

ANNUAL <sup>1998</sup>/<sub>99</sub>  
*R e p o r t*

# Foothills Model Forest



1998/99 was the second year in Phase II of Canada's Model Forest Program. The Foothills Model Forest continued to foster its partnerships, develop practical solutions to real land use questions, and conduct research that will contribute to the practice of Sustainable Forest Management. The work and activities in 1998/99 will better ensure the long-term health of forests and communities.

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### FOOTHILLS MODEL FOREST

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### FOOTHILLS MODEL FOREST

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**Brian Wallace**, Manager, Warden Service, Jasper National Park

\* Member elected by the Partners Advisory Committee

# Message

**F**OOHILLS MODEL FOREST continued its steady progress in research, rewarded by the satisfaction of seeing research results adopted into practice by forest managers. We are now well into the second five-year phase of the Model Forest Program, with our eyes still focussed on our Mission Statement: "We are a unique community of partners dedicated to providing practical solutions for stewardship and sustainability of our forest lands." Foothills Model Forest is indeed unique on the Alberta and Canadian scene. The Board of Directors, which sets the priorities and approves the work program of the research forest, is also made up of the senior managers of those agencies who can put those results into action. Hence the focus on practical deliverables. The partners on the Board have also agreed to a common set of goals, which will apply to the entire land-base, whether it be national park, provincial park, crown management unit or industrial forest.

We were able to successfully take on the challenge of managing a large research grant applied to issues of concern to both the Province and the forest industry. We launched a high profile grizzly bear research project that we believe will go a long way towards addressing many of the unknowns surrounding this large carnivore. Foothills Model Forest is getting a lot of attention through these and other projects supported by a very effective communications team. With innovative ad campaigns seen by millions of visitors to Alberta, and a website that received over 180,000 "hits" in 1998-99 the message of stewardship and sustainability is widely seen.

The Province has recently announced a new initiative in integrated resource management, with the creation of a new Ecological Landscape Management Division under Director Dennis Quintilio, who also sits on our Board. Two pilot projects for this new and yet to be defined approach have been announced. Foothills Model Forest, because of the expertise and commitment it offers, will be the core of one of them. This new project will draw heavily on the tools extant and developing from the Model Forest and we look forward to some exciting growth over the next two years.

Finally, I would be remiss if I did not also salute the professionalism, dedication and just plain hard work of the staff of the Model Forest, and all our partners and sponsors who serve on so many project and activity teams. Without their efforts and commitment we would not be standing where we are today, a mature and respected institution of applied research.

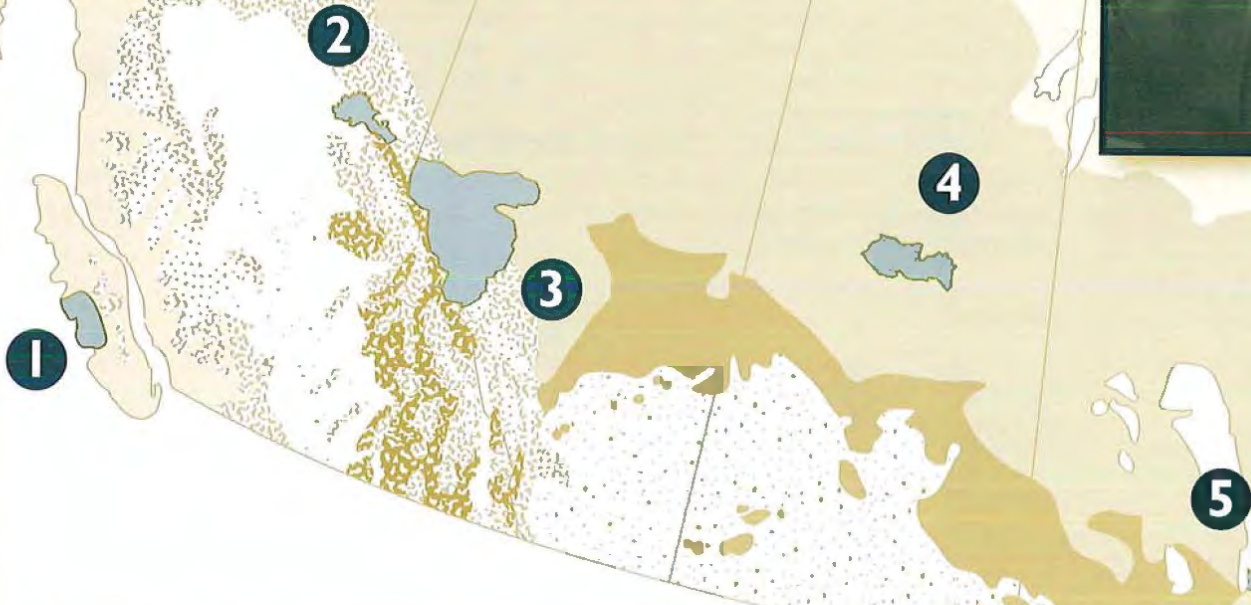
Sincerely,



Robert W. Udell, R.P.F.  
President  
Foothills Model Forest



# Canada



- |                              |                                      |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Long Beach Model Forest    | 7 Eastern Ontario Model Forest       |
| 2 McGregor Model Forest      | 8 Waswanipi Cree Model Forest        |
| 3 Foothills Model Forest     | 9 Bas-Saint-Laurent Model Forest     |
| 4 Prince Albert Model Forest | 10 Fundy Model Forest                |
| 5 Manitoba Model Forest      | 11 Western Newfoundland Model Forest |
| 6 Lake Abitibi Model Forest  |                                      |



# Canadian

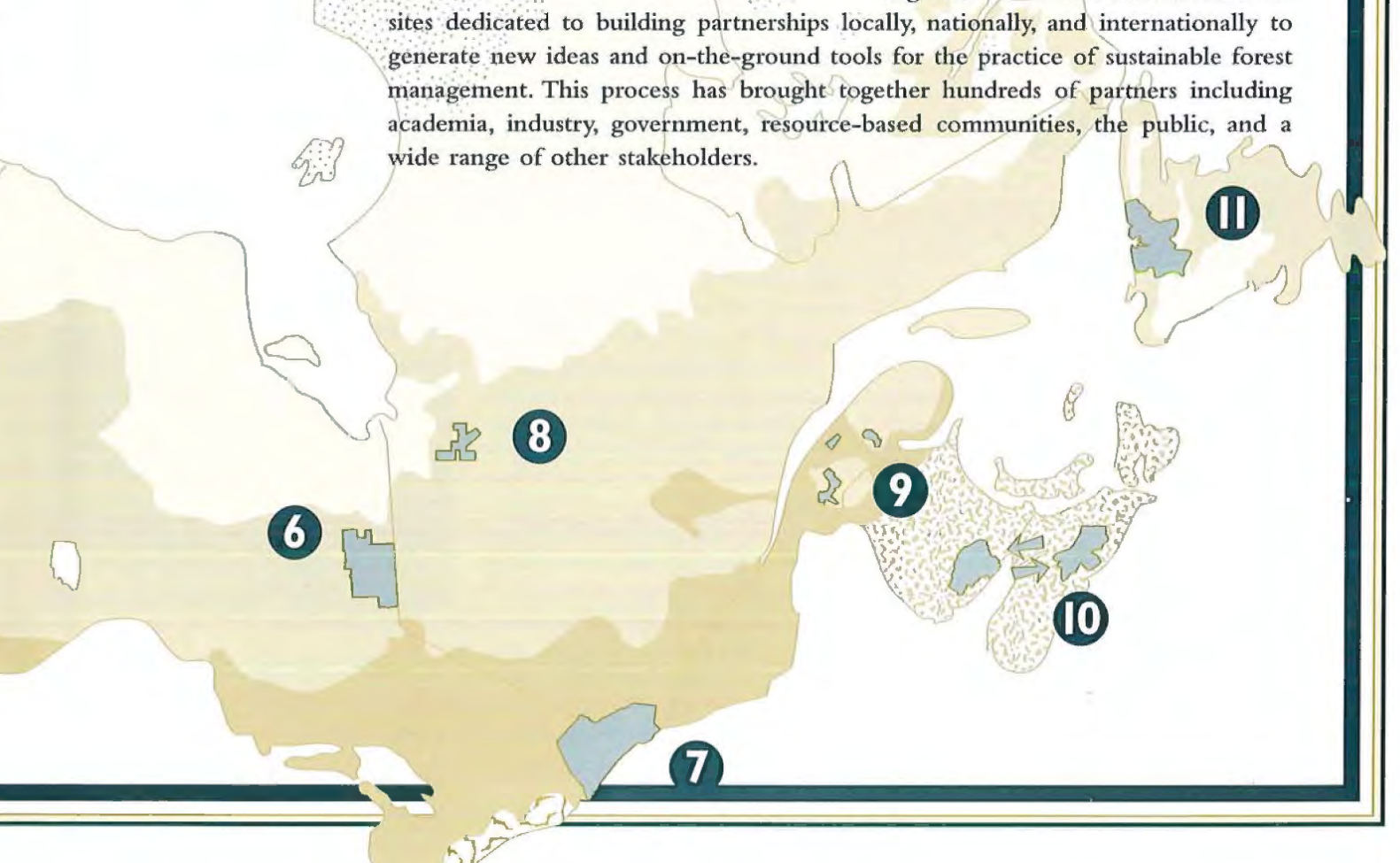
## Model Forest Network

FOOTHILLS MODEL FOREST MISSION

*We are a unique community of partners dedicated to providing practical solutions for stewardship and sustainability of our forest lands.*

sites dedicated to building partnerships locally, nationally, and internationally to generate new ideas and on-the-ground tools for the practice of sustainable forest management. This process has brought together hundreds of partners including academia, industry, government, resource-based communities, the public, and a wide range of other stakeholders.


Canada has taken the lead in researching ways to sustain and enhance our forests. The Foothills Model Forest (FMF) is one of eleven model forests throughout Canada. The Government of Canada, through the Canadian Forest Service, initiated the Model Forest Network in 1992. Since that time, it has grown to include a network of 11 Canadian and a growing number of international research




Alberta is represented in the Canadian Network by the Foothills Model Forest. At 2.75 million hectares (27,500 square kilometres), the Foothills Model Forest is the largest Model Forest in the world. It includes all of Jasper National Park, Willmore Wilderness Park, Switzer Provincial Park, Weldwood's Forest Management Agreement area and other provincial forest management units. It also includes the communities of Hinton and Jasper.

## OUR PARTNERS

**F**OOHILLS MODEL FOREST is grateful for the talented and diverse group of professionals committed to the organization and the long-term health of forests and communities. FMF principal sponsors and partners provide invaluable direction to the Foothills Model Forest research program in relation to the complex issues surrounding Sustainable Forest Management. This direction is then supported through the hard work of staff from the FME, Alberta Environment, the Canadian Forest Service, Jasper National Park, Weldwood of Canada Limited (Hinton Division) and other partner organizations. These individuals work closely on activity teams to better ensure that research





Alberta  
ENVIRONMENT





**Weldwood**

Weldwood of Canada Limited  
Hinton Operations

	<p>Natural Resources Canada</p> <p>Canadian Forest Service</p>	<p>Ressources naturelles Canada</p> <p>Service canadien des forêts</p>
	<p>Canadian Heritage Parks Canada</p>	<p>Patrimoine canadien Parcs Canada</p>

activities can be implemented by land and resource managers. Foothills Model Forest is extremely fortunate for the continued dedication and enthusiasm of its partners and staff.

## MANAGING FOR MULTIPLE BENEFITS

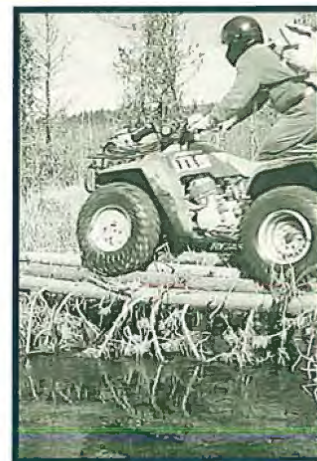
**S**OCIETY IMPACTS THE FOREST ecosystem through travel, trade and recreation. Many Canadians and Albertans are directly or indirectly dependent upon natural resources for their livelihood and standard of living. The responsibility to manage forests and their many uses in a sustainable manner primarily falls to government and industry. These organizations are serious about their role as stewards of the land, as are the professionals (biologists, economists, foresters, etc.) who provide the information and tools needed to guide the decision-making process. Foothills Model Forest, its partners and other like organizations are faced with the question: *How do we ensure future generations continue to benefit from natural resources—economically and socially—while maintaining the ecological health of forests?*



*Foothills Model Forest believes Sustainable Forest Management takes into consideration the ecological, economic and social values of a forest. Each component plays an important role in the lives of Albertans and Canadians.*

## CRITERIA AND INDICATORS: A SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

**T**HE 1990S WERE MARKED by ongoing discussions and agreements on an international level that attempted to address the issue of sustainable development and a sustainable environment. As a result of efforts at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (1992) and the Montreal Process (1993–1995) there was general agreement about the importance of using scientifically based criteria and indicators to measure Sustainable Forest Management. In 1995, the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM) developed a Canadian approach to Criteria and Indicators. This approach provided six criteria that experts, industry, non-government organizations and the general public felt were necessary for the achievement of Sustainable Forest Management. However, for the criteria to be effective they must be adopted by land managers and adapted to local conditions.



## CRITERIA FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

### 1. Conservation of Biological Diversity

*Do management practices retain the full range of biological variety?*

### 2. Maintenance and Enhancement of Forest Ecosystem Condition and Productivity

*Are the forests and the ecosystems they contain still healthy?*

### 3. Conservation of Soil and Water Resources

*Are the water and soil resources in good condition?*

### 4. Forest Ecosystem Contributions to Global Ecological Cycles

*Do the forests continue to store carbon and produce clean air?*

### 5. Multiple Benefits to Society

*Is there a continuing flow of social benefits for current and future generations?*

### 6. Accepting Society's Responsibility for Sustainable Development

*Does society at large share responsibility for the sustainable use of forest lands?*



*“Biodiversity is defined as the variability among living organisms and the ecosystems of which they are a part. Biodiversity can be measured or observed at three different levels—ecosystems, species and genes.”*

The FMF and its landbase partners can confidently state they are making efforts and taking action to ensure forests continue to be managed in a sustainable manner. Alberta Environment, Jasper National Park and Weldwood of Canada Limited (Hinton Division) have agreed upon goals that will guide the management of their respective jurisdictions within the FMF landbase. In 1998/99, based on the set of commonly held goals, the FMF developed an initial suite of 30 priority indicators. The indicators are being considered in the context of prior and current SFM research and initiatives to allow for the utilization of past and present investments by the FMF, its partners and other resource managers. Goals and indicators are intended to be used by landbase partners in their management plans to measure their performance in implementing SFM “on the ground.”

More information on this project can be found on our website at <http://www.fmfab.ca/dem.pdf>

## ALBERTA FOREST BIODIVERSITY MONITORING PROGRAM

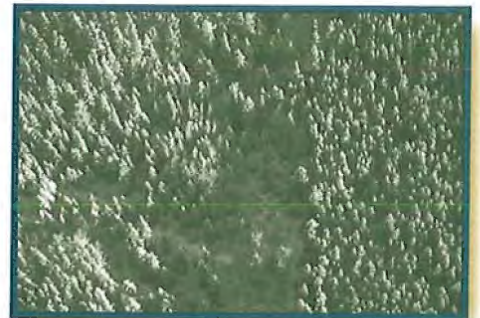
**T**HE ALBERTA FOREST Biodiversity Monitoring Program (AFBMP) was initiated in 1997. The objective of the program is to develop a system to monitor change in biodiversity throughout the forested regions of Alberta. By coordinating efforts among industry, government, non-government organizations and academia, it is hoped that a consistent, efficient and cost-effective approach to biodiversity monitoring can be achieved.

In 1998/1999 AFBMP partners collaborated and produced a draft document entitled *Monitoring*

*Forest Biodiversity in Alberta: Program Framework*. This document outlines the rationale for monitoring forest biodiversity and discusses monitoring methodologies for today and into the future. Methodologies include remote sensing and plot samples of terrestrial and aquatic sites. The long-term monitoring of a province-wide network of terrestrial and aquatic sites will provide the FMF, its partners and other land and resource managers with valuable information on the significance of changes in the biological diversity of forestlands of Alberta.

The Alberta Forest Biodiversity Monitoring Program is linked to many SFM strategies including the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers' Criteria and Indicators with the obvious linkage being to *Criterion 1 – Conserving Biological Diversity*. By conserving biological diversity forests can continue to provide social benefits to society, thus achieving *Criterion 5 – Multiple Benefits to Society*.

For more information on the Alberta Forest Biodiversity Monitoring Program please visit our website at <http://www.fmfab.ca/bm.html>

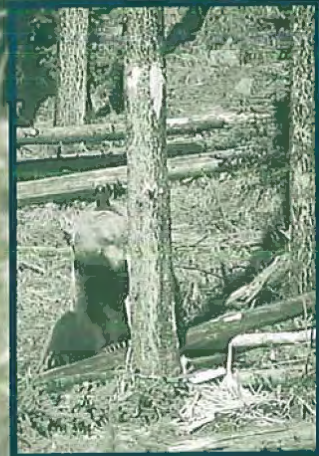


*Genetic diversity is the variation of genes within a species. The Foot-hills Model Forest provided funds to study the genetic diversity of lodgepole pine in west central Alberta. The research concluded there was no significant difference in the genetic diversity of mature, unharvested, naturally regenerated lodgepole pine stands and stands that were established after harvesting by either planting or natural regeneration.*

# Grizzly Bears

**G**RIZZLY BEARS are an important wildlife species from an ecological, economic and social standpoint. Grizzly bears are considered by many biologists to be an umbrella species. (An umbrella species has large area requirements and general habitat use.) By maintaining habitat and area requirements of an umbrella species the ecological requirements of many other species, but not all, may also be conserved.

*Are Symbolic of the Canadian Wilderness*





The grizzly bear may also act as an indicator of the integrity and health of other ecosystem processes and wildlife populations. In addition, they are of great social importance to many Canadians and citizens of the international community. Grizzly bears are symbolic of wilderness and are therefore important to Canadians as part of their national heritage.

Foothills Model Forest and its landbase partners are committed to the long-term conservation of grizzly bears in the Alberta Yellowhead Ecosystem. In 1998/1999, after three years of discussion between scientists and resource managers, preparations for a grizzly bear research project began. Over the next five years the project will study grizzly bear movements, population status and trends, and monitor mortality in a 5,352 square kilometre area. The execution of a research project of this nature and scope requires significant resources and expertise, which is most effectively achieved through collaboration. This involved strengthening existing FMF partnerships and resulted in the commitment of additional resources by Alberta Environment, Jasper National Park and Weldwood of Canada Limited (Hinton Division), as well as forming new relationships with the Alberta Conservation Association, Cardinal River Coals and the Centre for Wildlife Conservation (USA).



Photos courtesy of Lee Simmons, Simment Photograph, and John Bell, Highland Helicopters

#### SNARING, SNIFFING, SNAGGING AND MAPPING

*The FMF Grizzly Bear Research Project is using leading-edge technologies to study grizzly bear movement, and population trends and status. GPS (Global Positioning Systems) and telemetry collars are used to monitor the bears' movements. Each year biologists aim to capture and collar twenty bears. From May through October biologists and GIS (Geographic Information Systems) specialists locate the collared bears, "upload" data and map points where each bear travelled.*

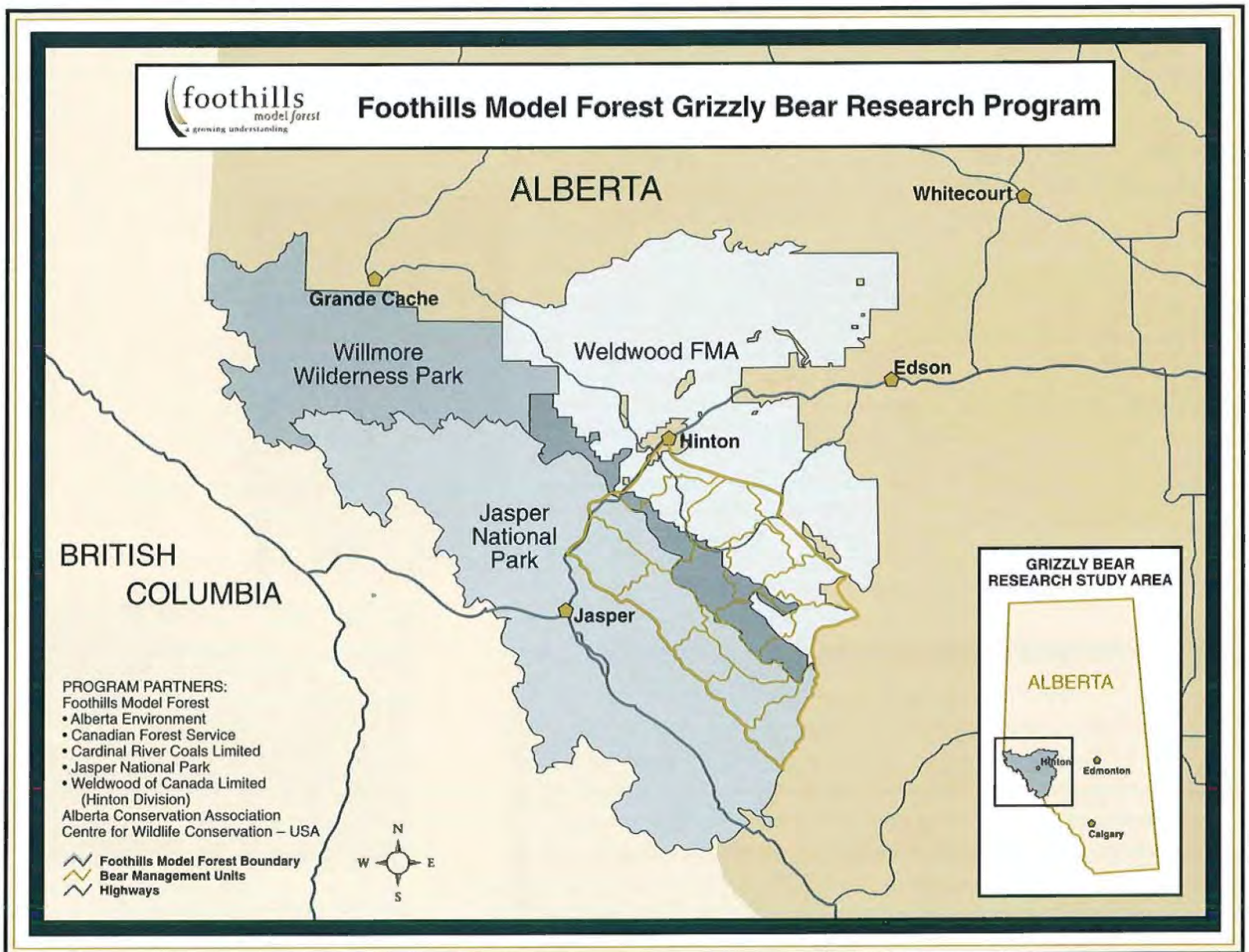
*DNA ANALYSIS will be used to determine grizzly bear populations in the study area. The research project will be using three different methodologies to collect grizzly bear hair and scat, from which a DNA "fingerprint" can be obtained. Barbed wire and tree rubs snag grizzly bear hair and specially trained dogs sniff out grizzly bear scat (feces). The hair and scat are collected and brought to a lab for DNA analysis.*



The FMF Grizzly Bear Research Project supports the achievement of *Criterion 1 – Conserving Biological Diversity* and *Criterion 5 – Multiple Benefits to Society*.

The FMF Grizzly Bear Research Project is unique as it is being driven by real land use issues through the involvement of land and resource managers. This means throughout the project information and tools will be given to FMF landbase partners so they can manage a landscape that supports grizzly bears, as well as economic and recreational activities.

# COMPUTER MAPPING AND SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT RESEARCH



*The Foothills Model Forest is researching grizzly bear population trends and status and movement in west-central Alberta. The FMF Geographic Information Systems (GIS) department plays an integral role in this and other FMF research projects. Through GIS, the FMF can effectively analyze things like human activities and how they relate to wildlife habitat and populations. GIS will better allow the FMF and its partners to make informed decisions about cumulative effects and integrated resource management.*

Photos courtesy of M.P. Bridgland, Lead Surveyor; Dominion of Canada; and J. Rheintals and E. Hogg, University of Alberta



## NATURAL DISTURBANCE

**N**ATURAL DISTURBANCE, primarily wildfire, is a frequent and natural agent of change and renewal in the forests and mountains of west-central Alberta. Since 1995 the Foothills Model Forest Natural Disturbance project has been analyzing and interpreting how disturbances (fire, wind, disease) affect the landscape and forests. By clearly understanding the historic role of disturbance in shaping the forests, managers can plan their activities (harvesting, reforestation, prescribed burning, etc.) to more closely approximate the "natural" process in both pattern and function.

The Natural Disturbance activity team has developed a clear understanding about the types, frequencies and sizes of disturbance on the Foothills Model Forest landbase. In 1998/99 the Natural Disturbance project collected data on more specific disturbance processes and patterns. The work included intensive sampling in riparian corridors; investigating the historical occurrence of surface fires in the montane ecoregion; studying the spatial and non-spatial features of the unburned patterns of trees which remain after wildfires; and developing a more complete understanding about the role of non-forested areas in the spread and severity of fire. This research produced information considered the best in the world in both quantity and quality. Land and resource managers are now able to develop policy and practices that better meet ecological sustainability goals with a high level of confidence.

Communication is paramount for the adoption and implementation of research findings. In March 1999, the Foothills Model Forest and its partners hosted a workshop where colleagues from industry, academia, federal and provincial governments learned about the work of the natural disturbance project. The workshop provided a forum for discussion and encouraged dialogue on the potential application of results in both forest policy and practice. Dr. Gordon Baskerville acted as a facilitator providing the benefit of a lifetime dedicated to progressive forest management. He continually reminded delegates to clearly distinguish between "form" and "function"

and to ensure they understood the latter and how to emulate it. To reinforce this view he quoted Sir Francis Bacon who wrote, in 1613, "Human power and knowledge meet in one; for where the cause is not known the effect cannot be created. Nature to be commanded must be obeyed; and that which in contemplation is as the cause, is in operation as the rule." Dr. Baskerville's eloquence and wisdom contributed greatly to a thought-provoking event.

*"Nature to be commanded must be obeyed."*

Sir Francis Bacon

The FMF Natural Disturbance Research Project supports the achievement of *Criterion 1 – Conserving Biological Diversity*, *Criterion 2 – Maintenance and Enhancement of Forest Ecosystem Condition and Productivity* and *Criterion 5 – Multiple Benefits to Society*.

For more information on the Natural Disturbance project please visit our website at <http://www.fmif.ab.ca/1999report.pdf>

If you would like more information on the Natural Disturbance workshop, please visit our website at <http://www.fmif.ab.ca/ndp.html>

## FISH AND AQUATICS

**F**ISH AND AQUATIC SYSTEMS play an important role in the forest ecosystem, however a wide range of human activities have impact on these systems. An accurate understanding of fish populations and aquatic systems is essential for Sustainable Forest Management. The FMF Fish and Aquatics project continues its success in developing practical tools that are used by government and industry in the management of forest resources.

In 1998/99 the project extended its fish inventory to include large creeks and medium-size rivers like the McLeod River. By sampling larger bodies of water biologists were able to learn more about larger fish and migratory fish (i.e. mountain whitefish, bull trout). Last year, the Fish and Aquatics project began data collection to be used for the long-term monitoring of fish populations.



A picture tells a thousand words. Forests have dramatically changed over the last 80 years. The Bridgland Repeat Photography project captures in film the maturing of Jasper National Park's landscape. The Foothills Model Forest Natural Disturbance research project is also comparing aerial photographs from 1949 and 1997 to learn more about changes in vegetation in Jasper National Park's montane zone. Jasper National Park is using this and other FMF Natural Disturbance research to restore and maintain natural processes like fire in the management of its landscape. Weldwood's 1999 forest management plan applies the findings of the Natural Disturbance program to an industrial forest landscape.

Since 1995, fish biologists have been collecting extensive information about fish and their habitats in Weldwood's forest management area. A total of 689 sites have been inventoried with a backpack electrofisher and 67 sites with a float electrofisher. Fish have been found at approximately 80% of the inventoried sites. Foothills Model Forest provides land and resource managers with tools to support the sustainable management of our forests, fish and aquatic resources.

- Alberta Environment used the Foothills Model Forest fish inventory when establishing new angling regulations for Alberta's east slopes of the Rocky Mountains. This information is also used for land use planning.
- Weldwood of Canada Limited (Hinton Division) uses the fish inventory database to support the planning of harvest areas and roads. This information helps the company decide on streamside buffers, types of stream crossings to be used and other stream, watercourse and fish protection measures.



Since 1993, the Foothills Model Forest has been involved in caribou research. Research findings have assisted in the development of various strategies designed to minimize the impact of forest management practices on caribou and their habitat. The Foothills Model Forest's commitment to research focuses on adapting management practices in order to make a difference.

The research will contribute to *Criterion 1 – Conserving Biological Diversity*, *Criterion 3 – Conservation of Soil and Water Resources* and *Criterion 5 – Multiple Benefits to Society* of Sustainable Forest Management.

For more information on the Fish and Aquatics project please visit our website at <http://www.fmfab.ca/fri.pdf>

## CARIBOU

**C**ARIBOU HABITAT IS generally found in older forests. Caribou are therefore a useful species to study in order to gain a better understanding of other wildlife that also live in old forests. The provincial government also identified caribou as a species of concern. For these reasons, the FMF and other partners have been researching caribou since 1993. This research better allows resource managers to plan forest management practices so that caribou habitat can be maintained.

In 1998/99 researchers collared 54 additional caribou for a total of 75 from three different herds: the Little Smoky, the Redrock-Prairie Creek and the A La Peche. Research activities included tracking movement with GPS (Global Positioning System) collars, blood sampling and testing for disease (herpes). GPS collars provided detailed information about caribou movement. These data may provide insight into the type of forest management activities that may be required for the conservation of caribou and their habitat. Blood sampling and testing for herpes allowed biologists to determine the genetic relationship between herds, and the origin of individual herds.

The research will contribute to *Criterion 1 – Conserving Biological Diversity* and *Criterion 5 – Multiple Benefits to Society* of Sustainable Forest Management.

CONNECTED TO

# the Land THROUGH Work and Play

## SOCIOECONOMICS

**M**OST PEOPLE RECOGNIZE the forest ecosystem's role in the environment. However, forests are also of great economic and social importance. By understanding the ecological, economic and social values of forests, decisions can be made to ensure the environment and communities will be healthy today and in the future. This means food, clothing and shelter to about 8,500 residents of Hinton and Jasper who depend on natural resources for employment. Proper management also means these residents will continue to enjoy the luxury of working and playing in the forests of the Rocky Mountains and Alberta foothills.

### ECONOMICS OF RESOURCE BASED COMMUNITIES

**S**INCE 1995, the Foothills Model Forest has been conducting research on past and present economic conditions within west-central Alberta. Baseline data are now available on the

economic contribution of forestry, coal, tourism, oil and gas industries to the FMF regional economy; and household expenditures and the amount of money spent by local residents outside the FMF landbase. This information is used to develop economic models that can estimate the impacts of future change in resource based industries on the regional economy.

In 1998/99 progress was made in the development of a sophisticated, economic impact model specific to the conditions of the Foothills Model Forest landbase. Economists refer to this model as a Social Accounting Matrix (SAM). This model can be used to forecast the economic impact of change in policy and the business climate.



*Over 25 per cent of the jobs in the Foothills Model Forest landbase are created by forestry and forestry-related industries, providing over \$225 million annually to the regional economy.*

#### TOURISM

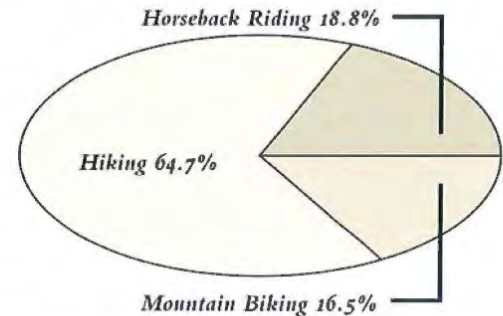
**T**HERE HAS BEEN GREAT DEBATE over the economic role of tourism in west-central Alberta. Before accurate conclusions can be drawn, it is important to have a clear understanding about jobs created by traditional natural resource industries (forestry, mining, oil and gas) and those created by tourism. A 1998/99 visitor sector employment survey concluded that although the visitor sector accounted for a majority of jobs in the FME, the dollar contribution to the economy had a comparably weaker impact. The visitor sector contributes \$69 million, annually, to the FMF economy in the form of wage income. Comparatively, the combined resource sectors contribute \$247 million, annually. Conversely, the visitor sector accounts for 5,756 (or 3,860 full-time equivalent) positions in the FME. The combined resource sectors account for only 2,708 positions. To further understand the present and future economic role of tourism in this region, the Foothills Model Forest asked representatives from forestry, mining, the visitor sector, municipal government, environmental groups and Jasper National Park to help us define ecotourism. Definitions varied but most agreed ecotourism can and should coexist with natural resource industries so that all can contribute to our economy.

Tourism is the third largest contributor to the regional economy. Tourism in the FMF landbase can most appropriately be defined as heritage tourism which focuses on the natural scenery, historic sites, forests and waterways of an area. The Foothills Model Forest and Fox Creek Development Association, an aboriginal cooperative whose employees primarily perform silvicultural work for forest companies, partnered to investigate heritage tourism opportunities that focus on aboriginal culture and its historic and present-day connection to the forest. Future initiatives will identify how aboriginal people can be connected to the land through their employment opportunities.

#### NON-TIMBER VALUES

**F**ORESTS PROVIDE MULTIPLE BENEFITS to society. Although benefits such as the number of jobs created by forestry can be easily quantified, it is more difficult to measure the recreation and spiritual values. These findings can help determine the recreational and other non-timber values of our forests. In 1998/99 the FMF continued its research on campers' and hunters' demographics, attitudes and behaviours. A study was initiated to examine wilderness use in the FME. This included designing and implementing a voluntary self-registration system for the Willmore Wilderness Park. Recorded information about the number of users and their characteristics are summarized below:

#### WILLMORE WILDERNESS PARK VISITOR ACTIVITY SURVEY RESULTS



- Origin: 91% were from Alberta and the majority lived outside the FMF, 4.5% from other provinces, 4.5% from the USA.
- 59% of visitors had been to the Willmore at least once in the last 10 years.

#### RESOURCE SOCIOLOGY

**T**HE RESOURCE SOCIOLOGY STUDY continued to examine public participation within the Foothills Model Forest and indicators of community sustainability. In 1998/99 the community sustainability work was concluded and a comprehensive report of six indicators of community sustainability (poverty, human capital, income distribution, employment, population and real estate) is nearing completion. Community



sustainability indicators from the FMF landbase were compared to other parts of Canada. This comparison revealed that the communities of Jasper and Hinton were above average in terms of levels of education, income and employment.

As previously stated, in 1998/99 sociologists continued their evaluation of public involvement in the Foothills Model Forest. Public involvement includes advisory groups, public hearings, open houses, focus groups, surveys and workshops. The resource sociology group evaluated public involvement practices within a framework that included eight different criteria. The conclusion of the evaluation is that no one method of public involvement is suited to all situations so an integrated program is the best approach for incorporating resident and non-resident values in resource management. A report outlining these criteria is in the final stages of development.

The Foothills Model Forest socioeconomic research is innovative and commands the attention of many national and international audiences. Socioeconomic researchers dedicate significant resources to sharing their findings through presentations, articles and such communication tools as posters.

This research helps support the achievement of *Criterion 5 – Multiple Benefits to Society.*

For more information on the Socioeconomics project please visit our website at <http://www.fmf.ab.ca/p2.html>

## PROVINCIAL ENHANCEMENT FUND PROJECTS

**I**N 1998/99, the Foothills Model Forest received funding from the Provincial Environmental Enhancement Fund (PEF). These funds are targeted towards projects and programs that are of benefit to Alberta's forest sector as a whole. These funds were dedicated to improvements in forestry education, technology and business practices. A small portion of these funds were also used to support existing FMF research projects like the development of economic models and grizzly bear research. The following are the individual projects which received funding from the PEF:

### EDUCATION

#### ALBERTA ADVANCED FOREST MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

The Foothills Model Forest partnered with the Alberta Advanced Forest Management Institute, Environmental Training Centre, located in Hinton, Alberta, to assist with the delivery of training programs for foresters and forest technologists. The training is based on current information on a wide range of subjects that are vital to the practice of SFM.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITING ASSOCIATION – As part of forthcoming national SFM certification

programs, the Canadian Environmental Auditing Association trains professionals to fairly and objectively audit forest management practices for those seeking certification. In 1998/99 funding was provided to support the continued development of training programs that will meet the needs of independent audit processes in the future.

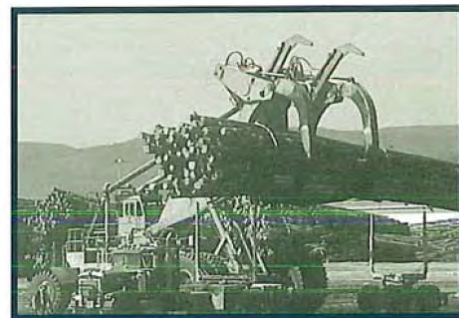
COMMUNITY STABILITY – The Foothills Model Forest partnered with the West Yellowhead Community Futures Development Corporation (WYCFDC) in an effort to educate provincial and federal bureaucrats and politicians about the economic, ecological and social values of forest and resource-based communities. To better ensure the long-term sustainability of rural, resource-based communities, decision-makers need to be aware of SFM research and practices, including the work of the Foothills Model Forest and the Canadian Model Forest Network. This project also supports communication initiatives of Canada's Model Forest Program.

WOOD PROCESSING TECHNOLOGY – The Foothills Model Forest partnered with Northern Alberta Institute of Technology (NAIT) and Forintek to develop and implement a wood processing training program that will be used by students and employees of Alberta's forest manufacturing firms. This program will contribute to the development of secondary and value-added wood products, which is critical to the sustainability of the forest sector and communities. In 1999 a wood dry kiln was installed at NAIT.

### BUSINESS PRACTICES

TRANSPORTATION EFFICIENCIES – The efficient transportation of products from woods to mill and from mill to market is critical for the long-term sustainability of forest industries. In 1998/99 the FMF initiated the first phase of a province wide transportation study to look at the many factors that influence costs relative to the movement of wood products in Alberta and across North America. Upon the successful completion of this study the elements relating to trucking costs will be defined. These may lead to future studies on identifying efficiencies in hauling raw and finished forest products.

WESTERN CANADA FOREST INDUSTRY PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM – Alberta's forest industry is part of the global marketplace. For that reason funding was provided to the Alberta Forest Products Association to support the Western Canada Forest Industry Partnership Program. This program, which also includes the Council of Forest Industries from British Columbia, is designed to demonstrate to foreign markets the benefits of Canadian wood products in various types of construction.

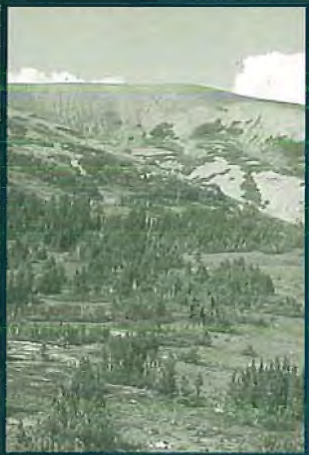


# A Forest Is More Than Trees



**I**N THE PAST, forest management plans were developed solely to manage timber. As society continues to grow and develop there are increasing pressures to manage forests, indeed the entire landscape, for a variety of recreational uses and other social values, while at the same time using natural resources to provide for consumer wants. Weldwood of Canada Limited (Hinton Division) recognizes

that the forests they manage provide multiple benefits to society at large. To better ensure that the forests will be healthy and productive into the future Weldwood of Canada developed their ten-year Forest Management Plan around the following four elements: aesthetics, biodiversity, hydrology, and timber. The Foothills Model Forest natural disturbance, wildlife and aquatics research provided information and developed tools which Weldwood used for sound forest management planning. Similarly, Jasper National Park (JNP), in its 10 year review of its Park Management Plan, took great efforts to reflect the consensus goals of the EMF landbase partners in its new plan. For example, biodiversity goals are set at landscape, community and species levels; habitat effectiveness and security area goals were set in



the management plan for grizzly bear conservation and human use management; and Jasper National Park's role in the larger regional ecosystem is reflected in its heritage presentation programs. Finally, JNP has adopted a suite of indicators to assess ecological integrity condition in the park at different spatial and temporal scales.

The basic premise of the FMF natural disturbance project is that in the absence of alternatives, emulating natural disturbance, in land and resource management, is one of the best means of conserving biological diversity. However, before natural disturbance can be emulated and incorporated into forest management policy and practice, it is critical that historical disturbances are understood. Dr. Gordon Baskerville writes, "A person or society, who is not aware of natural history in a forest, especially the disturbance history, has virtually no chance of managing that forest resource system in a manner that sustains the value set of the original forest, either in quantity or in quality." The FMF Natural Disturbance research has provided Weldwood with a biologically accurate picture of the historical patterns of foothills forests. This picture will help guide timber harvesting and reforestation practices so that forests are more likely to be maintained within their natural range of variability. Weldwood's Forest Management Plan uses this picture to ensure their forest management area is a mosaic of young, pole-stage, mature and old forests. The Jasper National Park landbase provides basic information to understand natural disturbance, particularly in the montane ecoregion. Jasper National Park is using the results of the Natural Disturbance Program as a basis for introducing a prescribed fire program.

As previously stated, emulating natural disturbance in land and resource management helps ensure our forests include a variety of age classes. But what does that mean to the 284 terrestrial wildlife species found in the Foothills Model Forest and Weldwood's Forest Management Area? Some of these species thrive in young forests while others require habitat found in mature forests. Biologists, foresters and ecologists need to understand the habitat requirements of key species in order to ensure the long-term health of wildlife. Since 1992 the Foothills Model Forest and its partners have invested significant resources in wildlife research. From this investment the FMF was able to develop 35 habitat suitability models. When developing their forest management plan Weldwood used some of these models to ensure their forest management area would continue to provide habitat to all 284 terrestrial wildlife species.

It is important that timber harvesting does not affect hydrology so that it impacts human infrastructure (bridges); watercourse structure (width and stability of a channel); and fish habitat. Because of this, Weldwood addresses hydrology in its Forest Management Plan. The

Foothills Model Forest and its partners developed a computer model that helps predict the impact of proposed forest management practices on annual water yield. Annual water yield is one hydrological variable that must be considered in forest management. This model was also used in the development of Weldwood's Forest Management Plan and by foresters for planning the timber harvesting and reforestation of Athabasca 4 and McLeod 8, two of Weldwood's operating areas in the immediate Hinton area.

The Foothills Model Forest organization and Weldwood of Canada Limited (Hinton Division) partnership is valuable. It has resulted in the application of FMF research and an improvement in the practice of Sustainable Forest Management.

Jasper National Park brings a particular strength in natural and cultural resource interpretation. Through its program, it continues to emphasize the importance of integrated resource management at the broad landscape level and the importance of maintaining biodiversity and a naturally functioning ecosystem. Its role as a partner in FMF is emphasized in public information.

The Foothills Model Forest and Alberta Environment also have an important and valuable partnership. In March 1999 Premier Ralph Klein announced the Province of Alberta's strategy to manage natural resources and the environment for "the greatest public benefit and in a fashion that supports Alberta's economic, social and environmental aspirations" (Ralph Klein, *Alberta's Commitment to Sustainable Resource and Environmental Management*). The province is currently developing a strategy to expand upon the concept of integrated resource management. Integrated resource management means that natural resources (air, public land, water, timber, fish, wildlife, oil, gas and mineral resources) will be managed in a coordinated manner to provide ecological, economic and social benefits to society. The Foothills Model Forest and the Province of Alberta share the belief that a healthy environment, healthy economy and high quality of life are important. The Foothills Model Forest research provides information and tools that have been designed to help answer the question: *How do we ensure future generations continue to benefit from natural resources—economically and socially—while maintaining the ecological health of forests?* The Foothills Model Forest will play a critical role in the Province of Alberta's Integrated Resource Management initiative.

*The Foothills Model Forest is committed to sharing its research activities and findings with its partners, representatives from government and industry, educators, visitors to parks and protected areas and, of course, the residents of west-central Alberta. The FMF communicates and shares information through newsletters, workshops, tours, interpretive programs, advertisements and the website. Through the Foothills Model Forest's partnership with FEESA, significant resources are dedicated to educating educators and youth about Sustainable Forest Management issues. If you are interested in learning more about the FMF please visit its website at <http://www.fmf.ab.ca> or phone (780) 865-8329.*





FOOTHILLS MODEL FOREST

# Financial

S T A T E M E N T

## Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of the Foothills Model Forest:

I have audited the statement of financial position of the Foothills Model Forest as at March 31, 1999 and the statements of operations and changes in fund balances and cash flow for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the organization's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Foothills Model Forest as at March 31, 1999 and the results of its operations and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Hinton, Alberta

May 31, 1999



Chartered Accountant

## FOOTHILLS MODEL FOREST

## Statement of Operations and Changes in Fund Balances

for the year ended March 31, 1999

	General Fund		Restricted Funds				
	1999	1998	Provincial	Project	Capital	Total	Total
			Enhancement	Fund	Fund		
	\$	\$	1999	1999	1999	1999	1998
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>REVENUES</b>							
Contributions:							
Canadian Forest Service	563,500	107,474	—	36,000	—	36,000	868,801
Government agencies	—	600,000	3,200,000	—	—	3,200,000	337,800
Corporate contributions	40	—	—	413,844	—	413,844	1,003,605
Other agencies	4,712	15,042	—	62,339	—	62,339	213,171
Contributions in-kind	—	64,000	—	—	—	—	—
Interest income	179,489	33,451	—	—	—	—	3,553
Other income	15,884	418	—	5,000	—	5,000	2,902
	<u>763,625</u>	<u>820,385</u>	<u>3,200,000</u>	<u>517,183</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,717,183</u>	<u>2,429,832</u>
<b>EXPENSES</b>							
Advertising and promotion	133	1	—	33,389	—	33,389	5,494
Amortization	—	—	—	—	71,570	71,570	43,858
Bank charges and interest	423	1,186	—	—	—	—	362
Computer expense	8,425	14,311	—	39,103	—	39,103	47,598
Freight	492	1,403	140	3,164	—	3,304	2,363
General expense	54	269	—	432	—	432	1,944
GST expense	14,787	(1,044)	18,217	26,732	—	44,949	25,206
Insurance	2,408	4,095	—	7,130	—	7,130	4,970
Meeting expense	7,753	2,632	—	4,512	—	4,512	7,552
Office	4,932	182	149	6,468	—	6,617	5,719
Photo finishing	69	2,227	—	7,070	—	7,070	9,572
Printing and binding	5,657	2,012	—	6,526	—	6,526	37,229
Professional fees	1,885	4,800	—	4,908	—	4,908	1,000
Publications	2,538	—	—	761	—	761	322
Public relations	5,036	17,547	—	11,855	—	11,855	74,665
Rent	—	13,600	—	—	—	—	—
Rentals and field supplies	5,817	4,706	—	181,999	—	181,999	23,894
Sub-contracts	—	7,882	269,983	669,579	—	939,562	861,967
Subscriptions	713	—	—	2,347	—	2,347	1,223
Telephone and utilities	3,215	2,818	56	6,038	—	6,094	5,257
Travel and training	23,249	46,642	5,227	73,407	—	78,634	48,882
Vehicle expense	19,963	11,580	—	60,167	—	60,167	82,414
Wages and employee benefits	73,123	116,424	—	538,176	—	538,176	508,804
	<u>180,672</u>	<u>253,273</u>	<u>293,772</u>	<u>1,683,763</u>	<u>71,570</u>	<u>2,049,105</u>	<u>1,800,295</u>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES</b>	<u>582,953</u>	<u>567,112</u>	<u>2,906,228</u>	<u>(1,166,580)</u>	<u>(71,570)</u>	<u>1,668,078</u>	<u>629,537</u>
<b>INTER FUND TRANSFERS</b>							
Capital purchases (disposals)	(5,132)	(21,188)	(32,880)	(67,950)	106,204	5,374	21,188
Other	(1,384,646)	521	—	1,384,646	—	1,384,646	(521)
	<u>(1,389,778)</u>	<u>(20,667)</u>	<u>(32,880)</u>	<u>1,316,696</u>	<u>106,204</u>	<u>1,390,020</u>	<u>20,667</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<u>869,451</u>	<u>323,005</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>782,000</u>	<u>71,689</u>	<u>853,689</u>	<u>203,484</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, END OF YEAR</b>	<u>62,626</u>	<u>869,450</u>	<u>2,873,348</u>	<u>932,116</u>	<u>106,323</u>	<u>3,911,787</u>	<u>853,688</u>

## FOOTHILLS MODEL FOREST

## Statement of Financial Position

as of March 31, 1999

	General Fund 1999 \$	Provincial Enhancement Fund 1999 \$	Project Fund 1999 \$	Capital Fund 1999 \$	Total 1999 \$	Total 1998 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>						
<b>CURRENT</b>						
Bank	38,757	3,016,433	506,145	—	3,561,335	673,437
Term deposits	—	—	300,000	—	300,000	50,000
Accounts receivable	—	—	100,025	—	100,025	363,771
Prepaid expenses	32,196	10,030	41,686	—	83,912	121,959
	<u>70,953</u>	<u>3,026,463</u>	<u>947,856</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,045,272</u>	<u>1,209,167</u>
<b>CAPITAL ASSETS (Note 4)</b>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>106,321</u>	<u>106,321</u>	<u>71,689</u>
<b>OTHER ASSETS</b>						
Deposits	600	—	1,775	—	2,375	2,373
Long-term prepaid expenses	—	—	—	—	—	34,830
Long-term term deposits	—	—	150,000	—	150,000	450,000
	<u>600</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>151,775</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>152,375</u>	<u>487,203</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u>71,553</u>	<u>3,026,463</u>	<u>1,099,631</u>	<u>106,321</u>	<u>4,303,968</u>	<u>1,768,059</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
<b>CURRENT</b>						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	12,927	153,115	144,080	—	310,122	44,921
Inter-fund payables	(4,000)	—	4,000	—	—	—
Trust liability	—	—	19,435	—	19,435	—
	<u>8,927</u>	<u>153,115</u>	<u>167,515</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>329,557</u>	<u>44,921</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>						
Invested in capital assets	—	—	—	106,321	106,321	71,688
Externally restricted	—	2,873,348	932,116	—	3,805,464	782,000
Unrestricted	62,626	—	—	—	62,626	869,450
	<u>62,626</u>	<u>2,873,348</u>	<u>932,116</u>	<u>106,321</u>	<u>3,974,411</u>	<u>1,723,138</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<u>71,553</u>	<u>3,026,463</u>	<u>1,099,631</u>	<u>106,321</u>	<u>4,303,968</u>	<u>1,768,059</u>

FOOTHILLS MODEL FOREST

Statement of Cash Flow

as of March 31, 1999

	Operating Activities				Financing and Investing Activities		
	CFS Account 1999 \$	Provincial Enhancement Account 1999 \$	Contribution Account 1999 \$	Total 1999 \$	Total 1998 \$	Capital Fund 1999 \$	Capital Fund 1,998 \$
<b>SOURCES OF CASH</b>							
Government contributions	579,995	3,200,000	489,482	4,269,477	2,187,605	—	—
Corporate contributions	—	—	678,209	678,209	673,121	—	—
Other contributions	5,926	—	68,823	74,749	240,782	—	—
Interest income	—	—	171,752	171,752	28,053	—	—
Other income	—	—	50,421	50,421	7,496	—	—
	<u>585,921</u>	<u>3,200,000</u>	<u>1,458,687</u>	<u>5,244,608</u>	<u>3,137,057</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>USES OF CASH</b>							
Wages and benefits	70,115	—	554,341	624,456	577,444	—	—
Materials and services	126,183	150,687	898,781	1,175,651	1,534,651	—	—
Purchase of capital assets	—	—	—	—	—	106,202	46,591
	<u>196,298</u>	<u>150,687</u>	<u>1,453,122</u>	<u>1,800,107</u>	<u>2,112,095</u>	<u>106,202</u>	<u>46,591</u>
<b>NET INCREASE(DECREASE) IN CASH POSITION</b>	<u>389,623</u>	<u>3,049,313</u>	<u>5,565</u>	<u>3,444,501</u>	<u>1,024,962</u>	<u>(106,202)</u>	<u>(46,591)</u>
<b>CASH AND EQUIVALENTS BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	1268	—	672,169	673,437	215,091	—	—
<b>INTER FUND TRANSFERS</b>	<u>(352,134)</u>	<u>(32,880)</u>	<u>278,812</u>	<u>(106,202)</u>	<u>(46,591)</u>	<u>106,202</u>	<u>46,591</u>
<b>CASH AND EQUIVALENTS END OF YEAR</b>	<u>38,757</u>	<u>3,016,433</u>	<u>956,546</u>	<u>4,011,736</u>	<u>1,193,462</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>CASH AND EQUIVALENTS COMPRISED OF:</b>							
Cash – General Fund	38,757	—	506,546	545,303	673,437	—	—
Cash – Provincial Enhancement Fund	—	3,016,433	—	3,016,433	20,025	—	—
Term Deposits – Project Fund	—	—	450,000	450,000	500,000	—	—
	<u>38,757</u>	<u>3,016,433</u>	<u>956,546</u>	<u>4,011,736</u>	<u>1,193,462</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

## Notes to Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 1999

**1. PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION**

Foothills Model Forest was incorporated in Alberta as a not-for-profit organization under Part 9 of the Companies Act of Alberta. The organization is owned equally by Weldwood of Canada Limited (Hinton Division) and the Government of Alberta. As a not-for-profit organization, the Company is not subject to income taxes and the assets of the company can not be distributed to the shareholders.

The objects for which the organization was established are:

- a) To accelerate and expand new and existing initiatives in sustainable forest operations innovation, integrated resource management, decision support systems research, technology transfer and public involvement in the Foothills Model Forest;
- b) To support the development of multi-jurisdictional resource management strategies and programs, particularly regarding transboundary resources;
- c) To test and demonstrate on the Foothills Model Forest advanced technology and integrated resource management practices consistent with the principles of sustainable development;
- d) To use the expertise and facilities of the Environmental Training Centre to assist in the knowledge base development and transfer the knowledge gained in the Foothills Model Forest program to local, national and international resource managers and various publics;
- e) To develop an integrated resource management strategy for the Foothills Model Forest, representing a balance of integrated resource management objectives, using consensus development techniques, with the participation of representative stakeholders; and
- f) To support the Foothills Model Forest in the delivery of the 5-year Model Forest Plan and the Annual Work Plan.

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES****A) FUND ACCOUNTING**

The Foothills Model Forest follows the restricted fund method of accounting for contributions.

The General Fund accounts for the organization's program delivery and administrative activities. This fund reports unrestricted resources.

The Provincial Enhancement Fund reports only restricted resources that are to be directed toward project areas of interest to Alberta's forest sector.

The Project Fund reports only restricted resources that are to be used for specified projects.

The Capital Fund reports the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses related to the Foothills Model Forest's capital assets.

**B) CAPITAL ASSETS**

Purchased capital assets are stated at cost. Contributed capital assets are recorded at fair value at the date of contribution. Amortization of capital assets is provided on a straight-line basis using the following annual rates:

Office equipment	20%
Field equipment	20%
Computer equipment	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %

**C) INVESTMENTS**

Investments are recorded at the lower of cost and market value.

**D) REVENUE RECOGNITION**

Revenue contributions related to general operations are recognized as revenue of the General Fund in the year received. All other restricted contributions are recognized as revenue of the appropriate restricted fund.

Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue of the General Fund in the year received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Investment income earned on all funds' resources is recognized as revenue of the General Fund when earned.

**E) CONTRIBUTED SERVICES**

The General Manager's services and rent of premises are contributed through agreements with Alberta Environmental Protection. These services are recognized in the financial statements at their fair value.

Significant other services are provided to the Foothills Model Forest by the Provincial Government, Weldwood of Canada (Hinton Division) and other volunteers. Because of the difficulty in determining fair value, these other contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements.

### 3. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

In 1998, the Foothills Model Forest adopted the accounting policies for not-for-profit organizations as recommended by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. The accounting policies affected by this adoption were the requirement for fund accounting and capitalization of assets. These changes of accounting policies have been applied retroactively.

### 4. CAPITAL ASSETS

	1999		1998	
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Net
Field equipment	73,456	40,731	32,725	23,917
Computer equipment	213,147	142,780	70,367	42,928
Office equipment	8,073	4,844	3,229	4,844
	<u>294,676</u>	<u>188,355</u>	<u>106,321</u>	<u>71,689</u>

### 5. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The 1997 figures have been restated to conform to the current year's presentation.

FOOTHILLS MODEL FOREST

Schedule of Project Funds (Schedule I)

for the year ended March 31, 1999

	April 1, 1998 Fund Balance \$	Inter fund Transfers \$	Current Year Receipts \$	Current Year Expenditures \$	March 31, 1999 Fund Balance \$
<b>INFORMATION, RESEARCH AND KNOWLEDGE</b>					
GIS Project Management	19,775	59,017		78,877	(85)
GIS Technology Transfer	5,385	(4,928)		457	
Ecological Land Classification	33,379	(32,089)		1,290	
Landscape Disturbance	34,645	39,076	190,000	241,961	21,760
Grande Cache Goat	2,767		5,000	7,298	469
Bridgeland Survey		38,000		37,830	170
Aboriginal Involvement		2,000		1,825	175
Watershed Assessment Model – Development	19,925	(5,353)		10,283	4,289
Watershed Assessment Model – Regional Hydrology Study	3,198	(3,198)			
Fishery & Aquatic Habitat	711	(219)		492	
Fish Inventory	227	20,000	20,000	40,213	14
Road/Stream Crossings	116			112	4
Fish Project	1,348	(900)		448	
Visual Guide to Fish Habitat	59	(59)			
Fisheries Project		73,500		73,483	17
Successional Model Development			10,000		10,000
	<u>121,535</u>	<u>184,847</u>	<u>225,000</u>	<u>494,569</u>	<u>36,813</u>
<b>INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>					
Ecosystem Response to Disturbance	242	(242)	—	—	
Woodland Caribou Study	3,852	47,856		51,703	5
Ecosystem Monitoring Program	7,219	—	48,000	34,183	21,036
Carnivore Conservation	114,683	21,800		209,801	(73,318)
Criteria and Indicators	19,498	72,854		88,907	3,445
Cumulative Effects	30,000	(249)		29,756	(5)
Cooperative Management Planning	79,236	(10,000)		41,591	27,645
Willmore Inventory Program	50,000	10,000		59,115	885
Integration of Wildlife Models		8,788	37,000	45,788	
Cache Percotte Management Plan	12,085	—	6,376	1,754	16,707
Ecosite Field Guide			36,000	35,537	463
Socio-economic Study	6,419	48,581	80,000	132,652	2,348
Forest Carbon Budget Study	5,491	12,994	—	12,107	6,378
Adaptive Forest Management		38,750		38,750	
	<u>328,725</u>	<u>251,132</u>	<u>207,376</u>	<u>781,644</u>	<u>5,589</u>
<b>FOREST RESOURCE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT</b>					
Bird Inventory	17,079	—	—	16,899	180
Lichen Study	4,177	588	(4,765)	—	—
Landscape Disturbance	(5,952)	—	—	—	(5,952)
Adaptive Forest Management	144,920	—	—	33,696	111,224
Gregg River Cabin Restoration			14,475	14,136	339
Fish and Stream Inventory – 1998	166,035	(22,995)	(11,914)	131,123	3
Fish and Stream Inventory – 1999	—	13,307	—	13,307	—
	<u>326,259</u>	<u>(9,100)</u>	<u>(2,204)</u>	<u>209,161</u>	<u>105,794</u>
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>					
Co-ordination	(4,103)	(2,860)	87,011	62,479	17,569
Educational Relations	—	53,500	—	53,500	—
Community Relations	16,158	30,905	—	47,058	5
Partner Relations	(3,286)	14,711	—	11,403	22
Technology Transfer					
Government/Network	(3,288)	14,700	—	11,366	46
Technology Transfer					
Development Opportunity	—	12,583	—	12,583	—
	<u>5,481</u>	<u>123,539</u>	<u>87,011</u>	<u>198,389</u>	<u>17,642</u>
<b>UNALLOCATED</b>					
	—	766,278	—	—	766,278
	<u>782,000</u>	<u>1,316,696</u>	<u>517,183</u>	<u>1,683,763</u>	<u>932,116</u>



FOOTHILLS MODEL FOREST

Schedule of Comparative Operations and Changes in Fund Balances (Schedule II)

for the year ended March 31, 1998

	Chihuahua Fund 1998 \$	Project Fund 1998 \$	Capital Fund 1998 \$	Total 1998 \$
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Contributions				
Canadian Forest Services	364,475	504,326	—	868,801
Government Agencies	—	337,800	—	337,800
Corporate contributions	—	1,003,605	—	1,003,605
Other agencies	—	213,171	—	213,171
Interest income	3,553	—	—	3,553
Other income	—	2,902	—	2,902
	<u>368,028</u>	<u>2,061,804</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,429,832</u>
<b>EXPENSES</b>				
Advertising and promotion	—	5,494	—	5,494
Amortization	—	—	43,858	43,858
Bank charges and interest	362	—	—	362
Computer expense	21	47,577	—	47,598
Freight	—	2,363	—	2,363
General expense	—	1,944	—	1,944
GST expense	207	24,999	—	25,206
Insurance	300	4,670	—	4,970
Meeting Expense	—	7,552	7,552	—
Office	—	5,719	—	5,719
Photo finishing	—	9,572	—	9,572
Printing and binding	—	37,229	—	37,229
Professional fees	1,000	—	—	1,000
Publications	—	322	—	322
Public relations	—	74,665	—	74,665
Rentals and field supplies	—	23,894	—	23,894
Sub-contracts	367,443	494,524	—	861,967
Subscriptions	—	1,223	—	1,223
Telephone and utilities	155	5,102	—	5,257
Travel and training	376	48,506	—	48,882
Vehicle expense	—	82,414	—	82,414
Wages and employee benefits	—	508,804	—	508,804
	<u>369,864</u>	<u>1,386,573</u>	<u>43,858</u>	<u>1,800,295</u>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES</b>	<u>(1,836)</u>	<u>675,231</u>	<u>(43,858)</u>	<u>629,537</u>
<b>INTER FUND TRANSFERS</b>				
Capital purchases	—	(25,403)	46,591	21,188
Funds unrestricted	—	(521)	—	(521)
	<u>—</u>	<u>(25,924)</u>	<u>46,591</u>	<u>20,667</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING OF YEAR (Note 4)</b>	<u>1,836</u>	<u>132,693</u>	<u>68,955</u>	<u>203,484</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, END OF YEAR (Note 4)</b>	<u>—</u>	<u>782,000</u>	<u>71,688</u>	<u>853,688</u>

## FOOTHILLS MODEL FOREST

## Record of In-kind Contributions

for the year ending March 31, 1999

Project Account #	Project Title	N <sup>o</sup> of Hours Cont.	Total \$ Value of Hours	Total Other Contrib.	Total Cash Contrib.	Total Contrib. by Project
100	<i>GIS Project Management &amp; Implementation</i>					
	Canadian Forest Service				\$56,780.00	\$56,780.00
	Environmental Protection – Resource Data Division			\$53,700.00		\$53,700.00*
	Jasper National Park			\$0.00	\$20,000.00*	\$20,000.00*
	The Forestry Corp			\$894.00*		\$894.00*
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$54,594.00	\$76,780.00	\$131,374.00
102	<i>GIS System Administration (Tech Trans.)</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
106	<i>Regional Ecological Land Classification</i>					
	Land and Forest Service				\$30,000.00*	\$30,000.00
	Province of British Columbia				\$49,300.00*	\$49,300.00
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$79,300.00	\$79,300.00
120	<i>Wildlife Project Management &amp; Implementation</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
121	<i>Genetic Diversity of Lodgepole Pine</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL					
122	<i>Northern Goshawk</i>					
	James Beck – University of Alberta	60.0*	\$2,500.00*	\$500.00*	\$0.00*	\$3,000.00*
	SUB-TOTAL	60.0	\$2,500.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00
123	<i>Barred Owl</i>					
	James Beck – University of Alberta	60.0*	\$2,500.00*	\$500.00*	\$0.00*	\$3,000.00*
	SUB-TOTAL	60.0	\$2,500.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00
124	<i>Neotropical Migrant Birds</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL					
126	<i>Red Squirrel</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL					
127	<i>Pileated Woodpecker Study</i>					
	James Beck – University of Alberta	4.0	\$250.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$250.00
128	<i>Landscape Disturbance</i>					
	Bandaloo Landscape-Ecosystem Services	72.0	\$5,625.00			\$5,625.00
	Don Harrison – Land and Forest Service			\$500.00*		\$500.00
	Weldwood				\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00
	Weyerhaeuser Canada				\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
	Jasper National Park				\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
	Province of Alberta					\$0.00
	Justin Kortenbach – Sundance Forest Industries	4.0*	\$168.00*			\$168.00
	SUB-TOTAL	76.0	\$5,793.00	\$500.00	\$190,000.00	\$196,293.00
129	<i>Grande Cache Goat</i>					
	Alberta Sport, Recreation, Parks & Wildlife Foundation				\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
130	<i>Bridgland Survey</i>					
	Canadian Forest Service				\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00
131	<i>Aboriginal Involvement</i>					
	Canadian Forest Service				\$35,000.00	\$35,000.00
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$35,000.00	\$35,000.00
140	<i>Watershed Project Management</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL					
141	<i>Watershed Assessment Model Development</i>					
	Norm Rodseth – Trout Unlimited					\$0.00
	The Forestry Corp					\$0.00
	Land and Forest Service					\$0.00
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Project Account #	Project Title	N° of Hours Cont.	Total \$ Value of Hours	Total Other Contrib.	Total Cash Contrib.	Total Contrib. by Project
142	<i>Regional Hydrology Study</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
143	<i>Sediment Intrusion</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL					
144	<i>Fisheries and Aquatic Database</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
145	<i>Sedimentation Impacts</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
146	<i>F.H.D.P. Fish Inventory</i>					
	Alberta Conservation Association				\$40,000.00*	\$40,000.00*
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00
147	<i>Design and Maintenance Road Stream Crossings</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
148	<i>Fish Project Contributions</i>					
	Hinton Fish and Game Association				\$1,500.00*	\$1,500.00*
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
149	<i>Visual Guide to Fish Habitats</i>					
	Alberta Conservation Association				\$10,680.00*	\$10,680.00*
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,680.00	\$10,680.00
150	<i>Fisheries Project Administration</i>					
	Canadian Forest Service				\$70,000.00	\$70,000.00
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$70,000.00	\$70,000.00
170	<i>Enhance Forest Management Practices</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
171	<i>Successional Model Development</i>					
	Canadian Forest Service				\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
	Jasper National Park				\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13,000.00	\$13,000.00
200	<i>Elk &amp; Timber Supply</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL					
201	<i>Ecosystem Response to Disturbance</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
202	<i>Woodland Caribou Study</i>					
	Rick Bonar – Weldwood of Canada	100.0*	\$5,000.00*			\$5,000.00*
	Land and Forest Service				\$25,000.00*	\$25,000.00*
	SUB-TOTAL	100.0	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	\$30,000.00
203	<i>Ecosystem Monitoring</i>					
	Chris Shank	600.0				
	Dr. Bruce McGillivray	80.0	\$3,000			\$3,000.00
	Harry Stelfox	112.0				
	Steven E. Franklin	304.0				
	Stan Boutin	80.0	\$7,000			\$7,000.00
	Alberta Conservation Association				\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00
	Alberta-Pacific Forest				\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
	Canadian Forest Products				\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
	Daishowa-Marubeni International Ltd.				\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
	Weyerhaeuser Canada				\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
	Philip Lee		\$37,000			\$37,000.00
	SUB-TOTAL	1176.0	\$47,000.00	\$0.00	\$48,000.00	\$95,000.00
204	<i>Carnivore Conservation</i>					
	Jerry Sunderland	80.0				\$0.00
	Jasper National Park				\$64,000.00*	\$64,000.00
	Natural Resources Service			\$9,923	\$36,495.00	\$46,418.00
	Land and Forest Service				\$50,000.00*	\$50,000.00
	SUB-TOTAL	80.0	\$0.00	\$9,923.00	\$150,495.00	\$160,418.00

Project Account #	Project Title	N° of Hours Cont.	Total \$ Value of Hours	Total Other Contrib.	Total Cash Contrib.	Total Contrib. by Project
205	<i>Criteria and Indicators</i>					
	Canadian Forest Service				\$82,052	\$82,052
	Pat Golec – Sundance Forest Industries	8.0*	\$336.00*			\$336.00*
	Norm Rodseth – Trout Unlimited	28.0*	\$1,176.00*			\$1,176.00*
	Jerry Sunderland	64.0				\$0.00
	Jim Skrenek – Natural Resources Service	10.0*	\$625.00*			\$625.00*
	Jasper National Park				\$25,000.00*	\$25,000.00*
	Rick Bonar – Weldwood of Canada	108.0	\$4,200.00			\$4,200.00
	SUB-TOTAL	218.0	\$6,337.00	\$0.00	\$107,052.00	\$113,389.00
206	<i>Cumulative Effects</i>					
	Jim Skrenek – Natural Resources Service	20.0*	\$1,250.00*			\$1,250.00*
	Jasper National Park				\$30,000.00*	\$30,000.00*
	Colin Edey – Nova Gas	32.0*	\$1,200.00*			\$1,200.00*
	Bob Udell – Weldwood of Canada	3.0*	\$300.00*		\$0.00*	\$300.00*
	SUB-TOTAL	55.0	\$2,750.00	\$0.00	\$30,000.00	\$32,750.00
207	<i>Cooperative Management Planning</i>					
	Land and Forest Service				\$135,000.00*	\$135,000.00*
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$135,000.00	\$135,000.00
208	<i>Willmore Inventory Program</i>					
	Canadian Forest Service				\$50,000.00*	\$50,000.00
	Bob Udell – Weldwood of Canada					\$200.00*
	SUB-TOTAL	2.0*	\$200.00*	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,200.00
209	<i>Integration of Wildlife Models</i>					
	Canadian Forest Service				\$12,000	\$12,000
	Weldwood				\$25,000	\$25,000
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$37,000.00	\$37,000.00
210	<i>Cache Percotte Management Plan</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
211	<i>Ecosite Field Guide</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
212	<i>Harlequin Ducks</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
220	<i>Forestry Project Management &amp; Implementation</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL					
221	<i>Soil, Compaction, Decompaction &amp; Tree Growth</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL					
222	<i>ESA Environmentally Sensitive</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL					
223	<i>Effects of Horse Grazing</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL					
224	<i>Socio-Economic Study</i>					
	Land and Forest Service – AEP				\$49,242.75	\$49,242.75
	Canadian Forest Service				\$48,581.00	\$48,581.00
	Weldwood of Canada				\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00
	Jasper National Park				\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
	Colin Edey – Nova Gas					\$0.00
	Tom Beckley – Canadian Forest Service	296.0	\$10,000.00			\$10,000.00
	Canadian Forest Service Staff					\$0.00
	SUB-TOTAL	296.0	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$177,823.75	\$187,823.75
225	<i>Forest Carbon Budget Study</i>					
	Canadian Forest Service				\$14,509.00	\$14,509.00
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14,509.00	\$14,509.00
227	<i>Ecological Land Classification</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL					
228	<i>Adaptive Forest Management (Case Study)</i>					
	Canadian Forest Service					\$0.00
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
230	<i>Transportation Efficiencies</i>					
	Land and Forest Service – AEP				\$19,922.21	\$19,922.21
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$19,922.21	\$19,922.21
231	<i>NAIT/Forintek Wood Proc. Prog.</i>					
	Land and Forest Service – AEP				\$31,932.09	\$31,932.09
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$31,932.09	\$31,932.09

Project Account #	Project Title	N° of Hours Cont.	Total \$ Value of Hours	Total Other Contrib.	Total Cash Contrib.	Total Contrib. by Project
232	<i>AAFMI Support</i>					
	Land and Forest Service – AEP				\$65,094.12	\$65,094.12
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$65,094.12	\$65,094.12
234	<i>Sustainability of Resource Communities</i>					
	Land and Forest Service – AEP				\$51,310.97	\$51,310.97
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$51,310.97	\$51,310.97
235	<i>Growth &amp; Yield Research</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
236	<i>Canadian Environmental Auditing Assessment</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
237	<i>Western Canada Forest Industry Partners</i>					
	Land and Forest Service – AEP				\$63,031.50	\$63,031.50
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$63,031.50	\$63,031.50
238	<i>Ecological Chronosequence Study</i>					
	Canadian Forest Service				\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00
	Weldwood of Canada				\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00
	Weyerhaeuser Canada				\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$36,000.00	\$36,000.00
300	<i>Communications Project Management</i>					
	Canadian Forest Service				\$39,800.00	\$39,800.00
	Weldwood of Canada				\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$114,800.00	\$114,800.00
320	<i>Educational Relations</i>					
	Canadian Forest Service				\$53,500.00	\$53,500.00
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$53,500.00	\$53,500.00
321	<i>Community Relations</i>					
	Canadian Forest Service				\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
	Land and Forest Service				\$15,000.00*	\$15,000.00
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
322	<i>Media Relations</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
323	<i>Partner Relations</i>					
	Canadian Forest Service				\$11,311.00	\$11,311.00
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11,311.00	\$11,311.00
324	<i>Technology Transfer</i>					
	Canadian Forest Service				\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
	Weldwood of Canada				\$0.00	\$0.00
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
325	<i>Government/Network Relations</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
326	<i>Tool Development</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
327	<i>Technical Transfer Development Opportunities</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
400	<i>Finance &amp; Administration</i>					
	Bill Craig – Weldwood	100.0	\$5,000.00			\$5,000.00
	Canadian Forest Service				\$118,657.00	\$118,657.00
	Land and Forest Service				\$1,744.38	\$1,744.38
	Rick Blackwood 1 man year			\$52,000.00		\$52,000.00
	Land and Forest Service – AEP				\$2,913,573.57	\$2,913,573.57
	SUB-TOTAL	100.0	\$5,000.00	\$52,000.00	\$3,033,974.95	\$3,090,974.95
401	<i>Strategic Initiative Funding</i>					
	Canadian Forest Service (was 63500)				\$5,892.79	\$5,892.79
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	0.00	0.00	5,892.79	5,892.79
410	<i>Board of Directors</i>					
	Canadian Forest Service				\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
	Dennis Hawksworth – Weldwood	120.0*	\$12,000.00*			\$12,000.00*
	Bill Craig – Weldwood	20.0	\$1,000.00			\$1,000.00
	Marsha Spearin – Weldwood	104.0				\$0.00
	Jerry Sunderland	160.0				\$0.00
	Don Laishley – Weldwood	72.0*	\$9,000.00*			\$9,000.00
	Jim Skrenek – Natural Resources Service	60.0*	\$3,750.00*			\$3,750.00
	Colin Edey – Nova Gas	146.0*	\$5,500.00*			\$5,500.00

Project Account #	Project Title	N° of Hours Cont.	Total \$ Value of Hours	Total Other Contrib.	Total Cash Contrib.	Total Contrib. by Project
410	<i>Board of Directors (continued)</i>					
	James Beck – University of Alberta	66.0*	\$2,750.00*			\$2,750.00
	Ross Risvold – Mayor, Town of Hinton	208.0*	\$26,000.00*			\$26,000.00
	Paul Galbraith – Jasper National Park	80.0*	\$3,400.00*			\$3,400.00
	Bob Newstead – Canadian Forest Service	430.0*	\$16,120.00*			\$16,120.00
	Bob Udell – Weldwood of Canada	205.0*	\$20,500.00*			\$20,500.00
	SUB-TOTAL	1671.0	\$100,020.00	0.0	\$5,000.00	\$105,020.00
411	<i>Model Forest Network</i>					
	Canadian Forest Service				\$11,607.21	\$11,607.21
	Bob Udell – Weldwood of Canada	56.0*	\$5,600.00*			\$5,600.00*
	SUB-TOTAL	56.0	\$5,600.00	\$0.00	\$11,607.21	\$17,207.21
412	<i>Project Steering Committee</i>					
	Canadian Forest Service				\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
413	<i>Partners' Association</i>					
	Canadian Forest Service				\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
	The Forestry Corp				\$1,000.00*	\$1,000.00*
	John Huey – Sundance Forest Industries	16.0*	\$672.00*			\$672.00*
	SUB-TOTAL	16.0	\$672.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,672.00
415	<i>Activity Teams</i>					
	Canadian Forest Service				\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
416	<i>Yellowhead Ecosystem Group</i>					
	Jasper National Park				\$15,000.00*	\$15,000.00*
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
417	<i>Land Managers' Forum</i>					
	Canadian Forest Service				\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
	<b>OTHER PROJECTS</b>					
602	<i>Bird Inventory – FRIP</i>					
	Weldwood of Canada				\$48,720.00*	\$48,720.00*
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$48,720.00	\$48,720.00
607	<i>Lichen Study – FRIP</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
608	<i>Landscape Disturbance – FRIP</i>					
	Weldwood of Canada				\$90,049.00*	\$90,049.00*
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$90,049.00	\$90,049.00
611	<i>Carnivore Conservation – FRIP</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
612	<i>Adaptive Forest Management</i>					
	Weldwood of Canada				\$158,234.20*	\$158,234.20*
	Bob Udell – Weldwood of Canada	13.0*	\$1,300.00*			\$1,300.00*
	SUB-TOTAL	13.0	\$1,300.00	\$0.00	\$158,234.20	\$159,534.20
613	<i>Gregg River Cabin Restoration</i>					
	Weldwood of Canada				\$14,475.00	\$14,475.00
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14,475.00	\$14,475.00
614	<i>Doug Hutton Video Productions</i>					
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
641	<i>Fish &amp; Stream Inventory – FRIP</i>					
	Gord Stenhouse – Weldwood	192.0*	\$8,400.00*			\$8,400.00*
	Weldwood of Canada				\$200,000.00*	\$200,000.00*
	Environmental Protection – Foothills District			\$422.50*		\$422.50
	SUB-TOTAL	192.0*	\$8,400.00*	\$422.50*	\$200,000.00	\$208,822.50
643	<i>Fish &amp; Stream Inventory – FRIP</i>					
	Weldwood of Canada					\$0.00
	SUB-TOTAL	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	<b>TOTAL FOR ALL PROJECTS</b>	4,175	\$203,322.00	\$118,439.50	\$5,367,994.79	\$5,689,756.29

\* This figure is based on in-kind contributions from 1997/98 which are similar to 1998/99 contributions.





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