

# Kamloops TSA Sustainable Forest Management Plan

ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT  
January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2001



March, 2002



## Background

Between February and August 2000, all forest licensees operating in the Kamloops Timber Supply Area (TSA) worked with a dedicated group of public stakeholders to develop a Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) plan for the TSA. Members of the SFM Advisory Group reflected a cross-section of local interests including environmental organizations, First Nations, resource-based interests and research specialists.

Any licensee wishing to become registered to the Canada's national standard, known as CAN/CSA-Z809-96 could use the plan, in part, to meet forest certification requirements. The SFM Plan serves as a "roadmap" to current and long-term management in the TSA, setting performance objectives and management strategies that reflect the ecological and social values across the TSA. It is consistent with the Kamloops Land and Resource Management Plan.

## Continual Improvement

The SFM Plan contains 29 objectives for sustainable forest management. Indicators for these objectives will be monitored annually based on information provided by each licensee. Annual monitoring reports – prepared each spring – will indicate whether performance measures for each of the objectives have been met. These reports will be made available to the public. The effectiveness of the SFM Plan will continually be improved by reviewing annual monitoring the results. This review will provide licensees and the public with an opportunity to bring forward new information and to provide input concerning new or changing public values that can be incorporated into future updates of the SFM Plan. Performance measures (objectives and indicators) may also change as additional information becomes available.

## Opportunities for Involvement

More information about sustainable forest management in the Kamloops TSA (including a copy of the Sustainable Forest Management Plan) can be obtained on the Kamloops TSA Certification website: <http://www.lrm.gov.bc.ca/kamloops/TSAcertification.htm>. If you wish to be further involved or wish to know about the annual performance results, please contact one of the licensees participating in this initiative.

### Participating Forest Licensees\*:

Ainsworth Lumber ▪ Meeker Log and Timber ▪ Bell Pole Co. ▪ Riverside Forest Products Ltd. ▪ Clearwater & Kamloops Small Business Forest Enterprise Program ▪ Simpcw Development Corporation Ltd. ▪ Chasm Sawmills, A Division of West Fraser Mills Ltd. ▪ Slocan Forest Products Ltd. ▪ Gilbert Smith Forest Products Ltd. ▪ Tolko Industries Ltd. ▪ Interfor, Adams Lake Lumber ▪ Weyerhaeuser

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\*Over the past year Ainsworth Lumber sold the rights to its forest license to West Fraser Mills Ltd. This transaction took place midway through the year, so both licensees are shown as participating licensees; the performance results from the two companies have been combined together as one licensee for the reporting period. As well, the Kamloops and Clearwater Woodlot Associations – which account for approximately one percent of the total harvest in the Kamloops TSA – have elected not to participate in the reporting of the SFM Plan. Discussions to involve woodlot licensees in the future reporting of the plan will occur in 2002.

### *Vision Statement*

***The Kamloops TSA Sustainable Forest Management Plan will foster forest management practices, based on science and local public and First Nations input, that contribute to the long-term health and productivity of forest resources, a strong economy, and thriving communities throughout the Kamloops TSA.***

## PERFORMANCE 2001

Environmental, social and economic performance was assessed according to the six criteria in the CSA standard.

***Significant progress has been made in achieving goals for sustainable forest management.***

*An analysis of the performance for each criterion can be found in Appendix 1.*

Annual performance related to the implementation of the SFM plan is assessed by determining the extent to which targets for individual objectives have been met. The overall achievement of sustainable forest management is assessed by reviewing progress toward the goals identified for each of the criterion in the SFM plan. Since objectives and indicators have been established for each of goals relating to the criterion, an assessment of progress towards sustainable forest management can be made by reviewing the collective achievement of the indicator results for each of the criterion.

Targets were achieved for 89 percent or more of the objectives for all six of the criteria. A summary of the results is as follows.

Criterion	Indicator Results
1. Conservation of Biological Diversity	9 of 10 objectives met
2. Maintenance of Forest Ecosystem Condition and Productivity	8 of 9 objectives met
3. Conservation of Soil and Water Resources	10 of 11 objectives met
4. Forest Ecosystem Contribution to Global Ecological Cycles	9 of 10 objectives met
5. Multiple Benefits to Society	8 of 8 objectives met
6. Accepting Society's Responsibility for Sustainable Development	9 of 10 objectives met

PERFORMANCE TARGETS WERE  
ACHIEVED FOR 26 OF THE 29  
OBJECTIVES IN THE KAMLOOPS

*A detailed performance  
assessment can be found  
in Appendix 2.*

The following summarizes highlights from the Kamloops TSA 2001 Sustainable Forest monitoring report:

- Provision of wildlife tree patches or individual wildlife trees in 86 percent of the cutblocks greater than 5 hectares in size.
- Regeneration of harvested blocks occurred 22 months on average from the time of harvesting compared to the target of 36 months.
- The harvested area occupied by permanent roads and landings was 4.1 percent of the total harvest area compared to the target of 6 percent.
- Road cuts and fill slopes were seeded or planted on average within 3.6 months of disturbance, compared to a target of 12 months.
- All 8,364.22 kilometres of status roads conformed to their maintenance or deactivation plans.
- Five licensees are registered to a recognized third party certification; two licensees have more than one registration.
- Archaeological Assessments were completed for all 94 harvested cutblocks requiring an assessment.
- Licensees made 50 classroom visits to schools to help provide a balanced and broad-based understanding of forestry in the region.

Targets were not achieved for 3 Objectives (2, 13, and 21). See Appendix 2 for more detail on all performance indicators and objectives.



## Appendix 1

### Progress Toward Sustainable Forest Management 2001

The 6 criteria included in the CSA standard define the broad parameters of sustainable forest management (i.e., biological diversity, forest ecosystem condition and productivity, soil and water resources, contributions to global ecological cycles, benefits to society, and society's responsibility for sustainable development). Each criterion is further defined by a set of critical elements – totaling 21 (e.g., ecosystem diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity as components of biological diversity).

**Values** describe “what matters” or “what is important” for each critical element and **goals** describe the “desired future condition” relative to each critical element and value. Progress towards sustainable forest management is assessed by determining the progress toward the goals for each of the CSA criterion as measured by the combined results of the objectives for each of the criterion.

A summary of the performance results for the objectives relating to each of the CSA criterion is provided as follows. Specific details on all performance indicators and objectives are provided in Appendix 2.

#### **Criterion 1: Conservation of Biological Diversity**

Biological diversity is conserved by maintaining the variability of living organisms and the complexes of which they are a part.

There are 10 objectives relating to the conservation of biological diversity.

- ◆ Performance targets were met for 9 of the objectives (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12).
- ◆ Performance target was not met for Objective 2.

#### **Criterion 2: Maintenance and Enhancement of Forest Ecosystem Condition and Productivity**

Forest ecosystem condition and productivity are conserved if the health, vitality, and rates of biological production are maintained.

There are 9 objectives relating to the maintenance and enhancement of forest ecosystem condition and productivity.

- ◆ Performance targets were met for 8 of the objectives (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9).
- ◆ Performance target was not met for Objective 2.

### **Criterion 3: Conservation of Soil and Water Resources**

Soil and water resources and physical environments are conserved if the quantity and quality of soil and water within forest ecosystems are maintained.

There are 11 objectives relating to the conservation of soil and water resources.

- ◆ Performance targets were met for 10 of the objectives (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15).
- ◆ Performance target was not met for Objective 13.

### **Criterion 4: Forest Ecosystem Contributions to Global Ecological Cycles**

Forest conditions and management activities contribute to the health of global ecological cycles.

There are 10 objectives relating to forest ecosystem contributions to global ecological cycles.

- ◆ Performance targets were met for 9 of the objectives (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12).
- ◆ Performance target was not met for Objective 2.

### **Criterion 5: Multiple Benefits to Society**

Forests provide a sustained flow of benefits for current and future generations if multiple goods and services are provided over the long term.

There are 8 objectives relating to multiple benefits to society.

- ◆ Performance targets were met for all 8 of the objectives (10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20).

### **Criterion 6: Accepting Society's Responsibility for Sustainable Development**

Society's responsibility for sustainable forest management requires that fair, equitable, and effective forest management decisions are made.

There are 10 objectives relating to social values.

- ◆ Performance targets were met for 9 of the objectives (22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30).
- ◆ Performance target was not met for Objective 21.

## Appendix 2

### Performance Summary by Indicators/Objectives 2001

In an SFM Plan it is the Indicators and Objectives that provide the performance measures that are to be met through on-the-ground forest management activities. Full compliance is required for many objectives i.e., there is no variance. Where full compliance may not be achievable, an acceptable level of variance is indicated for the objective.

**Indicators** are measures to assess progress toward a goal. Indicators are intended to provide a practical, cost-effective, scientifically sound basis for monitoring and assessing implementation of the SFM Plan. There must be at least one indicator for each critical element and associated value.

**Objectives** are specific short-term (one or two year) commitments to achieve identified goals. Objectives provide a clear, specific statement of expected results, usually stated as some level of achievement of the associated indicator. For example, if the indicator is “Minimize loss to the timber harvesting landbase”, one objective might be “To have less than x percent of harvested areas in roads and landings.”

#### Indicator: (1) Achievement of the TSA’s old forest strategy.

**Objective:** Operations will respect the LRMP’s objectives for retaining old forest as a component of seral stage distribution by landscape unit.

**Assessment Results:** All licensees met the intent of the Kamloops LRMP for old forest retention.

*Indicator (1) forms part of the overall strategy to manage for biodiversity at the landscape and stand level. High, intermediate and low biodiversity emphasis options and corresponding targets for Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA’s) have been assigned to each of the 33 landscape units in the LRMP area.*

**Indicator: (2) Level of FPC compliance with riparian management area requirements.**

**Objective:** Contribute to connectivity goals through full compliance with or exceeding FPC riparian management area requirements and Kamloops and Clearwater Districts' riparian and lakeshore policies.

**Assessment Results:** Out of a total of 10,747 hectares of cutblock and right-of-ways harvested, there were 2 riparian infractions.

**These two infractions would be considered non-significant in accordance with the definition used by the Forest Practices Board (i.e. "Significance non-compliance includes but is not limited to situations where non-compliance has resulted in harm to persons or the environment. Harm is further defined as an adverse change from existing conditions.")**

*Indicator (2) forms part of the overall strategy to manage for biodiversity at the landscape and stand levels. Riparian management areas provide connectivity of forested cover along waterways, which are generally areas with high value for wildlife habitat and movement.*

**Indicator: (3) Level of FPC compliance with caribou strategies.**

**Objective:** Full compliance with LRMP caribou strategy.

**Assessment Results:** All licensees who operated within the LRMP caribou strategy area adhered to the management strategies. A total of 791 hectares were harvested within the caribou strategy area.

*Caribou is one of the species identified in the provincial Identified Wildlife Management Strategy (IWMS) and strategic direction for management of caribou habitat is provided in the Kamloops LRMP. Operations are not precluded within designated caribou corridors and their boundaries can be adjusted.*

**Indicator: (4) Percent of harvested cutblocks greater than 5 hectares that have individual wildlife trees/stubs and/or associated wildlife tree patches in operational plans.**

**Objective:** Provision for the location and distribution of patches or individual wildlife/leave trees by ensuring 80 percent of cutblocks greater than 5 hectares will have individual wildlife trees/stubs and/or associated wildlife tree patches.

**Assessment Results:** **Eighty-six percent of harvested cutblocks greater than 5 hectares in size have Wildlife Tree Patches (WTP's) and/or individual wildlife/leave trees identified in operational plans.**

*Indicator (4) focuses on management for biodiversity at the stand level. Note that wildlife tree patches may be located outside of cutblocks, along their edge, and still be consistent with provincial policy on wildlife tree retention.*

**Indicator: (5) Percent of cutblocks consistent with the regional coarse woody debris strategy.**

**Objective:** 100 percent of cutblocks will be consistent with the regional coarse woody debris strategy.

**Assessment Results:** **A total of 623 cutblocks were harvested during the reporting period. All cutblocks followed coarse woody debris strategies.**

*This indicator addresses the need to maintain structural features of forest ecosystems at the stand level.*

**Indicator: (6) Average regeneration period from time of harvest.**

**Objective:** Regeneration established within three years or less on average from time of harvest.

**Assessment Results:** **Average regeneration delay was 22 months (1.8 years).**

*Prompt reforestation ensures that the productive capacity of forest landbase to grow trees is maintained. Licensees will follow guidelines specifying tree species that are most suited ecologically to maintain natural forest composition in an area.*

**Indicator: (7) Level of compliance with management strategies for all known rare ecosystems.**

**Objective:** Full Compliance with management strategies for all known rare ecosystems.

**Assessment Results:** **Rare Ecosystems have not been made known for the Forest Development Plan process.**

*Where known rare ecosystems have been identified, government agencies will define a management strategy. Licensees must follow the intent and direction set forth in the strategy. Rare ecosystems are also those defined through government processes and identified as "known information" under the Forest Practices Code.*

**Indicator: (8) Level of compliance with management strategies for all identified wildlife (under IWMS).**

**Objective:** Full compliance with management strategies for those species identified in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy.

**Assessment Results:** **All licensees with IWMS species in their operating areas followed appropriate management strategies.**

*The IWMS provides guidelines for managing specific plant and animal species that are currently considered threatened or endangered.*

**Indicator (9): Indicator: (2) Level of FPC compliance with riparian management area requirements.**

**Objective:** Objective 9 is a repeat of Objective 2.

**Assessment Results:** **See results for Objective 2.**

**Indicator: (10) Annual percent of harvested areas in permanent access structures (e.g. roads and landings).**

**Objective:** Less than 6 percent, on average, of harvested areas will be in permanent roads and landings.

**Assessment Results:** **The percentage of roads and landings within the total harvested area averaged 4.1 percent.**

*Access structures such as roads and landings compact soil, making regeneration difficult, and disrupt the natural connectivity within forest stands. The % target refers specifically to loss to the timber harvesting landbase due to access structures within harvested areas.*

**Indicator: (11) Annual harvest level relative to annual allocation.**

**Objective:** Harvest the annual cut allocation for the year consistent with the Cut Control Regulation and Policy.

**Assessment Results:** **The volume harvested in 2001 was 2,529,911 cubic metres, which is 85.4 percent of the allocated volume of 2,906,313 cubic metres, well within the 50 percent variance allowed by cut control regulation.**

*The Chief Forester determines the sustainable harvest level for the TSA after considering social, economic and biological criteria. Licensees contribute to the sustainable harvest level by adhering to their apportioned harvest volume within the TSA. Cut control regulations dictate the short-term harvest flexibility.*

**Indicator: (12) Incorporation of traditional knowledge, non-timber resources, and cultural and heritage values in forest planning, where available, in operational plans.**

**Objective:** Open communications with local First Nations during Forest Development Plan reviews will assist with the management of traditional knowledge, non-timber resources, and cultural and heritage values.

**Assessment Results:** All licensees harvesting or operating during the reporting period communicated with local First Nations during Development Plan reviews.

*Indicator (12) recognizes the importance of managing for non-timber resources, including cultural and heritage resources, during forestry operations.*

**Indicator: (13) Level of compliance with soil conservation standards in operational plans.**

**Objective:** All harvested cutblocks will have soil disturbance percent below approved levels.

**Assessment Results:** Soil disturbance objectives were met for 622 out of 623 cutblocks harvested (99.8 percent compliance). This less than the target of 100 percent.

*Indicator (13) addresses the impacts of forestry operations on soil productivity. Soil compaction and displacement are components of soil disturbance.*

**Indicator: (14) Number of months for road cut and fill slope seeding application.**

**Objective:** All road cut and fill slope seeding application carried out within 12 months of completed road construction on suitable sites.

**Assessment Results:** Road cuts and fill slopes were seeded or planted on average within 3.6 months of disturbance, compared to a target of 12 months.

*Prompt revegetation of road cuts and fill slopes will minimize potential for soil movement and sedimentation. This will contribute to maintenance of water quality and long-term productivity of the land. Prompt revegetation of harvested areas will also contribute to noxious weed control.*

**Indicator: (15) Level of compliance with road maintenance and deactivation plans.**

**Objective:** Manage water quality and erosion control by ensuring that all status roads (temporary and permanent) conform to their maintenance or deactivation plans as described in the Forest Development Plan.

**Assessment Results:** All 8,364.22 kilometres of status roads conformed to their maintenance or deactivation plans.

*Indicator (15) recognizes the potential impact of roaded access on forests and waterways.*

**Indicator: (16) Number of licensees participating in the annual reporting of results and the holding of an annual advisory group meeting.**

**Objective:** Prepare an annual performance report and hold at least one meeting per year with the SFM Public Advisory Group to review the results.

**Assessment Results:** **The SFM Monitoring Report for 2000 was presented to the SFM Advisory Group in March 2001. A field trip was held in September to review on-the-ground examples of sustainable forest management and an Advisory Group meeting was held in November to review and make improvements to the SFM Plan.**

*Indicator (16) indicates a commitment of Licensees to develop a Sustainable Forest Management Plan, irrespective of whether or not they intend to pursue formal certification. This will ensure consistency of sustainable forest management across the TSA.*

**Indicator: (17) Number of registrations to a recognized third party certification.**

**Objective:** Maintain and/or increase the number of registrations to a recognized third party certification.

**Assessment Results:** **Five licensees are registered to a recognized third party certification. Two of the five licensees are registered to more than one certification system. This compares to two registrations held by licensees in 2000.**

*Indicator (17) recognizes the importance of certification to provide assurance to consumers that forest products originate from sustainably managed forests.*

**Indicator: (18) Report on reinvestment into the forest sector.**

**Objective 18a:** Identify priorities for reinvestment in the forest sector through the TSA committee annual review and support of research programs and strategies.

**Assessment Results:** **Forest industry members on the TSA Steering Committee are involved in the annual support of research programs and strategies.**

*Indicator (18) indicates a commitment by forest licensees to reinvest in the forest landbase and provide a stable and profitable forest industry in the long term.*

**Objective: 18b** Objective 18b is a repeat of Objective 6.

**Assessment Results:** **See results for Objective 6.**

**Indicator: (19) Percent of affected ranchers with whom meetings are held.**

**Objective:** Where forest operations are planned within range units, the forest licensee will meet annually with the rancher to help ensure forest operations will not adversely affect existing animal unit months (AUMs).

**Assessment Results:** **Ninety-two percent of ranchers affected by planned operations were communicated with during the reporting period compared to a target of 90 percent.**

*Forestry operations often overlap range tenures and the outcome of operational activities can potentially have a significant effect on range use.*

**Indicator: (20) Level of compliance with preservation, retention and partial retention of visual quality objectives in operational plans.**

**Objective:** Full compliance with preservation, retention and partial retention of visual quality objectives.

**Assessment Results:** All 330 cutblocks harvested met visual quality objectives.

**One licensee did not report on this parameter.**

*Visual quality objectives define the amount of visual alteration acceptable from a given viewpoint. The choice of scenic areas and significant viewpoints is based on social preferences.*

**Indicator: (21) Level of compliance with the Forest Practices Code.**

**Objective:** Full compliance with, or exceed the Forest Practices Code.

**Assessment Results:** Out of a total of 10,747 hectares of cutblock and right-of-ways harvested, there were 3 determinations of Forest Practices Code non-compliance.

**Two of these infractions are a repeat of the riparian infraction noted for Indicator 2. The third was an administrative non-compliance. These infractions would be considered non-significant in accordance to definitions used by the Forest Practices Board (i.e. “Significance non-compliance includes but is not limited to situations where non-compliance has resulted in harm to persons or the environment. Harm is further defined as an adverse change from existing conditions.”)**

*The Forest Practices Code (FPC) provides a comprehensive set of legislation, regulations, standards and guidebooks to accomplish sustainable forest management in British Columbia. In complying with the FPC, forest licensees comply with provincial standards for sustainable forest management.*

**Indicator: (22) Level of compliance with provincial or district aboriginal policies/procedures.**

**Objective:** Foster activities that recognize aboriginal rights and duly established title through full compliance with provincial or district aboriginal policies/procedures.

**Assessment Results:** **All licensees were consistent with provincial and/or district policies/procedures.**

*Indicator (22) acknowledges aboriginal rights and title and the importance of avoiding infringement of these rights and title during forestry activities. Provincial and District policies outline the approach to be taken by forest tenure holders during discussions with First Nations*

**Indicator: (23) The number of working relationships with applicable First Nations.**

**Objective:** Maintain and/or increase the number of working relationships (partnerships, joint ventures, cooperative agreements, memoranda of understanding, or business contracts).

**Assessment Results:** **There were 59 working relationships with First Nations in the TSA area, compared to 42 in the previous reporting period.**

*Indicator (23) recognizes the licensee's efforts to build capacity within First Nations on matters related to the forest industry.*

**Indicator: (24) Meaningful participation of First Nations and respect for First Nations interests and values in forest planning.**

**Objective:** Respect for and integration of First Nations interests and values in operational plans.

**Assessment Results:** **All licensees considered, and where possible, incorporated First Nation interests and values in operational planning.**

*Indicator (24) recognizes the importance of open communication and providing opportunities for meaningful participation of First Nations in forestry planning.*

**Indicator: (25) Participation with First Nations to develop the revised Archaeological Overview Assessment model and process.**

**Objective:** TSA Licensees will participate with First Nations to develop the revised Archaeological Overview Assessment model and process.

**Assessment Results:** All licensees participated with First Nations in the development of the revised Archaeological Overview Assessment Model and Process.

*Indicator (25) assesses the potential for occurrence of cultural heritage resources and direct more detailed assessments in areas of moderate or high potential where forestry operations are planned.*

**Indicator: (26) Level of compliance with the Archaeological Overview Assessment process.**

**Objective: 26a** Compliance with Archaeological Assessment process.

**Assessment Results:** Archaeological Assessments were completed for all 94 harvested cutblocks requiring this assessment.  
  
In addition, 34 Archaeological Assessments were completed on harvested cutblocks which did not legally require assessments.

*By incorporating archaeological assessments and inventories into operational plans, licensees contribute to the protection of First Nations Values.*

**Objective: 26b** Objective 26b is a repeat of Objective 12.

**Assessment Results:** See results for Objective 12.

**Indicator: (27) Open communication processes exist with First Nations.**

Objective: 27a	TSA Licensees respond to all written requests for communication from First Nations.
<b>Assessment Results:</b>	<b>Licensees responded to all First Nation's requests for communication.</b>
Objective: 27b	First Nation's representation is included on the TSA Steering Committee through the terms of reference.
<b>Assessment Results:</b>	<b>First Nations had the opportunity to be represented on the TSA Steering Committee.</b>
Objective: 27c	Licensees participating in forest management activities with First Nations with respect to Forest Renewal BC (FRBC) multi-year agreements will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain and/or increase offered project partnerships with First Nations;</li> <li>• Maintain the number of offered First Nations person days; and,</li> <li>• Maintain the offered funding allocated to First Nations.</li> </ul>
<b>Assessment Results:</b>	<p><b><u>First Nations Project Partnerships</u></b>  <b>Eight of the nine multi-year agreements included First Nations.</b></p> <p><b><u>First Nations Person Days:</u></b>  <b>There were 3,144 First Nations person days reported for 2001 as compared to 2,848 First Nations person days reported for the previous reporting period.</b></p> <p><b><u>Funding to First Nations:</u></b>  <b>\$641,913 was allocated to First Nations for 2001 as compared to \$628,129 for the previous reporting period.</b></p>
Objective: 27d	Objective 27d is a repeat of Objective 23.
<b>Assessment Results:</b>	<b>See results for Objective 23.</b>

*Indicator (27) reiterates the importance of open communication and meaningful participation of First Nations in licensee operations.*

**Indicator: (28) Number of opportunities/avenues for public participation in decision-making processes.**

**Objective: 28a** TSA Licensees will provide opportunities/avenues for public participation in decision-making processes through participation in:

- LRMP committees (strategic level);
- Seventy percent of Local Resource Use Plan meetings (local level);
- Forest Development Plans (operational level) (number of meetings); and,
- Community meetings (number of meetings).

**Assessment Results:**

- **Licensees' interests were represented at LRMP meetings.**
- **Eighty-four percent of LRUP meetings were attended by licensees. This is up from 66 percent attendance in the previous reporting period, and exceeds the target of 70 percent.**
- **A total of 66 FDP review meetings were attended.**
- **A total of 49 community meetings were attended.**

**Objective: 28b** TSA Licensees respond to all written requests from the public for communication.

**Assessment Results:** **All written requests (15) for communication were responded to.**

*Indicator (28) recognizes the importance of providing opportunities for members of the public, as well as First Nations, to provide input into forestry planning. Open lines of communication allow forest licensees to maintain an awareness of social values and concerns and to respond accordingly*

**Indicator: (29) Report on number of research and extension initiatives licensees have participated in.**

Objective: 29a      TSA licensees will participate in research and extension activities.

**Assessment Results:**      Licensees were directly or indirectly represented on the Southern Interior Forest Extension and Research Partnership Committee.

Objective: 29b      Objective 29b is a repeat of Objective 18.

**Assessment Results:**      See results for Objective 18.

**Indicator: (30) Number of classroom visits by licensees to elementary, secondary, and post-secondary school levels.**

Objective:              The TSA Licensees will maintain support to forestry programs at the elementary level, secondary and post-secondary levels that lead to a balanced and broad-based understanding of forestry.

**Assessment Results:**      There were 50 classroom visits from the licensees in the reporting period, as compared to 35 in the previous reporting period.

*Indicator (30) recognizes the importance of informed, educated public with respect to forest management. Licensees will be involved with educational support to ensure the importance of resource management is conveyed.*