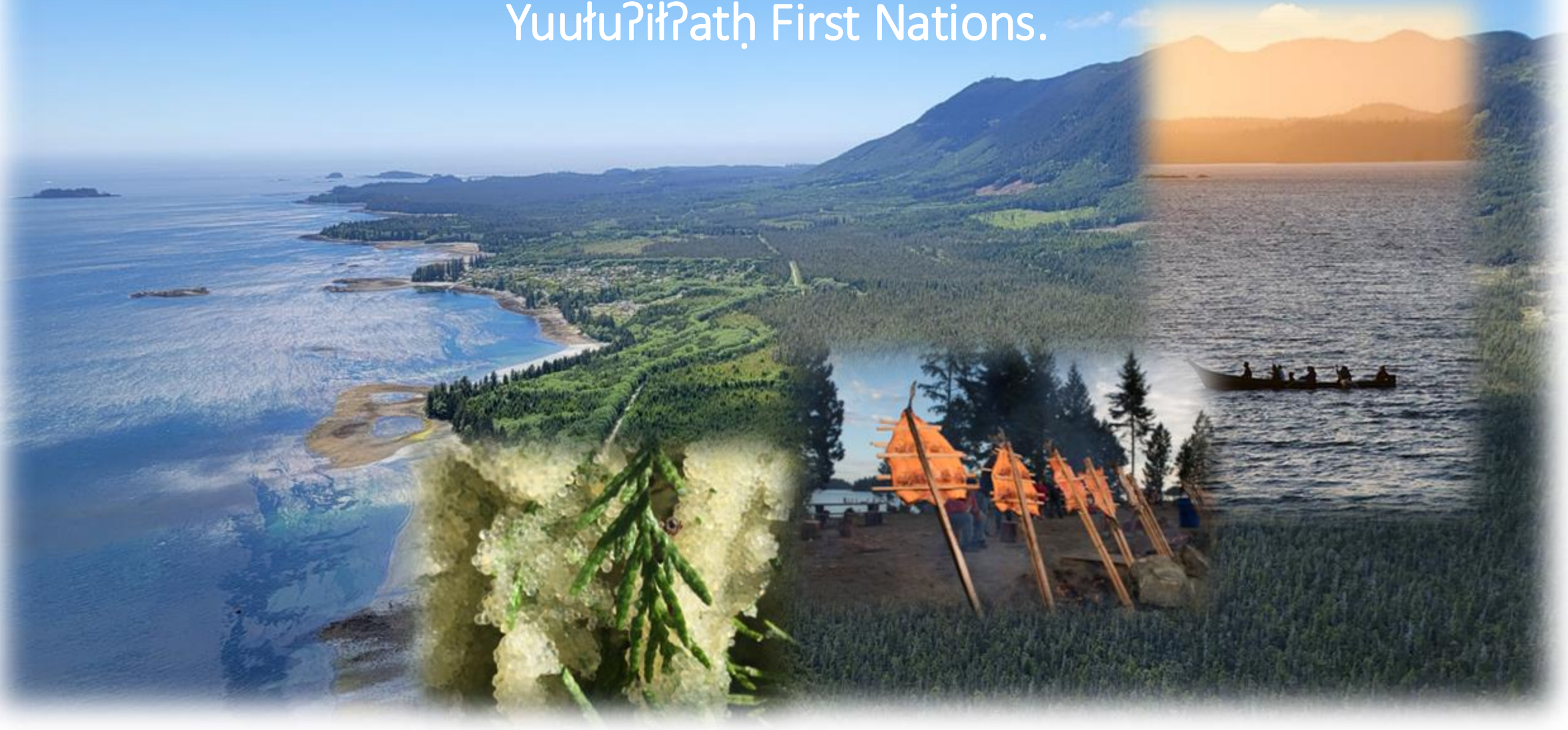




**BARKLEY
COMMUNITY
FOREST**
CORPORATION



The Barkley Community Forest is located on the western shores of Barkley Sound in the traditional territory of the Toquaht and Yuułuʔiłʔath First Nations.



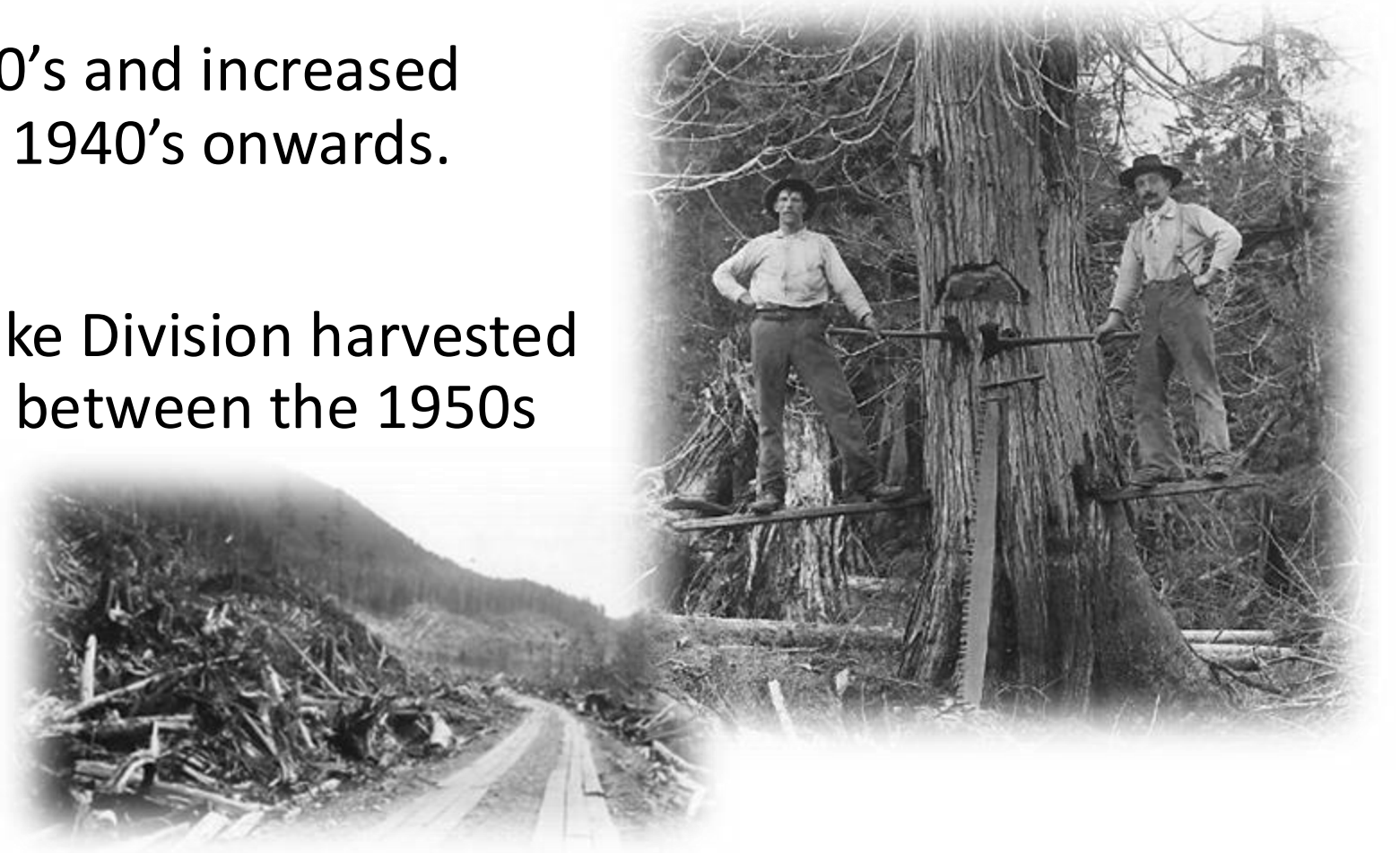


Barkley Community Forest

Logging History

Logging began in 1890's and increased significantly from the 1940's onwards.

The M&B Kennedy Lake Division harvested over 400,000m³/year between the 1950s and 1998.



Logging History

In 1993 and 1994 the anti-logging protests (“The War in the Woods”) just to the north in Clayoquot Sound were the largest in Canadian History.



In 1998 the M&B Kennedy Lake Division closed and over 260 direct and contract jobs were lost in Ucluelet.

Formation of the Barkley Community Forest

In 2000 the Ucluelet Economic Development Corporation was formed to help revitalize the local economy.

In 2011 the Maa-Nulth Treaty was signed by Toquaht and four other area First Nations.

In 2015 after “some” negotiation a community forest licence was formally awarded with an AAC of 27,000 m³/year and the Barkley Community Forest Corporation was formed.



BCFC Governance and Operations

The BCFC is governed by a six person board of directors (3 Toquaht and 3 DOU) and an impartial chair.

The BCFC contracts one General Manager and one Accounting Manager.

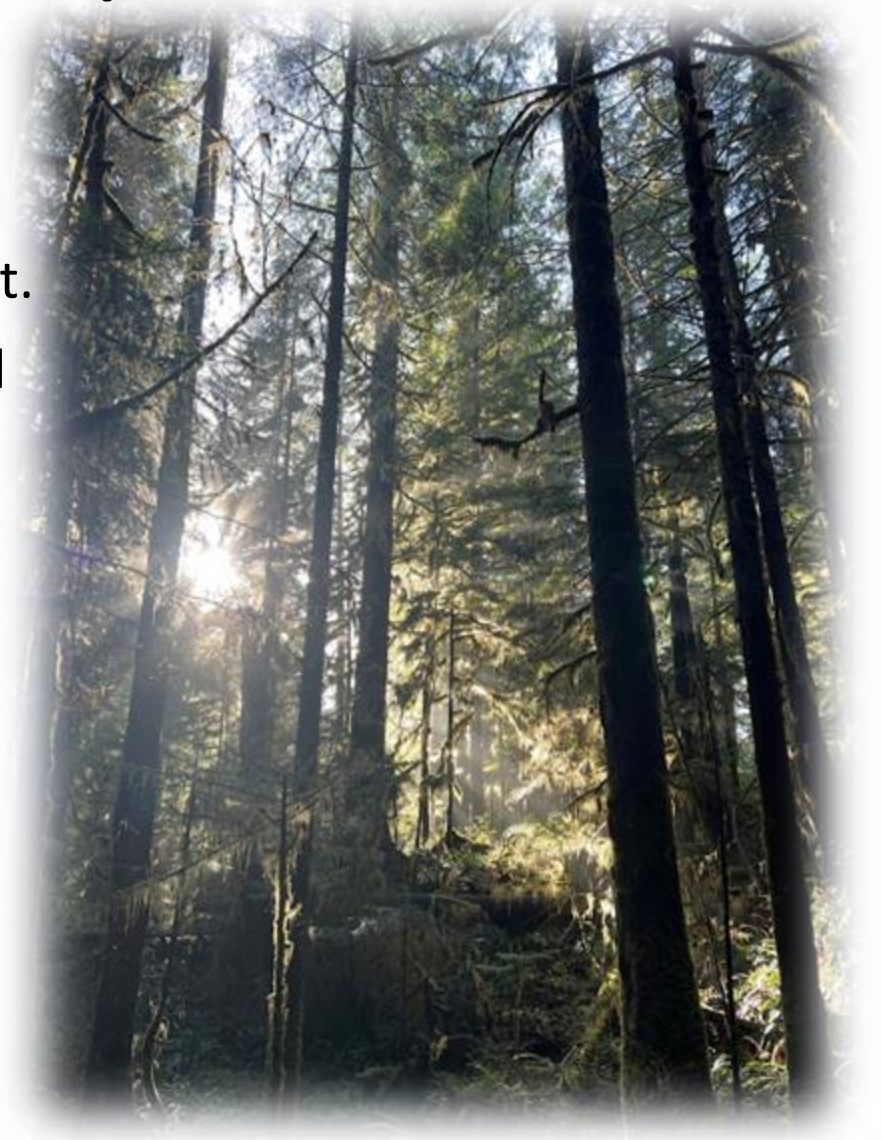
The BCFC began harvesting in 2017 and has provided over 5 million in dividends to each of the partners and established a solid financial footing to support long term stewardship.

A model of community cooperation.



BCFC Guiding Principles

1. Sustained ecosystem function, diversity, and complexity are the foundation of the social and economic benefits provided by the community forest.
2. Local indigenous knowledge, cultures and traditional practices are integral to the proper management of the community forest.
3. All persons with an interest or involvement in the management, use or operation of the community forest will be treated with respect.
4. Forest management decisions are made to ensure the long-term economic viability of the community forest business.



Transition



Implementation of a new management plan.

Transition to harvesting lower volumes and lower value second growth stands.

Development of other non-timber harvest opportunities.

Management Plan #2

Features:

- Updated LiDAR based road and stream inventory.
- Zonation – Reserve, Biodiversity Management, Timber Harvesting.
- Ecosystem representation, connectivity and flexibility.
- Some old growth harvesting/minimum 25% OG representation.
- Minimum harvest age set to 90% of culmination.
- 53% reduction in AAC to 12,600 m³/year.

MP #2

Features:

Updated LiDAR based road and stream inventory.

Zonation – Reserve, Biodiversity Management, Timber Harvesting.

Ecosystem representation, connectivity and flexibility.

Some old growth harvesting/minimum 25% OG representation.

Minimum harvest age set to 90% of culmination.

53% reduction in AAC to 12,600 m³/year



MP #2

Features:

Updated LiDAR based road and stream inventory.

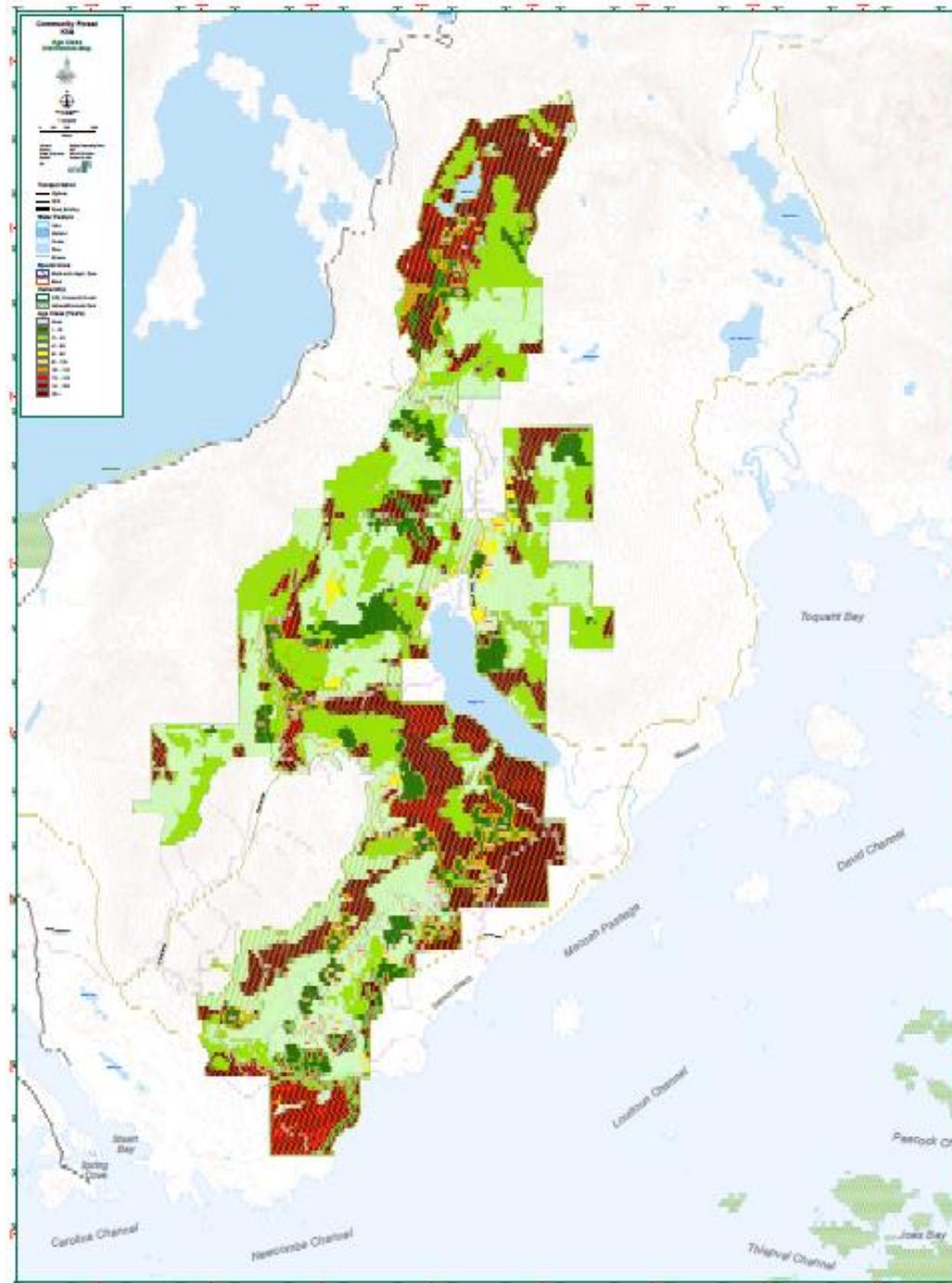
Zonation – Reserve, Biodiversity Management, Timber Harvesting.

Ecosystem representation, connectivity and flexibility.

Some old growth harvesting/minimum 25% OG representation.

Minimum harvest age set to 90% of culmination.

53% reduction in AAC to 12,600 m³/year



The Future

Continued cooperation and stronger partnerships between communities and stakeholders.

Long term AAC increase to $\sim 20,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{year}$.

Higher volume and value per hectare.

Old forest representation increases to over 50% of CF.

