Planting - Burn Piles	07/24/2025	0.0	43120	480
A18154	459	50048	Planting - Establishment	09/09/2025	9.0	35075	16691
A18154	459	50053	Planting - Establishment	01/23/2025	5.0	35075	7861
A18154	459	50054	Planting - Establishment	01/31/2025	13.0	35075	23039
A18154	459	50073	Planting - Establishment	01/21/2025	23.0	35075	35872
A18154	459	50074	Planting - Establishment	01/14/2025	47.0	35075	74805

A18154	459	50075	Planting - Establishment	01/22/2025	6.0	35075	9710
A18154	459	50109	Planting - Establishment	02/05/2025	9.0	35075	13336
				Totals	**1972.0**		**2511113**

Table 47: Establishment Delay Report – Inventory Layer – Licensee Participants 2025

Table 48: Participant's Individual Establishment Delay Calculation for Reporting Period of April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026

BCTS Conifer					
Harvest Start Date	**Net Area to be Reforested (NAR)**	**Cut Block #**	**TSL**	**# of days from harvest start through reporting period of March 31,2025**	**# Days * NAR**
Total					
		Weighted number of days			
		Weighted number of years			

BCTS Deciduous					
Harvest Start Date	**Net Area to be Reforested (NAR)**	**Cut Block #**	**TSL**	**# of days from harvest start through reporting period of March 31, 2025**	**# days * NAR**
27-Dec-20	15.7	38040	TA0661	1920	30169.3
Totals	**15.7**			**1920**	**30169.3**
		Weighted number of days			1920
		Weighted number of years			5.3

BCTS Mixedwood					
Harvest Start Date	**Net Area to be Reforested (NAR)**	**Cut Block #**	**TSL**	**# of days from harvest start through reporting period of March 31, 2025**	**# days * NAR**
2024-02-27	27.2	38030	TA1198	763	20743.9
Totals	**27.2**			**763**	**20743.9**
			Weighted number of days		763
			Weighted number of years		2.1

Canfor Conifer						
License	**Permit**	**Cut Block**	**Harvest Start Date**	**SU NAR Ha**	**Regen Days**	**Regen Days x SU NAR**
A18154	366	10351	08/13/2025	17.5	230	4015.8
A18154	385	10187	10/10/2025	9.5	172	1634.0

A18154	393	10066	06/16/2025	90.5	288	26064.0
A18154	393	10066	06/16/2025	3.2	288	921.6
A18154	396	11090	11/11/2025	9.6	140	1346.8
A18154	396	11097	11/12/2025	10.1	139	1397.0
A18154	396	11099	11/04/2025	4.4	147	649.7
A18154	396	11112	11/07/2025	12.5	144	1794.2
A18154	434	14085	11/27/2024	33.5	489	16371.7
A18154	434	14130	01/02/2025	13.0	453	5870.9
A18154	434	14131	12/04/2024	34.3	482	16527.8
A18154	435	14016	01/03/2024	19.5	818	15951.0
A18154	435	14037	12/20/2023	15.9	832	13228.8
A18154	435	14037	12/20/2023	6.5	832	5408.0
A18154	435	14091	01/01/2024	6.1	820	5002.0
A18154	435	14091	01/01/2024	5.4	820	4428.0
A18154	435	14092	01/29/2024	32.9	792	26080.6
A18154	435	14092	01/29/2024	9.0	792	7120.1
A18154	435	14094	12/09/2024	29.8	477	14214.6
A18154	435	14094	12/09/2024	7.1	477	3367.6
A18154	435	14145	01/10/2024	9.2	811	7453.1
A18154	435	14145	01/10/2024	7.1	811	5782.4
A18154	435	50036	01/16/2024	45.5	805	36659.7
A18154	435	50036	01/16/2024	6.5	805	5240.6
A18154	435	50071	01/22/2024	47.5	799	37952.5
A18154	435	50071	01/22/2024	23.5	799	18776.5
A18154	435	50072	01/29/2024	1.2	792	950.4
A18154	435	50072	01/29/2024	1.4	792	1108.8
A18154	459	50029	02/12/2024	41.5	778	32302.6
A18154	459	50030	01/07/2025	6.5	448	2898.6
A18154	459	50048	01/02/2025	17.6	453	7959.2
A18154	459	50062	02/10/2024	3.6	780	2839.2
A18154	466	14019	03/02/2026	121.6	29	3526.1
A18154	468	14089	12/15/2023	8.1	837	6779.7
A18154	473	14087	12/18/2023	6.3	834	5254.2
A18154	824	21106	01/09/2023	51.4	1177	60497.8
A18154	824	21106	01/09/2023	33.1	1177	38958.7
A18154	825	21084	02/12/2022	19.2	1508	28968.7
A18154	825	21084	02/12/2022	6.1	1508	9168.6
A18154	828	08108	12/15/2021	3.1	1567	4795.0
A60972	816	24264	10/08/2020	11.4	2000	22740.0
A60972	816	24394	10/21/2020	18.6	1987	36958.2
			Weighted number of days		638.26	
			Weighted number of years		1.8	

Canfor Deciduous								
License	Permit	Cut Block	SU ID	Current Declaration	Harvest Start Date	SU NAR	Regen Days	Regen Days x SU NAR
A18154	288	09132		Deciduous	2018-09-21	3.6	2748	9865
A18154	535	06058		Deciduous	2022-08-11	32.8	1328	43558
PAG12	APR-96227	02142		Deciduous	2023-10-16	68.9	897	61839
PAG12	APR-96705	01296		Deciduous	2022-03-177	5.9	1475	8703
						Weighted number of days	1115	
						Weighted number of years	3.1	

LP Deciduous								
License	Permit	Cut Block	SU ID	Current Declaration	Harvest Start Date	SU NAR	Regen Days	Regen Days x SU NAR
A98271	001	49703	A	Deciduous	2025-01-30	5.38	425	2287
A98271	004	01704	A	Deciduous	2025-02-13	248.42	411	102101
A99487	FLC	49733	A	Deciduous	2024-03-14	74.78	747	55861
A98625	FLC	19135	A	Deciduous	2024-02-06	6.65	784	5214
A98271	006	27703	A	Deciduous	2026-01-26	30.78	64	1970
A98271	003	01709	A	Deciduous	2025-02-06	19.23	418	8038
A98271	005	01700	A	Deciduous	2026-03-16	2.26	15	34
A98271	001	49702	A	Deciduous	2024-12-10	298.33	476	142005
A98625	FLC	19142	A	Deciduous	2024-02-05	10.81	785	8486
A98271	003	01706	A	Deciduous	2025-02-06	75.21	418	31438
A98271	002	01707	A	Deciduous	2025-02-04	285.11	420	119746
A98271	006	27702	A	Deciduous	2025-12-11	62.69	110	6896
A98271	001	49734	A	Deciduous	2024-12-16	164.3	470	77221
A98271	006	27701	A	Deciduous	2026-01-23	11.74	67	787
A98271	001	49701	A	Deciduous	2025-01-08	180.75	447	80795
						Weighted number of days	435	
						Weighted number of years	1.2	

				LP Mixedwood				
License	Permit	Cut Block	SU ID	Current Declaration	Harvest Start Date	SU NAR	Regen Days	Regen Days x SU NAR
A98271	003	01709	2025-02-06	19.23	418	8038.14	A98271	003
A98271	001	49702	2024-12-10	66.4	476	31606.4	A98271	001
A98625	FLC	19142	2024-02-05	2.67	785	2095.95	A98625	FLC
A98271	002	01707	2025-02-04	93.13	420	39114.6	A98271	002
						Weighted number of days	446	
						Weighted number of years	1.2	

Table 49: Licensee Participants Combined Conifer Establishment Delay Calculation for Reporting Period of April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026

			CONIFER			
License	Permit	Cut Block	Harvest Start Date	SU NAR Ha	Regen Days	Regen Days x SU NAR
A18154	366	10351	08/13/2025	17.5	230	4015.8
A18154	385	10187	10/10/2025	9.5	172	1634.0
A18154	393	10066	06/16/2025	90.5	288	26064.0
A18154	393	10066	06/16/2025	3.2	288	921.6
A18154	396	11090	11/11/2025	9.6	140	1346.8
A18154	396	11097	11/12/2025	10.1	139	1397.0
A18154	396	11099	11/04/2025	4.4	147	649.7
A18154	396	11112	11/07/2025	12.5	144	1794.2
A18154	434	14085	11/27/2024	33.5	489	16371.7
A18154	434	14130	01/02/2025	13.0	453	5870.9
A18154	434	14131	12/04/2024	34.3	482	16527.8
A18154	435	14016	01/03/2024	19.5	818	15951.0
A18154	435	14037	12/20/2023	15.9	832	13228.8
A18154	435	14037	12/20/2023	6.5	832	5408.0
A18154	435	14091	01/01/2024	6.1	820	5002.0
A18154	435	14091	01/01/2024	5.4	820	4428.0
A18154	435	14092	01/29/2024	32.9	792	26080.6
A18154	435	14092	01/29/2024	9.0	792	7120.1
A18154	435	14094	12/09/2024	29.8	477	14214.6
A18154	435	14094	12/09/2024	7.1	477	3367.6
A18154	435	14145	01/10/2024	9.2	811	7453.1
A18154	435	14145	01/10/2024	7.1	811	5782.4
A18154	435	50036	01/16/2024	45.5	805	36659.7

A18154	435	50036	01/16/2024	6.5	805	5240.6
A18154	435	50071	01/22/2024	47.5	799	37952.5
A18154	435	50071	01/22/2024	23.5	799	18776.5
A18154	435	50072	01/29/2024	1.2	792	950.4
A18154	435	50072	01/29/2024	1.4	792	1108.8
A18154	459	50029	02/12/2024	41.5	778	32302.6
A18154	459	50030	01/07/2025	6.5	448	2898.6
A18154	459	50048	01/02/2025	17.6	453	7959.2
A18154	459	50062	02/10/2024	3.6	780	2839.2
A18154	466	14019	03/02/2026	121.6	29	3526.1
A18154	468	14089	12/15/2023	8.1	837	6779.7
A18154	473	14087	12/18/2023	6.3	834	5254.2
A18154	824	21106	01/09/2023	51.4	1177	60497.8
A18154	824	21106	01/09/2023	33.1	1177	38958.7
A18154	825	21084	02/12/2022	19.2	1508	28968.7
A18154	825	21084	02/12/2022	6.1	1508	9168.6
A18154	828	08108	12/15/2021	3.1	1567	4795.0
A60972	816	24264	10/08/2020	11.4	2000	22740.0
A60972	816	24394	10/21/2020	18.6	1987	36958.2
			Weighted number of days		638.26	
			Weighted number of years		1.8	

Table 50: Licensee Participants Combined Deciduous Establishment Delay Calculation for Reporting Period of April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026

DECIDUOUS								
License	**Permit**	**Cut Block**	**SU ID**	**Current Declaration**	**Harvest Start Date**	**SU NAR**	**Regen Days**	**Regen Days x SU NAR**
A98271	001	49703	A	Deciduous	2025-01-30	5.38	425	2287
A98271	004	01704	A	Deciduous	2025-02-13	248.42	411	102101
A99487	FLC	49733	A	Deciduous	2024-03-14	74.78	747	55861
A98625	FLC	19135	A	Deciduous	2024-02-06	6.65	784	5214
A98271	006	27703	A	Deciduous	2026-01-26	30.78	64	1970
A98271	003	01709	A	Deciduous	2025-02-06	19.23	418	8038
A98271	005	01700	A	Deciduous	2026-03-16	2.26	15	34
A98271	001	49702	A	Deciduous	2024-12-10	298.33	476	142005
A98625	FLC	19142	A	Deciduous	2024-02-05	10.81	785	8486
A98271	003	01706	A	Deciduous	2025-02-06	75.21	418	31438
A98271	002	01707	A	Deciduous	2025-02-04	285.11	420	119746
A98271	006	27702	A	Deciduous	2025-12-11	62.69	110	6896
A98271	001	49734	A	Deciduous	2024-12-16	164.3	470	77221
A98271	006	27701	A	Deciduous	2026-01-23	11.74	67	787

A98271	001	49701	A	Deciduous	2025-01-08	180.75	447	80795
A18154	288	09132		Deciduous	2018-09-21	3.6	2748	9865
A18154	535	06058		Deciduous	2022-08-11	32.8	1328	43558
PAG12	APR-96227	02142		Deciduous	2023-10-16	68.9	897	61839
PAG12	APR-96705	01296		Deciduous	2022-03-177	5.9	1475	8703
						Weighted number of days	498.7	
						Weighted number of years	1.4	

Table 51: Licensee Participants Combined Mixedwood Establishment Delay Calculation for Reporting Period of April 1, 2026, to March 31, 2026

MIXEDWOOD						
Licence	**Permit**	**Cut Block**	**Harvest Start Date**	**SU NAR**	**Regen Days**	**Regen Days X SU NAR**
A98271	003	01709	2025-02-06	19.23	418	8038.14
A98271	001	49702	2024-12-10	66.4	476	31606.4
A98625	FLC	19142	2024-02-05	2.67	785	2095.95
A98271	002	01707	2025-02-04	93.13	420	39114.6
TA1198		38030	2024-02-27	27.2	763	20743.9
				Weighted number of days	487	
				Weighted number of years	1.3	

APPENDIX 5: COMPLIANCE

Table 52: BCTS Contraventions Reported to Agencies - April 1, 2025 - March 31, 2026

Incident ID	Occurrence Date	Tenure	Location	Date Reported	Agency	Status	Issue Description

Table 53: Canfor Contraventions Reported to Agencies - April 1, 2025 - March 31, 2026

Incident ID	Occurrence Date	Tenure	Location	Date Reported	Agency	Status	Issue Description

Table 54: LP Contraventions Reported to Agencies - April 1, 2025 - March 31, 2026

Incident ID	Occurrence Date	Tenure	Location	Date Reported	Agency	Status	Issue Description

APPENDIX 6: ACRONYM LISTING & DEFINITIONS

Table 55: Acronym Listing and Definitions

Acronym	Definition
AAC	Allowable Annual Cut
AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessments
AOA	Archaeological Overview Assessments
AOP	Areas Of (archaeological) Potential
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
BCTS	British Columbia Timber Sales
BEC	Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification
BM	Boreal Foothills Mountain
BPU	Boreal Plains Uplands Natural Disturbance Unit
BRFN	Blueberry River First Nations
BV	Boreal Foothills Valley
BWBS	Boreal White Black Spruce
BWBSmw	Boreal White Black Spruce moist wet
BWBSwk	Boreal White Black Spruce wet cool
CANFOR (Canfor)	Canadian Forest Products Ltd.
CCFM	Canadian Council of Forest Ministers
CCRES	Clear Cut with Reserves
CD	Conifer Leading Mixtures
CFLB	Crown Forested Land Base
CFSSU	Chief Foresters Standard for Seed Use
CMI	Change Monitoring Inventory
COFI	Council of Forest Industries
CRL	Cameron River Logging
CSA	Canadian Standards Association
CWD	Coarse Woody Debris
DC	Deciduous Leading Mixtures
DFA	Defined Forest Area
DRFN	Doig River First Nation
DTFN	Dene Tha First Nation
DZ	Dunne-za LP
EA	Effective Age
FIRM	Forest Improvement and Research Management Branch
FIT	Forester-In-Training
FL	Forest Licence
FOS	Forest Operations Schedule
FPC	Forest Practices Code
FRPA	Forest & Range Practices Act
FSJ	Fort St. John

Acronym	Definition
AC	Black cottonwood
AT	Trembling aspen
BL	Subalpine fir
EP	Paper birch
FSJPPR	*Fort St. John Pilot Project Regulation*
FSR	Forest Service Road
GIS	Geographic Information System
GRIRMP	Graham Resource Integrated Management Plan
HLFN	Horse Lake First Nation
HRFN	Halfway River First Nation
IRM	Integrated Resource Management
ITS	Incident Tracking Systems
LB	Large Basins
LLS	Landscape Level Strategies
LP	Louisiana-Pacific Canada Ltd.
LRDW	Land Resource Data Warehouse
LRMP	Land and Resource Management Plan
LT	Tamarack
LTHL	Long Term Harvest Level
LU	Landscape Unit
MFLNRO	Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural resource Operations replaced by MOF and MWLRS
MKMA	Muskwa-Kechika Management Area
MOE	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy
MOF	Ministry of Forests
MWLRS	Ministry of Water, Land & Resource Stewardship
MPB	Mountain Pine Beetle
MPMC	Mackenzie Pulpmill Corp.
MSQ	Mean Stocked Quadrant
NAR	Net Area to be Reforested
NBM	Northern Boreal Mountains Natural Disturbance Unit
NDU	Natural Disturbance Unit
NHLB	Non-Timber Harvesting Land Base
NIT	Notice Of Intent to Treat
O&G	Oil and Gas
OSB	Oriented Strand Board
OM	Omineca Mountains
OV	Omineca Valley
PA	Pulpwood Agreement

Acronym	Definition
PAG	Public Advisory Group
PAS	Permanent Access Structures
PFI	Peak Flow Index
PFR	Preliminary Field Reconnaissance
PL	Lodgepole pine
PMP	Pest Management Plan
PMV	Predicted Merchantable Volume
POC	Point of Commencement
POT	Point of Termination
PRFN	Prophet River First Nation
PVOSB	Peace Valley OSB
RESULTS	Reporting Silviculture Updates and Land Status Tracking System
RMZ	Resource Management Zone
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
RPF	Registered Professional Forester
RRZ	Riparian Reserve Zone
RUA	Road Use Agreement
S.A.F.E.	Safety Accord Forestry Enterprise
SFI	Sustainable Forestry Initiative
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SFMP	Sustainable Forest Management Plan
SFN	Saulteau First Nations
SI	Site Index
SLMG	Stand Level Management Guidelines
SLP	Site Level Plan
SMZ	Special Management Zone
SQCI	Stream Quality Crossing Index
SB	Black spruce
SW	White spruce
SX	Spruce seedlings orchard grown from White Spruce and Engleman Spruce
TASS	Tree and Stand Simulator
TFT	Trainee Forest Technologists
TMV	Target Merchantable Volume
TOR	Terms of Reference
TRAP	Timber and Range Action Plan
TRIMC	Timber and Range Impact Mitigation Committee
TSA	Timber Supply Area
TSL	Timber Supply Licence
TSR	Timber Supply Review

Acronym	Definition
TSS	Target Stocking Standard
UWR	Ungulate Winter Ranges
VQO	Visual Quality Objective
VRI	Vegetation Resources Inventory
WHA	Wildlife Habitat Areas
WMFN	West Moberly First Nation
WQCR	Water Quality Concern Rating
WQEE	Water Quality Effectiveness Evaluation
WTP	Wildlife Tree Patch

APPENDIX 7: CONTACT INFORMATION

For More Information regarding this report please contact:

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A copy of this report can be found at the Fort St John Pilot Project website:

http://www.fsjpilotproject.com/