



WESTERN FOREST PRODUCTS INC.

Tree Farm Licence 39

Draft MANAGEMENT PLAN 9

July 2013



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Mike Davis', written over the bottom portion of the professional seal.

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1 Introduction

This is the first Management Plan (MP) prepared for Tree Farm Licence (TFL) 39 to meet the requirements of the *Tree Farm Licence Management Plan Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 280/2009). This regulation, enacted by the provincial government in November 2009 (with associated amendments to the *Forest Act*), includes content requirements, submission timing and public review requirements for TFL Management Plans. These content requirements (in regulation) replace the MP content requirements listed in the tree farm licence document and reduce the duplication of Forest Stewardship Plan matters (objectives and strategies). The content item of greatest interest is likely the timber supply analysis that will provide information to the Chief Forester of BC for the determination of the next Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) for TFL 6.

2 Description of TFL 39

TFL 39 is comprised of five separate supply blocks dispersed along the British Columbian coast (see Figure 1):

- Block 1 located on the Sunshine Coast near the City of Powell River;
- Block 2 located on Vancouver Island near the community of Sayward;
- Block 3 located on North Broughton Island within the Broughton Archipelago (north-east of Port McNeill);
- Block 4 located on Vancouver Island near the Town of Port McNeill; and
- Block 5 located on the mainland coast in the Phillips River watershed.

The total TFL area is 407,800 hectares and approximately 250,000 hectares is considered productive forest land. Of this, 170,796 hectares is estimated to be available for timber harvesting. The major tree species include western hemlock, western red cedar, balsam (amabilis fir), Douglas-fir and yellow cedar. The forests of TFL 39 predominantly lie within the Coastal Western Hemlock (CWH) biogeoclimatic zone. Annual precipitation levels reach 3,000 to 5,000 mm. At sea level the climate is characterized by short winters with intermittent wet snow storms; at the highest elevations a prolonged snow pack may persist. The summer period from July to September can be dry and warm.

The topography of TFL 39 is varied with mountainous, steep formations dominating the landscape on the mainland coast (Blocks 1 and 5) and more rolling gentle terrain on Vancouver and North Broughton Islands (Blocks 2, 3 and 4).

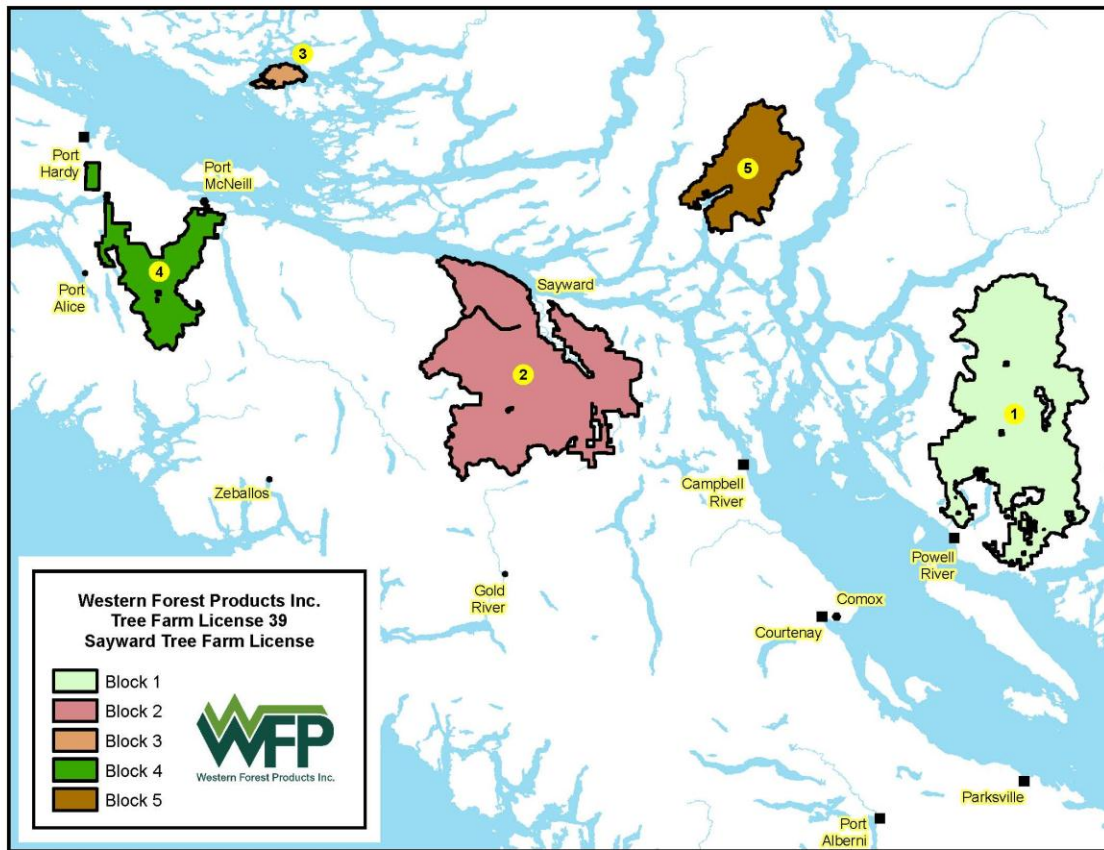


Figure 1 - TFL 39

Block 1, located on the Sunshine Coast near Powell River (see Figure 2), covers approximately 154,000 hectares of which roughly 69,000 hectares is considered productive forest. The timber harvesting land base (THLB) is estimated to be 48,033 hectares. The southern portion of the block is dominated by gentle terrain while the northern, inland portion is dominated by mountains and steep valleys. The climate is relatively dry with a significant portion falling within the dry maritime CWH biogeoclimatic subzone. There is a long history of logging in the area, with development dating back to the 1890's and the first pulp mill in the province was built nearby and began production of newsprint in 1912. The long history of logging, combined with a history of large forest fires (in late 1800's and during the 1920's and 1930's), results in significant areas of older second growth timber. The old forests are dominated by hemlock and balsam while the immature forests are mainly composed of Douglas-fir and hemlock.

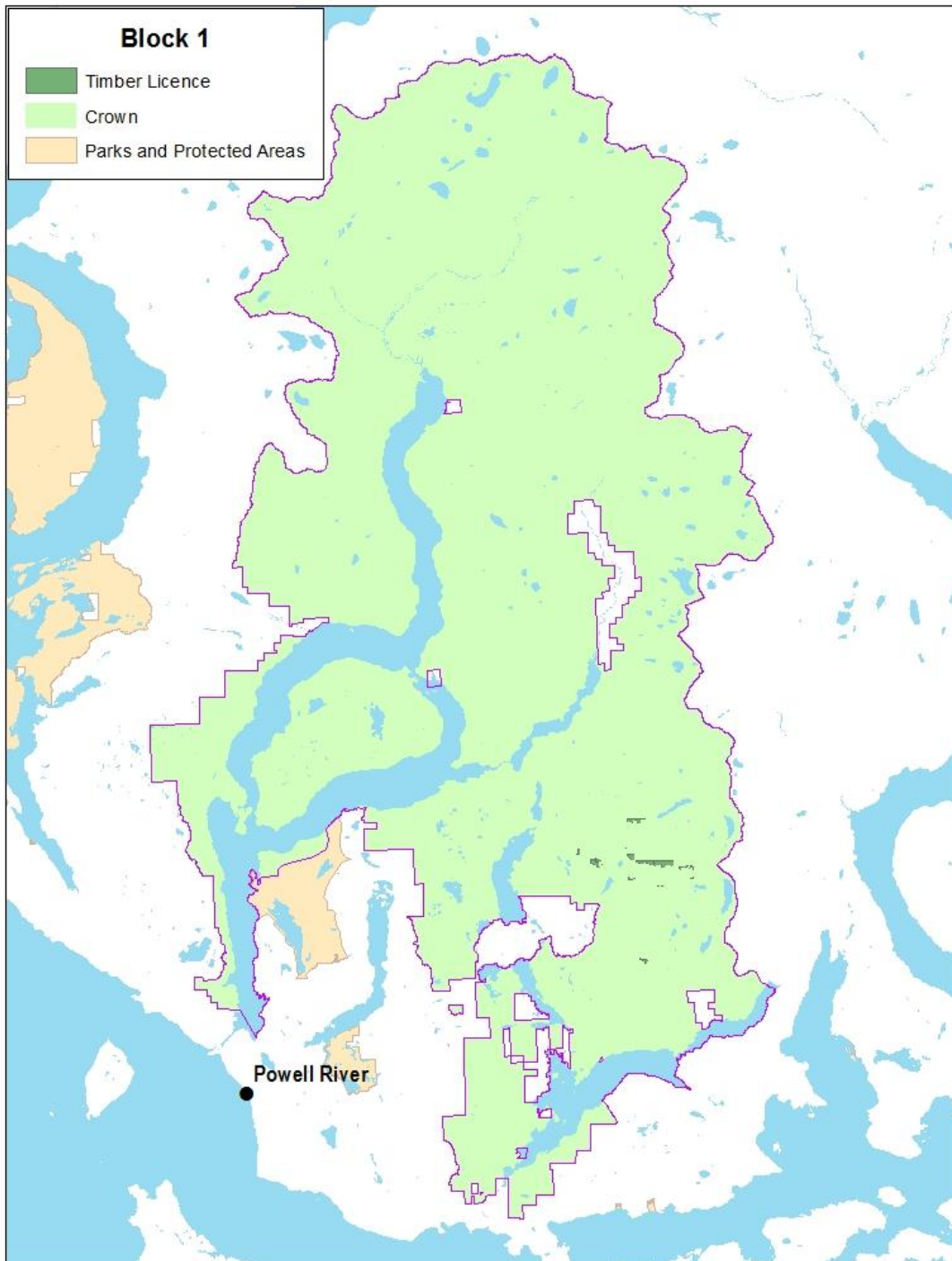


Figure 2 – Block 1

Block 2, located on Vancouver Island near the community of Sayward (see Figure 3), has a total area of a little more than 156,000 hectares. Nearly 128,000 hectares is considered productive forest, of which 91,666 hectares are estimated to be available for harvesting (i.e. THLB). The north-east half of the block is dominated by gentle coastal plains while the south-west half is

dominated by mountainous terrain. Biogeoclimatic conditions range from the very dry maritime CWH subzone through very wet maritime CWH subzone to moist maritime Mountain Hemlock. Logging history dates back to the 1910's in the southern portion of the block. The forests are dominated by hemlock and balsam with a significant yellow cedar component at higher elevations and Douglas-fir in the low elevation immature forests. Management of this block is subject to the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan Higher Level Plan Order (VILUP HLP) effective December 1, 2000.

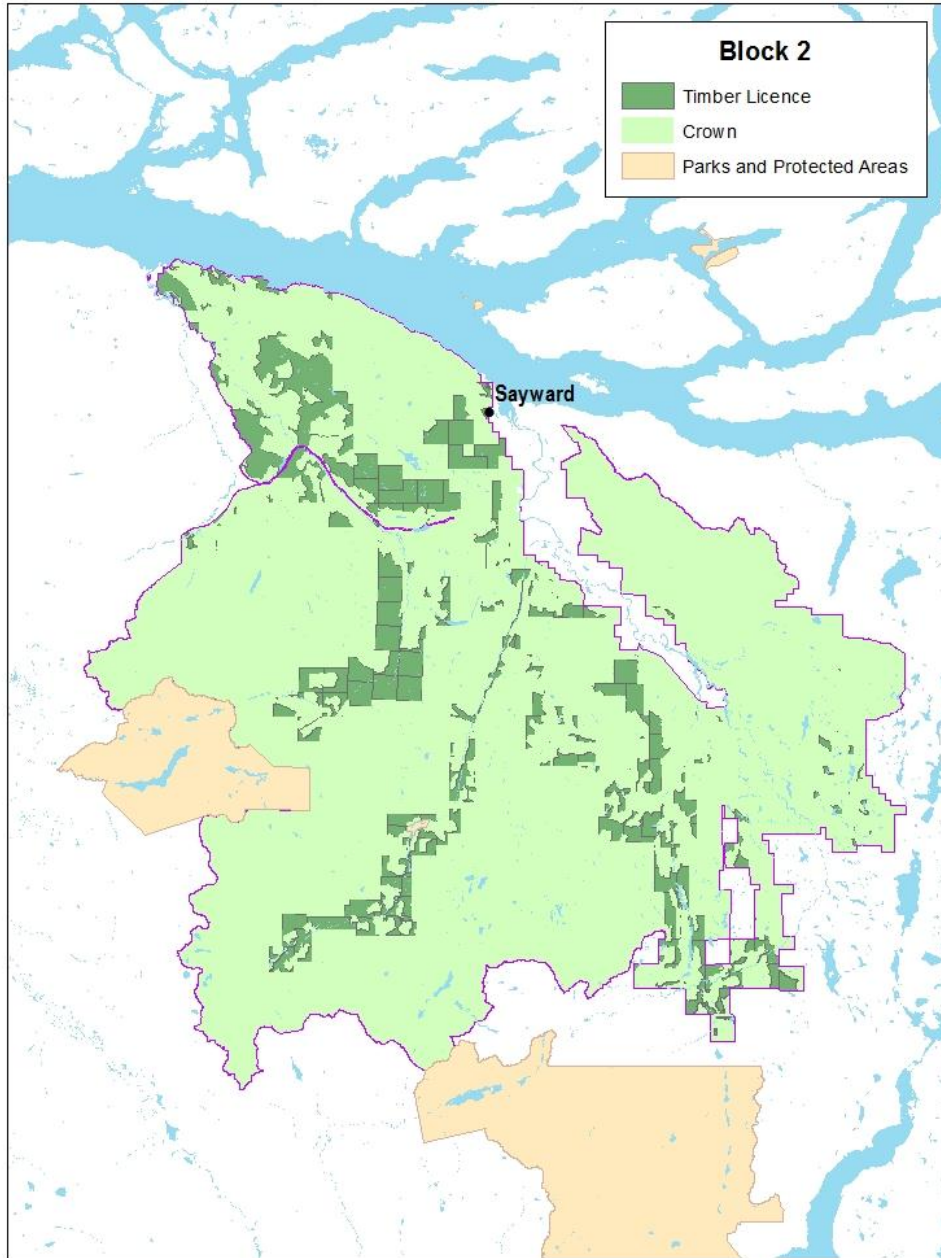


Figure 3 – Block 2

Block 3, on North Broughton Island (see Figure 4), has a total area of slightly less than 4,500 hectares, with approximately 4,100 hectares of that being productive forest. The THLB is estimated at 2,167 hectares. The terrain is rolling with no dominating features. The entire block is located in the very wet maritime CWH zone with hemlock and western red cedar being the dominant tree species. A significant portion of the block was harvested in the first half of the 20th century and then in the 1980's. Little old forest remains. This block is located within the area covered by the South Central Coast Order (SCCO).

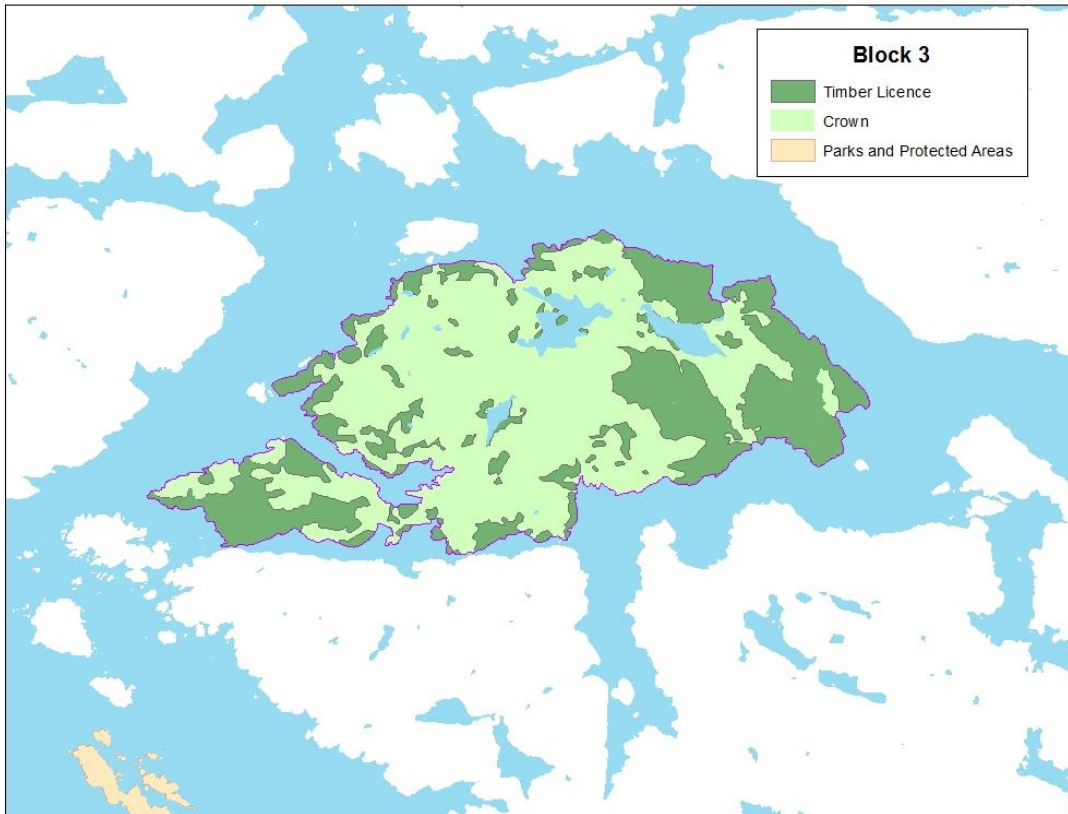


Figure 4 – Block 3

Block 4 is located on Vancouver Island between Port McNeill and Port Alice (see Figure 5). The total area is approximately 46,800 hectares, with 34,300 hectares of that being productive forest, and of that, 25,854 hectares are estimated to be available for harvesting (i.e. THLB). The northern portion of the block is gentle terrain whereas the southern portion is mostly mountainous. Nearly 90% of the land base is within the very wet maritime CWH zone with the rest being moist maritime Mountain Hemlock zone. Logging began in this area in the 1930's. The forests are dominated by hemlock with some balsam, western red cedar and Douglas-fir. Management of this block is subject to the VILUP HLP.

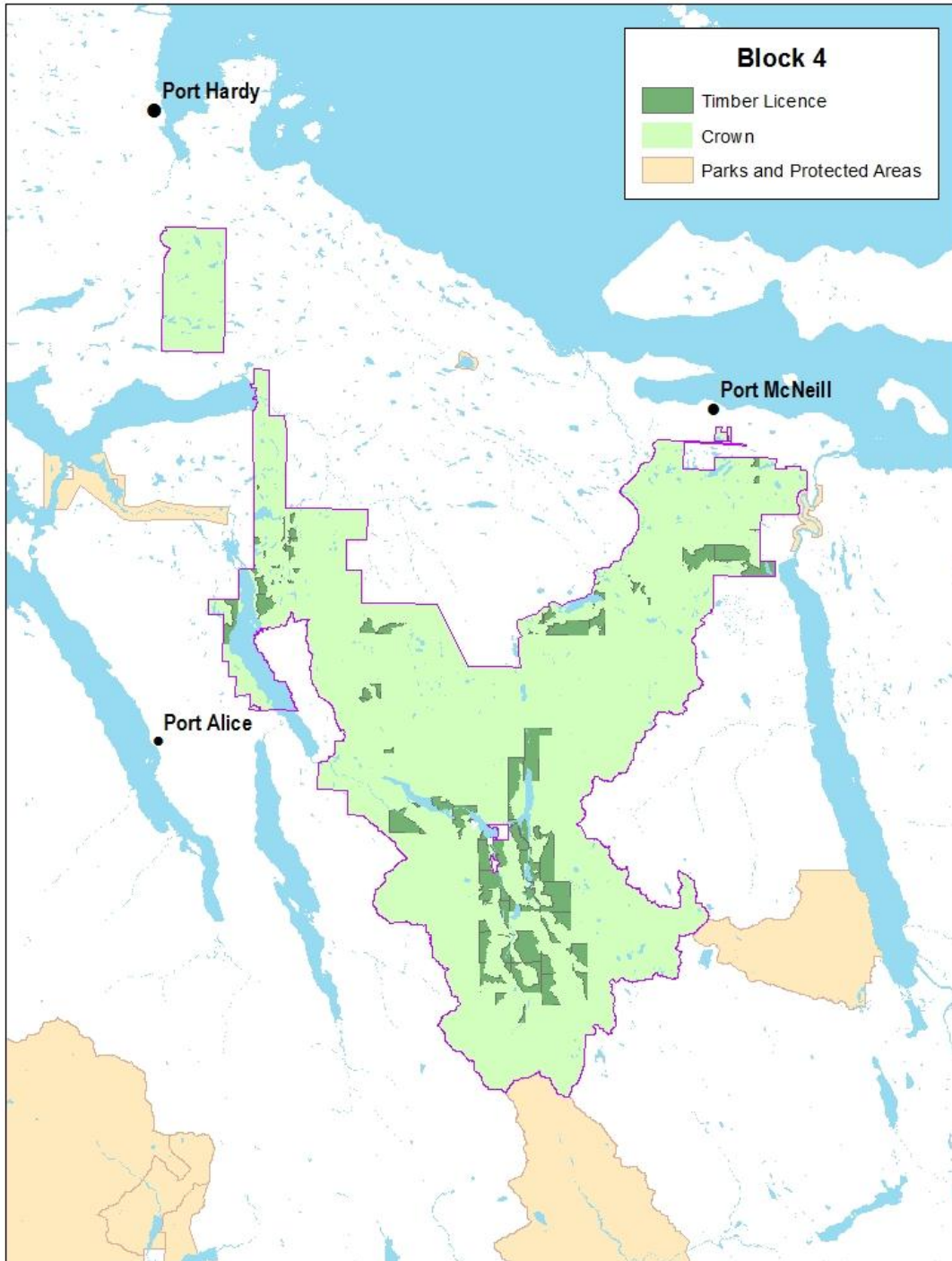


Figure 5 – Block 4

Block 5 is located on the mainland coast in the Phillips River watershed (see Figure 6) and is subject to the SCCO. The total area is approximately 46,400 hectares, with only 14,276 hectares considered productive forest. Due to the objectives in the SCCO, the THLB is estimated at only

3,017 hectares. The terrain is dominated by steep mountains and narrow valleys. The block is nearly split evenly between the very wet maritime CWH zone with the moist maritime Mountain Hemlock zone. Small scale logging started in the 1940's and significant activity occurred in the 1970's and 1980's. The forests are comprised mainly of hemlock, balsam and western red cedar.

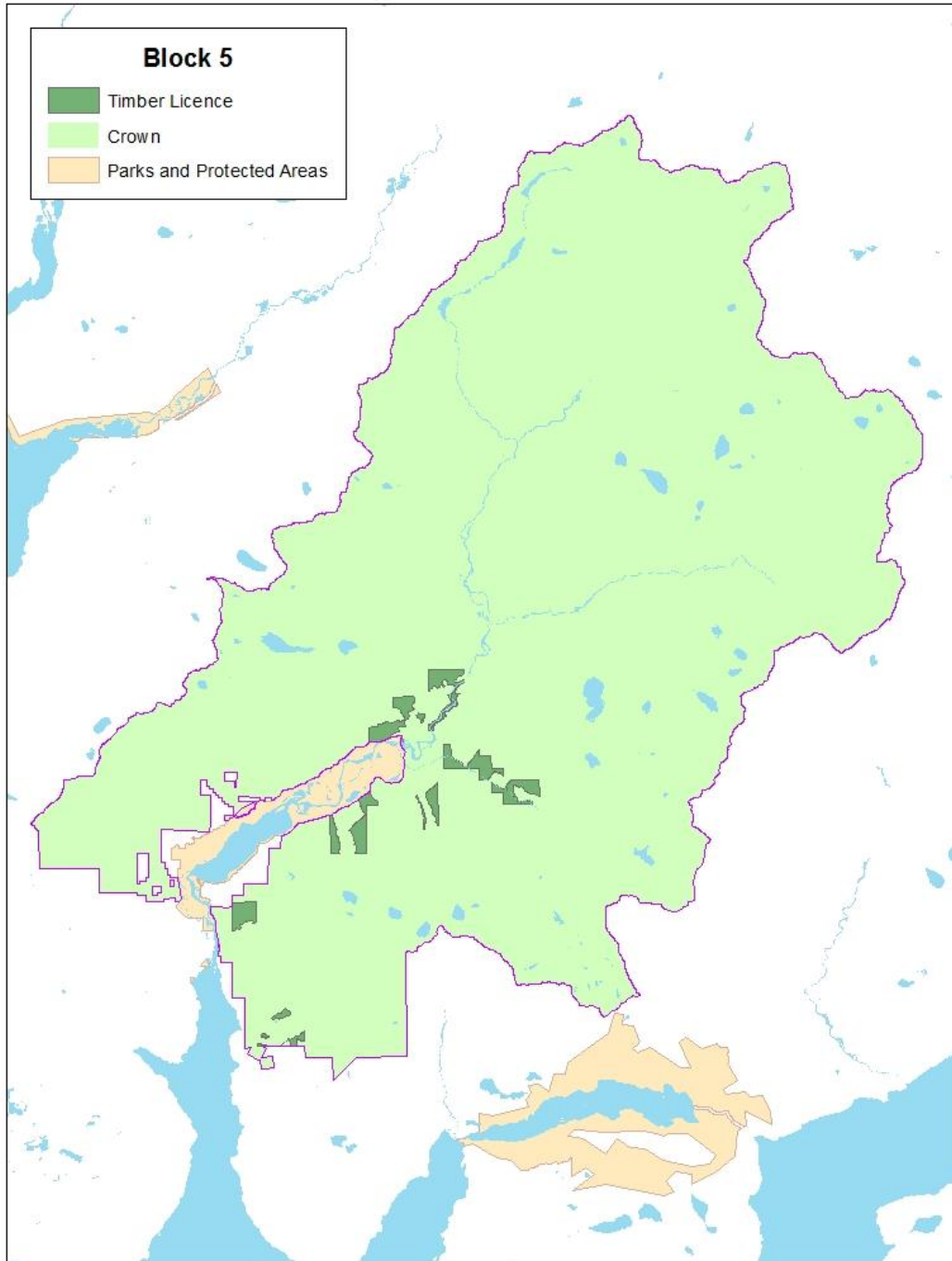


Figure 6 – Block 5

3 TFL 39 Licence Holder History

TFL 39 was originally granted to MacMillan Bloedel and Powell River Limited in 1961. The licence holder has changed over time with successive corporate name changes, acquisitions and mergers (see Table 1).

Table 1 - TFL 39 Licence Holders

Date listed company became licence holder	Licence Holder	Description
October 27, 1961	MacMillan Bloedel and Powell River Limited	Original TFL
May 10, 1966	MacMillan Bloedel Industries Limited	Corporate name change
December 31, 1981	MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.	Corporate name change
October 29, 1999	Weyerhaeuser Company Limited	Corporate Purchase
May 30, 2005	Cascadia Forest Products Ltd.	Corporate Purchase
May 1, 2006	Western Forest Products Inc.	Corporate Purchase

4 TFL 39 Consolidations and Subdivisions

The current TFL 39 is a legacy of the consolidation of the original TFL 39 and TFL 7 (Salmon River) in December 1987. Subsequently on January 15, 2010, TFL 39 was subdivided into two TFLs – TFL 39 and TFL 60 by deleting Block 6 (Haida Gwaii) from TFL 39. TFL 60 was eventually transferred to Taan Forest Inc. in June 2012. Refer to Table 2 for exact dates of these consolidations and subdivisions.

Table 2 - TFL 39 Consolidations and Subdivisions

Date	Boundary Change
December 31, 1987	Consolidation of TFL 39 and TFL 7
January 15, 2010	Subdivision of TFL 39 to create TFL 60 (deletion of Block 6 in Haida Gwaii)

5 Major TFL 39 Boundary Changes

Table 3 lists changes to the TFL area involving over 200 hectares and the date of those changes. This list may omit some boundary changes for which records have been lost or could not be found when preparing this document. There have been multiple minor (< 200 ha) area revisions since 1961 to accommodate other land uses such as gravel pits, hydro-electric generating stations and road right-of ways. There have also been multiple amendments transferring areas from “Schedule A” to “Schedule B” that had no effect on the TFL boundaries.

Table 3 - TFL 39 Major Boundary Changes

Date	Boundary Change
February 26, 1964	Amendment 35 – MacMillan, Bloedel and Powell River Limited acquired multiple properties near Port McNeill and added them to TFL 39 Block 4. Total area estimated at 738 ha.
October 26, 1977	Instrument 110 – Deletion of 6,230 ha from Block 2 to create Roderick Haig Brown Provincial Park (now known as Schoen Lake Park).
January 28, 1983	Instrument 125 – Deletion of approximately 221 ha from Block 2 to accommodate re-alignment of Highway 19.
March 14, 1983	Instrument 126 – Deletion of 220 ha from Block 4. An error in this instrument was later corrected via Instrument 131 on April 18, 1985.
October 30, 1986	Instrument 137 – Added 1,381 ha of land formerly covered by expired Timber Sales to Block 1.
December 17, 1987	Instrument 140 – Deletion of 446 ha from Block 2 to create Ecological Reserve near Robson Bight (Tsitika River).
November 28, 1989	Instrument 145 – Added approximately 53 ha to Block 2 along the Salmon River and 428 ha to Block 4 near Waukwaas Creek.
July 9, 2004	Instrument 167 – Deleted all private land from TFL 39 (17,483 ha).
July 14, 2006	Creation of Koeve Conservancy within Block 7 via <i>Park (Conservancy Enabling) Amendment Act, 2006</i> . Total area of 18,763 ha.
December 30, 1998	Order in Council No. 977 established several conservancies on Haida Gwaii that affected 26,512 ha within Block 6.
June 27, 2008	Creation of Namu Conservancy within Block 7 via <i>Protected Areas of British Columbia (Conservancies and Parks) Amendment Act, 2008</i> . Total area of 10,953 ha.
July 15, 2009	Instrument 170 – Deletion of areas due to <i>Forestry Revitalization Act</i> to form part of Pacific TSA. Block 1 – 26,526 ha Block 2 – 44,555 ha Block 3 – 11,039 ha Block 4 – 852 ha Block 5 – 0 ha Block 6 – 0 ha Block 7 – 26,560 ha
January 15, 2010	Instrument 173 – Delete all of Block 6 (196,856 ha) to create TFL 60.
January 19, 2010	Ministerial Order under the <i>Forestry Revitalization Act</i> to delete 1,319 ha from Block 4 to form part of the North Island Community Forest.
May 28, 2012	Instrument 174 – Deletion of approximately 3,600 ha from Block 1 to create a tenure opportunity for the Sliammon First Nation.

Figure 7 indicates the areas deleted from TFL 39 during the term of Management Plan #8.

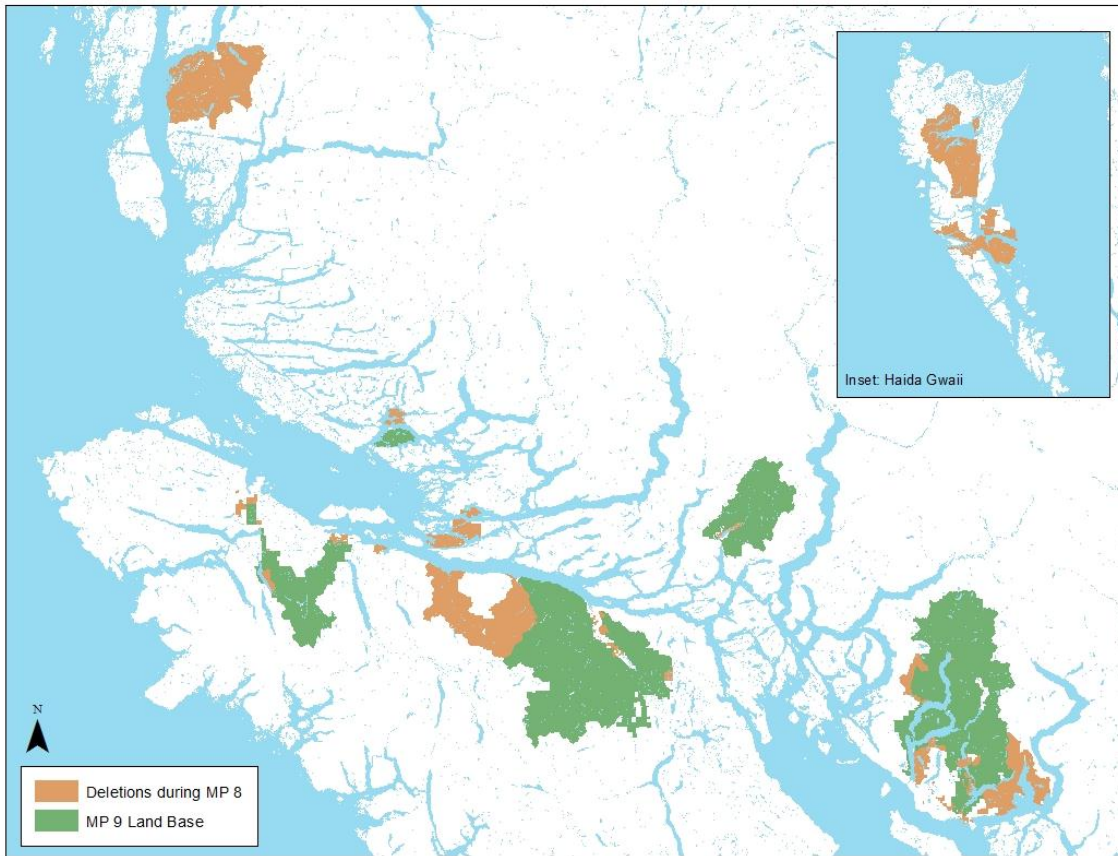


Figure 7 – Area Deletions during MP #8

6 TFL 39 Planning Documents

Table 4 indicates the publicly available planning documents used by WFP to guide forest management and operations within TFL 39:

Table 4 - TFL 39 Publicly Available Planning Documents

Plan Type	Plan Title	Description	Web link (as of July 10, 2013)
Regional Land Use Plan	Vancouver Island Summary Land Use Plan (February 2000)	Provides the key components of strategic land and resource management decisions made by the provincial government for Vancouver Island.	http://ilmbwww.gov.bc.ca/slrp/lrmp/nanaimo/vancouver_island/index.html
Higher Level Plan	Vancouver Island Land Use Plan Higher Level Plan Order (effective December 1, 2000)	An order that established Resource Management Zones (RMZs) and Resource Management Zone Objectives within the area covered by the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan.	http://ilmbwww.gov.bc.ca/slrp/lrmp/nanaimo/vancouver_island/index.html
Land and Resource Management Plan	Central Coast Land and Resource Management Plan	Provides the key components of strategic land and resource management decisions made by the provincial government for the Central Coast portion of British Columbia.	http://archive.ilmb.gov.bc.ca/slrp/lrmp/nanaimo/central_north_coast/index.html
Land Use Objectives	South Central Coast Order (July 2007; amended March 2009)	An order to establish Land Use Objectives to implement ecosystem-based management within the Central Coast area.	http://www.ilmb.gov.bc.ca/slrp/lrmp/nanaimo/cencoast/plan/objectives/index.html
Landscape Unit Plan	Bunster Landscape Unit Plan (September 2000)	Provides background information and processes used to select Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs) and Wildlife Tree Retention Area (WTRA) requirements in the landscape unit. The OGMAs and WTRA requirements are incorporated into the orders establishing land use objectives for the applicable landscape unit.	http://www.ilmb.gov.bc.ca/slrp/srmp/coast/unshine_coast/bunster.htm
	Lois Landscape Unit Plan (November 2002)		http://www.ilmb.gov.bc.ca/slrp/srmp/coast/unshine_coast/lois.htm
	Powell Daniels Landscape Unit Plan (January 2002)		http://www.ilmb.gov.bc.ca/slrp/srmp/coast/unshine_coast/powelldaniels.htm
	Powell Lake Landscape Unit Plan (November 2002)		http://www.ilmb.gov.bc.ca/slrp/srmp/coast/unshine_coast/powelllake.htm

Plan Type	Plan Title	Description	Web link (as of July 10, 2013)
Landscape Unit Plan	Sayward Landscape Unit Plan (February 2003)	Provides background information and processes used to select Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs) and Wildlife Tree Retention Area (WTRA) requirements in the Sayward landscape unit. The OGMAs and WTRA requirements are incorporated into an order establishing land use objectives for the Sayward landscape unit. Objectives also established for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing spring forage around ungulate winter ranges, • visual cover for elk, • riparian management adjacent to identified critical stream reaches and S4 streams, • patch sizes, • riparian reserve zones and riparian management zones for lakes, • recreation trails, and • scenic areas and visual quality. 	http://www.ilmb.gov.bc.ca/slrp/srmp/coast/campbell_river/sayward.htm
Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP)	Forest Stewardship Plan for the Mid Island, Stillwater, and Port Alberni Operations of Western Forest Products Inc. (FSP #69)	The FSPs specify results and strategies that have been deemed to be consistent with the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) and the government objectives that apply to the landbase covered by the FSP. Forestry activities in turn must be consistent with the results and strategies specified in the FSP. This is the main planning document used to guide operations.	http://www.westernforest.com/sustainability/environmental-stewardship/planning-and-practices/our-forests/fsp-mid-island-stillwater-and-port-alberni-operations/
	Forest Stewardship Plan for the North Vancouver Island Forest Operations of Western Forest Products Inc. (FSP #262)		http://www.westernforest.com/wp-content/uploads/plans/NVI_FSP_Extension_and_Minor_Amendment_signed_Jan2012.pdf
	Mainland Coast Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP #245)		http://www.westernforest.com/sustainability/environmental-stewardship/planning-and-practices/our-forests/mainland-coast-forest-stewardship-plan/
Sustainable Forest Management Plan (SFMP)	Mid Island Forest Operation Sustainable Forest Management Plan	The SFMPs are in support of WFP's certification under the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Sustainable Forest Management standard (CAN/CSA-Z809). They lists values, objectives, indicators and targets that are	http://www.miflag.org/html/sfm4.htm

Plan Type	Plan Title	Description	Web link (as of July 10, 2013)
	Stillwater Forest Operation Sustainable Forest Management Plan	developed locally with the assistance of a community advisory group to address the criteria and critical elements for sustainable forest management listed in the CSA standard. The SFMPs also describes strategies employed by WFP to ensure operations are consistent with the SFMP.	http://cagstw.org/sustainable
	North Vancouver Island Sustainable Forest Management Plan		N/A (available at WFP office in Port McNeill)

7 Public Review Strategy Summary

This section will be completed following the review period and be included in the final MP submission to the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations.

Appendix A: Timber Supply Analysis

Appendix B: Accepted Timber Supply Analysis Information Package