



**Forest  
Practices  
Board**

**2011/12  
Annual Report**



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## CHAIR'S MESSAGE

Although the Board operates as an independent watchdog, it could not succeed without the contribution of individuals and organizations across the province. In addition to relying on our own staff, consultants and Board members, we also benefit from the cooperation of elected officials and their staff, industries, resource professionals, non-government organizations and members of the public. I would like to express my appreciation to everyone who has helped the Board succeed over the past year.

The Board considers it important to be able to inform the public and government about the state of forest and range practices on public land, no matter who is conducting them. In addition to government and the usual forest and range licensees, during 2011 we audited some non-typical forestry operations to see if the generally good compliance we have found in the forest sector extended to other industries on the land base. Although our authority is limited to auditing parties that hold licences under the *Forest Act* and *Range Act*, we were able to look at the operations of two oil and gas companies and one ski-hill development. Similarly, one of our complaint investigations examined the forest practices of a hydroelectric project. Compliance with legislation was good in each of these cases.

“...the individual reports are like pieces of a puzzle...”

Since its establishment, the Board has published over 400 reports, each providing information about a particular operation or aspect of forest practices in British Columbia. Last year I observed that the individual reports are like pieces of a puzzle—together they begin to provide a picture of how well the province is managing its forests. I'm now considering whether the Forest Practices Board could add greater value to future decisions about forest policy and practices if it were to begin summarizing its findings, identifying trends and commenting on the overall effectiveness of practices at achieving the province's objectives.

Forest management in British Columbia is facing significant challenges. In the coming year, the Board will work to provide constructive input to the solutions that are needed.



## THE BOARD

In December 2011, the Board was pleased to welcome Ralph Archibald and Dr. William McGill as new board members, and also to congratulate Dr. Rachel Holt on her appointment as vice-chair. At the same time, the Board extended sincere thanks to John Dunford and Debbie Zandbelt, whose terms ended. John Dunford served a four-year term on the Board, the last three as vice-chair, and Debbie Zandbelt was with the Board for five years.

In 2011, the Board held one of its quarterly face-to-face meetings in Whistler, and Board members were able to join the Coastal Silviculture Committee on its summer field tour. It was a valuable opportunity for the Board members to get out on the ground with industry and government forest professionals and managers to view and discuss the issues they deal with on a daily basis. The Board values the opportunity to engage in discussion of forestry on the ground and hear first hand from professionals working in BC's forests.



Board members (From left) Bill Dumont, Andrea Lyall, John Dunford, Dr. Rachel Holt, Debbie Zandbelt, Dave Patterson, Mike Nash and Board Chair Al Gorley.

### CURRENT BOARD MEMBERS ARE:

- Al Gorley, *Chair*
- Dr. Rachel Holt, *Vice-Chair*
- Ralph Archibald (not pictured)
- William Dumont
- Andrea Lyall
- Dr. William McGill (not pictured)
- Michael Nash
- Dave Patterson





"...the 400th  
report published  
by the Board."



## HIGHLIGHTS

Strategic priorities set for this year were:

1. *Whether a resilient forest is being established and maintained consistent with public expectations and assumptions.*
2. *If the information collection and monitoring system is sufficiently accurate and current to support a results-based management regime.*
3. *If the planning, preparedness and management of wildland fire is adequate to meet the expected needs.*

The 21 reports produced in 2011/12 were varied in content, and some of them addressed these strategic priorities.

**Reporting the Results of Forestry Activities: Compliance with Section 86 of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation**, looked at whether forestry licensees are providing required information about changes in forest condition resulting from their primary forestry activities, and at the status of the government information system that houses the information. This report spoke to the Board's interest in strategic priority #2 and was also the 400th report published by the Board.

**Fire Management Planning** looked at the status and use of fire management plans and fire analyses to determine whether accurate and complete land and resource information is adequately incorporated into fire control activities. This report addressed strategic priority #3.

With respect to strategic priority #1, work began on a report examining the status of restocking on public forest land in light of the damage caused by the mountain pine beetle and large forest fires. That report will be released in June 2012.

Other highlights include an audit of oil and gas activities, an audit of a ski resort's forestry activities, and an investigation of a complaint about an independent power project's forestry activities, all of which are discussed in this report. Each of these projects demonstrates the Board's contribution to the evaluation of how well non-traditional forestry activities are addressing the stewardship of public forest lands.



"All practices  
were in  
compliance."





## AUDITS

### Audits Completed and Published in 2011/12

#### *Compliance Audits*

**1. Audit of Forest Planning and Practices on Oil and Gas Operations  
[Fort Nelson District]**

**Findings:** *Apache Canada Ltd. and Devon Canada Corporation cleared trees to construct well sites, and associated facilities, as well as access roads, in the Horn River Basin. All practices were in compliance.*

**2. Audit of Forest Planning and Practices: International Forest Products Limited, Grand Forks Woods Division – FLA18969 [Selkirk District]**

**Findings:** *Planning and forestry activities complied in all significant respects with legislative requirements with the exception of one unsafe bridge, and the Board found some winter road construction and road and bridge maintenance issues. One significant non-compliance and two areas requiring improvement.*

**3. Audit of Forest Planning and Practices: Tk’Emlupsemc Forestry Development Corp. – NRFL A80706; Ashcroft Indian Band – NRFL A81385; Neskonlith Indian Band – NRFL A83410 [Kamloops District]**

**Findings:** *All practices were in compliance.*

**4. Audit of Forest Planning and Practices: Babine Forest Products Ltd. – FL A16823 [Nadina District]**

**Findings:** *All practices were in compliance.*



## AUDITS (CONTINUED)

### 5. Forestry Audit: BC Timber Sales; Chinook Business Area [Squamish Portion]

**Findings:** *Planning and forestry activities undertaken by BCTS complied in all significant respects with legislation, but the Board found a significant non-compliance with respect to a bridge constructed by a timber sale licensee. The same licensee also had road construction practices requiring improvement.*

### 6. Audit of Forest Planning and Practices: Sechelt Community Projects Inc. – CFA K3F; Powell River Community Forest Ltd. – CFA K3G; Sliammon First Nation – CFA K3P; Klahoose First Nation – CFA K4C [Sunshine Coast District]

**Findings:** *All practices were in compliance.*

### 7. Audit of Forest Planning and Practices: Troll Resort Ltd – OLTCs L43043 and L48493 [Quesnel District]

**Findings:** *Planning and forestry activities on a ski hill on public land in a controlled recreation area complied in all significant respects with legislation, but the Board found riparian management practices require improvement.*

### 8. Audit of Forest Planning and Practices: Weyerhaeuser Company Limited – FL A18698 [Cascades District]

**Findings:** *Planning and forestry activities complied in all significant respects, but bridge deck maintenance requires improvement.*

## NEW AUDITS

**New Audits Started in 2011/12** (Not Completed at March 31, 2012)

1. Woodlot licences W0295, W0657, W1431, W1881, W1888 and W1893, Fort James District, compliance audit of forest planning and practices.
2. MaMook Natural Resources Ltd., Tree Farm Licence 54 (TFL 54), South Island District, compliance audit of forest planning and practices.
3. J.H. Huscroft Ltd., Forest Licence A20213, Selkirk District, compliance audit of forest planning and practices.
4. BC Timber Sales: Prince George Business Area, Mackenzie District, compliance audit of forest planning and practices.



### Audit Statistics

*Activities audited in the field in 2011/12*

- Harvesting on 193 cutblocks
- 164 kilometres of road construction
- 20 kilometres of road deactivation
- 1160 kilometres of road maintenance
- 29 bridges or culverts constructed
- 109 bridges or culverts maintained
- Silviculture activity on 365 cutblocks
- Fire protection activities on 21 active sites
- Fire abatement on 171 cutblocks
- 54 kilometres of oil and gas pipeline right-of-way
- 32 kilometres of oil and gas access roads



“...received a number of complaints about cattle on public land...”



## COMPLAINTS

### ***Complaint Investigation Statistics***

- 31 concerns received, responded to and closed\*
- 12 new complaints received and investigated
- 5 complaint investigations completed and reports published

*\*This does not include concerns that later became formal complaints. Although concerns do not involve formal investigations, they can take up considerable staff time depending on the issues involved. For example, the Board has received a number of complaints about cattle on public land damaging adjacent private property and fencing. In some cases, the Board will make numerous phone calls to government range staff and the complainant over several days or weeks and in one case the Board conducted a field inspection.*

### **Complaint Reports Completed and Published**

#### **Forest Resources and the Toba Montrose Creek Hydroelectric Project – May 2011**

The Board was asked to assess the short and long term environmental impacts caused by the construction of transmission lines and roads associated with the Toba River and Montrose Creek hydro-electric project. The Board also considered if current regulations and policies were fair and effective and whether planning, practices, government oversight and public consultation were adequate. The investigation found that the proponent's logging and road-building complied with regulatory requirements and met a standard similar to that required of forest companies. Extensive commitments to manage the environment were built into the certification and licensing arrangements, but not all commitments were measurable or verifiable.

The Board noted that the province has no effective way of examining or managing the environmental effects of multiple activities and projects on the landscape.



## COMPLAINTS (CONTINUED)

### Deroche Creek Watershed Logging – July 2011

This complaint was about logging practices in the Deroche Creek community watershed. The complainant was concerned that water quality was being impacted, that government oversight of forest activity was not adequate and that practices needed to be improved. This is a high risk watershed and issues the Board looked at included an oil spill from machinery and a need for more culverts. However, the Board ultimately found that the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations was monitoring the operation adequately. The oil spill was localized and cleaned up; additional culverts were installed; and a ministry geoscientist reviewed the operation and made recommendations to manage sediment.

The Board noted that it is the licensee's responsibility to address potential impacts to water users and to ensure an adequate drainage pattern when building and maintaining roads.





### **Post Creek—closing letter – September 2011**

This complaint was about proposed cutblocks in the Post Creek watershed. Board staff consulted with all parties involved in the complaint to try to resolve it, and the licensee accommodated most of the complainant's concerns, at which point the Board stopped the investigation. However, two issues required further Board involvement:


First, proposed timber harvesting in a wildlife habitat area (WHA) for spotted owl concerned the complainant. The investigation found that while WHAs are sometimes protected from logging, this is not always so. In this case, eventually government and the licensee agreed to exempt several of the licensee's blocks as a way to mitigate for area 'lost' to the licensee because of a spotted owl management plan.

Second, the complainant was concerned that the licensee was logging close to mountain goat winter range. The licensee said it would not log during the winter. However, subsequent to publication of the Board report, the licensee did log the blocks in the winter. In addition a spotted owl was seen in the vicinity of the logging. A second complaint was then filed with the Board, and is now under investigation.

### **Tyaughton Fire—closing letter – October 2011**

The Board was asked to review the actions of the government Wildfire Management Branch in fighting the 2009 Tyaughton Lake fire, with the complainant asserting that government did not provide adequate air tanker support to fight the fire in the initial stages, allowing it to get out of control.

The Board reviewed communication records from the Kamloops Fire Centre as well as weather predictions for the first few days of the fire and found that air tanker support was cancelled initially because the fire was thought to be contained—but the behavior of the fire was misjudged. The Board concluded that the decision to cancel the air tanker support was reasonable given the information available at the time, and was also satisfied with the ministry's investigation of the origin of the fire.



## COMPLAINTS (CONTINUED)

### **Twinflower Creek – December 2011**

A rancher in the Cariboo-Chilcotin complained that water flow in Twinflower Creek had declined and the creek froze solid in the winter of 2011, leaving his 300 head of cattle without water for ten weeks, a situation not previously experienced in the complainant's two decades on the property. The rancher blamed recent salvage logging of beetle-killed timber in the watershed. After investigating, the Board concluded that forest practices likely influenced the situation; however, there were numerous other factors—including drought and cold weather—that also likely played a role, so it was not possible to attribute the problems solely to salvage logging.

This case underscores the need for greater knowledge about the cumulative effects of forest disturbance on watersheds and for further hydrologic assessment to be done before additional logging occurs in the Twinflower Creek watershed. Such assessments would identify potential negative impacts on downstream values, including on seasonal water supply and private property, and would highlight opportunities to improve the condition of the watershed in association with forest development.





***New Complaints Received Between April 1, 2011 and March 31, 2012***

NAME	ISSUE	STATUS AS OF MARCH 31, 2012
<b>Dawson Creek Aspen</b>	Complaint that range is being reduced due to logging of aspen stands.	Open – under investigation
<b>Gilpin Creek Debris Slide</b>	Complaint about slide caused by leaking water trough and lack of wildlife-friendly fencing.	Open – under investigation
<b>Sky Ranch Water</b>	Complaint that salvage logging of beetle-killed timber altered spring runoff and damaged ditches and streambanks, causing water shortage in summer.	Open – under investigation
<b>Meadow Creek Cedar</b>	Complaint that poor management practices and lack of government enforcement caused environmental damage.	Open – under investigation
<b>Tyughton Fire</b>	Complaint that the forest ministry did not provide adequate resources to fight a 2009 fire.	Completed – Published
<b>Trout Mainline</b>	Complaint that a First Nations band was not adequately informed about changes to a haul road and that the road will impact traditional values.	Open – under investigation







***New Complaints Received Between April 1, 2011 and March 31, 2012 (continued)***

NAME	ISSUE	STATUS AS OF MARCH 31, 2012
<b>Toba Inlet Log Dump</b>	Complaint that a proposed log dump would make a camp used for commercial kayak recreation unusable.	Open – under investigation
<b>Laird Creek</b>	Complaint about a slide that occurred following a previous Board investigation into road development near an unstable slope.	Open – under investigation
<b>Tyaughton Lake Logging</b>	Complaint that proposed logging will impact visual quality and tourism.	Open – under investigation
<b>Post Creek 2</b>	Complaint about logging in spotted owl habitat and near mountain goat winter range. Follow-up to previous complaint.	Open – under investigation
<b>Sunshine Coast Trail</b>	Complaint that logging is impacting the integrity of the trail and decreasing the recreational value.	Open – under investigation
<b>Revelstoke Higher Level Plan</b>	Complaint that changes to biodiversity objectives of the plan do not reflect an appropriate balance of social, economic and environmental values.	Open – under investigation



“Keeping track  
of forests...  
is essential  
to sound  
management.”



## SPECIAL PROJECTS

### Special Projects Completed and Published

#### Road and Bridge Maintenance Obligations

This investigation looked at how well eight forest companies maintained roads and bridges in the Campbell River, South Island and Squamish districts and found generally good performance. The report highlighted potential public safety issues when people use these roads for backcountry access. Given the proximity to large population centres, use of forest roads in these districts is of particular concern.

#### Remediation Orders: How Effective Are They?

This investigation examined remediation orders issued to forest and range operators who did not comply with provincial forestry legislation and found that these orders were not as effective as they could be. The Board looked at 55 orders made since 2004 under the *Forest and Range Practices Act* and the *Wildfire Act*, most in response to road construction, timber harvesting, silviculture, fire suppression and range use issues. It found that many orders may not have been enforceable, and that consequences were minimal.



#### Reporting the Results of Forestry Activities

This investigation examined forest industry compliance with requirements to report annual harvesting and reforestation activities to government. It found that most reports were correctly submitted, but enough were incomplete, inaccurate or late to be of concern to the Board. The investigation also found that government needs to improve its system for tracking changes in forest land condition in the province. Keeping track of forests—what's been harvested, what is growing back and what is set aside for other values—is essential to sound management of those forests. The information has to be reasonably accurate and current so government can determine if we are getting the results we expect from our forest management activities and to inform decision-makers about what to do in the future.



## SPECIAL PROJECTS (CONTINUED)

### **Planting Seedlings on Harvested Sites**

Recent Board audits found a number of non-compliances with legislated requirements to plant seedlings close to where their seed originated; requirements that ensure the seedlings will grow to be strong, healthy trees (referred to as transfer limits). This special investigation was conducted to determine if the audit findings indicate a trend, or were isolated instances. The Board found a high degree of compliance with transfer limits; over 98 percent of trees planted in the province met these limits. This figure increased to over 99 percent when 'trivial' (the infraction was very minor—for example, elevation requirements were out by less than 50 metres) non-compliant seedlings were removed. The Board will continue to assess this issue in future compliance audits.

### **Fire Management Planning**

This investigation looked at the state of fire management planning and found that fire management plans have been prepared in all forest districts in the province, and that they provide the basic information needed to help plan a response to a wildfire. To date, prepared plans identify values at risk, such as dwellings, infrastructure, wildlife habitat and timber. However, these initial plans are narrow in scope and need to be improved upon to include local priorities, as well as areas that may benefit from fire. It will be important to involve First Nations, local governments and the public in setting these priorities. The report makes seven recommendations aimed at improving fire management planning and response.

### **Follow-Up: Integrating Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) into Forest Planning and Practices**

This special report was a follow-up to the Board's 2004 report that examined the topic of NTFPs, and opportunities for enhancing these products while managing for timber. The Board found that its original recommendations regarding research and knowledge extension have been implemented to a fair degree, but exploration of regulatory options and development of objectives for NTFPs (with limited exceptions related mostly to cultural heritage resources) have not. NTFPs are an important forest resource in British Columbia and have the potential to make a significant economic contribution to resource-based communities.



## New Projects Started

### Community Watersheds: From Objectives to Results on the Ground

Hundreds of communities in the province rely on streams and springs to provide drinking and domestic water supplies. The *Forest and Range Practices Act* sets objectives for water standards in community watersheds and also specifies practice requirements that forest companies must meet when operating within them. The Board is undertaking a new project that will look at how clear and useful government's objectives are, and how forestry plans and practices are being designed and implemented to address them.

### Clarifying the Status and Implications of Not Satisfactorily Re-stocked (NSR) Forest in BC

There is significant public debate about the status of forest stocking on Crown lands, particularly in areas damaged by mountain pine beetles and fire. This special report will be written for the general public and policy makers and will include:

- An assessment and summary of “the facts of the matter” that is as complete and objective as possible. This work will discuss what is known, what is unknown and provide a “best estimate” of the current state of NSR.
- A discussion of strategic issues arising from “the facts of the matter.”

The report will be based on a collection and analysis of existing data relevant to the topic and formal and informal interviews with policy makers, forest managers and those who attempt to influence public opinion on the topic.







## COMMUNICATIONS

### Communication Activities

- 28 News Releases
- 19 Reports Published
- 17 Conferences Attended
- 14 Speaking Engagements

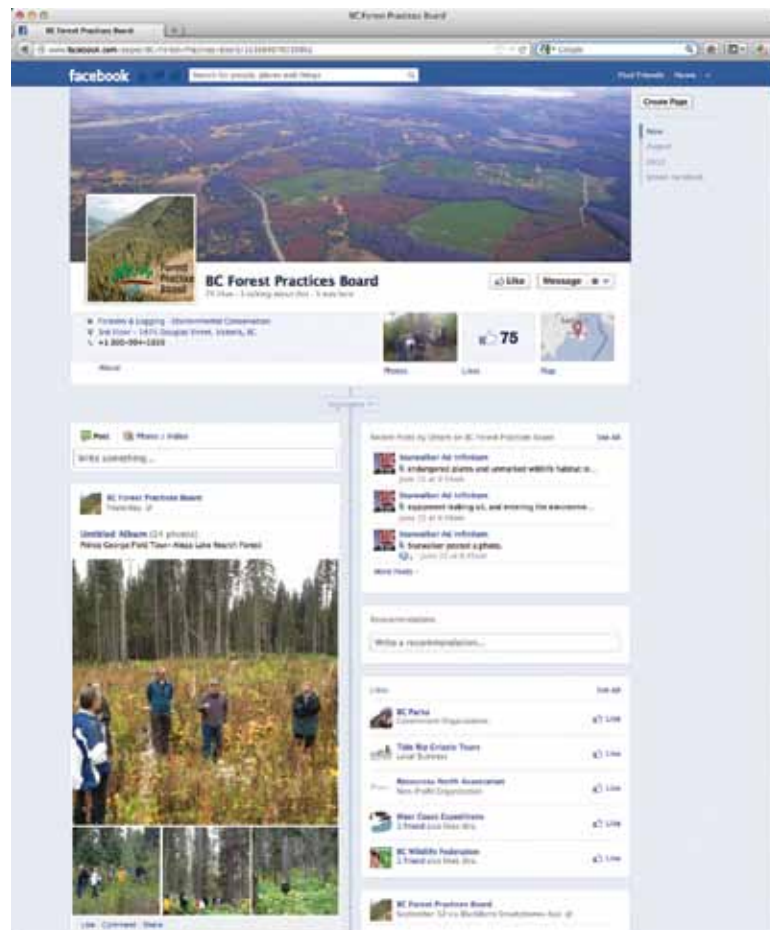
In 2011/12, the Board moved into the social media world by creating a Facebook page. It's another tool for sharing our information, findings and recommendations, and hopefully for engaging a younger and more technically savvy public audience in forest stewardship discussion and debate. Look for further advances in online communication and sharing of information in 2012.



## COMMUNICATIONS (CONTINUED)



[www.facebook.com/pages/BC-Forest-Practices-Board/163884970335862](http://www.facebook.com/pages/BC-Forest-Practices-Board/163884970335862)





## Website Statistics

<b>TOTAL WEBSITE VISITS</b>	<b>54,324</b>
CANADA	28,906
<b>TOP 16 REPORT DOWNLOADS</b>	<b># OF TIMES DOWNLOADED APRIL 1, 2011 TO MARCH 31, 2012</b>
Cumulative Effects: From Assessment Towards Management	1,270
Provincial Land Use Planning: Which way from here?	1,186
The Forest Practices Board Experience with Forestry and Water Users	1,130
Forest Resources and the Toba Montrose Creek Hydroelectric Project	1,024
2010 Audit Summary Report	1,009
Forestry Audit: BC Timber Sales Program Rocky Mountain Forest District	1,000
Restrictions on Motorized Vehicle Recreation in the Harold Price and Blunt Creek Areas	991
Forestry Audit: BC Timber Sales Program Lakes Timber Supply Area	991
Audit of Timber Harvesting and Road Construction, Maintenance and Deactivation Forest Licence A18689 Riverside Forest Products Ltd.	982
Closing Letter Forest Harvesting and Road Building in Laird Creek Watershed	981
Audit of Forest Planning and Practices Ainsworth Lumber Co. Ltd.	981
Adequacy of the Public Review and Comment Period for Forest Development Plans in the Slocan Valley	979
Post-fire Site Rehabilitation: Final Report	978
Audit of Timber Harvesting, Road Construction, Maintenance and Deactivation Western Forest Products Inc. Tree Farm Licence 39/Block 6	970
Lake Kootenai Campfire Ban and Recreation Issues	967
Fire Preparedness Special Investigation	965



“...future penalty  
determinations  
will be improved  
with this  
guidance...”





## APPEALS

- Determinations examined: 33
- Appeals examined: 3
- Appeals joined: 1
- Appeals initiated: 1
- Appeals in progress: 1
- Appeals concluded: 4

In the period April 2011 to March 2012, there were 33 determinations (including remediation orders) made under the *Forest and Range Practices Act* and the *Wildfire Act*, three of which were appealed to the Forest Appeals Commission. Of the three appeals, the Board joined one. The Board also initiated one appeal and concluded four others.

### MacLean Appeal

Though the Board normally only joins an appeal when there is a matter of legal interpretation, or where the public's interest needs to be highlighted in an appeal, it has the right to appeal in order to represent the public interest.

In 2011, the Board concluded that the reasons a district manager gave for not levying a penalty against a woodlot licensee were inadequate. The determination letter indicated that the contravention for failing to achieve free-to-grow dates was significant and deliberate but, in spite of this, no penalty was levied. Without adequate reasons, it was impossible for the Board or the public to know why the district manager decided not to levy a penalty. The Board appealed, taking the position that the reasons should have addressed whether the contravention was trifling and whether it was in the public interest to levy a penalty. Inadequate reasons for a decision make it less transparent and harder to understand, and can make decision-making less consistent. In the Board's view, this serves to undermine the public's confidence in the appropriateness of government enforcement.

The Board looks for potential resolutions to appeals, where appropriate. Sometimes the public interest can be addressed without the necessity of a full appeal. This was such a case. After discussion with the Board, the government drafted guidance for decision-makers on the importance of giving reasons. The Board's view was that the guidance—addressing the criteria that a decision-maker should consider when deciding whether or not to levy a penalty—would adequately address the public interest. As a result, the Board withdrew its appeal. The Board anticipates that future penalty determinations will be improved with this guidance.



## APPEALS (CONTINUED)

### Atco Appeal

In February 2012, the Forest Appeals Commission released its decision in *Atco Wood Products Ltd. v. Government of British Columbia*.

In this case, a district manager determined that Atco had contravened legislation by not ensuring a road's drainage systems were functional, and by not conducting road maintenance at a time and in a manner that was unlikely to harm fish or harmfully alter fish habitat. A penalty of \$4,000 was levied.

The contraventions arose from events that occurred in October 2007, when Atco was using a forest service road to haul timber. A fish-bearing stream crossed under the road. Atco's grader operator created gravel ridges on the edges of the road upslope of the stream crossing causing silt-laden water to enter the stream after a heavy rain.

The Commission allowed the appeal and rescinded the district manager's determination. It held that, while Atco failed to ensure the road's drainage systems were functional, Atco had demonstrated due diligence. It also held that Atco did not fail to conduct road maintenance at a time and in a manner that was unlikely to harm fish or fish habitat.

The Board argued a number of legal points, some of which succeeded in influencing the Commission's decision. In particular, the Board argued that, to contravene the legislation, proof of harm is not necessary. This is because the words "unlikely to harm" fish or fish habitat mean that no harm has to occur. The only proof necessary for a contravention is that harm is likely to occur. The Commission agreed.

With respect to the defence of due diligence, the Commission, for the first time, specifically addressed the B.C. Supreme Court's decision in *Pope & Talbot Ltd. v. The Government of British Columbia* (2009), in which the Board successfully argued that the Commission had misconstrued the defence. The Commission's analysis properly focused on whether Atco took all reasonable care to avoid the contravention, being a failure to perform road maintenance to ensure that the road's drainage systems were functional. The Commission found that Atco had a proper system in place to prevent the contravention and took reasonable steps to ensure the effective operation of its system.

### Hegel and Babine Appeals

In 2011, the Board intervened in an appeal by Ronald Hegel to the B.C. Court of Appeal challenging a decision of the Forest Appeals Commission concerning the unauthorized harvest of timber. The appeal arose from the Commission's refusal to accept the appellants' due diligence defence. In the course of harvesting timber on private land, the appellant was found to have crossed onto Crown land and harvested Crown timber without authority. The Board made submissions with respect to the interpretation of the due diligence defence. The Court decided to uphold the Commission's decision and dismissed the appeal.

Also in 2011, the Board joined an appeal by Babine Forest Products Ltd. to the Forest Appeals Commission challenging a district manager's decision not to approve Babine's forest stewardship plan amendment that proposed a result or strategy for the visual quality objective. The district manager concluded that the amendment was not consistent to the extent practicable with the objective. Babine claims that the approval test under section 16(1) of the *Forest and Range Practices Act* was wrongly applied. The appeal has not yet been heard.





## FINANCIAL REPORT

	Board Members & Executive	Complaint Investigations	Audits	Legal	Special Projects & Communications	Administration & Overhead	TOTAL
Salaries and Benefits	324,976	242,964	644,019	357,121	450,031	204,848	2,223,959
Other Operating Costs	118,967	92,072	537,105	11,696	109,554	603,896	1,473,290
Total Operating Expenditures	443,943	335,036	1,181,124	368,817	559,585	808,744	3,697,249
Total Capital Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	443,943	335,036	1,181,124	368,817	559,585	808,744	3,697,249
Budget							3,815,000

### Notes

1. Board Members and Executive expenditures cover those of the Chair of the Board, the part-time Board members, the office of the Executive Director, and staff providing direct support to the Board members.
2. Legal expenditures covers legal advice on all files of the Board, including review and appeals.
3. Administration and Overhead includes building occupancy charges, amortization, software licensing, centralized support charges, and salaries associated with support for finance, human resources and information systems.
4. Communications costs are estimated at \$100,000.







*Thuja plicata*  
Western redcedar



*Abies amabilis* fir  
Amabilis fir



*Pinus monticola*  
Western white pine



*Dryopteris arguta*  
Coastal wood fern



*Picea engelmannii*  
Engelmann spruce



*Larix occidentalis*  
Western larch



*Tsuga heterophylla*  
Western hemlock



*Larix lyallii*  
Sub alpine larch



*Pseudotsuga menziesii*  
Douglas fir



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2. British Columbia. *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act* - Periodicals.

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4. Forest policy - British Columbia - Periodicals.

5. Forest management - British Columbia - Periodicals.

6. Forestry law and legislation - British Columbia - Periodicals. I. Title.

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