



Consolidated Forest Stewardship Plan

FOR

Lillooet TSA

Cascades Natural Resource District

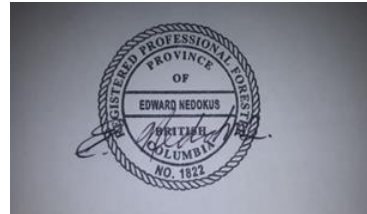
Thompson/Okanagan Forest Region

**Inclusive of Amendments 1 & 2
Approved April 12 & May 3, 2023**

FSP Term: 5 Years (2018 – 2023)

FSP ID # 379

Commencing: August 7, 2018



Ed Nedokus, RPF
Date: May 5, 2023

"I certify that the work described herein fulfills the standards expected of a member of the Association of British Columbia Forest Professionals and that I did personally supervise the work"

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1 Interpretation

1.1 Definitions

In this *FSP*, unless this *FSP* specifies otherwise:

“**Act**” means the *Forest and Range Practices Act* S.B.C. 2002, c.69;

“**Agreement**” means a licence listed in Paragraph 2.1, unless this *FSP* no longer applies to that licence;

“**Agreement Holder**” means an individual holder of a licence listed in Paragraph 2.1, or any successor or assignee of that holder of a licence, unless this *FSP* no longer applies to that holder of a licence;

“**Applicable SAR Notice**” means:

- (a) a notice issued under *FPPR* section 7(2) entitled “*NOTICE – INDICATORS OF THE AMOUNT, DISTRIBUTION AND ATTRIBUTES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT REQUIRED FOR THE SURVIVAL OF SPECIES AT RISK IN THE CASCADES FOREST DISTRICT*” dated December 30, 2004;

“**BEC**” means Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification;

“**CP**” means a cutting permit;

“**Current**” means, in the context of a *FSP*, timber sale licence, *CP* or *RP*, an approved document that has not expired or been replaced;

“**Cutblock**” means an area:

- (a) in which a holder of a licence has harvested timber under a *CP* or timber sale licence; or
- (b) in which a holder of a licence is authorized to harvest but the harvesting has not occurred;
- (c) identified in a *Current FSP* as an area to which section 196(1)(a) of the *Act* applies;

“**Damaged Timber**” means timber that has been affected by insects, disease, wind, fire, or other similar agents and is in danger of being significantly reduced in value, lost, destroyed, or poses risk to adjacent timber.

“**Date of Submission**” means January 8, 2018, which is the date this *FSP* was submitted for approval;

“**Development project in the governments interest**” means a project undertaken by government, or authorized by government, for a purpose, including but not limited to, such as constructing or improving a utility, highway, fence, mine, recreation site or recreation area.

“**Established Cutblock**” means a *Cutblock* that, before the earlier of the date a *Cutblock* or road is included within a *CP* or *RP* to which this *FSP* applies or is included within a declared area under this *FSP*, has been:

- (a) harvested under a licence to which this *FSP* applies;
- (b) declared under this *FSP*;
- (c) included within a *Current CP* issued under a licence to which this *FSP* applies but which *CP* will not be subject to this *FSP*; or
- (d) identified spatially in the BC Geographic Warehouse as a *Cutblock*:
 - (i) harvested under a timber sale licence or major licence to which this *FSP* does not apply;
 - (ii) included in a *Current CP* issued under a licence to which this *FSP* does not apply or in a timber sale licence;
 - (iii) shown in another *Current FSP* as an area to which section 196(1)(a) of the *Act* applies;

“**Established Road**” means a road that, before the earlier of the date a *Cutblock* or road is included within a *CP* or *RP* to which this *FSP* applies or is included within a declared area under this *FSP*, has been:

- (a) constructed by a *Holder of this FSP*;
- (b) included within a *Current CP* or *RP* issued under or associated with a licence to which this *FSP* applies but to which *CP* or *RP* will not be subject to this *FSP*; or
- (c) identified in an inventory or notice provided by government as an area:
 - (i) constructed by a person other than the *Holder of this FSP*;
 - (ii) included in a *Current CP* or *RP* issued under a licence to which this *FSP* does not apply or in a timber sale licence;
 - (iii) shown in a previous Forest Development Plan pertaining to a licence to which this *FSP* does not apply as an area to which section 22(2)(b) of the

Operational and Site Planning Regulation as it was at the time of its repeal applies; or

- (iv) shown in another *Current FSP* as an area to which section 196(1)(b) of the *Act* applies;

“**FDU**” means a forest development unit;

“**Forest Act**” means the *Forest Act* R.S.B.C. 1996, c.157;

“**Forested Area**” means a polygon identified in the *VRI* as contributing to the forest management land base, as indicated by the Forest Management Land base Indicator attribute. This attribute indicates whether a polygon is forested or has been forested and is capable of producing a stand of trees. Polygons classified as lakes, rock, alpine, shrub and wetland are not considered *Forested Area*.

“**FPC**” means the Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 159 and all regulations thereunder;

“**FPPR**” means the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation B.C. Reg. 14/2004;

“**FRPA**” means the *Act* and the regulations thereunder;

“**FSP**” means a forest stewardship plan;

“**Holder of this FSP**” means, for each licence specified in Paragraph 2.1, the holder of that licence as indicated in that Paragraph, or any successor or assignee of that holder; “**Holder**” has the same meaning; and “**Holders of this FSP**” means all of those holders of those licences or any successor or assignee to those holders;

“**Legislated Planning Date**” means:

- (a) subject to clause (b), the date 4 months before the *Date of Submission*; or
- (b) if an enactment or an objective set by government requires that a date different than the date referred to in clause (a) be applied under this *FSP*, then that different date;

“**LU**” means Landscape Unit;

“**Minister**” means the minister responsible for the *Forest Act*;

“**MFLNRORD**” means the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development;

“**OGMA**” means Old Growth Management Area;

“**Qualified Professional**”(QP) means a registered member in good standing with a professional association whose training, ability and experience makes the member professionally competent in the relevant area of practice;

“**Range Tenure**” means a grazing tenure held by a *Range Agreement Holder* and issued under the Range Act or Land Act. Spatial and attribute data for Range Tenures are housed in the BC Geographic Warehouse;

“**Road**” means an access structure built within 35 metres either side of a centerline location and includes the area cleared of timber for any right-of-way, borrow pit, turnout, landing or to alleviate a safety hazard;

“**RP**” means a road permit;

“**Term**” means the period specified in Paragraph 3.1;

“**THLB**” ” means Timber Harvesting Land Base as defined in the Timber Supply Review document for the Timber Supply Areas applicable to this *FSP*;

“**TSA**” means a timber supply area;

“**VRI**” means Vegetation Resource Inventory, the photo-based inventory of the BC provincial forest. *VRI* data is housed in the BC Geographic Warehouse. For the purposes of *FSP* results or strategies, *VRI* data is considered current to a point in time not less than 18 months prior to cutting authority application or amendment;

1.2 Relevant Date for Legislation and Objective References

In this *FSP*, unless this *FSP* specifies otherwise, a reference to legislation, an established objective, a notice under section 7(2) of the *FPPR*, a designation of a species to which such a notice or established objective applies, an establishment of an area referred to in section 14(3)(a) to (i) of the *FPPR* or an order made by government means that legislation, established objective, notice, designation, area or order as it was on the *Legislated Planning Date*.

1.3 Definitions from Legislation

In this *FSP*, unless this *FSP* specifies otherwise, words and phrases defined in the *FPPR*, *FRPA* or the *Forest Act* as of the *Legislated Planning Date* have the same meaning as those definitions.

1.4 Changes to Legislation

Subject to Paragraph 1.2, if legislation referred to in this *FSP* is renamed or a provision of legislation referred to in this *FSP* is renumbered, the reference in this *FSP* is to be construed as a reference to the provision as renamed or renumbered, as the case may be.

1.5 Expressions Inclusive

In this *FSP*, unless this *FSP* specifies, or the context requires, otherwise:

- (a) the singular includes the plural and the plural includes the singular;
- (b) the masculine, the feminine and the neuter are interchangeable and each includes the body corporate.

1.6 Organization

This *FSP* is divided into parts, paragraphs, subparagraphs, clauses and sub-clauses, illustrated as follows:

- 1. Part;
 - 1.1 to 1.1.1.1 Paragraph;
 - (a) Subparagraph;
 - (i) Clause;
 - (A) Sub clause;
 - (I) Section;
 - (1) Subsection,

and a reference to a subparagraph, clause, sub clause, section or subsection is to be construed as a reference to a subparagraph, clause, sub clause, section or subsection of the paragraph, subparagraph, clause or section, as the case may be, in which the reference occurs.

1.7 Headings and Information about Objectives

The headings and the provisions titled “Information about applicable objective” including the contents thereof, are for ease of reference only and are not to be construed as part of, or to serve as an aid to interpreting, this *FSP*.

1.8 Appendices Part of *FSP*

The Appendices to this *FSP* are a part of this *FSP* and any reference in this *FSP* to this *FSP* includes a reference to the Appendices.

1.9 Conditional Exemptions under sections (ss.) 12.2 to 12.5 of the *FPPR*

The following Paragraphs are included in this *FSP* for the purpose of obtaining an exemption under sections 12.2 to 12.5 of the *FPPR* from the following sections of the *FPPR*:

Paragraph in this <i>FSP</i>	Section of <i>FPPR</i> under which Exemption Provided	Sections of the <i>FPPR</i> to which Exemption Applies
5.2.1.2	12.2	35(1), 35(3), 35(5), and 36
5.2.1.3	12.2	35(4)
5.2.1.4	12.2	35(6), 35(7)
5.2.3.2	12.3	47(4) to (6), 48(3) to (5), 49(2), 49(3), 50 (1), 51(1) & (3), 52(2), 53
5.2.4.1	12.4	64(1), 65(2)
5.2.5.2 & 5.2.5.3	12.5(1)	66(1), 66(2), 66(3)
5.2.5.4	12.5(2)	67
5.2.7.2	12.32	59, 60(2) and 61 as they pertain to cumulative hydrological effects on water quality affecting human health in community watersheds

Sections of the *FPPR* identified in orange text have been adopted as a result or strategy. All other sections as listed in the *FPPR* and all other legislation continue to apply. Sections of the *FPPR* identified in black text have a unique result or strategy which deviates from the default practice requirements in the *FPPR*.

1.10 Development Project in the government’s interest

Without limiting any other provision in this *FSP*, this *FSP* does not apply to a *Development Project in the Government’s Interest*. All primary forest activities will be conducted consistent with any conditions imposed by government and may be different from the requirements of this *FSP*.

1.11 *FPPR* Section 12(7) Exemption

Upon the determination by the *Minister* that it is not practicable, given the circumstances or conditions, including *Damaged Timber*, applicable to a particular area, to specify a result or strategy consistent with an established objective, a *Holder of this FSP* is exempt from that requirement. The result or strategy in this *FSP* will not apply for that area. Any conditions

imposed by the *Minister* will be followed as well as any specific alternative results or strategies found in the *FSP* relating to this kind of exemption.

2 Application

2.1 Agreements (*Act s.3(4)*)

This *FSP* applies to the following licences and Forest Development Units:

APPLICABLE <i>FSP</i>	<i>FDU</i>	TENURE	LICENCE	Associated Road Permit	Holder of Licence as of the <i>Date of Submission</i>
Aspen Planers Ltd.	A	FL	A18700	R06128	Aspen Planers Ltd. - 0866740 BC Ltd
Aspen Planers Ltd.	A	FL	A81042	R10028	Aspen Planers Ltd. - 0866740 BC Ltd
Aspen Planers Ltd.	A	FL	A81043	R10028	Aspen Planers Ltd. - 0866740 BC Ltd
Aspen Planers Ltd.	A	FL	A18701	R06129	Aspen Planers Ltd.
Aspen Planers Ltd.	A	FL	A84766		Cook's Ferry First Nation
Aspen Planers Ltd.	A	FL	A73249		Siska First Nation
Aspen Planers Ltd.	A	FL	A86951		STH Biomass Limited Partnership
Aspen Planers Ltd.	A	FL	A92028		STH Biomass Limited Partnership

3 Term

3.1 Term (*Act s.6(1)(a)*)

The term of this *FSP* is 5 years, commencing on the date specified in Paragraph 3.2 unless:

- (a) the *Holder of this FSP* elect to replace it with another approved *FSP*; or
- (b) it is extended pursuant to *FRPA*.

3.2 Commencement of Term (*Act s.6(1)(b)*)

The term of this *FSP* commences on August 7, 2018.

4 Forest Development Units

4.1 Forest Development Units (*Act s.5(1)(a)(ii)* and *FPPR s.14(1)(a)*)

The map in Appendix B to this *FSP* shows the boundary of *FDU A* under this *FSP*.

Due to administrative and operational discrepancies that are small in scale (i.e. GPS inaccuracies, map sensitivity refinement, line work updates), the outer *FDU* boundary may be extended approximately 30 metres into neighboring *TSA*s. This is to prevent timber alienation and to ensure responsible forest management.

4.2 Land Use Designations and Other Things to be Identified (*FPPR ss.14(2) and (3)*)

The maps in Appendix B to this *FSP* identify the things referred to in section 14(3) of the *FPPR* that are within the *FDU* and in effect as of the *Legislated Planning Date*. The exception to this is the area in which commercial harvesting is prohibited by another enactment, which cannot be shown completely on the maps due to the lack of availability of a dataset displaying private land boundaries. Any area that holds the status of Private Ownership according to the provincial “Integrated Cadastral Fabric – Private Ownership” dataset, as of the *Legislated Planning Date*, is excluded from the *FDU*, even if it is not shown on an Appendix B map.

5 Results or Strategies

5.1 Objectives Set by Government

5.1.1 Old Growth Order

Information about Applicable Objective	
Objective	The Minister has issued an order under section 4 of the <i>Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act</i> establishing Landscape Units and Old Growth Objectives. The objective is to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity by maintaining old forest by biogeoclimatic variant within each landscape unit according to the age of old forest and the percentage of old forest retention that is specified in the order.
Date in Effect	June 30, 2004.

Strategy

5.1.1.1 Definitions

In Paragraph 5.1.1.2 and 5.1.1.3

“**Old Forest Polygon**” means an area identified as an Old Forest Polygon as depicted by the most current consolidated Old Forest Polygon layer on the map housed by the **MFLNRORD** in accordance with the Cascades District Agreement for managing **OGMA** Consolidation Mapping, as approved by the DOIT committee members on July 15, 2013; and

“**Order**” means the Order Establishing Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives that came into effect on June 30, 2004.

5.1.1.2 No Harvesting in Old Forest Polygons

Subject to Paragraph 5.1.1.3, a **Holder of this FSP** will not undertake timber harvesting to which this **FSP** applies within an **Old Forest Polygon**.

5.1.1.3 Alternative Strategies for these situations/circumstances

Paragraph 5.1.1.2 will apply only to the extent practicable where harvesting:

- (a) to facilitate road maintenance;
- (b) to eliminate a safety hazard if there is no other practicable option for addressing the hazard;
- (c) is less than 1.0 hectare, and less than 10% of the original **Old Forest Polygon** area;
or

- (d) when:
 - (i) the harvest area exceeds the amount referred to in Subparagraph (c); and
 - (ii) on or before the harvest commencement for the *Cutblock*, a *Holder of this FSP* identifies a replacement forest polygon that:
 - (A) is of equal or greater size to the *Old Forest Polygon* area to be harvested;
 - (B) is within the same landscape unit (or adjacent to the harvested *Old Forest Polygon* in an adjacent landscape unit), biogeoclimatic zone, subzone and variant as the *Old Forest Polygon* to be harvested;
 - (C) contains forest cover that is consistent with one of the following:
 - (I) the age of old forest identified in Section 2 of the *Order*, as per the following table:

Natural Disturbance Type (NDT)	BEC Zone	Age of Old Forest
NDT1	CWH, ICH, ESSF, MH	>250 years
NDT2	CWH, CDF, ICH, ESSF	>250 years
NDT3	MS, ESSF, ICH, CWH	>140 years
NDT4	ICH, IDF, PP	>250 years

*Refer to Section 2 of the *Order* for further information;

- (II) in landscape units where it can be demonstrated that equal or better conservation benefits will result, stands less than the age of old, and preferably mature forest, may contribute to old forest retention, as per the table above; or
- (III) of equal or greater age class of the *Old Forest Polygon* to be harvested; and
- (D) is sent to the host (*MFLNRORD* staff) of the Consolidated *OGMA* map once per year.

5.2 Objectives Prescribed under section 149(1) of the Act

5.2.1 Soils (FPPR s.5)

Information about Applicable Objective

Objective	The objective set by government for soils is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve the productivity and the hydrologic function of soils.
Date in Effect	This objective was established on the coming into force of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation on January 31, 2004.

Result

5.2.1.1 Definitions

In Paragraph 5.2.1.1 to 5.2.1.3:

“**Gross Cutblock Area**” means the total area of the *Cutblock*, which includes all roads, the net area to be reforested, internal reserves and non-productive areas.

“**Percent of Cutblock occupied in permanent access structures**” means the quotient of the area occupied by permanent access structures divided by the *Gross Cutblock area*, multiplied by 100.

“**Temporary Access Allowance**” means the percentage of a standard unit as determined from the following equation:

$$\text{temporary access allowance} = (12\%) - (\text{Percent of Cutblock occupied in permanent access structures, or } 7\%, \text{ whichever is less})$$

5.2.1.2 General Soil Conservation

Each *Holder of this FSP* adopts as a result or strategy for activities of that Holder to which this *FSP* applies sections 35(1), 35(3), 35(5) (*Soil Disturbance Limits*), and 36 (*Permanent Access Structure Limits*) of the *FPPR* as those sections were on the *Legislated Planning Date* of this *FSP*.

5.2.1.3 Exceeding Soil Disturbance Limits – Result replacing FPPR section 35(4)

A *Holder of this FSP* may cause soil disturbance that exceeds the limits specified in section 35(3) of the *FPPR*, as adopted as a result or strategy under this *FSP*, if that Holder is:

- (a) removing infected stumps or salvaging wind throw and the additional disturbance is the minimum necessary;
- (b) constructing a temporary access structure in an area not referred to in Subparagraph (c) and both of the following apply:
 - (i) the limit set out in section 35(3) of the *FPPR*, as adopted as a result or strategy under this *FSP*, is not exceeded by more than the *Temporary Access*

Allowance, for standard units not comprised of predominantly sensitive soils, and not exceeded by more than 5% for standard units with predominantly sensitive soils, excluding the area covered by a roadside work area; and

- (ii) before the regeneration date, a sufficient amount of the area within the standards unit is rehabilitated such that the Holder is in compliance with the limits set out in section 35(3) of the **FPPR**, as adopted as a result or strategy under this **FSP**; or
- (c) constructing a temporary access structure:
 - (i) within a standard unit with a net area to be reforested that is less than 5 ha;
 - (ii) within a standard unit that is not predominantly comprised of sensitive soils; and
 - (iii) before the regeneration date, a sufficient amount of the area within the standards unit is rehabilitated such that the Holder is in compliance with the limits set out in section 35(3) of the **FPPR**, as adopted as a result or strategy under this **FSP**.

5.2.1.4 Work Related to Rehabilitation - Result replacing *FPPR* section 35(6) and 35(7)

A **Holder of this FSP** who rehabilitates an area under Paragraph 5.2.1.3 or section 35(5) (**Soil Disturbance Limits**) of the **FPPR**, as adopted as a result or strategy under this **FSP**, must:

- (a) remove or redistribute woody materials that are exposed on the surface of the area and are concentrating subsurface moisture, to the extent necessary to limit the concentration of subsurface moisture on the area;
- (b) de-compact compacted soils;
- (c) return displaced surface soils, retrievable side-cast and berm materials; and
- (d) where erosion of exposed soil from the area would cause sediment to enter a stream, wetland, or lake, or cause a material adverse effect in relation to one or more of the subjects listed in section 149(1) of the **Act**, the Holder, unless placing debris or revegetation would not materially reduce the likelihood of erosion, must:
 - (i) place woody debris on the exposed soils; or
 - (ii) revegetate the exposed mineral soils.

5.2.2 Wildlife (FPPR s.7)	
Information about Applicable Objective	
Objective	<p>The objective set by government for wildlife is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve sufficient habitat in terms of amount of area, distribution of areas and attributes of those areas, for the survival of specified species, regionally important wildlife, and the winter survival of specified ungulate species, which, in the case of this <i>FSP</i> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Moose; ➤ Coastal Tailed Frog; ➤ Flammulated Owl; ➤ “Great Basin” Gopher Snake; ➤ Spotted Bat; ➤ Grizzly Bear; ➤ Ungulate Winter Range (Mule Deer, Bighorn Sheep and Elk); ➤ Mountain Goat.
Date in Effect	<p>Notices triggering the objective for the species addressed in this <i>FSP</i> were given under Section 7(2) of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation on December 30, 2004.</p>

5.2.2.1 Moose	
Information about the Notice	
Amount	<p>A maximum of 88,383 ha for the Lillooet <i>TSA</i>, with no impact to the timber supply and consistent with the most recent Timber Supply Review.</p>
Distribution	<p>Winter range foraging habitat and cover is to be distributed proportionately within moose winter ranges, located in forest types at the elevation and on slope aspects typical of ungulate winter ranges for moose in south eastern BC according to the attributes below.</p>
Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide security and thermal cover and manage high value moose habitat • Protect forage and shelter values in moose winter range and provide for early seral stages of shrubs • Within moose winter ranges provide and maintain adequate browse of palatable species (e.g. willow, birch, aspen, red-osier dogwood) approaching a natural distribution

Strategy

5.2.2.1.1 Definitions

In Paragraphs 5.2.2.1.1 and 5.2.2.1.2:

“**Extended Use Roads**” means roads developed under the authority of a Road Permit as it relates to this *FSP*;

“**Moose Forage**” means palatable species of plants that are a food source for moose, including willow (*Salix spp.*), aspen (*Populus spp.*), birch (*Betula spp.*) and red-osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*);

“**Draft Moose Management Units**” means areas identified as key moose habitat for *Moose Forage* and *Thermal Cover* (including the areas surrounding ponds/lakes/meadows/swamps, wetlands, and non-productive brush areas (that consist of brush and/or burned areas)) that occur within *Moose Winter Range*. Note these are draft and may be replaceable or may be unsuitable for reason with a rationale in the Site Plan;

“**Moose Winter Range**” means habitat as described in the *Ungulate Winter Range Notice* and shown on the map in Appendix B;

“**Thermal Cover**” means live mature coniferous leading stands with a height of 15m (where they exist) and moderate or high crown closure used by Moose to regulate body temperature. *Thermal Cover* is assumed to also provide adequate security cover;

“**Total Habitat Required**” means the total amount of habitat specified in the *Ungulate Winter Range Notice* for this species;

“**Ungulate Winter Range Notice**” means the Notice for the Lillooet Timber Supply Area dated December 30, 2004 and issued to the *Holder of this FSP* by the *Date of Submission* pursuant to section 7(2) of the *FPPR*;

“**Visual Screening**” means vegetation equal to or greater than 4m in height and/or topography providing visual obstruction that makes it difficult to see into adjacent areas from the roadbed. *Visual Screening* is assumed to also provide adequate security cover.

5.2.2.1.2 Lillooet TSA Moose Strategy

Within an area in the *FDU* that is subject to the *Ungulate Winter Range Notice*, when a *Holder of this FSP* conducts primary forest activities, a Holder will comply with the objectives set by government for the winter survival of ungulates as described in the *Ungulate Winter Range Notice*. Specifically, in *Moose Winter Range*, a *Holder of this FSP* will:

- (a) manage security cover by retaining equal to or greater than 67% of the live forested area in each Draft ***Moose Management Unit*** equal to or greater than 5 metres in height;
- (b) manage ***Thermal Cover*** by ensuring wildlife tree patches are placed strategically to meet attributes outlined in the definition above, adjacent to ***Moose Forage*** and/or security cover, where practicable;
- (c) where present, retain ***Visual Screening*** between ***Extended Use Roads*** and ***Moose Management Units*** for those ***Extended Use Roads*** that are located within 100 metres of a ***Moose Management Unit***, unless the safe use of the road warrants otherwise;
- (d) retain or promote ***Moose Forage*** during silviculture activities (brushing, weeding and stand tending) in a manner devised to both retain ***Moose Forage*** and achieve free growing status (i.e. only cut brush within 1m of target number of crop trees); and
- (e) consider ***Moose Management Units*** when establishing ***Wildlife Tree Retention***.

5.2.2.2 Coastal Tailed Frog	
Information about the Notice	
Amount	2793 ha for the Cascades Forest District, not exceeding an impact to the mature timber harvesting land base of 1187 ha.
Distribution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> areas of suitable habitat of the size, spatial distribution and connectivity identified in the species account for Coastal Tailed Frog in the <i>Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife</i> (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004). The areas described above are located within the biogeoclimatic units and preferred elevations identified in the species account for Coastal Tailed Frog in the <i>Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife</i> in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004.
Attributes	<p><u>Size:</u> Approximately 20 ha (depending on number and length of suitable stream reaches). Larger areas may be appropriate in watersheds with unstable terrain (class 4-5). Areas should include at least two streams or stream reaches (ie., S4 to S6) with previous detections of tailed frogs. The area should include a 30 m core area buffered by a 20 m management zone on both sides of occupied stream reaches.</p> <p><u>Habitat Attributes:</u> Tailed frog aquatic habitats are generally characterized by year round flow, non-fish bearing (S4-S6), intermediate gradient (>2.5%), coarse substrates (>6.4 cm), stable channel beds and forest cover (generally associated with structural stage S6 or S7). Retain 100% forest cover within the core area. Within the management zone maintain 70% basal area with appropriate structure to maintain riparian forest, important structural elements (e.g. coarse woody debris), water quality and temperature (5-18 degrees), and naturally dispersed water flows.</p> <p><u>Elevation:</u> From sea level to 2140 m.</p>

Result

5.2.2.2.1 Definitions

In Paragraphs 5.2.2.2.1 & 5.2.2.2.2:

“**Core Area**” means the area within 30 metres (slope distance) on each side of the stream at an **Occurrence Site** as measured from the edge of the stream channel bank and perpendicular to the stream axis;

“**Management Area**” means the portion of *the Tailed Frog Habitat* outside of the **Core Area**;

“**Occurrence Site**” means the location on a stream having an occurrence of coastal tailed frogs as identified:

- in the Applicable **FPPR** Section 7 Notice;

- (b) by the BC Conservation Data Centre not less than 12 months prior to cutting authority application or amendment; or
- (c) in a wildlife habitat area proposed by the ministry responsible for wildlife not less than 12 months prior to cutting authority application or amendment, and that is outside of an *Established Cutblock* or *Established Road*; and
- (d) in locations provided to the *Holder of this FSP* by a *MFLNRORD QP* prior to planning and layout of a *Cutblock* or road.

“*Tailed Frog Habitat*” means the area within 100 metres (slope distance) upstream and downstream of an *Occurrence Site*, and 50 metres (slope distance) on each side of the stream as measured from the edge of the stream channel bank and perpendicular to the stream axis.

“*Tailed Frog Habitat Crossing Assessment*” means an assessment completed by a *Qualified Professional* that evaluates the potential impacts to *Tailed Frog Habitat* at a proposed road crossing site and provides recommendations regarding crossing width, crossing structure type, sediment control measures and access control.

5.2.2.2.2 Limitations on Harvesting and Road Construction

A *Holder of this FSP* harvesting a *Cutblock* to which this *FSP* applies will:

- (a) within a *Core Area*
 - (i) minimize roads and/or stream crossings by not constructing a new road unless required for a stream crossing and no practicable alternative road location exists; and
 - (ii) not harvest timber unless the harvesting is for safety reasons;
- (b) within a *Management Area*
 - (i) not cause there to be less than 70% of the pre-harvest basal area remaining at the completion of harvest;
- (c) not employ the use of pesticides in *Tailed Frog Habitat*;
- (d) locate the *Wildlife Tree Retention* that pertains to the *Cutblock* in a *Core Area* or *Management Area* prior to harvesting a *Cutblock*, where practicable and consistent with Paragraph 5.2.5 (Wildlife and Biodiversity – Stand Level); and
- (e) where a stream crossing is required, obtain a *Tailed Frog Habitat Crossing Assessment* prior to constructing a new road within *Tailed Frog Habitat*, and construct the crossing in a manner consistent with the recommendations of the assessment and in accordance with the Water Sustainability Regulation ss. 43 & 44.

5.2.2.3 Flammulated Owl	
Information about the Notice	
Amount	4050 ha for the Cascades Forest District, not exceeding an impact to the mature timber harvesting land base of 3150 ha.
Distribution	<p>1. The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • areas of suitable habitat of the size, spatial distribution and connectivity identified in the species account for Flammulated Owl in the <i>Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife</i> (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004). <p>2. The areas described above are located within the biogeoclimatic units and preferred elevations identified in the species account for Flammulated Owl in the <i>Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife</i> in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004.</p>
Attributes	<p><u>Size:</u> Between 10 and 30 ha, based on estimated home range size using habitat suitability information. Should include a core area of 7-12 ha that includes key foraging, the nest site and security habitats and ~100 m management zone. Consider a WTP >4 ha where salvage does not occur and where as many suitable wildlife trees as possible are maintained or recruited over the long term (>80 yrs.).</p> <p><u>Tree Features</u> Visible woodpecker or natural cavities; understory brush or thickets, snags with cavities.</p> <p><u>Tree Species</u> Most commonly, Ponderosa pine; less commonly, Douglas-fir, trembling aspen or western larch.</p> <p><u>Nesting Habitat Features</u> Includes multi-age class stands with multiple canopy layers, including a veteran tree component for nesting or roosting. Large diameter ponderosa pine for nest trees may be critical to sustain local populations. Nest in Pileated Woodpecker and Northern Flicker cavities and it is therefore important to consider nesting requirement of these species as well. Nests are often located within and/or near foraging habitat.</p> <p><u>Foraging Habitat Features</u> Often forages within 300 m of nest during breeding season. Habitat is characterized by small forest openings (<1 ha) adjacent to Douglas-fir thickets and/or large veteran Douglas-firs or ponderosa pines with heavy branching for security. Understory structure may be important in forest openings for foraging habitat.</p> <p><u>Tree Size</u> 64-77 cm. In the absence of trees with the preferred Dbh, trees >35 cm or largest available should be retained for recruitment.</p> <p><u>Wildlife Tree Class</u> 1, 3-7</p> <p><u>Structural Stage</u> 6 (mature forest), 7 (old forest).</p> <p><u>Elevation:</u> 400-1375 m.</p>

Strategy:

The strategy for Flammulated Owl is the strategy for Old Growth in Paragraphs 5.1.1.1, 5.1.1.2, 5.1.1.3 of this *FSP*.

Result

5.2.2.4.1 Definitions

In Paragraphs 5.2.2.4.1 & 5.2.2.4.2:

“**Core Area**” means an area within 200 metres (slope distance) of an *Occurrence Site*;

“**Occurrence Site**” means the location of an occurrence of Great Basin Gopher Snake, as identified:

- (a) by the BC Conservation Data Centre not less than 12 months prior to cutting authority application or amendment; or
- (b) in a Wildlife Habitat Area proposed by the ministry responsible for Environment not less than 12 months prior to cutting authority application or amendment, that is located outside an *Established Cutblock* or *Established Road*; or
- (c) in locations provided to the *Holder of this FSP* by a *MFLNRORD QP* prior to planning and layout of a *Cutblock* or road.

“**Initial Silviculture Activities**” means the latter of site preparation, initial tree planting, or debris pile burning.

5.2.2.4.2 Limitations on Harvesting and Road Construction

A *Holder of this FSP* will within a *Core Area*:

- (a) not construct a new road unless no practicable alternative location exists;
- (b) not harvest timber unless required for safety reasons;
- (c) not employ the use of pesticides; and
- (d) when a new road is constructed within a *Core Area*, where is no other practicable option, a *Holder of the FSP* will:
 - (i) not construct a road between April and October of any given year;
 - (ii) not remove or disturb rock outcrops, talus slopes or concentrations of boulders;
 - (iii) restrict access to newly constructed temporary road within a *Core Area* to the extent that it is non-passable to a standard four-wheel drive pickup truck within one year of the completion of the *Initial Silviculture Activities* on the *Cutblock* accessed by the road; and

- (iv) where the road is a permanent road, accessing timber beyond the *Core Area*, seek advice from *MFLNRORD* staff on specific management strategies determined to be necessary, and implement those strategies.

5.2.2.5 Spotted Bat	
Information about the Notice	
Amount	16 ha for the Cascades Forest District, not exceeding an impact to the mature timber harvesting land base of 4 ha.
Distribution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> areas of suitable habitat of the size, spatial distribution and connectivity identified in the species account for Spotted Bat in the <i>Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife</i> (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004). The areas described above are located within the biogeoclimatic units and preferred elevations identified in the species account for Spotted Bat in the <i>Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife</i> in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004.
Attributes	<p><u>Size</u> 5-10 ha; the area should be related to the size of the roost feature (i.e., cliff face) and may in some cases be larger than 10 ha. The core of the area will consist of the roost cliff and talus base; the management zone should be 100 m around the roost cliff.</p> <p><u>Roosting Habitat Features</u> Steep, high cliffs within a few kilometers of suitable feeding areas (riparian areas, marshes, fields, grasslands, and open forest) and close to a source of water are important as day roosts. These sites are typically located in crevices in steep, tall cliffs.</p> <p><u>Foraging Habitat Features</u> Grassland, parkland, forest, wetland, and riparian areas. Foraging corridors, such as lake edges, may also be used.</p> <p><u>Structural Stage Elevation</u> There are no structural stage preferences known for this species, as they roost in large cliffs and often forage well above the canopy. Variable. Typically between 300 to 900 m, although most occurrences are below 500 m. In other parts of its range, it has been found from sea level to 3300 m.</p>

Result

5.2.2.5.1 Definitions

In Paragraphs 5.2.2.5.1 & 5.2.2.5.2:

“**Core Area**” means an area not less than 5 hectares, incorporating an *Occurrence Site* and any cliff feature or talus slope within 150 metres (slope distance) of the *Occurrence Site*;

“**Management Area**” means the area located 100 metres (slope distance) from the edge of a *Core Area*; and

“**Occurrence Site**” means the mapped location of Spotted Bat where cliff features or talus slope is also present, and is identified:

- (a) in the *Applicable SAR Notice*;
- (b) by the BC Conservation Data Centre not less than 12 months prior to cutting authority application or amendment; or
- (c) in a Wildlife Habitat Area proposed by the ministry responsible for Environment not less than 12 months prior to cutting authority application or amendment, that is located outside of an *Established Cutblock* or *Established Road*; or
- (d) in locations provided to the *Holder of this FSP* by a *MFLNRORD QP* prior to planning and layout of a *Cutblock* or road.

5.2.2.5.2 Limitations on Harvesting and Road Construction

A *Holder of this FSP* harvesting a *Cutblock* to which this *FSP* applies will:

- (a) not harvest within a *Core Area* unless required for safety reasons;
- (b) employ a partial cut harvest method in the *Management Area*, retaining at least 50% of the pre-harvest basal area at the completion of harvest;
- (c) not construct a road in a *Core Area* or a *Management Area* unless there is no practicable alternative road location;
- (d) not remove rock or talus from the *Core Area* or *Management Area*;
- (e) not carry out forestry practices from one hour after sunset and one hour before sun rise between March and October in a *Management Area*; and
- (f) not use pesticides within the *Core Area* or *Management Area*.

5.2.2.7 Ungulate Winter Range - Mule deer (<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>), Bighorn sheep (<i>Ovis canadensis</i>) and Elk (<i>Cervus canadensis</i>).	
Information about the Notice	
Amount	A maximum of 232,155 ha within the Lillooet <i>TSA</i> , with a net impact equivalent to 6000 ha of timber harvesting land base at 100% forest cover retention.
Distribution	Winter ranges are to be located in forested habitats within appropriate slopes, aspects and elevations typical of winter ranges in south central BC according to the attributes below. Winter range foraging habitat, security cover and snow interception cover is to be located by planning cells to provide a spatial distribution of attributes throughout the winter ranges.
Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain adequate snow interception cover, typically comprised of Douglas fir stands with a minimum age class 8 (140 years) with 46% or greater canopy closure. • In the moderate snowpack zone (IDFdk1, IDFdk2, IDFdk3, IDFunk, MS), maintain 33% of the forested area within the capable deer winter range in stands that are suitable snow interception cover. • In the shallow snowpack zone (PP, and IDFxh2), manage 15% of the forested area within the planning cell in stands that are suitable for snow interception cover.

5.2.2.7.1 Definitions

In Paragraphs 5.2.2.7.1 and 5.2.2.7.2 :

“**Moderate Snowpack Zone**” means IDFdk1, IDFdk2, IDFdk3, IDFdk5, IDFww2, ESSFmw, IDFunk, IDF dc, IDF ww, IDF ww1, and MS Biogeoclimatic zones;

“**Non-contributing Land Base**” means all land ownerships not contributing to timber supply area harvests as described in the Timber Supply Review 3 (TSR3) for the Lillooet Timber Supply Area (March 2004);

“**Shallow Snowpack Zone**” means PP, BGxh2, BGxh3, BGxw2, IDFxh2, IDFxh2a, IDFxh3, IDFxw, and IDF xc Biogeoclimatic zones;

“**Snow Interception Cover**” means live mature coniferous stands comprised of > 70% Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) with a minimum age class 7 (121 years) and for the Moderate Snowpack Zone, a crown closure equal to or greater than 4 (36%+) and for the Shallow Snowpack Zone, a crown closure equal to or greater than 1 (6%+) (as identified in the forest cover attributes at the time of cutting permit planning). *Snow Interception Cover* is assumed to also provide thermal cover;

“**Total Planning Cell Area**” includes only forested areas and is net of roads, right of ways, lakes, ponds, open range, etc. For analysis the total area is net of the non-contributing land base as outlined in TSR 3. This is used to calculate the percentage of Snow Interception Cover required per planning cell.

“**Ungulate Winter Range**” means habitat as described in the *Ungulate Winter Range Notice*. As stated in the *Ungulate Winter Range Notice*, it is intended that by managing for this habitat the requirements of Mule Deer, Elk and Bighorn sheep will be addressed;

“**Ungulate Winter Range Notice**” means the Notice for the Lillooet Timber Supply Area dated December 30, 2004 and issued to the *Holder of this FSP* by the *Date of Submission* pursuant to section 7(2) of the *FPPR*.

5.2.2.7.2 Approach to Harvesting and Roads

Within an area in the *FDU* that is subject to the *Ungulate Winter Range Notice*, if the *Holder of this FSP* conducts primary forest activities, a Holder will comply with the objectives set by government for the winter survival of ungulates as described in the *Ungulate Winter Range Notice*. Specifically, in *Ungulate Winter Range*, a *Holder of this FSP* will utilize draft planning cells to guide timber development. Within each draft planning cell, the Holder will retain a total of:

- (a) 33% *Snow Interception Cover* in the *Moderate Snowpack Zone*; and
- (b) 15% of the *Snow Interception Cover* in the *Shallow Snowpack Zone*.

5.2.2.8 Mountain Goat (<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>)	
Information about the Notice	
Amount	A maximum of 108,823 ha within the Lillooet <i>TSA</i> , with no impact to the timber supply and consistent with the most recent Timber Supply Review.
Distribution	Mountain Goat winter range located in habitat types at the elevation and on slope aspects typical of ungulate winter ranges for Mountain Goat in the Lillooet <i>TSA</i> according to the attributes below.
Attributes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Escape terrain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock outcrops or cliffs that provide good visibility for vigilant goats and are sufficiently rugged to be generally inaccessible to predators • Slopes >30° and <60° 2. Accessible and abundant forage in close proximity to escape terrain Areas of low snow-loading that allow goats to access available forage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest canopies with high snow interception characteristics in coastal or transition areas, and/or • Warm, southerly aspects with high melt and snow-shedding characteristics in coastal and transition areas, and/or high-exposure, windswept slopes in transition areas • Elevations <1200 m on the south coast, lower in northern coastal areas, no elevation preferences in transition areas • Areas that provide high quality forage, e.g., rooted forage versus litterfall 3. Evidence of winter use by mountain goats or use by mountain goats in nearby areas 4. Maintain thermal and security cover by ensuring that not more than 33% of the forested habitat within 200 m of escape terrain is in early seral (<40 years) over one rotation and at least 50% basal area of mature and old stems are retained at all times. 5. Maintain snow interception and thermal cover: Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>) dominated coniferous stands at least 12 m in height with large, well-developed crowns and a canopy closure exceeding 70%.

5.2.2.8.1 Definitions

In Paragraphs 5.2.2.8.1 to 5.2.2.8.2:

“**Escape Terrain**” means rock outcrops or cliffs with slopes >58% and <174% (>30° and <60°) identified within *Mountain Goat Winter Range*;

“**Existing Reserves**” means *OGMAs*, *Wildlife Tree Retention* or other reserves established to protect additional resource values;

“**Inoperable Areas**” means those areas identified spatially by forest cover data as being not operationally feasible. Examples of *Inoperable Areas* include low productivity sites and steep inaccessible terrain;

“**Moderate or Late Seral**” means greater than 40 years of age or greater than 10.5 metres in height;

“**Mountain Goat Winter Range**” means habitat within or adjacent to areas identified as Mountain Goat Winter Range as described in the *Ungulate Winter Range Notice* and shown on the map in Appendix B;

“**Snow Interception Cover**” means mature coniferous forest with preference given to Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) leading stands equal to or greater than 12m in height with a crown closure class equal to or greater than 7. *Snow Interception Cover* is assumed to also provide adequate security cover and thermal cover;

“**Total Habitat Required**” means the total amount of habitat specified in the *Ungulate Winter Range Notice* for this species;

“**Ungulate Winter Range Notice**” means the notice for the Lillooet Timber Supply Area dated December 30, 2004 and issued to the *Holder of this FSP* by the *Date of Submission* pursuant to section 7(2) of the *FPPR*.

5.2.2.8.2 Approach to Harvesting and Roads

Within an area in the *FDU* that is subject to the *Ungulate Winter Range Notice*, if a *Holder of this FSP* conducts primary forest activities, a Holder will comply with the objectives set by government for the winter survival of ungulates as described in the *Ungulate Winter Range Notice*. Specifically, in *Mountain Goat Winter Range*, a *Holder of this FSP* will:

- (a) within 200 metres of *Escape Terrain*, utilize *Existing Reserves* and *Inoperable Areas* to retain equal to or greater than 67% of the forested area in *Moderate or Late Seral* and retain equal to or greater than 50% basal area of *Snow Interception Cover*; and
- (b) in areas currently occupied by Mountain Goats for winter use within *Mountain Goat Winter Range* refer to the *Ungulate Winter Range Notice* and/or other pertinent information for guidance during the development and implementation of strategies to conserve sufficient habitat for this species.

5.2.3 Water, Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity within Riparian Management Areas (FPPR ss.8 and 12(3))	
Information about Applicable Objective	
Objective	The objective set by government for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve, at the landscape level, the water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity associated with those riparian areas.
Date in Effect	This objective was established on the coming into force of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation on January 31, 2004.

Result and Strategy

5.2.3.1 Definitions

In Paragraphs 5.2.3.1 to 5.2.3.6:

“**RMZ Affected Area**” means the area of Riparian Management Zone (RMZ) contained within either:

- (a) each **Cutblock** to which this **FSP** applies; or
- (b) a **Wildlife Tree Retention Area** associated with that **Cutblock** as described under Paragraph 5.2.5.2 or 5.2.5.3.

“**RMZ Retained Basal Area Equivalency**” means, for a RMZ that has been partial cut, the proportion of RMZ tree basal area retained that is equivalent to RMZ area, determined from the following equation:

$$\text{Area} = (\text{proportion of RMZ basal area retained at completion of harvest}) \times (\text{harvested RMZ area})$$

“**RMZ Retention**” means the treed proportion of the **RMZ Affected Area** retained at the completion of harvest based on a combination of RMZ area reserved from harvest and **RMZ Retained Basal Area Equivalency**, determined from the following equation:

$$\% = \frac{(\text{RMZ area reserved from harvest}) + (\text{RMZ Retained Basal Area Equivalency})}{\text{RMZ Affected Area}} \times 100$$

“**Sanitation Treatment**” means the removal of stems to control or dispose of insects, diseases, animals or abiotic factors so as to mitigate risk to forest health;

5.2.3.2 General Conservation of Values within Riparian Areas

Each **Holder of this FSP** adopts as a result or strategy for activities of that Holder to which this **FSP** applies sections 47(4) to (6) (**Stream Riparian Classes**), 48(3) to (5) (**Wetland Riparian Classes**), 49(2), 49(3) (**Lake Riparian Classes**), 50(1) (**Restrictions in a Riparian management area**), 51(1) & (3) (**Restrictions in a Riparian Reserve Zone**), 52(2) (**Restrictions in a Riparian**

Management Zone) and 53 (**Temperature Sensitive Streams**) of the **FPPR** as those sections were on the **Legislated Planning Date** of this **FSP**.

5.2.3.3 Retention in a Riparian Management Zone

For the purposes of this section, the following riparian classification attributes (as summarized) apply (as outlined in the **FPPR** Division 3- Riparian Areas):

Riparian Classification Table:

Riparian Class	Size (width in m) or (area in ha)	Fish / Non-Fish	BEC Zones / Notes
S1-A stream	= or > 100 m	Fish	Any / Over 1 km
S1-B stream	20 m - < 100 m	Fish	Any
S2 stream	5 m - < 20 m	Fish	Any
S3 stream	1.5 m - < 5 m	Fish	Any
S4 stream	< 1.5 m	Fish	Any
S5 stream	> 3 m	Non-Fish	Any
S6 stream	< or = 3 m	Non-Fish	Any
L1-A	= or > 1000 ha	N/A	Any
L1-B	>5 ha - <1000 ha	N/A	Any / or as designated
L2	1 ha - 5 ha	N/A	PP/BG/IDF (xh1, xh2, xw, xm), CDF, CWH (xm1, xm2, dm, ds1)
L3	1ha - 5ha	N/A	All those not listed for L2
L4	0.25 ha – 1 ha	N/A	PP/BG/IDF (xh1, xh2, xw, xm)
L4	0.5 ha – 1 ha	N/A	CDF, CWH (xm1, xm2, dm, ds1)
W1	>5 ha	N/A	
W2	1 ha – 5 ha	N/A	PP/BG/IDF (xh1, xh2, xw, xm), CDF, CWH (xm1, xm2, dm, ds1)
W3	1 ha – 5 ha	N/A	All those not listed for W2
W4	0.25 ha – < 1 ha	N/A	PP/BG/IDF (xh1, xh2, xw, xm)
W4	0.5 ha - < 1ha	N/A	CDF, CWH (xm1, xm2, dm, ds1)
W5	Any wetland with overlapping RMA's resulting in combined area > 5 ha	N/A	Proximity rules apply as follows: a) 2 or more W1 areas within 100m of each other; b) a W1 and one or more non-W1 within 80m of each other; c) 2 or more non-W1 within 60m of each other.

A **Holder of this FSP** harvesting a **Cutblock** to which this **FSP** applies that includes a riparian management zone will not cause the **RMZ Retention**, at the completion of that harvesting, to be less than the amounts listed in the RMZ Retention Table.

Under the following circumstances or conditions, the amounts listed in the RMZ Retention Table will be achieved only to the extent it is practicable to do so. Specifically, where harvesting is:

- (a) consistent with **FPPR** sec. 50;
- (b) conducted utilizing a harvest system that precludes the achievement of the **RMZ Retention** specified in the RMZ Retention Table, and there is no other practicable harvest system alternative to harvest the **Cutblock**;
- (c) for the purpose of carrying out a **Sanitation Treatment**;
- (d) for felling and removing **Damaged Timber** if the felling and removal will not have a material adverse impact on the riparian management zone; and

- (e) for felling or modifying a tree for the purpose of establishing or maintaining an interpretive forest site, recreation site, recreation facility or recreation trail.

RMZ Retention Table:

Riparian Class	RMA (m)	RRZ (m)	RMZ (m)	RMZ Retention (%)
S1-A stream	100	0	100	50
S1-B stream	70	50	20	50
S2 stream	50	30	20	25
S3 stream	40	20	20	25
S4 stream (fish bearing)	30	0	30	30
S4 stream (non-fish bearing) within Community Watershed	30	0	30	30
S5 stream	30	0	30	30
S6 stream (≥ 1.5 m wide, harvest method is ground based)	20	0	20	25
S6 stream (≥ 1.5 m wide, harvest method other than ground based)	20	0	20	10
S6 stream ($<$ than 1.5 m wide)	20	0	20	10
L2	30	10	20	25
L3	30	0	30	25
L4	30	0	30	25
W1/W5	50	10	40	25
W2	30	10	20	25
W3 wetland (3 ha – 5 ha)	30	0	30	25
W3 wetland (1 ha - $<$ 3 ha)	30	0	30	10
W4	30	0	30	25

5.2.3.4 Restricted Operation of Machinery

A *Holder of this FSP* harvesting a *Cutblock*, or carrying out a silviculture treatment, to which this *FSP* applies that includes a riparian management zone of an S4, S5, or an S6 stream, will not permit the tracks or wheels of ground-based machinery within 5 metres of a stream bank for the purpose of protecting natural vegetation including brush, advanced regeneration and deciduous trees.

5.2.3.5 Alternative Strategies to Restricted Operation of Machinery

Paragraph 5.2.3.4 applies only to the extent practicable:

- (a) at stream crossings;
- (b) for the purpose of removing trees to address a safety concern;
- (c) where operating the machinery more than 5 metres from the stream bank will create a higher risk of sediment delivery; or
- (d) where the harvesting or treatment is conducted in a manner that protects stream banks and minimizes damage to natural vegetation.

5.2.3.6 Stream Crossings – Protection of Water Quality and Aquatic Ecosystems

A *Holder of this FSP* who builds a road and constructs a stream crossing will do so in accordance with the Water Sustainability Regulation Sec. 43 & 44.

5.2.4 Wildlife and Biodiversity – Landscape Level (FPPR s.9)	
Information about Applicable Objective	
Objective	The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests and to the extent practicable, to design areas on which timber harvesting is to be carried out that resemble, both spatially and temporally, the patterns of natural disturbance that occur within the landscape.
Date in Effect	This objective was established on the coming into force of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation on January 31, 2004.

Result

5.2.4.1 Maximum Cutblock Size and Harvesting Adjacent to another Cutblock

Each *Holder of this FSP* adopts as a result or strategy for activities of that Holder to which this *FSP* applies sections 64(1) (*Maximum Cutblock Size*) and 65(2) (*Harvesting Adjacent to Another Cutblock*) of the *FPPR* as those sections were on the *Legislated Planning Date* of this *FSP*.

5.2.5 Wildlife and Biodiversity – Stand Level (FPPR s.9.1)	
Information about Applicable Objective	
Objective	The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to retain wildlife trees.
Date in Effect	This objective was established on the coming into force of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation on January 31, 2004.

Result

5.2.5.1 Definitions

In Paragraphs 5.2.5.1 to 5.2.5.4:

“**Assessment Group**” means, for each licence to which this *FSP* applies, all of the *Cutblocks* belonging to cutting permits issued in each calendar year;

“**Gross Block Area**” means the area of a *Cutblock* that includes the net area to be reforested and the area occupied by permanent access structures. Unlike the definition for *Gross Cutblock Area* under the soils Paragraph 5.2.1.1, it does not include internal reserves and non-productive areas.

“**Wildlife Tree Retention Area**” (as defined in *FPPR* Section 1(1)) means an area occupied by wildlife trees that is located:

- (a) in a *Cutblock*;
- (b) in an area that is contiguous to a *Cutblock*; or
- (c) in an area that is sufficiently close to the *Cutblock* that the wildlife trees could directly impact on, or be directly impacted by, a forest practice carried out in the *Cutblock*; and
- (d) such that for the purposes of Paragraphs 5.2.5.2 & 5.2.5.3, a *Wildlife Tree Retention Area* may relate to more than one *Cutblock* if all of the *Cutblocks* that relate to the *Wildlife Tree Retention Area* collectively meet the *WTR* requirements.

“**Wildlife Tree Retention (WTR)**” means the area composed of either of the following or a combination of them:

- (a) a *Wildlife Tree Retention Area*; and
- (b) the area of wildlife trees retained within a *Cutblock* based on the following formula:

$$\text{Area} = \frac{(\text{“Net Area to be reforested” of the Cutblock}) * (\text{basal area reserved from harvesting})}{(\text{Original basal area of the Cutblock})}$$

5.2.5.2 Wildlife Tree Retention for Each Assessment Group - Result replacing *FPPR* section 66(1) and 66(3)

A *Holder of this FSP* who harvests timber on a *Cutblock* to which this *FSP* applies will ensure that, upon the expiry of the final cutting permit in the *Assessment group*, that the total *Wildlife Tree Retention* that relates to the *Cutblocks* within the *Assessment group* will be a minimum of 7% of the *Gross Block Area* of all blocks in the assessment group.

5.2.5.3 Wildlife Tree Retention for a Single *Cutblock* - Result replacing *FPPR* section 66(2) and 66(3)

A *Holder of this FSP* harvesting timber on a *Cutblock* that exceeds a *Gross Block Area* of 2 hectares to which this *FSP* applies will ensure that, on completion of the harvesting, the total *Wildlife Tree Retention* that relates to the *Cutblock* will be a minimum of 3.5% of the *Gross Block Area*.

5.2.5.4 Restrictions on Harvesting Wildlife Tree Retention - Result replacing *FPPR* section 67

A *Holder of this FSP* will not harvest *Wildlife Tree Retention* it has provided under Paragraph 5.2.5.2 or 5.2.5.3, or another Licensee's *WTR*, unless:

- (a) the trees on the “net area to be reforested” of the *Cutblock* to which the *Wildlife Tree Retention* relates have developed attributes consistent with a mature seral condition; or
- (b) a *Holder of this FSP* specifies in a site plan, on or before the reporting of harvest completion of the *Cutblock* a replacement area, number of trees or habitat that is equivalent to the portion of the *WTR* from which timber is to be harvested; and
- (c) for both Subparagraphs (a) and (b) above, the holder will:
 - (i) prior to harvest, will ensure that all underlying values or commitments in regards to the *WTR* are considered and managed for appropriately; and
 - (ii) if the harvest involves another Licensee's *WTR*, ensure communication and agreement from the other Licensee, prior to harvest, for the necessary updating of forest cover, and to avoid damage to potential unknown values found within the *WTR*.

5.2.6 Cultural Heritage Resources (FPPR s.10)	
Information about Applicable Objective	
Objective	The objective set by government for <i>Cultural Heritage Resources</i> is to conserve, or, if necessary, protect <i>Cultural Heritage Resources</i> that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people, and (b) not regulated under the <i>Heritage Conservation Act</i>.
Date in Effect	This objective was established on the coming into force of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation on January 31, 2004.

Result and Strategy

5.2.6.1 Definitions

In Paragraph 5.2.6.1 and 5.2.6.2:

“Potentially Affected First Nations” means those First Nations with interest in an area as defined by the Consultative Areas Database, and those First Nations who have expressed an interest within an area directly to the *FSP* Holder, in whose interest area new *Cutblocks* or roads are located;

“Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR)” means “an object, a site or the location of a traditional societal practice that is of historical, cultural or archaeological significance to British Columbia, a community or an aboriginal people” as defined in the *Forest Act*, and to which the objective pertains;

“CHR Evaluation” means an office and/or field based process conducted by an authorized member of a *Potentially Affected First Nation* or a *Qualified Professional*, to assess the existence, significance of, and potential direct impact of primary forest activities on a *CHR*. A *CHR Evaluation* is conducted where information regarding the presence, relative value and abundance of a *CHR* has been provided through a referral with and when recommended by a *Potentially Affected First Nation*, and may provide recommendations to mitigate the direct impact of primary forest activities on a *CHR*;

“CHR Evaluation Protocol” means a signed agreement or the portion of a signed agreement between the *FSP* Holder and a First Nation that defines the framework and timing of a *CHR Evaluation*;

“CHR Mitigation Strategy” means:

- (a) a plan to mitigate the direct impact of primary forest activities on a *CHR*, based on:
 - (i) the relative value or importance of a particular *CHR* to a traditional use by an aboriginal people;
 - (ii) the relative abundance or scarcity of a *CHR* that is the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people;
 - (iii) the historical extent of a traditional use by an aboriginal people of a *CHR*;

- (iv) the impact on government granted timber harvesting rights of conserving or protecting a **CHR** that is the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people; and
- (v) options for mitigating the impact that a forest practice might have on a **CHR** that is the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people.

5.2.6.2 Cultural Heritage Resources Strategy

In relation to the objective for **Cultural Heritage Resources** that is set out in Section 10 of the **FPPR**, where a **CHR Evaluation** has not been completed on a new **Cutblock** or road, the **FSP** Holder will:

- (a) where a **CHR Evaluation Protocol** has been developed with a **Potentially Affected First Nation**, follow the protocol where new **Cutblocks** or roads are proposed;
- (b) in the absence of a **CHR Evaluation Protocol** and prior to harvesting a **Cutblock** or constructing a road:
 - (i) refer areas, at least 60 days prior to submission of the **CP/RP** application, where new **Cutblocks** or roads are proposed to **Potentially Affected First Nations**, requesting that the **Potentially Affected First Nation**:
 - (A) indicate the presence, relative value and abundance of a **CHR**; and
 - (B) identify where a **CHR Evaluation** is recommended;
 - (ii) where a **Potentially Affected First Nation** does not respond, while still allowing for last minute feedback, assume they have no concerns with the potential direct impact of primary forest activities on a **CHR**.
 - (iii) where a **Potentially Affected First Nation** responds and completes a **CHR Evaluation**, review the recommendations, if any, to mitigate the direct impact of primary forest activities on a **CHR**. The parties hired to conduct the assessment may be mutually selected by the **Holder of this FSP** and the **Potentially Affected First Nation**;
 - (iv) where a **CHR Evaluation** includes recommendations to mitigate the direct impact of primary forest activities on a **CHR**, develop a **CHR Mitigation Strategy** in conjunction with the **Potentially Affected First Nation**; and
 - (v) where a **CHR Mitigation Strategy** cannot be agreed upon with the **Potentially Affected First Nation**, or advice is received without a mitigating recommendation or strategy, advice will be sought from **MFLNRORD** district staff on how to proceed;
- (c) conduct primary forest activities consistent with the **CHR Mitigation Strategy**.

5.2.7 Water in Community Watersheds (FPPR s.8.2)	
Information about Applicable Objective	
Objective	<p>The objective set by government for water being diverted for human consumption through a licensed waterworks in a community watershed is to prevent the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities within the community watershed from resulting in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a material adverse impact on the quantity of water or the timing of the flow of the water from the waterworks; or (b) the water from the waterworks having a material adverse impact on human health that cannot be addressed by water treatment required under: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) an enactment; or (ii) the licence pertaining to the waterworks. <p>This objective applies only to the extent that it does not unduly reduce the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests.</p>
Date in Effect	This objective was established with the coming into force of an amendment to the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation on February 25, 2005.

Strategy

5.2.7.1 Definitions

In Paragraphs 5.2.7.1 to 5.2.7.4:

“**Community Watershed Assessment**” means an analysis, conducted by a *QP*, of the cumulative hydrological effects of existing and proposed primary forest activities within a *Designated Community Watershed*, conducted at the watershed level, which will consider the potential for the activities to cause:

- (a) a material adverse impact on the quantity of water or the timing of the flow of the water from the licensed waterworks; and
- (b) the water from the licensed waterworks having a material adverse impact on human health that cannot be addressed by water treatment required under an enactment, or the licence pertaining to the licensed waterworks.

The assessment will include recommendations to mitigate the identified impacts to water quantity, timing of flow, and water quality.

An existing assessment is considered relevant if the circumstances of the assessment or conditions within the watershed are unchanged from the time of the assessment.

“**Designated Community Watershed**” means the following: Dickey Creek, Dicksam Brook, Fountain Creek, Intlpam Creek, Omin Brook, President Creek, Town Creek, Inklyulnkinatko, Mellott Creek, Nekliptum Creek (North Channel), Gladwin, Murray, Six Mile, Blackbird, Countless, Fergusson, George, Lytton, Nepuchin, Nikaia, Retasket, McIntyre, D’Arcy, and Spruce.

5.2.7.2 General Conservation of Water Quality and Licensed Waterworks

Each *Holder of this FSP* adopts as a result or strategy for activities of that Holder to which this *FSP* applies sections 59 (*Protecting Water Quality*), 60(2) (*Licensed Waterworks*) and 61 (*Excavated or Bladed Trails*) of the *FPPR* as those sections were on the *Legislated Planning Date* of this *FSP*.

5.2.7.3 Limitations on Harvesting and Road Construction

Subject to Paragraph 5.2.7.4, if a *Holder of this FSP* is harvesting timber or constructing a road to which this *FSP* applies in a *Designated Community Watershed* that:

- (a) is defined in section 8.2(1) of the *FPPR*;
- (b) is located in an *FDU*; and
- (c) contains a licensed waterworks through which water is being diverted for human consumption;

that Holder will:

- (d) before carrying out timber harvesting or road construction:
 - (i) confirm the relevance of the most recent *Community Watershed Assessment* if one has been completed;
 - (ii) if the most recent assessment is no longer relevant, ensure a *Qualified Professional* updates the existing assessment or completes a new *Community Watershed Assessment*; or
 - (iii) if an assessment has not been completed on the *Designated Community Watershed*, ensure a *Qualified Professional* completes a *Community Watershed Assessment*;
- (e) subject to Subparagraph (f), conduct primary forest activities consistent with the recommendations in relevant, updated or newly completed *Community Watershed Assessment*; and

- (f) if the *Community Watershed Assessment* recommends limits on the amount of harvesting or road construction within that *Designated Community Watershed*, ensure that the harvesting of a *Cutblock* or construction of a road to which this *FSP* applies by that Holder in that community watershed will, when added to any *Established Cutblocks* or *Established Roads* in that community watershed, not cause these limits to be exceeded at the completion of harvesting or road construction.

5.2.7.4 Alternative Result

Paragraph 5.2.7.3 does not apply where a *Holder of this FSP* undertaking the harvesting or road construction is granted an exemption under section 8.2(4) or (5) of the *FPPR*.

5.3 Other Designations and Objectives Established or Continued under *FRPA*

5.3.1 Scenic Areas (<i>Act</i> ss.180 and 181) with established VQO's	
Information about Applicable Objective	
Objective	Visual quality objectives and their applicable scenic areas are identified on the map in Appendix B to this <i>FSP</i> .
Date in Effect	Known Scenic Areas and objectives, as established by the District Manager's letters dated December 15 th , 1997 and July 28 th , 1994, that are within the FDU as outlined in the map in Appendix B.

Result

5.3.1.1 Definitions

In Paragraphs 5.3.1.1 to 5.3.1.3:

"**Altered Forest Landscape**" means forest landscape that:

- (a) is viewable from a *Significant Public Viewpoint*;
- (b) contains cutblocks or roads; and
- (c) is in one of the categories prescribed under *FPPR* section 1.1: *Categories of Visually Altered Forest Landscape*;

"**Categories of Visually Altered Forest Landscape**" for the purposes of Subparagraph (c) above of the definition of "*Altered Forest Landscape*," the following categories are prescribed, each according to the extent of alteration resulting from the size, shape and location of cutblocks and roads:

- (a) *preservation*: consisting of an *Altered Forest Landscape* in which the alteration, when assessed from a *Significant Public Viewpoint*, is
 - (i) very small in scale, and
 - (ii) not easily distinguishable from the pre-harvest landscape;
- (b) *retention*: consisting of an *Altered Forest Landscape* in which the alteration, when assessed from a *Significant Public Viewpoint*, is
 - (i) difficult to see,
 - (ii) small in scale, and
 - (iii) natural in appearance;
- (c) *partial retention*: consisting of *Altered Forest Landscape* in which the alteration, when assessed from a *Significant Public Viewpoint*, is
 - (i) easy to see,
 - (ii) small to medium in scale, and
 - (iii) natural and not rectilinear or geometric in shape;
- (d) *modification*: consisting of an *Altered Forest Landscape* in which the alteration, when assessed from a *Significant Public Viewpoint*,
 - (i) is very easy to see, and

- (ii) is
 - (A) large in scale and natural in its appearance, or
 - (B) small to medium in scale but with some angular characteristics;
- (e) *maximum modification*: consisting of an ***Altered Forest Landscape*** in which the alteration, when assessed from a ***Significant Public Viewpoint***:
 - (i) is very easy to see, and
 - (ii) is
 - (A) very large in scale,
 - (B) rectilinear and geometric in shape, or
 - (C) both.

“Landform” means a distinct topographic feature, three dimensional in form, that is generally defined by ridges, valleys, shorelines and skylines, a number of which can make up a complete landscape;

“Significant Public Viewpoint” means a location which is on the water or land that is accessible to the public, provides a viewing opportunity and has relevance to the ***Landform*** being assessed. The viewpoint used in the ***VLI*** is not necessarily a ***Significant Public Viewpoint***;

“Visual Landscape Inventory” (VLI) means an inventory that identifies and delineates areas of visual sensitivity near communities and along travel corridors throughout the province. It includes information about the visual condition, characteristics and sensitivity to alteration. It also contains scenic area and established ***VQO*** attributes. ***VLI*** spatial and attribute data is housed in the BC Geographic Warehouse;

“Visual Landscape Unit”: is a component of the ***VLI*** and means a distinct topographical unit as viewed from one or more viewpoints;

“Visual Quality Objective” (VQO) as defined in *FPPR* Section 1. ***VQO*** spatial and attribute data is housed in the BC Geographic Warehouse;

5.3.1.2 Limitations on Harvesting and Road Construction

Subject to Paragraph 5.3.1.3, where a ***Holder of this FSP*** harvests a ***Cutblock*** or constructs a road within a ***Visual Landscape Unit***, the resulting visual alteration (including ***Established Cutblocks*** and ***Established Roads***) when assessed from a ***Significant Public Viewpoint*** at completion of harvesting or road construction will be consistent with the applicable category described in ***FPPR*** Section 1.1 (***Categories of Visually Altered Forest Landscape***) based on the ***Visual Quality Objective***.

5.3.1.3 Alternative Result and Strategy if Exemption Approved

Where the *Minister* exempts a *Holder of this FSP* under section 12(7) of the *FPPR* from the requirement to specify a result or strategy in relation to a particular area, and in relation to the *Visual Quality Objective*, Paragraph 5.3.1.2 does not apply to the extent it is not practicable.

The harvesting or road construction being conducted in the particular *Visual Landscape Unit* will adhere to any conditions imposed by the *Minister* as well as the following:

- (a) measures are carried out to reduce the visual acuity and/or perceived scale of the resulting harvest by:
 - (i) designing *Cutblocks* and roads in a manner consistent with the design elements of the established *VQO*:
 - (A) mimicking natural line and form;
 - (B) incorporating irregular *Cutblock* boundaries; and/or
 - (C) retaining dispersed or groups of timber;
 - (ii) considering the distance from the *Cutblock* as assessed from a *Significant Public Viewpoint*, and the position that the *Cutblock* occupies on the *Landform*;
- (b) the extent of alteration does not exceed the amount necessary to address the current circumstances or conditions, such as *Damaged Timber*; and
- (c) a rationale is prepared to support the *Categories of Visually Altered Forest Landscape* design that indicates the level of consistency with the components (scale, visual acuity and design) of the *VQO*.

5.3.2 Scenic Areas (Act s.180) without established VQO's (FPPR s.9.2)	
Information about Applicable Objective	
Objective	<p><i>Grandparented Scenic Areas: Known scenic areas without established VQOs</i> <i>Every area established or continued under the Code as a scenic area and applicable VSC's for scenic areas that were in effect immediately before the effective date are continued as VSC's under this Act.</i></p> <p>The objective set by government in relation to visual quality for a scenic area, that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) was established on or before October 24, 2002, and (2) for which there is no <i>visual quality objective</i> is to ensure that the altered forest landscape for the scenic area (3) in visual sensitivity class 1 is in either the preservation or retention category, (4) in visual sensitivity class 2 is in either the retention or partial retention category, (5) in visual sensitivity class 3 is in either the partial retention or modification category, (6) in visual sensitivity class 4 is in either the partial retention or modification category, (7) in visual sensitivity class 5 is in either the modification or maximum modification category.
Date in Effect	Known Scenic Areas, as established by the District Manager's letters dated December 15 th , 1997 and July 28 th , 1994, that are within the FDU as outlined in the map in Appendix F(f).

Result

5.3.2.1 Definitions

In Paragraphs 5.3.2.1 to 5.3.2.3:

"**Altered Forest Landscape**" means forest landscape that:

- (a) is viewable from a *Significant Public Viewpoint*;
- (b) contains cutblocks or roads; and
- (c) is in one of the categories prescribed under *FPPR* section 1.1: *Categories of Visually Altered Forest Landscape*;

"**Categories of Visually Altered Forest Landscape**" for the purposes of Subparagraph (c) above of the definition of "*Altered Forest Landscape*," the following categories are prescribed, each according to the extent of alteration resulting from the size, shape and location of cutblocks and roads:

- (a) *preservation*: consisting of an *Altered Forest Landscape* in which the alteration, when assessed from a *Significant Public Viewpoint*, is
 - (i) very small in scale, and
 - (ii) not easily distinguishable from the pre-harvest landscape;

- (b) *retention*: consisting of an ***Altered Forest Landscape*** in which the alteration, when assessed from a ***Significant Public Viewpoint***, is
- (i) difficult to see,
 - (ii) small in scale, and
 - (iii) natural in appearance;
- (c) *partial retention*: consisting of ***Altered Forest Landscape*** in which the alteration, when assessed from a ***Significant Public Viewpoint***, is
- (i) easy to see,
 - (ii) small to medium in scale, and
 - (iii) natural and not rectilinear or geometric in shape;
- (d) *modification*: consisting of an ***Altered Forest Landscape*** in which the alteration, when assessed from a ***Significant Public Viewpoint***,
- (i) is very easy to see, and
 - (ii) is
 - (A) large in scale and natural in its appearance, or
 - (B) small to medium in scale but with some angular characteristics;
- (e) *maximum modification*: consisting of an ***Altered Forest Landscape*** in which the alteration, when assessed from a ***Significant Public Viewpoint***:
- (i) is very easy to see, and
 - (ii) is
 - (A) very large in scale,
 - (B) rectilinear and geometric in shape, or
 - (C) both.

“Landform” means a distinct topographic feature, three dimensional in form, that is generally defined by ridges, valleys, shorelines and skylines, a number of which can make up a complete landscape;

“Significant Public Viewpoint” means a location which is on the water or land that is accessible to the public, provides a viewing opportunity and has relevance to the landform being assessed. The viewpoint used in the *VLI* is not necessarily a ***Significant Public Viewpoint***;

“Visual Landscape Inventory” (VLI) means an inventory that identifies and delineates areas of visual sensitivity near communities and along travel corridors throughout the province. It includes information about the visual condition, characteristics and sensitivity to alteration. It also contains scenic area and established *VSC* attributes. *VLI* spatial and attribute data is housed in the BC Geographic Warehouse;

“Visual Landscape Unit” (VLU): is a component of the *VLI* and means a distinct topographical unit as viewed from one or more viewpoints;

“Visual Quality Objective” (VQO) as defined in *FPPR* Section 1. *VQO* spatial and attribute data is housed in the BC Geographic Warehouse;

“**Visual Sensitivity Class**” (**VSC**) as defined in *FPPR* Section 9.2. **VSC** spatial and attribute data is housed in the BC Geographic Warehouse;

5.3.2.2 Limitations on Harvesting and Road Construction

Subject to Paragraph 5.3.2.3, where a *Holder of this FSP* harvests a *Cutblock* or constructs a road within a *VLU*, the resulting visual alteration (including *Established Cutblocks* and *Established Roads*) when assessed from a *Significant Public Viewpoint* at completion of harvesting or road construction will be consistent with the applicable category described in *FPPR* Section 1.1 (*Categories of Visually Altered Forest Landscape*) based on the *Visual Sensitivity Class*.

5.3.2.3 Alternative Result and Strategy if Exemption Approved

Where the *Minister* exempts a *Holder of this FSP* under section 12(7) of the *FPPR* from the requirement to specify a result or strategy in relation to a particular area, and in relation to the **VSC**, Paragraph 5.3.2.2 does not apply to the extent it is not practicable.

The harvesting or road construction being conducted in the particular *Visual Landscape Unit* will adhere to any conditions imposed by the *Minister* as well as the following:

- (a) measures are carried out to reduce the visual acuity and/or perceived scale of the resulting harvest by:
 - (i) designing *Cutblocks* and roads in a manner consistent with the design elements of the established **VSC**:
 - (A) mimicking natural line and form;
 - (B) incorporating irregular *Cutblock* boundaries; and/or
 - (C) retaining dispersed or groups of timber; and
 - (ii) considering the distance from the *Cutblock* as assessed from a *Significant Public Viewpoint*, and the position that the *Cutblock* occupies on the *Landform*;
- (b) the extent of alteration does not exceed the amount necessary to address the current circumstances or conditions, such as *Damaged Timber*; and
- (c) a rationale is prepared to support the *Categories of Visually Altered Forest Landscape* design that indicates the level of consistency with the components (scale, visual acuity and design) of the **VSC**.

5.3.3 Interpretive forest sites, recreation sites and recreation trails – without objectives FRPA s. 180	
Information	
Objective	None established
Date in Effect	<i>Grandparented recreation sites and trails – without objectives. Every area established or continued under the Code as a recreation site or trail that were in effect immediately before the effective date are continued as such under this Act.</i>

5.3.3 Result and Strategy

5.3.3.1 Definitions

In Paragraphs 5.3.3.1 to 5.3.3.2:

“**Site**” means an interpretive forest site or recreation site that is identified on the map in Appendix B; and

“**Trail**” means an observable or marked path, identifiable in the field within a specific location identified as a recreation trail on the map in Appendix B;

5.3.3.2 Result & Strategy for Established Recreation Sites and Trails without Objectives

Established *Site* and *Trail* locations are those found in “Data BC” and the map in Appendix B;

<http://www.data.gov.bc.ca>

Where a **Holder of this FSP** harvests a *Cutblock* or constructs a road within a recreation site or trail polygon, a section 16 “Authorization to Use,” under the Forest Recreation Regulation will be required and a **Holder of this FSP** will:

- a) **for Trails:**
 - (i) remove debris and re-establish the trail tread at the completion of harvest and/or road construction to the condition prior to the incursion;
 - (ii) minimize road crossings to prevent damage to the **Trail**;
 - (iii) erect signage notifying trail users of the activity during operations;
 - (iv) target harvest during periods of low use (e.g. winter harvest for summer **Trails** and vice-versa);

b) **For Sites:**

- (i) rehabilitate any direct impacts to a *Site*, or access to it, as close to its original state as possible;
- (ii) target harvest during periods of low use (e.g. winter harvest for summer use *Sites*, and vice-versa).

6 Stocking Standards	
Information about Applicable Measure	
Source	FPPR s. 16
	<p>(1) A person required to prepare a forest stewardship plan must ensure that the plan specifies the situations or circumstances that determine when section 44 (1) [<i>free growing stands generally</i>] or section 45 [<i>free growing stands collectively across Cutblocks</i>] will apply to an area.</p> <p>(2) In specifying a stocking standard under this section, a person who prepares a forest stewardship plan may consider the factors set out in section 6 [<i>factors relating to stocking standards</i>] of Schedule 1.</p> <p>(3) A person required to prepare a forest stewardship plan must ensure that the plan specifies, for each of the situations or circumstances specified under subsection (1) where</p> <p>(a) section 44 (1) (a) will apply, the regeneration date and stocking standards,</p> <p>(b) section 44 (1) (b) will apply, the free growing height and stocking standards,</p> <p>(c) section 45 (1) will apply, the regeneration date and the stocking standards, and</p> <p>(d) section 45 (2) will apply, the free growing date and the stocking standards, as approved by the chief forester.</p> <p>(4) A person required to prepare a forest stewardship plan must ensure that the plan specifies stocking standards for areas referred to in section 44 (4), and the situations or circumstances that determine when the stocking standards will be applied.</p> <p>(5) A holder of a major licence that is a forestry licence to cut entered into under section 24.8 of the <i>Forest Act</i> or converted into a forestry licence to cut under section 24.9 of the <i>Forest Act</i> is exempt from this section.</p> <p>[am. B.C. Regs. 62/2005, s. 3; 102/2005, s. 1.]</p>
Source	FPPR s. 44
	<p>(1) A person who has an obligation to establish a free growing stand must establish, for areas that have been identified under section 16 (1) [<i>stocking standards</i>] as areas to which this section will apply, a stand that</p> <p>(a) meets the applicable stocking standards set out in the forest stewardship plan for the area, by the applicable regeneration date specified for the area, and</p> <p>(b) meets the applicable stocking standards and free growing height set out in the forest stewardship plan for the area by a free growing date that is no more than 20 years from the commencement date, unless the minister permits a later free growing date.</p> <p>(2) If an Agreement Holder contravenes section 52 (1) [<i>unauthorized timber harvesting</i>] of the <i>Act</i>, the holder must establish, on the area on which the contravention occurred, a stand that meets the requirements specified in the holder's forest stewardship plan for an area with similar attributes, as if the area on which the contravention occurred had been identified under section 16 (1) as being subject to this section.</p> <p>(3) A person is exempt from the requirements of section 29 (1) and (2) [<i>free growing stands</i>] of the <i>Act</i> in respect of an area if timber harvesting is restricted to one or more of the following:</p> <p>(a) harvesting timber to eliminate a safety hazard;</p> <p>(b) harvesting timber to facilitate the collection of seed, leaving an opening not greater than 1 ha;</p> <p>(c) removing felled trees from landings and road rights of way;</p>

	<p>(d) harvesting trees on land that is, or will be, exclusively used for harvesting hay or grazing livestock in accordance with an agreement under the Range Act;</p> <p>(e) harvesting timber for experimental purposes if, in the opinion of the minister, the harvesting will be carried out under controlled scientific or investigative conditions;</p> <p>(f) clearing areas for or within a recreation site or recreation trail;</p> <p>(g) felling and removing trees that have been or will be treated to facilitate the entrapment of pests;</p> <p>(h) commercial thinning, removal of individual trees, or a similar type of intermediate cutting;</p> <p>(i) harvesting special forest products.</p> <p>(4) A person who harvests timber for the reasons referred to in subsection (3) (h) and (i) must ensure that, for a period of 12 months after completion of harvest, the area on which timber harvesting was carried out conforms to the stocking standards specified in section 16 (4) for the area.</p> <p>[am. B.C. Regs. 580/2004, s. 33; 152/2007, s. 1.]</p>
Source	FPPR s. 45
	<p>(1) If a person specifies in a forest stewardship plan under section 16 (1) [<i>stocking standards</i>] that the requirement to be met by the regeneration date relates to a group of Cutblocks, the person must establish stands on the net areas to be reforested that conform to the applicable stocking standards by the applicable regeneration date, as identified under section 16 (3) (c).</p> <p>(2) If a person specifies in a forest stewardship plan, under section 16 (1), that the requirement to be met by the free growing date relates to a group of Cutblocks, the person must establish stands on the net areas to be reforested that conform to the applicable stocking standards by the applicable free growing date as identified under section 16 (3) (d).</p>
Source	FRPA ss. 29
	<p>(1) A holder of a major licence or community forest agreement who harvests timber to which a forest stewardship plan applies must establish in accordance with the plan, the prescribed requirements and the standards, a free growing stand on those portions of the area of the harvest that are in the net area to be reforested.</p> <p>(2) If the timber sales manager</p> <p>(a) has authorized the harvesting of timber under a timber sale licence that requires its holder to prepare a forest stewardship plan, or</p> <p>(b) is the holder of a forest stewardship plan,</p> <p>he or she must establish in accordance with the plan, the prescribed requirements and the standards, a free growing stand on those portions of the area of the harvest under the plan that are in the net area to be reforested.</p> <p>(3) A holder of a woodlot licence who harvests timber under the licence must establish a free growing stand on those portions of the area of the harvest that are in the net area to be reforested in accordance with</p> <p>(a) the woodlot licence plan, if any, that is pertinent to the licence,</p> <p>(b) the prescribed requirements, and</p> <p>(c) the standards.</p> <p>(4) [Repealed 2003-55-18.]</p> <p>(5) to (10) [Repealed 2004-36-89.]</p>

Source	FRPA s. 197(5)
	(5) If, before the replacement under subsection (1) of a part of a forest development plan, (a) the holder (i) begins harvesting of a <i>Cutblock</i> , and (ii) is required to establish a free growing stand on an area harvested, and (b) the stocking standards specified in the plan apply to the net area to be reforested, unless otherwise specified in a forest stewardship plan, the stocking standards in the plan remain in effect until the free growing stand is established.

6.1 Stocking Standards

A *Holder of this FSP* that is establishing a free growing stand:

- (a) under section 29 of the *Act*; or
- (b) on an area within a *Cutblock* listed in Appendix E to this *FSP*;

will do so in accordance with the stocking standards set out in Appendix A to this *FSP*.

See Appendix A for Stocking Standards. These stocking standards and variations were developed by the Thompson Okanagan Stocking Standards Working Group.

7 Measures to Prevent the Introduction or Spread of Invasive Plants	
Information about Applicable Measure	
Source	FPPR s. 17
	For the purpose of section 47 [<i>invasive plants</i>] of the <i>Act</i> , a person who prepares a forest stewardship plan must specify measures in the plan to prevent the introduction or spread of species of plants that are invasive plants under the Invasive Plants Regulation, if the introduction or spread is likely to be the result of the person's forest practices. [am. B.C. Reg. 580/2004, s. 15]
Source	FRPA s. 47
	(1) A person carrying out a forest practice or a range practice must carry out measures that are (a) specified in the applicable operational plan, or (b) authorized by the minister to prevent the introduction or spread of prescribed species of invasive plants. (2) Despite expiry of the operational plan referred to in subsection (1) (a), subsection (1) continues to apply to the holder of that plan in respect of any area that is (a) in a forest development unit included in the plan, and (b) subject to a cutting permit or road permit issued in respect of the plan before the plan expired. (3) If a forest stewardship plan is amended to remove the holder of a licence or an agreement as a party to the plan, subsection (1) continues to apply to that holder in respect of any area that is (a) in a forest development unit included in the plan, and (b) subject to a cutting permit or road permit issued in respect of the plan before the plan was amended.

7.1 Definitions

In Paragraphs 7.2 to 7.6:

“**High Hazard Invasive Plants**” means the following plants: Anchusa, Blueweed, Leafy Spurge, Japanese Knotweed, Scotch Thistle, Tansy Ragwort, Common Tansy, Yellow Iris, Knapweed Species (brown, black, meadow), Yellow Starthistle, Giant Knotweed, Rush Skeletonweed, Marsh Plume Thistle, Perennial Pepperweed, Field Scabious, Teasel, Scotchbroom, Puncturevine, and Purple Loosestrife, or as updated based on input from the three Invasive Plant Committees;

“**Invasive Plant Zone**” means the zone as determined by the *Holders of this FSP*, and updated on an annual basis, designed to encompass, and buffer by 500 metres, the known locations of Invasive Plants contained in the Invasive Plant Regulation. The known locations are those identified in the Provincial government databases of invasive plants such as IAPP, as well as those observed in the field;

“**Personnel**” means persons working on behalf of the *Holders of this FSP* conducting activities such as road and *Cutblock* development, road inspections, site plan data collection, road and logging supervision, and silviculture surveys.

7.2 Education of Personnel

The **Holder of this FSP** will provide annual training to **Personnel** on reporting and identification of the **High Hazard Invasive Plants**.

7.3 Identifying and Reporting

The **Holder of this FSP** will ensure that a previously unidentified **High Hazard Invasive Plant** infestation within the **FDU**, as identified by **Personnel**, is reported through the Report-A-Weed app (www.gov.bc.ca/invasive-species) within 30 days of the **Holder of this FSP** becoming aware of the new infestation.

7.4 Seeding

If a **Holder of this FSP** exposes mineral soil:

- (a) within an **FDU**;
- (b) that results from the activities to which this **FSP** applies;
- (c) that results from the activities in the following table;
- (d) the exposure meets the criteria in the following table; and
- (e) it is likely that an invasive plant will be introduced or spread as a result of this exposure, the **Holder of this FSP** will seed the exposed area in accordance with Paragraph 7.5

Activity	Description of area to be seeded	Location of Exposed Mineral Soil
Construct, Reconstruct, or Deactivate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent landings; • Cut slopes, fill slopes and ditch lines of permanent roads 	Within the FDU (For greater clarity, this clause applies to areas both within and outside the Invasive Plant Zone described in Paragraph 7.1 of this FSP)
Construct or use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borrow pit authorized under a RP or CP 	Within the FDU (For greater clarity, this clause applies to areas both within and outside the Invasive Plant Zone described in Paragraph 7.1 of this FSP)
Timber Harvesting, Silviculture Treatments, Road Construction and Road Deactivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposed mineral soil exceeding 0.1 contiguous ha. (excluding the running surface of permanent roads) 	At the time the activity takes place, the activity is within an Invasive Plant Zone

7.5 Timing and Seed Quality

A **Holder of this FSP** referred to in Paragraph 7.4 will seed with Common #1 Forage Mixture or a forage mixture as recommended by **MFLNRORD** range staff (less white clover):

- (a) at least 90% of the total area exposed in a calendar year that requires seeding under Paragraph 7.4, by July 1 of the immediately following calendar year; and
- (b) the remainder of such exposed area prior to December 31 of the same immediately following calendar year.
- (c) if within an **“Invasive Plant Zone,”** where:
 - (i) within 24 months of the grass seeding identified in Subparagraph (a) above, it is identified during road inspections that the area is insufficiently revegetated (<10% cover); then

the exposed area will be re-seeded at least once in addition to the seeding identified in Subparagraph (a) above.

7.6 Inspection of Equipment

If a **Holder of this FSP** conducts timber harvesting, silviculture treatments, road construction, or road deactivation, to which this **FSP** applies, within a **Cutblock** or road which contains an **Invasive Plant Zone**, then the **Holder of this FSP** will ensure the person conducting the activity will remove any observed invasive plant material, or significant accumulations of soil (greater than 2 litre accumulation) which may contain invasive plant material, from the machinery prior to that machinery being relocated outside of the **Cutblock** or road.

8 Measures to Mitigate the Effect of Removing or Rendering Ineffective Natural Range Barriers	
Information about Applicable Measure	
Source	FPPR s. 18
	For the purpose of section 48 [<i>natural range barriers</i>] of the <i>Act</i> , a person who prepares a forest stewardship plan must specify measures to mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective natural range barriers.
Source	FRPA s. 48
	A person carrying out (a) a forest practice, or (b) a range practice that directly or indirectly removes or renders ineffective a natural range barrier must carry out measures that are (c) specified in an operational plan for the area, or (d) authorized by the minister to mitigate the removal or the ineffectiveness of the natural range barrier.

8.1 Definitions

In Paragraphs 8.1 & 8.2:

“**Natural Range Barriers**” means naturally occurring features that stop or impede livestock movement to and from an adjacent area. They may include rivers, rock faces, shrub thickets, and standing or downed timber;

“**Range Agreement Holder**” means the holder of a range tenure as defined under the Range Act or Land Act;

“**Mitigation Actions**” means activities or range development installations constructed or installed consistent with Ministry standards and subject to Ministry approval, that have the purpose of replacing a *Natural Range Barrier* rendered ineffective by harvesting or road construction. These actions may include but are not limited to any or all of:

- (a) creation of logging debris fences;
- (b) adjusting *Cutblock* boundaries or road locations; and/or
- (c) installation of range developments such as fences, cattle guards or gates.

“**NRB Mitigation Strategy**” means is a plan developed to mitigate the removal or the rendering ineffective of a *Natural Range Barrier*, that specifies:

- (a) what *Mitigation Actions* are to be undertaken;
- (b) who is responsible for undertaking the *Mitigation Actions*;
- (c) where the *Mitigation Actions* will occur; and
- (d) when the *Mitigation Actions* will be completed.

8.2 Natural Range Barriers Measures

In relation to the objectives set by government to mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective *Natural Range Barriers*, a *FSP* Holder will:

- (a) on an annual basis, where new harvesting or road construction activities are proposed within existing *Range Tenure*, refer the proposed activities to the potentially affected *Range Agreement Holder*. The referral will:
 - (i) specify the location of the proposed harvesting and road construction; and
 - (ii) request that the *Range Agreement Holder* identify the location of *Natural Range Barriers* that may be rendered ineffective by the proposed harvesting or road construction; and
- (b) prior to harvesting a *Cutblock* or constructing a road:
 - (i) where the *Range Agreement Holder* responds prior to the submission of the *CP* or *RP* and identifies a *Natural Range Barrier* that will be removed or rendered ineffective, develop a *NRB Mitigation Strategy*, incorporating the information communicated by the *Range Agreement Holder* to the extent that it is practicable to do so;
 - (ii) where there is knowledge of a *Natural Range Barrier*, and where the *Range Agreement Holder* fails to respond to the referral, advise the *MFLNRORD* District Range staff and ask for any input they may have;
 - (iii) where a *NRB Mitigation Strategy* cannot be agreed to with a *Range Agreement Holder*, develop a *NRB Mitigation Strategy* with input from the *MFLNRO* District Range staff and communicate the *NRB Mitigation Strategy* to the *Range Agreement Holder*;
 - (iv) where new harvesting or road construction is proposed in an area where *Range Tenure* is not currently assigned, refer the proposal to the *MFLNRORD* District Range staff, as outlined in Subparagraph (a) above;
- (c) where the *MFLNRORD* District Range staff responds prior to the submission of the *CP* or *RP* and identifies that a *Natural Range Barrier* will be removed or rendered ineffective, develop a *NRB Mitigation Strategy*, incorporating the information communicated by the *MFLNRORD* District Range staff; and
- (d) conduct activities that are the responsibility of the *FSP* Holder consistent with the *NRB Mitigation Strategy*.

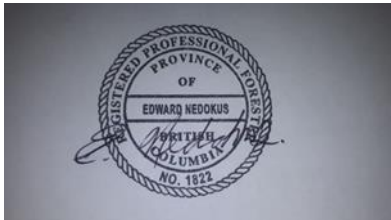
9 Signatures of Persons Authorized to Sign on Behalf of Persons Required to Prepare this FSP	
Information about Applicable Measure	
Source	FRPA s. 5(3))
	(3) A forest stewardship plan or an amendment to a forest stewardship plan must be signed by the person required to prepare the plan, if an individual or, if a corporation, by an individual or the individuals authorized to sign on behalf of the corporation.

Aspen Planers Ltd. – 08667840 BC Ltd.
 Aspen Planers Ltd.
 Cook’s Ferry First Nation
 Coldwater Indian Band
 Siska Indian Band
 STH Biomass Limited Partnership



Per: _____
 Authorized signatory
 Trevor Ball, RPF

And/or



Ed Nedokus, RPF

APPENDIX A: STOCKING STANDARDS

1.0 Fire Interface Stocking Standards

“Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Area” means any area where combustible fuels (vegetation) are found adjacent to homes, farm structures, or other buildings. For the purpose of the Community Resiliency Investment – Crown Land Wildfire Risk Reduction, the wildland interface is the area within 2.75 km of a community with densities >25 structures per hectare.

These stocking standards are to be applied within approximately 2 km of the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), other high value infrastructure or other high resource values on the land base, or any other areas identified as appropriate for a fire management stocking standard within the resource district fire management plan. In the absence of a description of specific areas, these stocking standards may apply to any other area that the resource district agrees to in writing.

Specifically, these stocking standards apply to the following licences and/or areas: (Specific areas will be added to this table as they are approved by the District Manager.)

APPLICABLE FSP	FDU	TENURE	LICENCE	TENURE NAME	Applicable Blocks (Planning #)

Target and Minimum Stocking for Partial Cut Stands:

BEC Zone	Site Series	Preferred Species	Acceptable Species	Layer	Target	Maximum Basal area (m2)	Minimum Preferred & Acceptable	Minimum Preferred
IDF xh 1 & 2	All	Fd, Py, At	Lw	1	150	15	50	50
	All	Fd, Py, At	Lw	2	200		100	100
	All	Fd, Py, At	Lw	3	300		150	100
	All	Fd, Py, At	Lw	4	400		200	150
IDF dk 1 & 2	All	Fd, Pl, Lw, Py, At	Sx	1	150	15	50	50
	All	Fd, Pl, Lw, Py, At	Sx	2	200		100	100
	All	Fd, Pl, Lw, Py, At	Sx	3	400		200	150
	All	Fd, Pl, Lw, Py, At	Sx	4	500		250	200

Footnotes for stocking standards above:

- Regen Delay = 7 yrs, Early Free Growing = 1 yr, Late Free Growing = 20 yrs.
- Species, Free Growing Height is as per Appendix A.

- Minimum Inter-tree Distance is as per Appendix A. .
- Species preferred will be added if presently growing on the site and performing well. Species may also be added if ecologically suited and at least moderately fire resistant.

(c) “The stocking standards used have been developed to match the objectives of the fuel management plans for the area. These fire inter-face stocking standards have been developed to set up silviculture survey parameters that will be used to measure the results but will not be used solely to determine whether the silviculture obligations have been met, as timber production is not the main objective. Meeting the primary objective of opening up the crowns will be the ultimate measure of whether or not the obligations have been met.”

2.0 Thompson Okanagan Regional Stocking Standards

Section 44(1) of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (FPPR) apply to all areas harvested under the Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) except where exempted from the requirement of Section 29(1) or (2) of the Forest and Range Practices Act.

The stocking standards detailed in Appendix 1 and 2 shall apply to areas harvested under FSP or Woodlot License Plan (WLP). As per Section 197(5) of the Forest and Range Practices Act, these stocking standards may also be applied to areas previously harvested under a Forest Development Plan or FSP.

Definitions

“Broadleaf or Broadleaves” – means balsam poplar, black cottonwood, trembling aspen, and paper birch.

“Management Unit” – means any one of the Kamloops, Lillooet, Merritt, and Okanagan Timber Supply Areas and Tree Farm Licenses 18, 33, 35, 49, and 59.

“Sub-Hygric” – means a soil moisture regime in which water is removed slowly enough to keep the soil wet for a significant part of the growing season. There may be some temporary seepage and possibly mottling below 20 cm (from Field Manual for Describing Terrestrial Ecosystems, Land Management Handbook 25, 2010).

General Standards

G-1) Crop Tree Assessment

Regeneration and free growing surveys will be conducted under the oversight of a Forest Professional and/or Accredited Surveyor. Survey methodologies and tree acceptability criteria are as specified in the *Resource Practices Branch, Silviculture Survey Procedures Manual-May 1, 2020* and the *FS660- Silviculture Survey Reference* field card, as amended from time to time, unless specified or varied through provisions of this FSP.

G-2) Stocking Standards for Areas of Intermediate Cutting or Harvesting of Special Forest Products

Where a stand is harvested consistent with FPPR section 44 (4), other than harvesting for the purpose of uneven-aged management, it shall be deemed an intermediate harvest where the harvested stand complies with the conditions specified below for a minimum period of 12 months following the completion of harvesting.

- a) greater than 20 m² average basal must be retained in trees with a diameter at breast height of ≥ 12.5 cm; and
- b) Trees contributing to the retained basal area comply with the attributes defined in the *Silviculture Surveys Procedures Manual* “Free growing damage criteria for single entry dispersed retention stocking standard (SEDRESS) managed stands in Interior Deviation from Potential (DFP) and Layered Surveys”; and
- c) trees contributing to the retained basal area must be the species identified as preferred and acceptable in the Thompson Okanagan Regional Stocking Standards; and

If during the 12 months period following the completion of harvesting the conditions specified above are not maintained, the licensee shall hold a free growing obligation on the harvested area and the appropriate stocking standards in the Thompson Okanagan Regional Stocking Standards shall be applied.

G-3) Brush Competition

Residual layer one and two broadleaf trees remaining post-harvest will not be considered competing at the time of the free growing evaluation.

Where a brushing treatment has been undertaken, and a no treatment buffer was retained, as visual screening required on Moose Winter Range identified in the Kamloops Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) or, within early seral openings > 40 ha within Moose Winter Range identified in the Okanagan Shuswap LRMP; or, within Moose Management Units identified in the Okanagan Shuswap LRMP; or, other Site Level Plan to achieve an objective set by Government, broadleaves and shrubs will not be considered competing brush when conducting a free growing survey where survey plots fall within the buffer.

Broadleaves and shrubs are not considered competing brush when conducting a free growing survey within the Riparian Management Zone of:

- An S4, S5, or S6 stream or;
- A temperature sensitive stream or;
- Wetlands > 0.25 ha

For the purposes of free growing assessments in the SBPS Biogeoclimatic (BEC) zone, scrub birch (*Betula glandulosa*) which provides frost protection, will be considered non-competing when assessing the free growing status of spruce crop trees.

G-4) Maximum Density

The maximum density of coniferous trees is based on the number of dominant and codominant trees per hectare. The identification of sites expected to reach repression densities and therefore requiring treatment will be completed as per the *Repression Density Treatment Decision Key* (April 21, 2016) or as amended from time to time.

G-5) Minimum Inter-Tree Distance (MITD)

The Default Free Growing MITD's for each BEC/Site Series covered under the FSP are listed in Appendix 1 and 2. The MITD that may be used at the regeneration establishment phase is also identified in Appendix 1.

G-6) Uneven-Aged Stocking Standards

Uneven-aged stocking standards and multi-story survey procedures will be applied consistent with the current Silviculture Surveys Procedures Manual 2020, or as amended from time to time. Appendix 2 includes the stocking standards where uneven-aged Douglas-fir management is prescribed in the IDFd, IDFm, IDFw, IDFx, MSd, MSx, and PPx subzones to maintain or enhance Douglas-fir in Douglas-fir leading stands. Uneven-aged standards are also included for the ICHxm1 and ICHmk1 as these subzones are transitional to the IDF and uneven-aged management may be required to achieve an objective set by Government.

G-7) Fire Management Stocking Standards

Fire management stocking standards will be developed where Fuel Management Prescriptions are required. The Fire Management Stocking Standards may be developed in the following circumstances:

- a) Within 2 km of high value infrastructure or resource values on the land base as identified in an approved Natural Resource District Management Plan or;
- b) As directed by the District Manager.

G-8) Deviation from Potential (DFP) Survey Methodology to Assess Stocking Levels

Where harvesting on a Standard Unit (SU) with even aged stocking standards has resulted in partial cutting as a result of

- a) forest health management, or
- b) where retention of crop trees is required to achieve a result or strategy in the FSP, the deviation from potential (DFP) survey methodology may be used to assess compliance with stocking standards provided:
 - i. the stratum contains between five (5) and twenty (20) m²/ha of residual basal area in stems \geq 12.5 cm dbh, of preferred and/or acceptable species listed in Appendix 1; and
 - ii. the stratum is $>$ 1 ha in size; and
 - iii. the SU is not being managed to uneven-aged standards.

G-9) Conversion of Multi-Story Stand to Even-Aged Management Following a Disturbance

Where an SU or a portion thereof is impacted by a disturbance to the extent that the stand is no longer suitable for surveying under the multi-storey survey methodology (as delineated in Section 9.2.11 of the Silviculture Surveys Procedures Manual 2018 or as amended from time to time), the impacted portion shall be defined as a separate SU and even-aged stocking standards shall be applied to the area.

Variations from General Standards

The Holder of the FSP may vary stocking standard listed in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 as defined in the following situations and circumstances:

V-1) Multiple Harvest Entries

Where harvesting occurs over multiple years on SUs with a 4-year regeneration delay, regeneration delay may be extended by 4 years after the start of the last harvest entry.

V-2) Seven Year Regeneration Delay

Within two years of harvest completion, and following a post-harvest assessment, if an SU with a 4-year regeneration delay is prescribed for natural regeneration or direct seeding, the regeneration delay may be varied to 7 years.

V-3) Changes to Milestones Due to Damage Caused by Wildfire

Where any portion of a standards unit larger than the minimum free growing stratum size for that SU is damaged by wildfire such that the SU is left Not Satisfactorily Restocked (NSR) according to the currently approved stocking standard, then:

- a) a new disturbance shall be reported for that opening;
- b) the NSR portion of the original standards unit may be defined as a new SU; and
- c) the appropriate stocking standards from Appendix 1 shall apply with the exception that;
 - i. if the Regeneration Delay period has not elapsed, then Regeneration Delay and Late Free Growing shall be calculated from the new disturbance date, or
 - ii. if the Regeneration Delay period has elapsed, then a new Regeneration Delay period will not apply and only Late Free Growing shall be calculated from the new disturbance date.

V-4) Reduced Minimum Inter-Tree Distance (MITD)

Special Circumstances: As outlined in the Establishment to Free Growing Guidebook, Kamloops Forest Region, there are situations where a reduced MITD is appropriate (Page 19 of the Establishment to Free Growing Guidebook: Kamloops Forest Region, Version 2.2/May 2000). Consistent with the Guidebook, the following reduced MITD's will apply:

- A. **Rocky Sites** – The MITD may be reduced to 1.0 m on rocky sites where:
 - a. There are insufficient plantable spots to meet current target stocking standards and/or >25% exposed rock and/or the soil depth is < 10 cm
- B. **Obstacle Planting for Cattle Management** – The MITD may be reduced to 1.6 m where there is evidence of cattle and/or horse use and the site is to be planted utilizing obstacles to prevent seedling damage. Where there is heavy cattle or horse use and obstacle planting is to be used, the MITD may be reduced to 1.0 m on SUs within these cutblocks. Heavy cattle use cutblocks are defined as those which:
 - a. Have well established cattle trails, salt block, or a cattle watering hole within it or within 100 m of its boundary and/or;
 - b. Have been broadcast seeded for cattle forage purposes and/or;
 - c. Are covered by a Grazing Lease
- C. **Riparian Management Zone** – Within a Riparian Management Zone where a significant number of trees have been retained (> 5 m² of basal area), the MITD may be reduced to 1.0 m to assist in the achievement of the desired stocking level.
- D. **Risk of Snow Creep** – On slopes exceeding 40% where obstacle planting to prevent snow creep damage will be undertaken, the MITD may be reduced to 1.0 m.
- E. **Areas of Heavy, Untreatable Slash** – On slopes exceeding 35%, where heavy slash accumulations impede the ability to meet the target stocking, and site preparation is not practicable, the MITD for planting may be reduced to 1.6 m to provide opportunities for better planting microsite selection.
- F. **Mechanically Site Prepared Areas** – where the default MITD is 2.0 m, the MITD for planting on mechanically site prepared areas shall be 1.6 m.
- G. **Replant Areas** – where a previously planted area is replanted, the MITD may be reduced to 1.0 m.

V-5) Variation to Preferred and/or Acceptable Species

Where 20% or greater of the pre-harvest merchantable volume (as defined in the cruise information) is of a conifer species not identified as a preferred species in the approved stocking standards, that species may be considered as a preferred species up to a maximum of 30% of the well-spaced stems per ha, where it is expected to form a merchantable tree.

V-6) Mule Deer Winter Range

Within all mule deer winter range GAR Order units to which this FSP applies (U-3-003, U-5-003, and U-8-001), Douglas-fir will be considered a preferred species for the purposes of the stocking standards in addition to the species listed in Appendix 1.

V-7) Standard for the Reduction of Weevil Damage

If,

- a. there is an active white pine weevil (*Pissodes strobi*) population on the block or an adjacent managed opening as evidenced by the presence of weevil damaged trees, and
- b. the spruce trees being assessed are of acceptable form and vigour and meet all other acceptability criteria (i.e., preferred or acceptable species, minimum height, MITD),

then for the purpose of assessing the free growing status of spruce crop trees, all broadleaf vegetation shall be assessed as non-competing brush

V-8) Management of Root Disease Sites

A. Where Stumping is Not Practicable:

There are a number of operational restrictions for stumping that render it an impracticable treatment option. These restrictions include:

- Continuous slopes > 30%
- Soil textures that are susceptible to compaction
- Soil depths that are shallow over bedrock
- Soil moisture regimes that are sub-hygic or wetter
- Being within a Riparian Reserve Zone, fish bearing streams or wetlands
- Where stumping will negatively affect reserve trees, reserved areas, or reserved standard units
- Where the stumps cannot be safely removed

For SUs where Laminated Root Disease (*Phellinus sulphurascens*) has been identified and mapped during pre-harvest field surveys at the planning stage of block development, alternate coniferous species as specified in Managing Root Disease in British Columbia - April 2018 (Table 2: The Relative Susceptibility of host tree species to the major root diseases in BC), for the relevant site series (Appendix 3 of the Guide) intermediately susceptible, tolerant or resistant may be specified as preferred to maximize species diversity, survival, and productivity on site at the time of planting.

For SUs where Armillaria Root Disease (DRA; *Armillaria ostoyae*) has been identified and mapped during pre-harvest field surveys at the planning stage of block development, tolerant or intermediately susceptible coniferous species, as specified in Managing Root Disease in British Columbia - April 2018 and listed in Appendix 3 of the Guide for the relevant site series, may be specified as preferred to maximize species diversity, survival, and productivity on site at the time of planting.

B. Brushing on Armillaria Sites:

Where DRA has been identified and mapped in a High Hazard Subzone in the TO Region during pre-harvest field surveys at the planning stage of block development and no brushing treatments

are conducted due to the risk of increased DRA inoculum levels in an SU, for the purpose of assessing the free growing status of conifer crop trees, all broadleaf vegetation shall be assessed as non-competing brush.

V-9) Planting of Western Larch (Lw)

In areas of use within the Lw1 and Lw2 tested parent tree seed planning zones as identified in the Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use, Western Larch (*Larix occidentalis*) may comprise up to 10% of the combined total of the number of seedlings and the number of cuttings that are planted during each calendar year, in a single Management Unit.

The areas where seed orchard Lw seed may be planted are as per Appendix 4 (Larch Seed Zones Projected to 2030 LW1, LW2, May 26, 2014 Map).

Where Lw has been added as an acceptable species in Appendix 1 as per the Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use (Section 8.11) the minimum free growing height listed for Lw will be the equivalent to that listed for Pl in the applicable subzone/site series.

V-10) GAR Consistency

The stocking standards will be varied to the extent required such that they are consistent with identified management objectives of the applicable GAR order.

V-11) Retention of Pre-Harvest Residual Stems

Pre-harvest residual stems retained within a Riparian Management Zone identified in a Site Level Plan to achieve an objective set by Government may be considered as well spaced and/or free growing at the time of the Free Growing survey providing they meet the Free Growing Damage criteria and are listed as a preferred or acceptable species in Appendix 1.

V-12) Intermediate Cutting

As approved by a District Manager at the site level, where a stand is harvested consistent with FPPR section 44 (4), other than harvesting for the purpose of uneven-aged management, it shall be deemed an intermediate harvest where the harvested stand complies with the conditions specified below for a minimum period of 12 months following the completion of harvesting.

- a) greater than 15 m² average basal must be retained in trees with a diameter at breast high of ≥ 7.5 cm; and
- b) Trees contributing to the retained basal area comply with the attributes defined in the *Silviculture Surveys Procedures Manual* "Free growing damage criteria for single entry dispersed retention stocking standard (SEDRESS) managed stands in Interior Deviation from Potential (DFP) and Layered Surveys"; and
- c) trees contributing to the retained basal area must be the species identified as preferred and acceptable in the Thompson Okanagan Regional Stocking Standards.

If during the 12 months period following the completion of harvesting the conditions specified above are not maintained, the licensee shall hold a free growing obligation on the harvested area

and the appropriate stocking standards in the Thompson Okanagan Regional Stocking Standards shall be applied.

V-13) Enhanced Standards may be developed through the Thompson Okanagan Stocking Standards Working Group in the following circumstances:

- To address areas identified in a District Manager approved natural resource management plan or strategy

or

- As directed/requested by the District Manager

Appendix B: Forest Stewardship Plan Maps

Maps 1 through 10 show the following information:

Forest Development Units

Old Forest Polygons and Community Watersheds

Ungulate Winter Range (Mule Deer, Elk and Big Horn Sheep)

Moose Winter Range

Draft Moose Management Units

Goat Winter Range

Known Locations and Occurrence of Species

Wildlife Habitat Areas

Identified Scenic Areas

Suitable Gopher Snake Habitat

Recreation Polygons and Trails

Draft Specified Areas - Grizzly Bear Management Schedules A-D

Appendix C: Declared areas under section 14 (4) of the *FPPR*

LICENCE	CUTTING PERMIT	BLOCK	ASPEN PLANNING #	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION
A18700	722	1	Y95	LaRochelle
A18700			W1,3,5-13,15-18,21,23,24,26,28,29,32,33,35,43,44	Slok/Lee
A18700			M105-M115	Bonanza
A18700			G42, G65	Slim
A18700			B80-82,86,87,90	Bridge Main-Heli
A18700	740		B62-B70	Bridge Main M/L
A18700			B53-55,58	Bridge Main
A18700			F1, F3	Lachore
A73249			N11-N18	Siska

Appendix D: Established or Continued under the Code as interpretive forest sites, recreation sites and recreation trails (*FRPA* s.180)

Refer to FSP Maps for all Established or Continued interpretive forest sites, recreation sites and recreation trails.

Appendix E: Cutting Permits and Road Permits in Effect (S. 14(3)(j) FPPR)

LICENCE	CUTTING PERMIT	BLOCK	ROAD PERMIT	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION
A18700	708	4,5		Mud/Taylor
A18700	709	7,8		Junction/Condor
A18700	710	1,4,5		Noaxe
A18700	711	5,7		Blackhills
A18700	715	14		Camoo
A18700	716	1, 2		Enterprise
A18700	717	1,4,10		Bridge River
A18700	718	1-18		Bridge River
A18700	719	1, 3, 4, 6-10		Burkholder
A18700	721	1-20		LaRochelle
A18700	725	1		Burkholder
A18700	735	1,2		Bridge Main
A18701	385	1-8, 11-12		Sackum Creek
A18701	386	3-10		Hooshum
A18701	387	1, 2		Sackum
A18701	388			Sackum
A73249	384	1-14		Murray/Twall
A84766	362	2		Murray Creek / Venables
A18700	729	1-5		Tyax
A18700	723	1-3,5-9,11-17		Liza
A18700	724	1-11		Slim
A18700	733	1-10,12,14-17		Marshall/Carol