

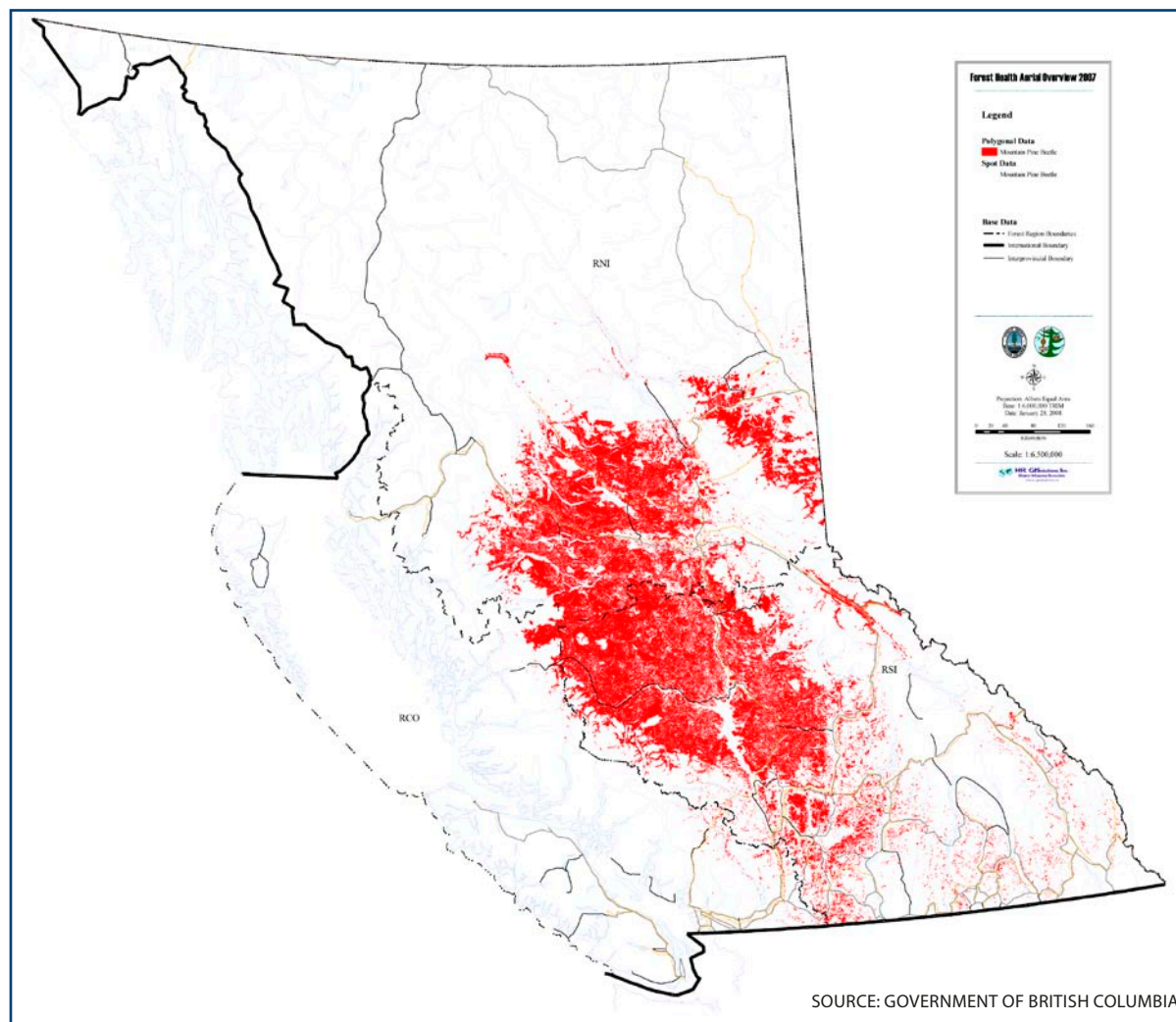


Introduction

British Columbia is experiencing the most severe and widespread outbreak of Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB) in recorded history. The BC Ministry of Forests and Range estimates that since the late 1990s beetles have killed over 620 million cubic meters of Lodgepole pine covering over 130,000 square kilometers, an area four times the size of Vancouver Island. By 2015, projections are that 76 per cent of the pine volume in the interior of B.C. might be dead¹.

There are 68 municipalities, 103 First Nations and numerous rural settlements identified to date in the region of the epidemic, all of which depend on forests for their cultural, environmental and economic health. Since 2002, the Province has used the Provincial Mountain Pine Beetle Action Plan, a plan which recognizes that the outbreak is more than a forestry issue, to guide the overall response to the epidemic. The goal of the Action Plan is to “sustain long-term community, economic and environmental well-being while dealing with the short-term consequences of the epidemic.”

The *Action Plan* is managed by the MPB Emergency Response Division, formed to coordinate efforts across government. Under the Action Plan the focus has been to reduce the epidemic’s impact on the forests and forest



Red areas in map show Mountain Pine Beetle infestation.

¹ BC Ministry of Forest and Range, Provincial-Level Projection of the Current Mountain Pine Beetle Outbreak: Update of the infestation projection based on the 2007 Provincial Aerial Overview of Forest Health and revisions to the “Model” (BCMPB.v5) <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hre/bcmpb/BCMPB.v5.BeetleProjection.Update.pdf>

industry, and ensure public safety while taking action to deal with emerging community, social and economic needs.

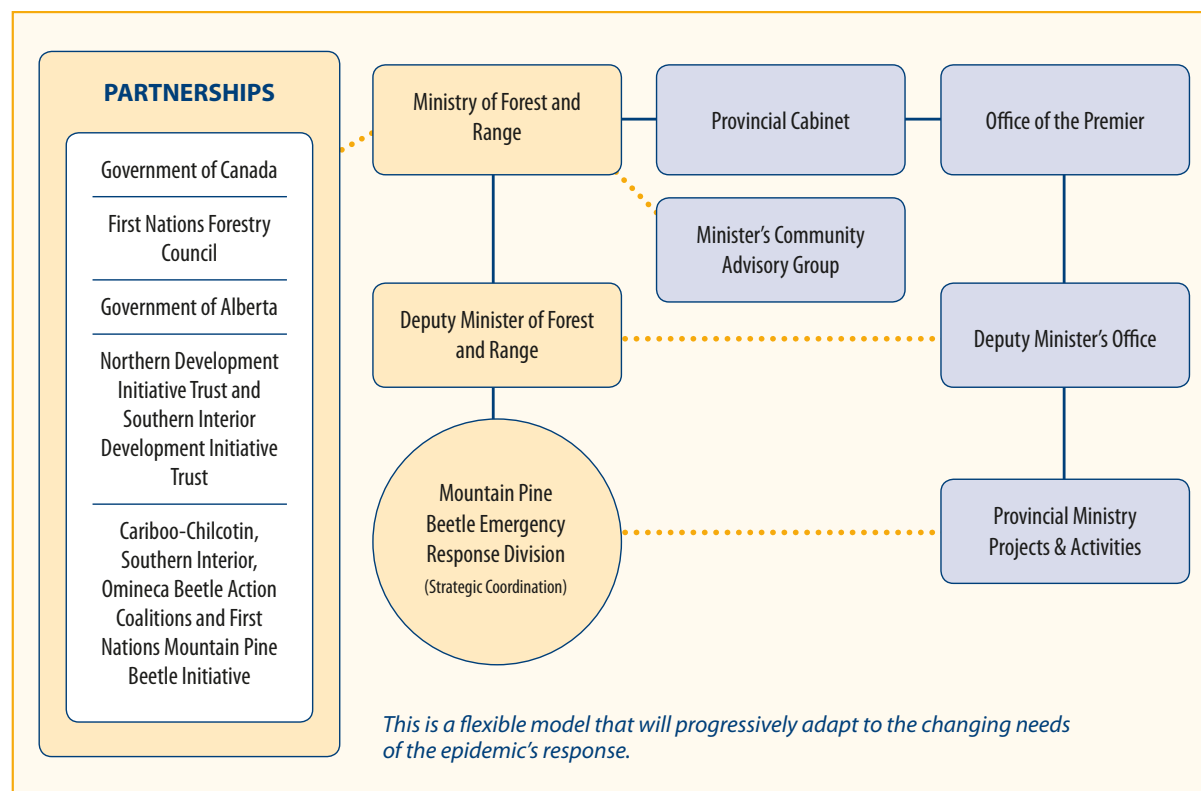
This report provides highlights of the accomplishments during 2006 – 2008, related to the 2006 - 2011 Action Plan.

Working Together to Secure the Future

The need to work toward a common purpose has brought together First Nations, Federal, Provincial and Municipal agencies at all levels, working with industries, research organizations, and local community groups to take up the challenges presented by the Mountain Pine Beetle epidemic.

Funding has been provided to:

- ✳ regional Beetle Action Coalitions in the three highly impacted regions (Omineca, Cariboo-Chilcotin, and Southern Interior) to enable local governments to work together on their response.
- ✳ the First Nations Mountain Pine Beetle Initiative to help harmonize objectives and incorporate First Nations' perspectives into strategies.
- ✳ the First Nations Forestry Council to plan and promote action on the priorities of First Nations communities.
- ✳ the Northern Development Initiative Trust and Southern Development Initiative Trust.



Agencies working together as of March 31, 2008.



Partnerships: First Nations and local governments are working with the Province to address the pine beetle epidemic.

Sustaining Healthy Communities

As MPB attacked trees die and decay in and around settled areas they present an increased fire hazard, as well as physical overhead threats to residents and the traveling public. The increased activity caused by salvaging dead timber has stressed the capacity of some community services and infrastructure.

The Province continues to work with the Federal Government, First Nations, local governments and school boards to identify and treat high risk areas. For some communities this means developing Community Wildfire Protection Plans and adopting “Fire Smart” principles to reduce the potential for damage from wildfires. Some communities are physically removing dead trees that threaten safety in public areas or school grounds, and a number of communities have developed programs to help homeowners dispose of attacked trees.

- * The Provincial Fuel Management Strategy has identified 460 thousand hectares of MPB attacked forests that pose a potential fire threat to communities. Several municipalities and First Nations have received funding to carry out detailed planning and remove high priority fire hazards.
- * The Ministry of Education, in partnership with Natural Resources Canada, has provided funding for the removal of dead trees from school yards. A similar Federal-Provincial partnership has enabled eight municipalities to remove hazardous trees from parks, and provided technical assistance to home owners who wish to do the same on their own property.
- * The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and the Arts, and the Ministry of Environment have removed hazard trees from 166 forest recreation sites and 17 Provincial Parks to increase public safety and reduce the threats from wildfires.
- * The Ministry of Transportation and the Ministry of Forests and Range have invested funds to upgrade over 900 kilometers of road used by the public, ensuring they are safe and well maintained despite the heavy industrial traffic resulting from salvage of dead trees.



Safe communities: *The Province is working with communities to reduce potential fire threats.*

Maintaining the Economy

Some of the communities in the MPB impacted region rely on the forest industry for more than 50% of their jobs, tax revenue and economic activity. In turn, the industry relies on the pine forests for a high proportion of its raw material, most of which is manufactured into lumber, pulp and panel board. The impacts of the MPB have shown us there is a need to diversify the forest industry and produce a greater variety of products from a changing timber supply. There is also a need to develop different industries. The Provincial and Federal Governments are making investments to improve highways, ports and other infrastructure; gathering information to stimulate new industries; and supporting communities and First Nations to undertake local economic diversification initiatives.

- * To promote the mining industry, the Federal and Provincial governments, in partnership with the BC Geological Survey, Geoscience BC, the Northern Development Initiative Trust and others, have invested more than \$30 million to collect and publish new geophysical information, and conduct research and exploration for the MPB impacted region. This has already led to an increase in mineral exploration activity in the region, with the possibility of mine development to follow.
- * The Provincial Government, in cooperation with the Federal Government and the forest industry, are gathering information, assessing policy needs and investing in development of the bioenergy sector. In 2007 BC Hydro invited expressions of

interest from independent power producers to use beetle-killed timber and wood waste to generate energy.

- * The Province, in partnership with the Federal Government, industry and research organizations, is investing in ways to recover value and market products from the beetle-killed wood. For example, the Ministry of Forests and Range has issued special salvage licenses to companies wishing to commercially harvest the dead trees from Crown land. Numerous projects have been completed to adapt technology and manufacturing processes to utilize dry wood, identify potential new products, and open or expand overseas markets.
- * The Province, through regional trusts and core programs and working with

the Federal Government, is supporting communities to undertake locally and regionally identified economic development initiatives. These include activities such as local bioenergy projects, recreation and tourism infrastructure, and business climate improvements.

- * Good highways, railways, sea and air ports and other physical infrastructure are important aspects of a healthy and diverse economy.

Highway improvements, construction of new rail sidings, a new bridge on Highway 97 near Prince George, and expansion of three major airports are all examples of projects aimed at supporting economic diversification and growth in the MPB impacted region.



Economic diversification: *The Province is managing MPB effects to help diversify tomorrow's economy for many sectors – timber, bioenergy, tourism and others.*

Protecting and Restoring the Forest

Although the epidemic has peaked and much of the damage has been done in B.C., substantial investments have been made over the past two years to reduce the spread of the beetle into forests in northeastern B.C., Alberta and beyond. In the wake of the epidemic, areas that are salvage logged will be reforested as part of the harvesting licence requirements. Other areas will be assessed, and may be planted or otherwise treated to ensure they continue to be healthy and productive forests. All work complies with the high standards set by the Forest Practices Code Act, the Wildlife Act, the Forest and Range Practices Act and other provincial and federal legislation, and is subject to review by the Forest Practices Board.

- * The Province worked with Alberta, the Federal Government and the forest industry to locate and remove infested trees on Crown land and in BC Parks along the northern and eastern edges of the epidemic area. On the B.C. side of the border a combination of harvesting, falling and burning 105,358 individually infested trees, and prescribed burning (planned over a 10-year period) are being used to limit the spread of the MPB.
- * The Province's Forests for Tomorrow Program is being used to survey and reforest beetle-killed areas that will not be logged. So far over 7,000 hectares have been planted, seedlings have been sown to plant a further 15,000 hectares, and more than 23,000 hectares of non-susceptible forests have been fertilized to increase future timber volume as a partial replacement of tree growth lost to MPB. Restoration work is underway to restore values in watersheds, parks, campgrounds and range areas where key sites have been affected by the MPB or treated to reduce fire hazard.
- * Research and information gathering have been accelerated, with support from the Province's Forest Investment Account, to identify and mitigate the impacts of MPB on water quality, quantity and timing; wildlife habitat; biological diversity and other important features of the forest environment.
- * The Province's Future Forest Ecosystem Initiative is setting research priorities, conducting trials, reviewing policies and developing strategies to ensure our future forests are managed in ways that increase their resilience and adaptability to climate change.

Future Action

The Mountain Pine Beetle epidemic has created uncertainty and serious challenges for British Columbia and for the forest industry, workers and communities throughout the impacted regions. The effects will be felt for several decades.

The Province will continue working toward its goals by addressing immediate needs while putting in place the components for long-term sustainability. We are working to salvage value, restore the forest, and help communities adjust to their changing circumstances.

The Pine Beetle Epidemic Response Division moved to the Ministry of Community Development in July 2008 to further align the Provincial Government's response through existing and new programs for communities.

With the cooperation of the Federal Government, First Nations, local governments, industrial and business partners and others, we work to diversify regional economies so recovery is faster and economies will be more resilient. We also work with communities – individually and collectively – to help maintain critical services and infrastructure so they have the capacity to adapt.

British Columbia is blessed with healthy, productive and beautiful landscapes, a positive business climate and creative people. By working together on mutually developed plans, and being ready to seize opportunities, communities will adapt, thrive and grow.

Looking to the Future: *The Province of British Columbia continues to work with communities, industry and labour in places like Kamloops to build strong and prosperous regions in the future.*



Contributing Agencies

Ministry of Small Business, Technology and Economic Development (MSBTED)

BC Forest Safety Council

BC Hydro

BC Timber Sales (BCTS)

British Columbia Cattlemen's Association (BCCA)

Cariboo-Chilcotin Beetle Action Coalition (C-CBAC)

Council of Forest Industries (COFI)

First Nations Forestry Council (FNFC)

First Nations MPB Initiative (FNMPBI)

First Nations' Emergency Services Society (FNESS)

Forest Practices Board (FP Board)

Forest Products Innovations (FPI)

Forest Research Extension (FORREX) Network

Forestry Innovation Investment Ltd. (FII)

GeoscienceBC (GBC)

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC)

Integrated Land Management Bureau (ILMB)

Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR)

Ministry of Advanced Education (MAE)

Ministry of Agriculture and Lands (MAL)

Ministry of Community Development (MCD)

Ministry of Education (MOEd)

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (MEMPR)

Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Ministry of Forests and Range (MFR)

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and the Arts (MTCA)

Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MOTI)

Natural Resources Canada (NRC) – Pacific Forestry Centre (PFC)

Northern Development Initiative Trust (NDIT)

Omineca Beetle Action Coalition (OBAC)

Service Canada (SC)

Simon Fraser University (SFU)

Southern Interior Beetle Action Coalition (SIBAC)

Southern Interior Development Initiative Trust (SIDIT)

Union of BC Municipalities (UBCN)

University of British Columbia (UBC)

University of Northern British Columbia (UNBC)

Western Economic Diversification (WD)

WorkSafeBC

Ministry of Forests and Range

Aboriginal Affairs Branch (AAB)

Compliance and Enforcement Branch (CEB)

Economics and Trade Branch (ETB)

Emergency Response Team (Division) (ERT)¹

Forest Analysis and Information Branch (FAIB)

Forest Practices Branch (FPB)

Protection Branch (PB)

Range Branch (RanB)

Research Branch (RB)

Resource Tenures and Engineering Branch (RTEB)

Revenue Branch (RevB)

Strategic Policy and Planning Branch (SPPB)

Tree Improvement Branch (TIB)

For further information contact:
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Pine Beetle Epidemic Response Division
510 – 175 2nd Avenue
Kamloops, BC, Canada V2C 5W1

¹ In June, 2008, the MPB Emergency Response Division was moved to the Ministry of Community Development and became the Pine Beetle Epidemic Response Division.

Acknowledgements

The assistance of Triangle Resources Ltd. in preparation of the 2005-2010 and 2006-2011 MPB Action Plans and subsequent accomplishment reports is gratefully acknowledged. The efforts of many agency contacts were essential in compiling this detailed summary of accomplishments.

Guide to Interpreting this Report

The British Columbia Provincial Government established the MPB Emergency Response Team within the Ministry of Forests and Range, and produced a comprehensive Provincial Mountain Pine Beetle 2005-2010 Action Plan which was updated for 2006-2011 (Action Plan). The Action Plan is the framework for a coordinated response by the Provincial and Federal Governments, First Nations organizations and communities, local government and non-government organizations, and research institutes to the epidemic and its impacts.

The Action Plan guides responses for forestry, environmental, economic, social and cultural sustainability issues. Various ministries include references to the Action Plan in their Service and Business Plans, and large initiatives have strategic plans to guide efforts (e.g. the Bioenergy Strategy and the Forests for Tomorrow Strategic Plan), which link to the MPB Action Plan. Responses to the effects of the MPB epidemic have permeated “everyday” businesses in the natural resource sector, and

new socio-economic initiatives are unfolding as provincial and regional strategies are developed and implemented.

Progress has been made under all of the seven objectives set out in the Action Plan. Accomplishments for the 2006/07 fiscal year were reported in September 2007, see http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/mountain_pine_beetle/MPB-Annual_Report_20070917.pdf. This report includes accomplishments for two fiscal years of reporting, from April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2008.

Within each table below, accomplishments for each action for specific objectives are summarized alphabetically, as listed by the main contributing agency. For each accomplishment, the main contributing agency responsible for the progress being reported is referenced by acronym, and further information can be found by searching that agency’s website.

A list of the agencies and associated acronyms is provided in this report. In many cases the actual delivery agency may be a forest licensee or other organization. These are too numerous to list, so the reference is the main contributing agency responsible for providing or managing the funding.

Many initiatives are ongoing processes, and it may take several years before a product or report is realized. Such processes are valuable for communication, relationship building and informing decisions.

The reported accomplishments cover most, but not all, of the Provincial Government’s

response to the MPB epidemic. Other sources of reporting may name accomplishments not listed in this report.

The Province acknowledges the funding and support from the Federal Government, in particular the \$100 million transferred to British Columbia in 2005, which has contributed to achieving many of the accomplishments. In addition to this initial funding, in May 2006, the Federal Government announced \$200 million for British Columbia to be delivered by federal agencies.

Objective 1

Encourage immediate and long-term economic sustainability for communities.

2006/07 - 2007/08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
1. Complete socio-economic statistical baseline studies for MPB impacted regions and communities.	Released: 1) MPB timber supply impact projection analysis (fall 2007); 2) Social Development Working Group final report (fall 2007) that predicts the probable social impacts to the region; and 3) Forest Worker Survey and Report (Dec 2007) that identifies potential impacts to workers and mitigation strategies.	C-CBAC
	Established a partnership to initiate an Amenity Study, to facilitate investment and encourage people to move to the region. Will consist of the 1) Social/Community Services and Support analysis; 2) Regional cohesion, branding and profile strategy; and 3) Attraction and Retention Strategy (to commence in 2008-09).	OBAC
	Released Socio-Economic Statistical Baseline Report on the Mountain Pine Beetle Impacted Regions (October 2006), providing a statistical baseline of current and historical socio-economic conditions in the Bulkley-Nechako, Cariboo, Fraser-Fort George and Thompson-Nicola regional districts.	ILMB
	Conducted socio-economic impact analyses for timber supply analyses, leading to Allowable Annual Cut determinations, for the Morice, Williams Lake, Robson Valley, 100 Mile House, and Okanagan timber supply areas.	MFR FAIB
	Released Timber Supply and the Mountain Pine Beetle Infestation in British Columbia (Sept 2007), providing socio-economic data for forest management and community planning.	MFR FAIB
	Initiated: 1) Southern Interior Forest Sector Strategy and Timber Supply Analysis; and 2) Southern Interior Socio-economic Assessment.	SIBAC
2. Continue to support First Nations, the Cariboo-Chilcotin Beetle Action Coalition, Omineca Beetle Action Coalition, the Southern Interior Beetle Action Coalition and local governments throughout the entire impacted area.	Received \$900,000 during 2006/07 and \$250,000 during 2007/08; will submit its final report to Government by 2009.	C-CBAC
	Received \$8.9 million; \$1.0 million for operations, and \$7.9 million to prioritize MPB impacts and plan mitigation measures to 103 affected First Nations communities. Communities received \$12,500 each and produced impact assessments - top priorities are fire protection, land use planning, restoration following harvest, fish and wildlife habitat preservation and restoration. Up to \$42,500 each was provided to 103 communities to plan and initiate local response mitigation measures, and develop partnership incentives. Six regional Community Capacity Building Forums were held, with 130 participants representing 74 First Nations.	FNFC
	Received \$1.355 million and secured \$692,000 for 2008/09. Opened an office near Prince George on Lheidli T'enneh territory: 1) through dialogue sessions in communities facilitated and developed harmonized draft implementation plans for a Community Protection Strategy, a Sustainable Economy Strategy and an Ecosystem Stewardship Strategy for First Nations communities in the MPB affected area; 2) led enhanced dialogues with the MFR, the BC First Nations Leadership Council, the First Nations Forestry Council and First Nations communities on strategies to mitigate MPB effects; and 3) Provided culturally-relevant advice to government officials and non-Aboriginal organizations.	FNMPBI

2006/07 - 2007/08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
	Worked with the Social Development Working Group of C-CBAC to identify issues and develop strategies.	MCF
	Initiated discussions with the BC First Nations Forestry Council through the Forest Investment Account (FIA) - Forest Science Board in 2007/08, to further harmonize First Nations interests into the FIA Forest Science Program; drafted a protocol agreement between the two organizations; produced two issues of a First Nations forest science newsletter that were sent out to First Nations communities.	MFR SPPB
	Added two First Nations representatives to the Forest Investment Account, Forest Science Board (FSB) in 2006/07. A five-member First Nations Advisory Group was established to provide support to the First Nations FSB members and provide input into program priorities. Three regional First Nations workshops were held to inform First Nations on the Forest Science Program.	MFR SPPB & RB
	Received \$900,000 in 2007/08 (operated in 2006/07 on funding received in 2005/06 of \$800,000) to develop and advance its strategies and workplan for sustainability of regional communities; an overall strategy for MPB community response to be presented in 2009.	OBAC
	Received \$50,000 in 2006/07 to establish the group by June 2007; and a further \$800,000 in 2007/08 to begin mitigation planning.	SIBAC
3. Through regional development trusts, such as the Northern Development Initiative Trust (NDIT) and the Southern Interior Development Initiative Trust (SIDIT), begin to support locally-developed economic development strategies in MPB impacted communities.	The Northern Development Initiative Trust strategically invested \$8,938,403 (53% grants and 47% loans) from the Pine Beetle Recovery Account, and leveraged funds from other sources of \$40.6 million for a total project value of \$49.5 million. The goal is to invest \$32 million in projects with leveraging of \$1 Trust to \$5 other sources for a total of \$160.0 million of project value. The total account of \$32 million is projected to be fully committed by December 2009. This fund supports economic diversification in affected communities, encourages regional collaboration, and motivates business and project funding relationships between businesses, First Nations, local government and the broader community. Approved projects are focused on opportunities in tourism, geoscience, agriculture, transportation, infrastructure, biomass, sports and others. The \$5.2 million QUEST (Quesnellia Exploration Strategy) project is one example of a partnership between NDIT and Geoscience BC, which resulted in over 1 million hectares of new mineral claim staking from inception of the project until summer 2008.	NDIT
	The Provincial Northern Development Initiative Trust Board approved: 1) a strategy developed by the Prince George Regional Advisory Committee with the vision that the Regional Development Program will maintain its \$20 million capital base that will grow at a rate exceeding inflation; and 2) a strategy developed by the Cariboo-Chilcotin/Lillooet Regional Advisory Committee, to invest up to \$15 million into the regional economy.	NDIT

2006/07 - 2007/08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
	Completed its strategic plan; will invest \$7.5M of Provincial funds per year for 4 years, with 10% for grants and 90% for loans/equity. Started accepting proposals July 2007. Partnered with the Southern Interior Innovation Fund with \$2 million, to lever additional funding. Initiated programs with the Cranbrook & District, Central Okanagan, and Phoenix (Grand Forks area) Community Foundations; grants will be made to community based not-for-profit and charitable organizations undertaking initiatives that deliver economic development benefits to the Southern Interior. Issuance of proposal calls and administration of each \$25,000 fund will be the responsibility of the Community Foundations.	SIDIT
4. Continue to support maintenance of a healthy, profitable forest industry.	Released 1) Forest Sector Strategy and Value-Added Strategy; and 2) Secondary Wood Manufacturing Strategy that aims to double the size of the sector in the region within 10 years.	C-CBAC
	Established a working group for the Ministry of Forests and Range and the First Nation Forestry Council in July 2007, where discussion and information was shared regarding current and future viability of First Nations tenures. Completed recommendations regarding tenure viability and presented to the Minister of Forests and Range.	MFR AAB & FNFC
	Initiated the Provincial Future Forests Strategy project with forest industry participants in Kamloops, which endeavours to articulate the vision of what the desired forest condition is to be towards ensuring more resilience to ecological, economic and or social issues and or drivers such as climate change, transition from old growth to second growth stands, and mountain pine beetle.	MFR SPPB
	Planned a study on regional community-based interests in future forest products and fibre use.	OBAC
5. Accelerate the prudent development of other resource-based sectors (e.g., mining and energy) to diversify the economic base of the region.	Released Mining Strategy (fall 2007).	C-CBAC
	Increased mineral exploration by 35% from 2005/06 to 2006/07, resulting in \$175 million in activity in northern B.C.; increased Cariboo region mineral exploration in 2006/07 by more than 50% to more than \$20 million. One new mine application was submitted to government.	MEMPR
	Devoted more than half its minerals field staff and funding resources to complete geoscience surveys and encourage mineral exploration and mining in the core epidemic area.	MEMPR
	In 2006/07, through the BC Geological Survey, with support from Natural Resources Canada (NRC) Earth Sciences Sector, completed: 1) a regional reconnaissance assessment of the core epidemic area; 2) geological mapping near 100 Mile House; 3) a copper-gold deposits study near Quesnel; 4) geochemical studies near Lillooet and McLeod Lake; and 5) preliminary mapping and study of gold deposits in the Lillooet-Merritt area. Results from these programs led to new claim-staking and mineral exploration activities by several companies in 2007/08, including bedrock mapping in high-potential and under-explored areas near Merritt, Chezacut (near Williams Lake) and Terrace. Releasing the bedrock map in the Chezacut area resulted in a 300% increase in the area staked by mineral exploration companies.	MEMPR & NRC

2006/07 - 2007/08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
	Completed critical historical mineral exploration data capture, and published the first generation contoured Geochemical Atlas for British Columbia, incorporating statistically levelled data collected from more than 56,000 sites over 25 years, including those generated by recent studies in the MPB areas; includes scanning and Optical Character Recognition of reports on past mineral exploration activities on specific mineral tenures; information critical to future mineral exploration efforts.	MEMPR
	Provided \$200,000 to the University of Victoria for research to increase the understanding of the geology, mineral, and oil and gas potential in the Nechako Basin.	MEMPR
	Collaborated with the University of BC (UBC) and funded through Geoscience BC, to demonstrate that the thickness of young forest cover within the MPB areas - the major deterrent to mineral exploration - is thinner and less extensive than commonly thought. A preliminary thickness model has been published and a detailed cover thickness map is under production at UBC.	MEMPR & UBC
	Committed \$2 million for research, through Geoscience BC, in the MPB areas in 2006/07 and increased this to \$6.5 million in 2007/08. Partners have provided funding including \$750,000 from the Northern Development Initiative Trust.	GBC
	Geoscience BC completed aeromagnetic, radiometric, airborne gravity and "Versatile Time-domain Electro-Magnetic" surveys within an 80,000 square kilometre corridor extending from Williams Lake to McKenzie in 2007/08.	GBC
	Conducting ongoing experiments collaboratively with Simon Fraser University SFU), Natural Resources Canada (NRC) and Microseismic Inc (funded through Geoscience BC and MEMPR); providing 3-D images of the earth's crust to enable better evaluation of oil and gas potential of sedimentary basins within the MPB areas.	MEMPR, GBC, NRC, SFU
	Initiated its: 1) Mineral Exploration and Mining Strategy to help communities assess potential opportunities and prepare to support mineral exploration in the region; and 2) Alternative Energy Strategy. Planned the Conventional Energy Strategy.	OBAC
6. Protect existing capacity and complete an assessment of possible agriculture expansion and agro-forestry potential.	Released Agriculture Strategy.	C-CBAC
	Established legal objectives for agriculture development areas and settlement reserve areas for all Crown land plans for Mackenzie, Ft. St. James, Vanderhoof, Prince George, and Robson Valley Forest Districts.	ILMB
	Released BC Beef Cattle Industry Strategy, which focuses on the sustainability and growth of the sector and provides recommendations for industry and government.	MAL
	Established a land sales pilot project in the Vanderhoof area to actively market arable Crown land for agriculture development. Six parcels of land have been identified for the pilot.	MAL

2006/07 - 2007/08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
	Established arability studies in the Morice area (near Houston) for 12,000 hectares, and in the Lakes District (near Burns Lake) for 8,500 hectares of potential new agriculture development; identifying Crown lands that are both arable and suitable for agriculture. Planning for additional arability studies is underway in the Cariboo-Chilcotin and Kootenay-Boundary areas.	MAL
	Reviewed existing agricultural tenures requirements and examining the possibility of new tenures for agro-forestry, improved pastures and community pastures.	MAL
	Led several projects to expand the agriculture sector for silvopasture (integrating tree and livestock production), and forest farming (integrating timber production and non-timber botanical forest products); comparing economics with conventional pasture and woodlot management. Investigated enhanced agroforestry practices which led to the collection, synthesis and communication of information pertinent to B.C., and development of an "alternative crop" database.	MAL
	Synthesized a long-term University of BC study on cattle grazing in thinned and fertilized lodgepole pine stands; carried out an agroforestry workshop on silvopasture practices for interested producers and agencies.	MAL
	Invested in the Agroforestry Development Initiative - Agri-food Futures Fund - a cost-sharing program for producers engaged in four agroforestry projects in MPB areas.	MAL
	Completed natural range barrier mapping in the Skeena-Stikine, Nadina, Vanderhoof, Prince George, Quesnel, Chilcotin, Cascades, Okanagan-Shuswap, 100 Mile House and Kamloops forest districts, and is underway in the Central Cariboo and Rocky Mountain Forest Districts.	MFR RanB
	Contracted the BC Cattlemen's Association for 57 projects; constructed 220 kilometres of fencing which protects the potential loss of 92,000 animal unit months of range (a measure of range capacity based on the forage requirements of one cow and calf).	MFR RanB
	Re-established range barriers in three areas where timber salvage harvesting removed barriers that protected environmentally sensitive wetlands where cattle are managed.	MOE & MFR RanB
7. Continue to encourage outdoor recreation and tourism businesses.	Planned Tourism Strategy.	C-CBAC
	In 2007/08, 30 provincial Spirit Square projects in MPB areas were approved, valued at approximately \$7 million, which create or improve outdoor public meeting and celebration spaces, eg, traditional town squares.	MCD
	In 2007/08, 10 LocalMotion Fund projects located in MPB areas received funding valued at approximately \$2.1 million, for capital projects such as bike paths, walkways, greenways, improved access for people with disabilities, and projects that support children's activity programs in community playgrounds.	MCD

2006/07 - 2007/08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
	In 2007/08, 13 communities in MPB areas received funding valued at approximately \$4.25 million under the Towns for Tomorrow program, for capital projects in small communities that enhance community infrastructure.	MCD
	Created a Tourism Land Use Team to be the catalyst in tourism initiatives that fast-track tourism growth within a sustainable resource management framework.	MTCA
	Provided \$5 million funds to the Aboriginal Tourism Association of BC (ATBC) for implementation of the Aboriginal Cultural Tourism Blueprint Strategy, benefiting, among others, First Nations within the MPB areas.	MTCA
	Initiated Destination Tourism Strategy.	OBAC
8. Continue to encourage new, expanding and emerging economic development and business development opportunities.	Released Technology Strategy.	C-CBAC
	Expanded Front Counter BC program by opening nine offices and offering phone-in and internet services. The program provides a single point of access for individuals and businesses to obtain information and authorizations necessary to start, expand or continue operations that rely on the use of Crown land and resources.	ILMB
	Approved 61 grants in MPB areas in 2006/07 under the Infrastructure Planning Grant Program, which offers grants to local government for projects related to the development of sustainable community infrastructure, with a value of approximately \$569,000. Ninety four grants in MPB areas were approved in 2007/08 with a value of \$885,000.	MCD
	Considered the Asia Pacific Initiative - the province's strategic plan for developing closer ties between B.C. and Asia - as an opportunity for MPB areas to enhance trade and investment linkages with Asia, and encourage new investment, economic development and diversification.	MSBTED
	Supported the establishment of Regional Economic Alliances in the Central Interior and East Kootenay regions - collaborative regional bodies with a focus on economic development and diversification, and the emergence of new clusters of businesses that are able to generate synergies to enhance growth and profitability. Formed three Regional Skills Councils in the MPB areas - the Kootenay/Boundary, Thompson/Shuswap, and Central Interior regions - which will develop long-term plans for addressing skill shortages.	MSBTED
	Publishing biennial (or more frequent) B.C. maps of: 1) communities benefiting from mineral exploration activity; 2) mineral economy; 3) exploration and mining; 4) mineral exploration reviews; and 5) mineral properties available for option.	MEMPR
	Small Business BC partnered with Front Counter BC and the Community Futures Development Association to establish a video conference network to support regional access to small business seminars and services throughout B.C., funded by the Ministry of Small Business and Revenue and the Integrated Land Management Bureau.	MSBR & ILMB

2006/07 - 2007/08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
	Established the Small Business Roundtable, which engages small business owners in dialogue through regional consultations to: 1) identify the key issues and opportunities facing small businesses in B.C.; and 2) develop recommendations for small business and government on strategies to enhance small business growth and success. Four consultations were held in 2007/08 in MPB areas.	MSBTED
	Leads the Mobile Business Licence initiative, in partnership with the Union of British Columbia Municipalities, the Ministry of Community Development and key stakeholders to introduce a Mobile Business Licence in B.C. A pilot project was launched in 17 communities in the Okanagan-Similkameen in January 2008.	MSBTED
	Led the implementation of BizPal, an innovative project that provides entrepreneurs with simplified access to the information on permits and licences that they need to establish and run their businesses. This unique partnership among federal, provincial, territorial, regional and local governments is designed to cut through the paperwork burden and red tape that small business owners encounter.	MSBTED
	Contributed \$15,856,000 to WorkBC, an initiative aimed at 1) meeting future labour force needs; 2) facilitating enhanced immigration; 3) assessing and addressing retraining needs; and 4) supporting the continued development of B.C.'s labour force to meet the needs of a growing economy.	MSBTED
	Announced investing of over \$33 million in projects that support economic growth, job creation and future sustainability of communities adversely affected by the widespread MPB epidemic; delivered through Western Economic Diversification Canada (WD), Community Economic Development Initiative, working with community leaders and other key stakeholders.	WD
9. Support joint initiatives with First Nations related to development of enterprises based on management and harvesting of non-timber forest products.	Funded First Nations Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) training initiatives, and established an interagency committee to discuss approaches and policy requirements dealing with NTFP.	MFR AAB

5-Year Actions	Progress	Lead
a) Continue to encourage and support communities and First Nations to develop plans for long-term community well-being and sustainability.	Facilitated the creation of the Smart Planning for Communities initiative, which supports integrated community sustainability planning projects, available to all local governments under the federal-provincial gas tax agreement. Hosted by the Fraser Basin Council, this collaborative B.C.-wide initiative provides resources and tools to local and First Nations governments for planning socially, environmentally, culturally, and economically sustainable communities.	MCD
	Provided funding to the First Nations Forestry Council to conduct a First Nations Forestry Forum (March 2008). This Forum provided an opportunity for discussion between First Nations communities, governments, and companies involved in the forest sector to draft a Forestry Action Plan and identify common goals and issues relating to forestry in B.C.	MFR AAB
	Working directly with the BC First Nations Forestry Council, First Nations MPB Initiative Team as well as local First Nations governments to encourage collaboration and coordination amongst MPB affected communities and with provincial and federal organizations. A number of meetings and workshops have been conducted to support these efforts.	MFR ERT
b) Encourage innovation and new opportunities to accelerate economic growth in MPB impacted areas.	Developed the Agroforestry toolkit jointly with other provincial and federal agencies, focussing on silvopasture, forest farming and alternate crops; linked to mechanisms for integration into agricultural land, woodlot and community forest-use options.	MAL
	Provided technical assistance to 100 Mile House and several First Nations communities to develop an industrial hemp production and processing strategy. Several farmers tried growing industrial hemp crops in 2006.	MAL
	Tested a community-based bioenergy project on Vancouver Island, and will communicate results with communities in MPB areas.	MEMPR
c) Continue to monitor the impacts of the epidemic and salvage activities on the long-term timber supply that has historically supported communities.	Released Timber Supply and the Mountain Pine Beetle Infestation in British Columbia 2007 Update in September 2007, updating timber supply information and analyses regarding the immediate and longer term impacts of the epidemic and salvage activities on the provincial timber supply.	MFR FAIB
	Developing a multiple accounts analysis method, tested in the Merritt Timber Supply Area, to influence silviculture investment and provide information about the implications of the epidemic on the suite of non-timber resource values.	MFR FPB
d) Assess the role of small woodlands, including community forests and woodlot licenses, and ensure mitigation strategies reflect their full range of values.	Examining policy issues around forest health and the electronic forest management system requirements for small licences.	MFR RTEB

5-Year Actions	Progress	Lead
e) Identify longer term infrastructure requirements necessary to accommodate economic growth and diversification initiatives, including infrastructure development opportunities that would help address the socio-economic gap between MPB affected First Nations and non-aboriginal communities.	<p>Committed funds from the Canada/BC Municipal Rural Infrastructure Fund (total of \$280 million from federal, provincial and local governments for projects across B.C.). The Ministry of Small Business, Trade and Economic Development coordinated culture, tourism, recreation, local road and connectivity projects. The Ministry of Community Development coordinated water, sewer, public transit and environmental energy improvement projects. Almost half the projects and 45% of the funds were committed to communities in the four regions impacted by MPB (Nechako, Cariboo, Kootenay, Okanagan). Examples of projects include: 1) drinking water improvements for Vanderhoof, Burns Lake, Alexis Creek, Kamloops, Savona, Maple Mission (near Barrier), and Loon Lake; 2) sewer/wastewater improvements for Quesnel, Williams Lake, Chase and Pritchard; and 3) the creation of a community hot water energy system in Prince George that uses biomass from MPB wood.</p> <hr/> <p>Contributed \$3.8 million for the Olympic Live Sites initiative, for projects in 18 communities in the Nechako and Cariboo regions, used for infrastructure development and upgrades to sports facilities; has leveraged more than \$9 million in total project funding.</p> <hr/> <p>Initiated the Integrated Regional Infrastructure Strategy.</p> <hr/>	<p>MCD & MSBTED</p> <hr/> <p>MSBTED</p> <hr/> <p>OBAC</p> <hr/>

Objective 2

Maintain and protect worker and public health and safety.

2006/07 - 2007/08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
1. Work with the forest companies, contractors, and others to ensure continued high safety standards are applied on roads and forestry operations to protect workers and the public.	Completed: 1) Resource Roads Review - No Longer the Road Less Travelled (2007/08); 2) Auditor General's Report - Preventing Fatalities and Serious Injuries in BC Forests: Progress Needed (Jan 23, 2008); 3) Amendments to the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation (Jan 23, 2008); 4) Ombudsman Annual Reports; and 5) report Not Out of the Woods, Ensuring Safety in BC's Forest Sector through Recruitment, Training and Certification (Jan 15, 2007). View WorkSafeBC Safety Alerts and Safety Bulletins, and WorkSafeBC Incident Investigations on website.	BC Forest Safety Council & WorkSafeBC
	Improved forest safety by establishing a coroner dedicated to forest safety and a senior manager for safety in BC Timber Sales.	BC Timber Sales & Others
	Improved forest safety by: 1) developing A Forest and Range Evaluation Program Report on Worker Safety Impacts Associated with Legislation, Policy, Planning and Implementation of Forest Harvesting Activities in British Columbia; 2) identifying best practices for forest safety; 3) ensuring business objectives go through a safety lens; 4) ensuring compliance and enforcement of legislation and licences; 5) raising the profile of forest safety internally and externally; and 6) hiring a dedicated safety officer.	MFR various branches
	1) Allocated inspection resources based on an assessment of social, environmental and economic risks - public and worker safety is one of the risks and resources have been increased accordingly in MPB areas; 2) assessed safety as well as other issues at logging truck "Spot Checks"; and 3) continued to increase the number of officers who have radar training for enforcement of speed limits on Forest Service Roads.	MFR CEB
2. Identify and monitor critical water supplies that may be impacted by the infestation or forestry mitigation activities.	Compared watershed assessment tools for identifying watershed sensitivity and restoration opportunities, and carried out assessments on nine watersheds of differing sizes in MPB affected areas.	MOE
	Developed the Sensitive Area Mapping Model, which predicts which areas within a watershed are most sensitive to change, and helps identify areas that would be hydrologically sensitive to both beetle infestation and mitigation activities.	MOE & MFR FPB
	Developed a database to assess risk of peak flows associated with MPB.	MOE & MFR FPB
	Conducted a special investigation into the risks of increased frequency and severity of peak stream flows in MPB-affected watersheds, using Baker Creek watershed as a test case, and made recommendations to government and industry.	FP Board

2006/07 - 2007/08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
	Collaboratively investigated the impact of beetle attack on reforestation, aquatic ecosystems, and public health to assess best riparian management, salvage harvesting and rehabilitation practices.	MFR FPB & MOE
	Researchers from the University of British Columbia, University of Northern British Columbia, Ministry of Forests and Range, Ministry of Environment and Canadian Forest Service are investigating a range of beetle impacts on hydrology, eg, Bowron retrospective study (completed 2007/08) studied the rising water table levels in the Vanderhoof Forest District.	MFR, MOE, NRC, UBC & UNBC
	Water Stewardship Division operates a number of hydrometric stations in MPB affected areas and across B.C., to monitor water quality and quantity and inform management decisions.	MOE
3. Carry out fuel management and implement wildfire mitigation activities where necessary for public safety.	Initiated training for 12 First Nations community members to conduct FireSmart assessments in their communities under the Targeted Initiative for Older Workers.	MSBTED & MFR PB
	Identified 460,000 hectares as potentially needing fuel management treatments due to the presence of mature pine and being within 2 km of a community ("interface"); as reported in the Provincial Fuel Management Strategy. (The total interface area in B.C. needing fuel treatment is about 1.7 million hectares). Ten per cent of this area is adjacent to First Nations' reserve lands. The program is funded by the MFR in cooperation with the Government of Canada, and administered by the Union of BC Municipalities. A partnership with the First Nations Emergency Services Society has been formed to provide program delivery to First Nations communities.	MFR PB, NRC & FNFC
	Provided \$2.53 million (Natural Resources Canada (NRC)) and \$2 million (MFR) for First Nations communities; \$455,000 accessed to end 2007/08, to develop Community Wildfire Protection Plans for 24 communities, and fuel management treatments for 39 communities and 2 Tribal Councils, on Indian Reserve lands and adjacent provincial lands. First Nations Fuel Management Working Group (WG) has been formed, chaired by the BC First Nations Forestry Council (FNFC) with membership from First Nations MPB Initiative, First Nations Emergency Services Society, MFR, NRC and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. The WG has created a Fuel Management Tool Kit that outlines the various agency's respective fuel management programs, how to access the funds, and who to contact. Forty First Nations communities throughout the beetle affected area received technical assistance and financial support in post-beetle management and wildfire protection activities from NRC; 4,100 hectares of land were treated in 2006/07, and 9,765 hectares were treated in 2007/08.	MFR PB, NRC & FNFC
	Provided \$330,000 (Natural Resources Canada (NRC)) for municipalities to develop and implement Community Wildfire Protection Plans for 6 communities.	NRC

2006/07 - 2007/08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
	Completed high-priority hazard tree removals and fuel hazard risk abatement in the Mt Robson, Monck, Skihist, Crooked River, Bowron, Big Bar, Carp, Premier, West Arm, Syringa, Jackman Flats, Fintry, Ellison, White Lake, Manning, Green Lake, and Moyie parks. Post-removal restoration was completed in the Lac La Jeune and Tunkwa campgrounds.	MOE
	Completed a 25-hectare fuel break in Mount Robson Park in 2006/07, and a 35-hectare fuel break in Manning Park in 2007/08 to protect park values and adjacent communities.	MOE
	Provided a \$1-million grant to the BC School Trustees Association in 2006/07 to support school districts affected by the MPB epidemic. With criteria developed by the Association and additional support from Natural Resources Canada, the removal of hazardous trees from public school properties will be completed by 2009.	MOEd & NRC
	Conducted surveys which indicated about 500 (roughly 40 per cent) of the Province's forest recreation camping sites have beetle-infested trees, some which may pose a safety hazard. Natural Resources Canada contributed funds beginning in 2007/08 for two years; treated 166 sites, costing \$677,270, with 20,497 trees felled, bucked, piled and burned. Without this funding the sites may have to be closed due to safety concerns, which would impact local and broader tourism businesses.	MTSA & NRC
	Initiated its Regional Emergency Response analysis.	OBAC
4. Monitor air quality and minimize the public health effects of smoke from increased use of prescribed burning.	Developed best management practices for debris pile burning, and supported planning for Prince George airshed.	MOE
	Completed custom venting work in Smithers; 7 staff will do fire forecasting during the fire season and smoke management forecasting the rest of the year; initiated development of an integrated database; reviewing the open burning smoke regulation.	MOE & MFR
	Worked with the Union of BC Municipalities and the First Nations Emergency Services Society, developed best management practices for fuel management and air quality for MPB areas.	MFR PB
5. Continue providing advice and cooperation to communities to mitigate the damage to forests in urban areas such as municipal parks.	Provided advice at the local level, mainly through local government and the private sector, eg, cities of Kelowna and Kamloops provide information and in some cases conduct roadside chipping of MPB-killed trees, with assistance in funding from Service Canada.	MFR & Others
	Provided \$100,000 in 2007/08 for two years of MPB treatments on federal lands, eg, Chilcotin Military Training Area (Department of National Defence), Dominion Coal Blocks (Natural Resources Canada); and airport lands (Transport Canada).	NRC
	Provided funding to 8 Interior municipalities; over \$400,000 to reduce the risk to public safety through the removal of hazardous trees from municipal parks and public school yards.	NRC

2006/07 - 2007/08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
6. Continue working with the federal government and private land owners to address the epidemic on private property.	In 2006/07 over 60 land owners received funding support of between \$2,000 and \$25,000 each to assist with mitigation of the effects of the MPB on private land parcels over 10 hectares. In 2007/08, over 100 private owners received technical assistance and financial support in direct control and post-beetle management; a total of \$1.6 million supported the completion of 115 projects.	NRC

Five-Year Actions	Progress	Lead
a) Carry out assessments of the long-term safety needs of the transportation network (forest roads, municipal roads, and public highways) within the impacted regions and develop plans for necessary maintenance, upgrades or changes.	Annually assessed Forest Service Roads in Timber Supply Areas that have received MPB-related Allowable Annual Cut uplifts, to determine if roads require upgrades to safely handle the anticipated increase in log haul traffic; identified changes in haul patterns that may require road upgrades as operational areas shift.	MFR RTEB
	Consulted with the forest industry, BC Timber Sales, MFR, local governments and First Nations to make improvements that would preserve the safety of the public highway system during MPB harvest activities.	MOT
b) Work with communities, including First Nations, agencies and service providers to establish baseline information and monitor trends in public health and safety that may be impacted by the longer term consequences of the epidemic.	Successfully concluded the year-long Conversation on Health after over 12,000 submissions, 5.7 million hits on the website and thousands more British Columbians taking part in 78 forums and meetings across the province, including communities affected by the MPB.	MOH
c) Identify and monitor areas of unstable terrain that may be impacted by the infestation or mitigation activities.	Monitored terrain stability of the 2004 Moose River prescribed burn in Mount Robson Park and evaluated other potential burn units for areas of terrain instability.	MOE
d) Undertake work to understand and address how the epidemic and subsequent activities impact the sustainability of cultural values, traditions and practices.	Developed an Ecosystem Stewardship Strategy to assist First Nations, communities and agencies to manage the effects of the MPB, and worked with the First Nations Forestry Council and others to implement actions.	FNMPBI
e) Monitor changes in fire occurrence in areas affected by the epidemic and address suppression resource requirements accordingly.	Conducted two experimental fires and numerous small-scale test fires since 2005, at the Carrot Lake research area, near Vanderhoof, as part of research investigating fire behaviour in beetle-affected forests. The MFR and the Canadian Forest Service (Natural Resources Canada) will continue their work at the study site in 2008. The information collected on the fire environment and fire behaviour will be complemented, whenever possible, by the documentation of wildfires and prescribed fires.	MFR PB & NRC
	Implemented operational safety training for forest fire crews working in MPB fuel types.	MFR PB

Objective 3

Recover the greatest value from dead timber before it burns or decays, while respecting other forest values.

2006/07 - 2007/08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
1. Consult with local government, regional coalitions and First Nations in the ongoing development of salvage strategies.	Ongoing input to Timber Supply Reviews and Forest Stewardship Plans requested.	MFR
2. The Forest Practices Board will continue its role as an independent public watchdog that reports to the public about compliance with the Forest and Range Practices Act and the achievement of its intent.	Completed special investigations related to MPB: 1) Species Composition and Regeneration in MPB Areas; 2) The Effect of MPB Attack and Salvage Harvesting on Streamflows; and 3) Lodgepole Pine Stand Structure 25 Years After MPB Attack. Two special investigations are ongoing: 1) Planning for Silvicultural, Biodiversity and Watershed Values in MPB Salvage Areas; and 2) Forest Retention in MPB Areas: Has There Been a Conservation Uplift? Also conducted compliance and enforcement audits, and complaint audits, for instance: 1) Impacts of Harvesting on Cattle Grazing near Quesnel; and 2) Consistency of Logging with the Robson Valley Land and Resource Management Plan.	FP Board
3. Work will be continued with the federal government, Forestry Innovation Investment Ltd. and others to carry out research and assessments that will help determine how long dead timber will retain economic value (shelf-life) and to use the information to guide salvage priorities.	Forestry Innovation Investment Ltd MPB program determined processing and product performance properties of dead pine for key wood and pulp and paper products.	MFR & FII
	Forestry Innovation Investment Ltd conducted high-speed sawmill recovery and grade out-turn studies. Trials comparing old grey-stage MPB-attacked fibre to green spruce/pine/fir fibre started in 2006 in Vanderhoof. Two additional studies were completed in 2007, Quesnel (September) and Prince George (December), providing statistically sound data to assist industry and government to assess the economic shelf-life for MPB-killed trees.	MFR & FII
	Collected data and produced reports on merchantability based on a series of shelf-life studies.	MFR RB & NRC
4. On an ongoing basis, using new information as it becomes available, determine the best rate of harvest to capture the economic value from timber to be salvaged over the term of the strategy, while considering future forest values, consistent with established land use objectives.	Developed objectives for the maintenance of biodiversity and other forest values. Under the Land Act and the Forest and Range Practices Act, established biodiversity values in consideration of MPB effects. In the Southern Interior Region, seeking direction to develop a business case for legalized biodiversity objectives.	ILMB
	Chief Forester released allowable annual cut determinations for the Williams Lake and 100 Mile House Timber Supply Areas and Tree Farm Licence 48 near Chetwynd in 2006/07; and for Morice, Robson Valley, and the Okanagan Timber Supply Areas in 2007/08.	MFR FAIB

2006/07 - 2007/08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
	Monitored harvesting activities, improved information and analysis, and updated timber supply projections in the MPB areas.	MFR FAIB
	Worked with stakeholders and experts, assessed the impacts of salvage harvesting and MPB impacts on hydrology and wildlife, and provided information to decision makers on remediation, restoration or preventative measures to address the needs of various wildlife for habitat: 1) fisher (coarse woody debris); 2) nuthatches (seed source); 3) tailed frog (Wildlife Habitat Areas); 4) caribou (lichen, movement barriers); 5) martin (landscape connectivity); 6) pelicans (nesting habitat); 7) burbot (rearing habitat); and 8) Natural Disturbance Type 4 forest types (effects of canopy removal or fuel loading on succession). Developed an information/management recommendation for wildlife habitat features. Conducted monitoring of large salvage cut blocks to gauge licensee performance on retention, and snow melt to inform hydrology models.	MOE
5. Continue to issue licenses and encourage expedited development for salvage opportunities already awarded, and where additional opportunities and demand are identified, invite additional applications for licenses to harvest increases in Allowable Annual Cut.	Established a working group in 2007 reporting on First Nations tenure viability issues.	MFR & FNFC
	Signed Forestry Agreements with 150 First Nations within the Interior of B.C., for over \$89 million in revenue-sharing and access to nearly 24.2 million cubic metres of timber since September 2002. Approximately 2.8 million cubic metres have been harvested by First Nations to salvage timber killed by MPB. Additional MPB infested timber is being awarded to First Nations through direct award agreements - allowing for approximately 3.0 million cubic metres cut per year for at least the next five years.	MFR AAB
	Continued to advertise and issue licences to harvest timber in priority salvage areas.	MFR RTEB
6. Price damaged timber in a manner that recognizes its value, and provides revenue to the Crown and industry viability during the term of the salvage program.	Made official changes (April 2006) to log grades to recognize the differences in log quality of MPB wood. Timber is priced based on the market value for the particular stand and species harvested. The pricing system takes into account condition and quality. Beetle-killed timber that is harvested within one or two years of attack retains much of its original value and is priced accordingly, whereas trees that have deteriorated in quality may be graded as lower value.	MFR RevB
7. Encourage full utilization of the existing timber processing capacity.	Forestry Innovation Investment Ltd (FII), funded by the Government of Canada, Government of B.C., and the forest industry, conducted 20 projects valued at \$2.21 million in 2006/07 that eliminated non-tariff trade barriers to markets, identified new market opportunities for existing products, and identified new product opportunities. In 2007/08, FII focussed on 15 projects valued at \$1.98 million for manufacturing process improvements: 1) new product development in composite panel and engineered wood products; and 2) bio-product research. Some of the research included (see next six lines):	FII

2006/07 - 2007/08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
	Preserved wood – Used U.S. commercial wood treaters to demonstrate the effectiveness of treating blue-stained lumber with borates for use in above-ground applications in termite prone areas.	FII
	Bio-products – Evaluated the technical potential for using MPB-killed fibre for ethanol production and assess the economics for commercial viability.	FII
	Oriented Strand Board (OSB) – Extracted OSB strands from sawmill MPB wood waste residues as an alternative to pulp chips.	FII
	Logs – Assessed the commercial potential for using sound-wave technology for identifying defects in MPB logs prior to manufacturing.	FII
	Lumber – Assessed the technical and economic feasibility for treating blue-stained MPB boards with hot soy oil for use as commercial siding on buildings.	FII
	Lumber – Completed pre-commercial development of a vision/scanning system to locate the checks in logs to position them for optimized sawing accuracy.	FII
	Conducted studies to adapt the use of terahertz waves (similar to X-rays) to “see” inside wood and determine the fibre quality of logs and processed wood products, which will enable better utilization of MPB-affected logs.	UNBC
8. Ensure road networks have sufficient capacity for timber transportation needs.	Invested \$6.9 million in 2007/08 to upgrade and maintain Forest Service roads impacted by increased activity related to MPB. (This is the second portion of a three-year, \$20.7 million commitment to road upgrades). Improved safety by upgrading 187 kms of road, including 4 major bridges and culverts; completing engineering planning on 46 kms; and initiating upgrade projects on an additional 95 kms of road. \$900,000 was expended in each year (2006/07 and 2007/08) to maintain roads that forest licensees were not using because they were concentrating their efforts in MPB areas.	MFR RTEB
	In 2006/07 completed 189.3 lane kilometres of improvements to the paved highway system, improved 291.5 lane kilometres of gravel roads, and reconstructed a bridge. In 2007/08 paved 109.8 lane kilometres of improvements on numbered routes and 329.6 kilometres on side roads. Committed \$90 million over three years to upgrade the public roads system impacted by the increased logging truck traffic in beetle areas.	MOT

2006/07 - 2007/08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
	Upgraded transportation based on information from joint meetings, which resulted in the realignment of several roadways to eliminate curves considered hazardous given the increased volume of heavy industrial traffic. Resurfacing took place to remove ruts caused by these heavy loads; improvements were made to the road base and drainage to facilitate a longer harvest period; and improvements were made to various intersections to preserve public safety.	MOT
	Built several truck safety stops; paved a brake check area north of Williams Lake; and began work on an acceleration lane from the Vanderhoof weigh scales. Negotiations for property to complete the acceleration lane are ongoing. Additional road pullouts within the Fort George area were completed based on advice from the forest industry. Completed improvements to access Highway 97 from the Salmon Forest Service Road, reducing the need for industrial traffic to travel via local roads.	MOT
9. Encourage emerging and alternate timber processing industries to utilize timber that is surplus to the capacity of the existing primary industry.	Issued an invitation for expressions of interest in 2007 from independent power producers interested in using beetle-killed timber and wood waste to generate energy.	BC Hydro & MEMPR
	Developed the Greenhouse Gas Reduction (Emission Standards) Statutes Amendment Act, which received first reading. A component of this Act will amend existing forest legislation to support the development of a wood bioenergy sector by making better use of low quality MPB timber or timber not being used for lumber. The changes will create new licensing provisions that will enable bioenergy companies to gain access to fibre, and provide incentives to existing forest licensees to make fibre available.	BC Hydro & MFR RTEB
	Developed the Provincial Bioenergy Strategy to promote new sources of sustainable and renewable energy, and to take advantage of fibre from MPB-killed trees.	MEMPR & MFR
10. Complete development and begin implementation of measures to encourage value-added wood processing.	Developed the Secondary Wood Manufacturing Strategy that aims to double the size of the regional sector within 10 years.	C-CBAC
	Forestry Innovation Investment Ltd (FII) officially launched the Business Innovation Partnership in December 2007 which provides business development services to the value-added wood products industry in B.C. This program is a partnership between BC Wood and FPIInnovations (Forintek) and will combine the expertise of both organizations. The www.iforwood.com web portal acts as a single communications hub to access programs and other business development services designed to help grow the B.C. value added industry.	FII

2006/07 - 2007/08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
	Provided \$700,000 for a wood products technical support program to enable First Nations to identify capacity issues, infrastructure investment and marketing strategies, with a goal of establishing a First Nations value-added wood products sector for British Columbia.	MFR AAB, INAC
11. Investigate export opportunities.	Forestry Innovation Investment (FII) completed a 2006/07 study of the economics for selling low grade MPB rectangular cants to China for remanufacturing.	FII
	Order in Council #885 was approved on December 1, 2006, to allow long-term (five-year) pine log export from the Northern Interior Forest Region. Up to 500,000 cubic metres is exempted from manufacture on an annual basis; approximately 10,000 cubic metres per year have been exported.	MFR ETB
12. Develop new and innovative timber tenures to facilitate recovery of timber and achievement of mitigation objectives, and evaluate the viability of existing tenures most impacted.	Tested a new intermediate salvage licence to help recover optimum value from MPB timber in the northern and southern Interior.	MFR RTEB
13. Use small-scale salvage opportunities where they are the most appropriate method to achieve mitigation strategies.	Refined policy on the use of small scale salvage permits in 2006/07 to focus on small isolated patches of timber harvested for forest management reasons such as leading edge MPB-attacked stands, blowdown, danger trees along roads, powerlines and fencelines, and community interface fuel management areas.	MFR RTEB
14. Continue to work with the industry and other existing forest product marketing organizations to maintain and expand markets.	Established links with potential importers and investors through its international market representatives in Asia, Europe and the U.S. The recruitment of additional US and Asian-based market representatives is underway.	MED
	Forestry Innovation Investment (FII) explored the use of small dimension blue-stained MPB lumber for a new line of specialty treated landscape products for China.	FII
15. Begin the process to update and improve the timber inventory and information about non-timber resources to facilitate more accurate assessments and forest management decisions in the epidemic area.	Improved and updated inventory information, including: 1) a pilot project for Vegetation Resource Inventory Phase 1 in Quesnel, conducted in cooperation with licensees and the Quesnel Timber Supply Area Steering Committee; 2) measuring new and re-measuring existing growth and yield permanent sample plots in central Interior impacted areas; 3) providing support to the Vegetation Resource Information Management System data conversion and update for areas impacted by small scale salvage and major fires; 4) Phase 2 Vegetation Resource Inventory sampling for the Merritt, Burns Lake and Nadina areas; and 5) established monitoring plots for the Okanagan, Kamloops and 100-Mile House areas.	MFR FAIB

2006/07 - 2007/08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
	Updated fish inventory in six MPB-affected forest districts, as well as terrain and soils information in several parts on infestation zone.	MOE
16. Ensure management requirements in salvage areas address the need for stewardship of non-timber forest resources.	Co-chaired an interagency non-timber forest resource committee to inform, coordinate and integrate initiatives related to the sustainability of non-timber forest resources.	MFR & MAL
	Produced a best management practices guide for controlling invasive plant species following salvage harvest or burning; conducted inventories of invasive plant species following restoration.	MOE

Objective 4

Conserve the long-term forest values identified in land use plans.

2006/07 - 2007/08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
1. Carry out detailed, qualitative assessments of the impacts to strategic resource values.	Completed the 2008 Access Management Plan for Forest Recreation in the Vanderhoof Land and Resource Management Planning (LRMP) area. Focuses on providing policy objectives for the management of recreation values by maintaining a variety of recreational opportunities and experiences on the landscape for motorised and non-motorised activities between April and November.	ILMB
	Assessed potential MPB impacts on objectives, strategies and values identified in the Prince George, Lakes, Vanderhoof and Dawson Creek Land and Resource Management Plans.	ILMB
	Completed the Land and Resource Management Plans (LRMP) MPB Assessment Project for the Kamloops and Okanagan-Shuswap LRMP planning areas, and final reports were delivered to the public and stakeholders (July 2006). Workshops were held (November 2006) for each of the Monitoring Committees to review the reports and develop recommendations for responding to implications from MPB on these strategic land use plans.	ILMB
	Conducted an assessment of portions of the Alexander Mackenzie trail with respect to MPB, logging access and First Nations culturally modified trees.	ILMB
	Completed a riparian basal area study in the Vanderhoof Forest District to assess basal area and tree species conditions in pine dominated polygons of the Sub Boreal Spruce zone.	MFR
	Determined solar and long wave radiation in MPB attacked forests, to determine implications for snow melt, summer evaporation, and light available for regeneration.	MFR
	Completed a riparian zone and small stream ecology assessment to identify present conditions within grey attack and salvage harvested stands in the Sub Boreal Spruce subzones of the Vanderhoof Forest District.	MFR & NRC
	Conducted site assessments and site prescriptions on all recreation sites impacted by the MPB infestation, to determine best course of treatment for recreation sites; over 500 completed for this program. Archaeological Impact Assessments are being completed as well.	MTCA
	Refined the type of indicators that may be used to measure the effectiveness of whether the tourism industry's forest-based interests are being addressed.	MTCA

2006/07 - 2007/08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
2. Continue working with First Nations and with land use plan monitoring committees and stakeholders on epidemic-related risk assessments to ensure beetle management and timber salvage activities are carried out in a manner that respects the values identified in land use plans and by First Nations.	Identified Spatial Old Growth Management Areas in 12 Landscape Units in Mackenzie, working with licensees, First Nations and government agencies; the process is also occurring in Dawson Creek by identifying pine areas that will recruit naturally, linked to telemetry work and caribou herd use.	ILMB
	Organized monitoring committee meetings and facilitated review of Land and Resource Management Plans in the Omineca region. This includes Prince George, Robson Valley, Vanderhoof and Mackenzie Timber Supply Areas.	ILMB
3. Ensure management of parks and protected areas incorporates assessment of the impacts of the epidemic on conservation values.	Conducted: 1) assessments and planning to address MPB impacts in West Arm, Premier, Valhalla, Uncha Mountain/ Red Hill, Syringa, Itcha/Gatchuz, Nechako Canyon, Fintry, Ellison, Shuswap Lake, Manning and Monck parks and protected areas; 2) mitigation treatments on 12 sites including removal of dead and dying MPB killed hazard trees near facilities, campgrounds, parking lots, day use areas, and trails; 3) ecosystem restoration in 10 parks, includes tree planting following fuel or hazard tree treatments, thinning, fence repairs, a verbanone trial, rehabilitating some fire guards and conducting prescribed fires. Monitoring plots were established in several parks.	MOE
	Conducted two MPB Impact Assessments (EC Manning and Ts'il'os parks), which report on MPB impacts to park values, impacts over time and space, future planning recommendations and mitigation strategies.	MOE
4. Incorporate conservation objectives into timber salvage operations, leaving some areas unharvested as temporary conservation areas.	Initiated an interagency group to look at conservation opportunities to implement in Vanderhoof; completed products of initial investigation are: 1) a spatial timber harvest model, 2) a socio-economic analysis and 3) an environmental risk analysis.	ILMB
	Developed guidance for the forest industry on harvesting within old growth management areas and landscape units constrained by mature seral targets.	ILMB
	Commenced monitoring of the Chief Forester's retention policy and trials are being conducted. Research on the role of secondary structure is ongoing.	MFR FPB & RB
5. Examine the opportunities and costs, including possible funding sources, for techniques to restore non-timber values (e.g., wildlife habitat, hydrological function).	Assessed opportunities for mitigation of impacts on several select species, including grizzly bear, caribou, burbot, and sensitive ecological features, using existing policies and initiatives such as ungulate winter range and coarse woody debris.	MOE

Five-Year Actions	Progress	Lead
a) Assess the impact of the epidemic on the full range of forest values to provide information about future management decisions.	Completed the Vanderhoof Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) General Management Direction Review and Update project, which included: 1) 2008 access management plan for forest recreation; 2) assessment and evaluation of eight general management directions; 3) formal review, assessment and status report of LRMP implementation regarding projects, practices and other initiatives.	ILMB
	Developed methods for assessing the implications of the MPB epidemic and various management options on a wide range of timber and non-timber values.	MFR FPB
	Released Beetle and Visual Quality Bulletin in 2007, encouraging respect for non-timber values, including tourism, during salvage operations.	MFR FPB
	Collected information to improve the understanding and management of key wildlife species impacted by the epidemic. For example: 1) monitoring of the Narraway caribou herd to determine its core winter habitat; and 2) radio-collaring and monitoring caribou from the Kiskatinaw herd to determine core winter habitat and feeding behaviour.	MOE & MFR

Objective 5

Prevent or reduce damage to forests in areas that are susceptible but not yet experiencing epidemic infestations.

2006/07 - 2007/08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
1. Continue to establish Emergency Management Units, as needed, according to science-based criteria and the appropriate forest management strategies applied.	Designated new Emergency Bark Beetle Management Areas on March 5, 2008. Beetle Management Unit strategies are being updated and used to rank funding priorities for the allocation of funding through the Forest Investment Account.	MFR FPB & FAIB
2. Continue to conduct timely and appropriate detection and assessment surveys to monitor the level of infestation and success of mitigation actions.	Completed the annual magnitude survey, in cooperation with the Council of Forest Industries, to determine timber volumes killed by MPB to assist industry in planning their harvesting operations.	MFR FAIB
	Completed annual provincial overview surveys in September 2007 with maps made available in January 2008.	MFR FPB & FAIB
	Carried out 3,995,869 hectares of detailed aerial mapping and 33,948 hectares of ground surveys within key areas where suppression activities treated 101,283 infested trees.	MFR FPB & FAIB
	Conducted approximately 26,200 hectares of aerial surveys in parks and protected areas.	MOE
3. Collaborate with neighbouring jurisdictions to contain outbreaks and reduce damage in border areas.	Working collaboratively with the Alberta Sustainable Resource Development and Natural Resources Canada to share information and coordinate control and mitigation activities in border areas.	MFR PB & ERT
	Completed MPB control to minimize spread to Alberta in four parks (Mt Robson, Elk Lakes, Height of the Rockies and, Crowsnest Provincial Parks) located along the B.C. / Alberta border; 6696 hectares were probed and 4075 beetle-infested trees felled and burned.	MOE
4. Continue streamlined approach to operational planning and approvals for access and harvesting where necessary to achieve beetle management strategies.	Provided the authority to establish Emergency Bark Beetle Management Areas under the Forest Practices Code of BC Act, Bark Beetle Regulation, within which operational planning and harvest approval could be streamlined. This authority now exists under the Forest and Range Practices Act, through Section 109 of the Forest and Range Practices Regulation.	MFR FPB
5. Investigate silviculture regimes that are less susceptible to catastrophic loss.	Continued the MFR Future Forest Ecosystems Initiative, setting research priorities, carrying out trials, and modifying policies and practices, eg, tree species diversity across the landscape which will address long-term susceptibility to loss from the effects of insects, climate change or other factors.	MFR
	Assessed policy implications of modifying the Seed Transfer Regulation.	MFR TIB

Objective 6

Restore the forest resources in areas affected by the epidemic.

2006/07 - 2007/08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
1. Reforest on a priority basis to return the best sites to timber productivity quickly.	Continued the legal requirement that licence holders must reforest all commercially harvested areas, including salvage harvesting. Implemented policy changes to encourage monitoring and reforesting Small Scale Salvage sites less than 1 hectare, where appropriate and feasible to do so.	MFR FPB & CEB
	Invested \$14.1 million in the Forests for Tomorrow program to regenerate forests in 2006/07, \$21.1 million in 2007/08, and will continue to place a high priority on re-establishment of timber crops and forest cover in key areas that are not commercially harvested but require reforestation. Surveyed 93,000 hectares, planted 7,876,000 trees across 7,334 hectares, and prescribed and sowed seedlings for planting a further 14.7 million trees for approximately 15,000 hectares, either affected by MPB or wildfire.	MFR FPB
2. Establish strategies and priorities for returning the most productive multiple-use lands to productivity quickly and efficiently, particularly in areas that provide for a variety of forest values (e.g., water, wildlife, cultural or recreational, in addition to timber)	Established the Kamloops Timber Supply Area MPB Horizontal Initiatives Coordination Committee to realize efficiencies for all agencies involved in MPB socio-economic analysis projects. Project partners included the Ministry of Forests and Range, Ministry of Environment, Integrated Land Management Bureau and the forest industry. The results provided a number of resource analyses that will assist planners and decision makers.	ILMB
	Funded the development of Silviculture Strategies through the Forests For Tomorrow program, in 2006/07 for the Kamloops Timber Supply Area, Tree Farm Licence 18 and Tree Farm Licence 49; in 2007/08 for the Williams Lake, Morice, Lakes, Lillooet and 100 Mile timber supply areas. These projects will provide updated resource modeling and information on the implications of the MPB epidemic and subsequent silviculture treatments on a wide range of forest resources.	MFR FPB
	Completed the MPB Stewardship Research Implementation Framework in 2006, which follows from the MPB Stewardship Research Strategy produced in 2005. Identifies research activities at a broad level that are needed to address priority knowledge gaps; updated in 2007 to incorporate high priority knowledge gaps in the area of fire management implications of the MPB epidemic; and provides direction to the selection of projects under various research funds.	MFR RB
	Conducted restoration works in 6 parks, including: planting following fuel or hazard tree treatments; fence repairs; a verbanone trial; rehabilitation of some fire guards; prescribed fire preparation. Re-established range barriers around 3 sensitive wetland complexes. Conducted watershed assessments in 4 areas, including the Bowron Lakes.	MOE
	Completed five site-specific Crown land restoration projects to mitigate impacts from MPB epidemic or related management activities, and developed protocol and draft prescriptions to address pre-Forest Practices Code culverts that may create a barrier to fish passage.	MOE

2006/07 - 2007/08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
	University of Northern BC completed a project looking at stocking of sites following attack by the MPB. Nearly all the sampled mixed-species stands have young trees growing in the understory.	UNBC & NRC
3. Examine the opportunities and costs, including possible funding sources, for silviculture techniques to address mid-term timber supply gap.	Allocated \$3.2 million Provincial funds through the Forest Investment Account in 2006/07 to enhance tree growth by fertilizing 6,662 hectares in the Northern Interior Forest Region and 8,559 hectares in the Southern Interior Forest Region; for 2007/08 fertilized 8,100 ha in the Interior for \$3.675 million; and includes monitoring installations; worked in cooperation with the forest industry. (Includes areas affected by MPB and not affected, all of which will improve future timber supply).	MFR FPB
	Re-measured long-term research plots examining growth responses of lodgepole pine to sulphur fertilization. These stands continue to be monitored for MPB mortality.	MFR RB
	Reviewed literature on the responses of advanced regeneration (various species) to release following insect outbreaks.	MFR RB
4. Improve forest resource inventory information.	Conducted projects which include: 1) completing aerial photo acquisition for 590 mapsheets in 2007 and 1475 mapsheets in 2007/08 for MPB areas; 2) orthomapping of red- and grey-attack areas based on 2005 imagery; 3) analyzing site productivity gaps, preparing a business case and implementation plans for all impacted management units, and collecting Site Index / Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification data for Williams Lake Timber Supply Area; 4) developing the ground calibration phase for the MPB change detection process; 5) collecting data from 400 of the 600 samples needed to adjust the MPB spread projection model; and 6) collecting site productivity ground information for Quesnel and 100 Mile House timber supply areas. Total investment was \$8.86 million.	MFR FAIB & NRC
5. Encourage adaptive management, monitoring, research and innovation.	Continued 22 projects in 2007/08 (of 26 funded in 2006/07) under the Forest Investment Account - Forest Science Program (FIA-FSP), and initiated 15 one-year projects for a total of 37 research projects; which included 20 projects related to timber growth and value in areas impacted by MPB, and 17 projects dealing with issues on sustainability such as: 1) ecosystem structure and function; 2) biodiversity implications for species such as grizzly bear and northern caribou; 3) peak flow and water yield responses to infested and salvage-logged watersheds; 4) stand and forest dynamics following MPB; 5) forest engineering studies related to designing cost-effective and environmentally appropriate methods of harvesting and hauling; and 6) shelf-life studies. Total allocated to FIA-FSP research projects in 2006/07 and 2007/08 was \$3.67 million.	MFR SPPB
6. Identify the policy issues or constraints to implementation of longer term strategies and address them.	Assessed policy implications to forest management and recommended changes through the MFR Policy Secretariat initiative, for example, changes to the Tree Seed Regulation to account for changes in climate. A key aspect of the Future Forest Ecosystems Initiative is identifying policy issues arising from the expected changes in management that will be needed to address future conditions.	MFR

Five-Year Actions	Progress	Lead
a) Restore forest ecosystem productivity.	Developed techniques and updated plans for restoration activities - results are reported elsewhere in this document.	MFR FPB & MOE
b) Undertake stand treatments on a priority basis to ensure timber will be available for harvest sooner than originally planned.	Developed the Forests For Tomorrow program which funds planning, analyses, surveying and treatments for MPB forests where there is no legal licensee obligation for reforestation. Treatments will improve the availability of timber and non-timber resources. More detailed accomplishments are reported elsewhere in this document.	MFR FPB

Objective 7

Maintain a project management structure that ensures the effective and coordinated planning and implementation of mitigation measures.

2006-07 - 2007-08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
1. Provide leadership through the Minister of Forests and Range and the Premier's Office.	The MFR continued to take the lead responsibility, and since fall 2005 has overseen the functions of the MPB Emergency Response Division. Teams at the Assistant Deputy Minister and Director levels communicate and coordinate activities.	MFR ERT
2. Solicit broad stakeholder input through the Minister's Community Advisory Group.	Established the Minister's Community Advisory Group in 2004, for communication and input.	MFR ERT
3. Coordinated activities between all levels of government, including federal, local and First Nations.	Convened inter-agency manager committees to help coordinate responses to the MPB epidemic at a regional level.	ILMB
	Developed a Directors Committee for socio-economic responses to the MPB epidemic among provincial ministries.	MFR ERT
	Established a lead position in Prince George to coordinate Ministry of Economic Development activities for mitigating impacts of the epidemic. Ministry staff have collaborated closely with the First Nations MPB Initiative, the regional Beetle Action Coalitions and the MFR Emergency Response Team.	MSBTED
	All levels of government have cooperated to implement the MPB Action Plan through federal-provincial agreements, regional Beetle Action Coalitions, the First Nations Forestry Council, and routine working arrangements.	MFR ERT
4. Work with First Nations to provide a path for a mutually beneficial relationship with respect to the response to the epidemic.	Designed and delivered a workshop to develop the First Nations Forestry and Land Stewardship Action Plan, incorporating ideas from the BC First Nations Mountain Pine Beetle Action Plan (2005). By March 31, 2008 a draft was distributed to First Nations and others across B.C. for input.	FNFC
	Developed a partnership with the McLeod Lake First Nation which saved costs and time in upgrading the Carp Lake Road.	MOTI
5. Work with regional Beetle Action Coalitions to coordinate the efforts of local governments and stakeholders with provincial initiatives.	Supported the 2008 BC Rural Summit in 100 Mile House, and hosted a panel discussion featuring members of the Omineca and Cariboo-Chilcotin Beetle Action Coalitions.	MCD
	Assisted C-CBAC to host an information sharing meeting with representatives from provincial ministries with social mandates in May 2007.	MCD
	Worked closely with regional Beetle Action Coalitions to share information and plans.	MFR ERT

2006-07 - 2007-08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
6. Assure inter-ministry coordination through the Emergency Response Team (Division)	Worked with Executive members and staff from participating provincial and federal agencies to implement the 2006-2011 MPB Action Plan and report on progress, for instance: 1) MPB response strategies were included in the service plans of participating agencies; and 2) staff collaborated on funding requests, program implementation, and communications.	MFR ERT
	Established the MPB Emergency Response Division's primary office in Kamloops.	MFR ERT
7. Establish a MPB information network.	Worked with the Province to develop education kits for teaching secondary school students about the MPB and how B.C. is responding to the epidemic.	COFI
	Completed 37 Forest Investment Account - Forest Science Program projects, resulting in 71 research products and 49 extension activities, the latter including: technical reports, workshop presentations, training packages, website updates, field trips, newsletter articles and other products. The Forest Research and Extension Network (FORREX) developed: 1) an online information network as a one-stop source for information on MPB; and 2) an events catalogue.	MFR SPPB
	Published all provincially-funded geoscience information on the web.	MEMPR
	Held workshops to coordinate Natural Resources Canada, GeoscienceBC, universities, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, industry and other stakeholders' work in the MPB areas to deliver results to the public (annual or biannual).	MEMPR
	Dedicated a librarian to develop and maintain an online bibliography of MPB literature.	MFR
	Forestry Innovation Investment Ltd. established a program for domestic research extension and communication, which includes the distribution of printed summary materials and online availability of all project information for review and downloading. Seminars and workshops are held, eg, June 2007 in Prince George drew over 75 stakeholders.	MFR, INAC & FII
8. Zone the infested and susceptible areas to ensure that forestry mitigation measures taken are suitable and feasible for local circumstances.	Updated maps of the infestation, and new Emergency Bark Beetle Management Areas were designated March 5, 2008. Beetle Management Unit strategies are being updated and used to rank funding priorities for the allocation of funding through the Forest Investment Account.	MFR ERT & SPPB
9. Apply timber administration and pricing consistently in areas with similar circumstances.	1) Updated Interior Market Pricing System; 2) updated Interior Appraisal Manual (July 1, 2007); and 3) consulted with forest industry.	MFR RevB

2006-07 - 2007-08 Actions	Progress	Contributor
10. Work with forest companies and forest industry associations to manage and implement solutions.	Worked with the Interior Industry Strategy Group; Council of Forest Industries and other industry groups to examine policies and discuss solutions for MPB mitigation.	MFR
11. Work with stakeholders to communicate about the epidemic and mitigation measures.	Communicated with local governments, community groups, business sectors, forest products customers and the general public in regard to the epidemic and various response activities; includes presentations at public meetings, email and written correspondence.	MFR ERT
	Developed Stewardship Outreach project for environmental and parks values affected by MPB infestation; pilot project in southern Okanagan; training and extension provided to ministries and local government (including the Southern Interior Beetle Action Coalition). Hosted workshops on impacts to hydrology from salvage harvest and mitigating impacts; and supported two editions of Streamlines aquatic restoration newsletter.	MOE
12. Work toward establishment of long-term funding to support mitigation and recovery activities.	Worked together with a variety of ministries to coordinate funding requests and agreements with federal and provincial funding sources. \$100 million federal funds were provided in 2005/06 which will be expended by the end of 2008/09.	MFR ERT
	Confirmed its 10-year, \$1-billion commitment and established the MPB Program in 2007/08, with \$200 million being invested – reported elsewhere in this document.	NRC and other federal departments