

KENKEKNEM FOREST TENURES LTD.



Forest Stewardship Plan Version 3.0

Authorized Signature of Licence Holder:

Mike Archie
President of Keneknem Forest Tenures Ltd.

Date

Version 3.0 Submitting forester: _____ John Kalmokoff, RPF

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1 Introduction

This Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) has been prepared by Keneknem Forest Tenures Ltd. for the First Nations Woodlands Licence N11. This licence is located within the 100 Mile House Forest District and the 100 Mile House Timber Supply Area.

This FSP document primarily satisfies Crown requirements and objectives. These express the values of the Crown. Shuswap values, as expressed by the Canim Lake Band, are not coincident and are at times conflicting.

It will take years of work for the Canim Lake Band to create and express the correct balance between traditional and contemporary values and land-uses. This FSP does not achieve this, but is a step forward in this process.

2 Definitions and Acronyms

AAC - Annual Allowable Cut.

April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR –Ministry of Agriculture and Lands Integrated Land Management Bureau, Ministerial Order. Land Use Objectives for the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan (CCLUP) Area. April 18, 2011. Pursuant to Section 94.3 of the Land Act.

AUM - Animal Unit Month, unit of measure for range use.

Backcountry - Backcountry is defined as a combination of the following Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) experiences: Semi-Primitive Motorized, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, and Primitive. CCLUP 90 day report p. 144.

Basal Area Equivalent/BAE-individual reserved stems on a cutblock area have an associated basal area in m², represented in the percent reductions applied cruise compilation. The total reserved basal area divided by the total unreduced basal area, yields at % of the original basal area reserved. Multiplying this % by the block harvest area yields the basal area equivalent in hectares. The resulting estimated hectares contributes towards WTP targets on the block and is documented on the associated Site Plan.

CCLUP - Cariboo Chilcotin Land-Use Plan, declared a Higher Level Plan on Jan 23, 1996, and includes documents pertinent to that plan and list in the declaration order.

CLB – Canim Lake Band/The Canim Lake Band

Clearcut with reserves- blocks or parts of blocks that have greater than or equal to 90% of the volume removed by harvesting, but not 100%, as estimated by a cruise or by a professional.

Consultation and or notification-under this FSP refers to stakeholders, the Crown, First Nations and other affected parties. It will be achieved by any one or combination of the following means; direct letters, handouts, emails, phone calls or face to face conversation. Notifications published in the local paper, posted on a community bulletin board, or posted on the Canim Lake Band webpage.

Deviation from Potential-a silviculture survey methodology that focuses on assessing stocking in terms of regeneration volume production, provides a stocking indicator that remains meaningful when plots are averaged over a variety of stand structures.

EDA - Equivalent Disturbed Area (hydrology term).

EMS - Environmental Management System

FDU - Forest Development Unit as detailed in this Forest Stewardship Plan.

FPPR - *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*. B.C. Reg. 14/2004 effective January 31, 2004. Consolidated to March 18, 2005. Includes B.C. Reg. 102/2005 amendments and any changes made from time to time.

FRPA - *Forest and Range Practices Act*.

FSP – Forest Stewardship Plan.

GAR - Government Actions Regulation.

GWM - General Wildlife Measure.

ILMB - Integrated Land Management Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands.

MAL - Ministry of Agriculture and Lands.

FNWL – First Nations Woodlands Licence.

Partial cut-blocks or parts of blocks that have less than 90% of the volume removed by harvesting, as estimated by a cruise or by a professional.

Primary Forest Activity - means timber harvesting, road construction, road maintenance, road deactivation and silviculture treatments carried out by FSP holder.

Scenic area - means an area of land established as a scenic area under the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act* on or before October 24, 2002 and continued as a scenic area under section 180 (c) of the Act.

Snine Forest-an area of land defined in the CLB FSRP over which the CLB asserts aboriginal title.

SRMP - Sub-Regional Management Plan.

3 Administration

3.1 Plan Dates

3.1.1 Commencement date.

This plan commences on the date on which written approval of this plan by the minister or his delegate is made.

The last major amendment to this plan was approved June 01, 2012, Version 2.2. A minor amendment to this plan was done January 09, 2013, Version 2.2.1. Another minor amendment was done in February of 2014, Version 2.4.

3.1.2 Term of Plan.

The term of the plan is five (5) years from the commencement date.

3.2 Application

3.2.1 Tenures

This Forest Stewardship Plan applies to FNWL N1I, located within the 100 Mile House Forest District.

3.2.2 Forest Development Units (FDU)

FDU 1 covers the CLB Key Interest Area (KIA). FDU 1 has high spiritual and cultural heritage value to the CLB. It contains many sites that are in contemporary use, and a large number of archaeology sites. A significant amount of Treaty Selection Lands are also located within its' bounds.

FDU 2 covers the remaining area under the plan.

Together FDU's 1 and 2 cover the extent of Canim's Traditional Territory that is within the bounds of the 100 Mile House Forest District.

The FDU's exclude all existing private land, Indian reserves, federal land, woodlot licences, community forest licences, parks, goal 2 protected areas, ecological reserves and all other areas where harvesting under the authority of the tenures list in 3.2.1 is forbidden, whether or not these areas are indicated on maps included with this FSP.

See Map Appendix- FDU's.

3.2.3 Transition

No Transitional FSP was submitted prior to March 31, 2007.

3.2.3.1 Forest Development Plans.

All forest development plans pertaining to the tenures listed in section 3.2.1 are considered to be replaced by the approval of this FSP.

3.2.3.2 Protection of cutblocks and roads from previously approved forest development plans.

For the purposes of *FRPA* section 196 (1), and 196(2), there are no cutblocks or roads that require full or partial protection under this FSP.

3.2.3.3 Existing Cutting Permits and Road Permits held 14(3)(j) FPPR.

There are no cutting permits or road permits under this plan to which *FRPA* section 197 (4), (5) and (7) apply. Therefore 14(3)(j) FPPR is not applicable.

3.2.4 Effect of approval of this forest stewardship plan.

For the purposes of *FRPA Section 197 (4), (5) and (7)*:

- a) The results, strategies and measures specified in this FSP do not apply to any cutblock or road if, on the date of approval, the cutblock or road is included in an approved cutting permit or road permit, and,
- b) The stocking standards specified in this plan do not apply to blocks where harvesting commenced under the approval of an FDP.

4 Objectives Prescribed by Government in the *FPPR*, results and strategies.

This FSP was completed shortly after the August 2015 FPB Forest Stewardship Plan report. This report was critical of FSP's in general. Specifically it was critical of the lack of measurability or verifiability regarding results and strategies. Fully addressing all of the concerns associated with the FPB report will take some time and a coordinated effort between government and the whole industry.

This FSP utilizes prescribed default results, and guidance from the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan and SRMP objectives (as per the ILMB June 2005 document). Other higher level planning documents, orders etc. are incorporated as appropriate. These are referenced under results and strategies. This FSP has been updated to incorporate the April 18, 2011 ILMB Ministerial Order, Land Use Objectives for the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan (CCLUP) Area. This order was worked into the Section entitled "Objectives Specified in the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan". This order is related to these objectives, but in many cases does not completely replace them.

Harvesting and road building proposed under this FSP will also be conducted in accordance with licence conditions.

4.1 Soils

Objective 1	Source of 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.	<i>FPPR Sec 5.</i>
Applicable area FDU 1 and 2	
Result or Strategy	
1. The FSP holder adopts FPPR Sections 35 and 36 as a result and strategy under this FSP.	

4.2 Wildlife

Objective 2	Source of Objective
The objective set by government for wildlife is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve sufficient wildlife habitat in terms of amount of area, distribution of areas and attributes of those areas, for (a) the survival of species at risk, (b) the survival of regionally important wildlife, and (c) the winter survival of specified ungulate species.	<i>FPPR Sec 7.</i>
Applicable area FDU 1 and 2.	
Result or Strategy	
The FSP holder adopts as written on the date of FSP approval the results and or strategies presented in Sections 4.8, 5.5.2 through to 5.5.6, 5.6 through to 5.9 and 5.11 and 5.12 of this FSP.	

4.3 Water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas.

Objective 3	Source of 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.	<i>FPPR Sec 8.</i>
Applicable area FDU 1 and 2.	
Result or Strategy	
The FSP holder adopts as written on the date of FSP approval the results and or strategies as presented in Sections 4.8, 5.5.2 through to 5.5.4, 5.5.6, 5.6 and 5.11 of this FSP.	

4.4 Fish habitat in fisheries sensitive watersheds.

Objective 4	Source of Objective
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Until December 31, 2005 the objective set by government for fish habitat in fisheries sensitive watersheds is to prevent to the extent described in subsection (3) the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities in the fisheries sensitive watershed from resulting in a material adverse impact on the habitat of the fish species for which the fisheries sensitive watershed was established. 2. The fisheries sensitive watersheds within the area applicable to this FSP are: Horsefly River; Bonaparte River. 	<p><i>FPPR Sec 8.1.</i></p>
Result or Strategy	
<p>The Objective set by government has expired. Therefore no specific result or strategy applied.</p>	

4.5 Water in Community Watersheds.

Objective 5	Source of Objective
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In this section "community watershed" means a community watershed <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. that is continued under section 180 (e) of the Act, and b. for which a water quality objective has not been <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. continued under section 181 of the Act, or ii. established under the Government Actions Regulation. 2. The objective set by government for water being diverted for human consumption through a licensed waterworks in a community watershed is to prevent to the extent described in subsection (3) the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities within the community watershed from resulting in <ol 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 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. an enactment, or ii. the licence pertaining to the waterworks 3. The objective set by government under subsection (2) applies only to the extent that it does not unduly reduce the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests. 	<p><i>FPPR Sec 8.2.</i></p>
Result or Strategy	
<p>No Strategy or Result is presented as the FDU's in this FSP do not contain any areas designated as Community Watersheds.</p>	

4.6 Wildlife and Biodiversity at the Landscape and Stand Levels.

Objective 6	Source of 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.	<i>FPPR Sec 9.0</i>
Applicable area FDU1 and 2.	
Result or strategy	
The FSP holder adopts as written on the date of FSP approval the strategies and or results presented in Section 4.8, 5.5.5 of this FSP.	
Objective 7	Source of 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.	<i>FPPR Sec 9.1.</i>
Applicable area FDU1 and 2.	
Result or Strategy	
1. The FSP holder adopts the results and strategies presented in Sections 4.8, 5.5.5 and 5.5.6 of this FSP.	

4.7 Visual Quality

Objective 8	Source of Objective
<p>"Scenic area" means an area of land established as a scenic area under the <i>Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act</i> on or before October 24, 2002 and continued as a scenic area under section 180 (c) of the Act;</p> <p>"Visual sensitivity class" means a visual sensitivity class established on or before October 24, 2002, particulars of which are publicly available in the Land and Resource Data Warehouse maintained by the minister responsible for the <i>Land Act</i>.</p> <p>The objective set by government in relation to visual quality for a scenic area, that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) was established on or before October 24, 2002, and (b) for which there is no visual quality objective is to ensure that the altered forest landscape for the scenic area (c) in visual sensitivity class 1 is in either the preservation or retention category, (d) in visual sensitivity class 2 is in either the retention or partial retention category, (e) in visual sensitivity class 3 is in either the partial retention or modification category, (f) in visual sensitivity class 4 is in either the partial retention or modification category, and (g) in visual sensitivity class 5 is in either the modification or maximum modification category. 	<p><i>FPPR Sec 9.2.</i></p>
<p>Applicable area FDU1 and 2.</p>	
<p>Result or Strategy</p>	
<p>The FSP holder adopts as written on the date of FSP approval the strategy presented in Sections 5.3.2 and 5.6 of this FSP.</p>	

4.8 Cultural Heritage Resources.

Objective 9	Source of Objective
<p>The objective set by government for cultural heritage resources is to conserve, or, if necessary, protect cultural heritage resources that are</p> <p>(a) the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of historic or continuing importance to that people, and</p> <p>(b) not regulated under the <i>Heritage Conservation Act</i>.</p>	<p><i>FPPR</i> Sec 10.</p>
<p>Applicable area FDU1 and 2.</p>	
<p>Result or Strategy</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is the Crown's duty to provide First Nations with full consultation. The Haida decision has clearly established that the Crown cannot delegate its fiduciary duty of consultation to licencees. However, the FSP holder will make every effort to help and cooperate with the Crown to ensure that affected First Nations receive the benefit of full consultation by the following actions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. If requested by an affected First Nation, the FSP holder will work with the Crown and that First Nation to develop an effective consultation process, protocol or agreement. Then use the process, protocol or agreement for consultation. b. Identify potential impacts of actions carried out by the FSP holder under this plan, in the context of traditional and contemporary use by First Nations, through; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The referral of this plan to First Nations that have asserted traditional territories that overlap with FDU's under this FSP. ii. Receiving direct comments from affected First Nations as a result of information sharing and information requests made in accordance with Section 21 of the <i>FPPR</i>. iii. Receiving comments from affected First Nations during information meetings with the FSP holder that may occur from time to time during the term of this plan; c. Conserve or, if necessary, protect cultural heritage resources that are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Referred to in Section 10 of the <i>FPPR</i>, as of the date of submission of this plan or as designated to be resource features; ii. Not conserved or protected by other arrangements; iii. Likely to be adversely impacted by actions of the FSP holder carried out under this plan; iv. Capable of being addressed in the context of this plan; and v. Considered to be important, valuable, scarce and of historical or contemporary importance. 2. The FSP holder will refer proposed harvesting and road building activities to appropriate First Nations within their asserted Traditional Territory within the Forest Development Units identified in this Plan during the initial planning stages of a Cutting Permit area (Cut block/Road level review). 3. The FSP holder's plans for road building, timber harvesting and other activities will conserve and protect cultural heritage resources identified by archaeological evaluations and by First Nations. 	

4. Where comments are received by the FSP holder as a result of notification of proposed forest management activity, the FSP holder will:
 - a. Keep a written record of such correspondence;
 - b. Evaluate the direct impact of the proposed action on the cultural heritage resource; and,
 - c. Communicate the proposed actions resulting from the evaluation to the person(s) that provided the comment before an associated cutting permit or road permit is applied for by the FSP holder.
5. The FSP holder will record the date of any referral letters/packages sent to First Nations and any follow-up efforts made with respect to information sharing.
6. Currently and throughout the life of this FSP, the FSP holder will conduct Archaeological Overview Assessments (AOAs) using a professional archaeologist.
7. Within traditional territory shared by Skeetchestn and the Canim Lake Band (as defined at the time of FSP approval) the FSP holder will consider the Skeetchestn Cultural Resource Management Zones and applicable guidelines, and will incorporate them into the consultation process.
8. When operating within Snine Forest, the FSP holder will consider the most current version of the Canim Lake Band's land stewardship plan (currently Forest Stewardship Retention Plan), and will incorporate it into the consultation process.
9. When operating in the Canim Lake Band's Traditional Territory the FSP holder will follow the Canim Lake Band Community Consultation process (see management plan for FNWL N11).

5 Objectives Specified in the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan, Results and Strategies as brought forward by ILMB, Chair of Cariboo Manager’s Committee, June 2005. Combined with April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR.

5.1 Grazing and Grasslands

Objective 10 Grazing	Source of Objective																				
<p>1. To maintain the current authorized level of AUMs in the polygon.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="243 441 893 777"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="243 441 535 472"><u>Polygon</u></th> <th data-bbox="535 441 893 472"><u>Current Authorized AUMs</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="243 472 535 504">1. Boss/Deception</td> <td data-bbox="535 472 893 504">150</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="243 504 535 535">2. Flat Lake</td> <td data-bbox="535 504 893 535">1,866</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="243 535 535 567">3. Interlakes</td> <td data-bbox="535 535 893 567">17,559</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="243 567 535 598">4. Lang Lake / School House</td> <td data-bbox="535 567 893 598">265</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="243 598 535 630">5. Canim</td> <td data-bbox="535 598 893 630">3,055</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="243 630 535 661">6. Rail</td> <td data-bbox="535 630 893 661">6,629</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="243 661 535 693">7. Gustafson</td> <td data-bbox="535 661 893 693">37,538</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="243 693 535 724">8. Loon</td> <td data-bbox="535 693 893 724">9,636</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="243 724 535 777">9. Bonaparte</td> <td data-bbox="535 724 893 777">15,900</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2. To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.</p> <p>3. Planning and managing forest development activities so as to avoid, minimize or mitigate impacts to significant other commercial and non-commercial values and opportunities that occur in association with forest lands, including wildlife, fish, water, range, rec and tourism.</p> <p>4. All range fences should be wildlife safe, including top rails and appropriate wire spacing</p>	<u>Polygon</u>	<u>Current Authorized AUMs</u>	1. Boss/Deception	150	2. Flat Lake	1,866	3. Interlakes	17,559	4. Lang Lake / School House	265	5. Canim	3,055	6. Rail	6,629	7. Gustafson	37,538	8. Loon	9,636	9. Bonaparte	15,900	<p>CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 60, 66, 68, 72, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 179.</p> <p>CCLUP Pg. 159</p>
<u>Polygon</u>	<u>Current Authorized AUMs</u>																				
1. Boss/Deception	150																				
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7. Gustafson	37,538																				
8. Loon	9,636																				
9. Bonaparte	15,900																				
April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR Grasslands																					
<p>1. 25 Implement silvicultural practices that facilitate restoration of open grassland condition when harvesting forest in the grassland benchmark area shown on map 8 and defined by the spatial dataset, <i>Cariboo-Chilcotin Grassland Benchmark Area</i>.</p>	<p>April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR.</p>																				
Applicable area FDU1 and 2.																					
Result or Strategy																					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Through consultation and or notification the FSP holder will make affected grazing tenure holders aware of the general location of proposed cutblocks and roads during initial block planning stages. 2. The FSP holder will ensure that all new fences constructed on Crown land by the FSP holder adhere to Crown standards. 3. Where reasonable evidence is provided by government or the grazing tenure holder that either the designated AUM level (as at February 15, 1995) for the polygon is not sustainable or achievable as a direct result of harvesting or silviculture practices conducted by the FSP holder or the existing proportion of AUMs by range unit (as at February 15, 1995) has been or will be decreased below these levels by specific harvesting and/or silviculture activities, the FSP holder will discuss measures with the grazing tenure holder and/or government with the intent of modifying harvesting and silviculture activities to, at minimum, maintain the levels of AUM and proportion of AUM by range unit as at February 15, 1995. 4. The FSP holder will comply with the April 18, 2011 LUOR (25). 																					

5.2 Wildcraft

5.2.1 Maintain Roaded Access/Coordinate Access with Mineral Exploration.

Objective 11	Source of Objective
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boss/Deception SRDZ: To maintain roaded access to 20% of the polygon. Access to the majority of the polygon will be walk-in off some permanent main roads. Coordinate use of any temporary access from forest industry development or mineral exploration. 2. Flat Lake SRDZ: To maintain access to 100% of the polygon as walk-in off close permanent roads. 3. Interlakes SRDZ: To maintain access to 70% of the polygon. Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent roads. 4. Lang Lake/School House SRDZ: To maintain roaded access to 50% of the polygon. Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off some permanent main roads. Coordinate use of any temporary access from forest industry development or mineral exploration. 5. Moose Valley SRDZ: maintain access to 70% of the polygon. Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent roads. 6. Canim ERDZ: To maintain roaded access to 80% of the polygon. Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads, or temporary in conjunction with any forest industry development or mineral exploration. 7. Rail ERDZ: To maintain roaded access to 90% of the polygon. Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads, or temporary in conjunction with any forest industry development or mineral exploration. 8. Gustafson ERDZ: To maintain roaded access to 90% of the polygon. Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads, or temporary in conjunction with any forest industry development or mineral exploration. 9. Loon ERDZ: To maintain roaded access to 85% of the polygon. Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads, or temporary in conjunction with any forest industry development or mineral exploration. 10. Bonaparte ERDZ: To maintain roaded access to 80% of the polygon. Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads, or temporary in conjunction with any forest industry development or mineral exploration. 	<p>CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 60, 66, 68, 72, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128.</p>
Applicable area FDU1 and 2.	
Result or Strategy	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The FSP holder will inform wildcraft interests of activities through consultation and or notification. 2. Through consultation and or notification initiated by either party, the FSP holder will work with mineral exploration companies to meet their access needs. Site plan amendments, road use agreements or the transfer of road permits to other parties will be utilized as appropriate. 3. An assessment on roaded access will be done during the planning of timber developments. Measures identified in the assessment will be implemented by the FSP holder. 	

5.2.2 Pine Mushrooms, Community Areas of Special Concern and Mature Birch Retention

Objective 12	Source of Objective
1. To maintain key pine mushroom sites in a condition that promotes mushroom growth.	CCLUP 90 day Report. Pg. 146.
April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR CASC and Mature Birch	
1. 14 Maintain community areas of special concern (CASC) shown on..... 2. 24 Maintain at least 40 percent of the existing mature birch to allow.....	April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR
Result or Strategy	
1. No result or strategy, at the time of FSP submission, there are no identified key pine mushroom sites within the area covered by the FSP. 2. No result or strategy, at the time of FSP submission, there are no Community Areas of Special Concern within the area covered by the FSP. 3. No result or strategy, at the time of FSP submission, there are no Mature Birch Retention Areas within the area covered by the FSP.	

5.3 Recreation

5.3.1 Backcountry and Trails

Objective 13	Source of Objective
1. Boss/Deception SRDZ: To maintain 50% of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets, this includes all of the area above 5000 feet, the area surrounding key wilderness lakes which will be identified in the Lakes Classification planning and some trail networks connecting these areas. Access management planning will restrict permanent road access in 80% of this polygon. 2. Flat Lake SRDZ: To maintain 20% of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets, this includes the riparian area surrounding the entire Flat Lake chain of lakes. To apply an access management strategy aimed at restricting the development of permanent road access over approximately 100% of the polygon, in addition to the area managed for backcountry experience. 3. Interlakes SRDZ: To maintain 30% of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets, this includes the immediate surroundings of key wilderness lakes and the areas covered by Mule Deer Winter Ranges. 4. Lang Lake/School House SRDZ: To maintain 30% of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets, this includes the Mule Deer Winter Ranges, the area adjacent to the Protected Area and the area adjacent to Lang Lake. 5. Moose Valley SRDZ: To maintain 30% of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets, this includes the immediate surroundings of key wilderness lakes and the areas covered by Mule Deer Winter Ranges.	CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 54, 60, 66, 68, 72, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128.

<p>6. Canim ERDZ: To maintain 3% of the polygon in a backcountry condition, concentrating on the area of Big Timothy Mountain and around key lakes.</p> <p>7. Rail ERDZ: To maintain 2% of the polygon in a backcountry condition, adjacent to Lang and Timothy Lakes.</p> <p>8. Gustafson ERDZ: To maintain 2% of the polygon in a backcountry condition, south of Green Lake.</p> <p>9. Loon ERDZ: To maintain 5% of the polygon in a backcountry condition, adjacent to Loon and Hihium Lakes.</p> <p>10. Bonaparte ERDZ: To maintain 4% of the polygon in a backcountry condition, adjacent to key lakes.</p> <p>11. To apply an access management strategy aimed at restricting the development of permanent road access over approximately x% of the polygon, in addition to the area to be managed for backcountry experience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Boss/Deception - 30%; Flat Lake - 80%; Lang Lake/School House - 20%. <p>12. In order for the forest industry to operate in or near important tourism areas, their operations should incorporate tourism needs for high quality environments, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tranquil Settings - forest operations in the mid and especially the back country should be conducted outside of the peak tourism season, to reduce the impact of noise. <p>13. Access Management Planning will restrict permanent road access in __% of this polygon. Boss/Deception 80%. Flat lakes 100%.</p>	<p>CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 61, 67, 73.</p> <p>CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 140.</p> <p>CCLUP 90-Day Implementation Report Pg. 54</p>
<p>April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR Trails</p>	
<p>1. 30 For the buffered trails shown on <i>map10</i>, maintain 50 meter management zones on either side, with the treed area inside the management zones managed to the combined minimum basal area retention of 85 percent, except where roads cross trails.</p> <p>31 Despite objective 30, primary forest activities that remove more than 15 percent of the basal area with the management zones are permitted for an of the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Where harvesting is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values at the landscape level in a beetle management unit classified as suppression for that insect pest. b) Where harvesting is necessary to manage for blowdown where that helps to maintain the recreational value of the trail. 	<p>April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR</p>

Applicable area FDU1 and 2 within Backcountry polygons.
Result or Strategy
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During operational planning and activities, consider and manage backcountry values as presented in the 100 Mile House SRMP, as listed in Appendix 1: Values for Backcountry Units. 2. The FSP holder will, through the process of consultation and or notification, receive information on the potential impact(s) that proposed forestry operations may have on backcountry values. The FSP holder commits to working with backcountry operators or users to mitigate their concerns where practicable. 3. An assessment on backcountry condition will be done during the planning of timber developments. Measures identified in the assessment will be implemented by the FSP holder. 4. The FSP holder adopts as written on the date of FSP approval the strategy presented in Section 5.6 of this FSP.
See Appendix 1 Values for Backcountry Polygons
Applicable area FDU1 and 2 Trails.
Result or Strategy
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Through a process of consultation and or notification the FSP holder commits to receiving information about trails during the initial planning stages of timber development. 2. Existing active trails will be managed through the use of Machine Free Zones, stubbing of trees to retain trail location, and through cleaning of post-harvest debris off of the trail running surface. 3. The FSP holder will comply with the April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR (30) and (31) 4. An assessment on Access Management Planning and restrictions to permanent access will be done during the planning of timber developments (Objective 13(13)). Measures identified in the assessment will be implemented by the FSP holder. 5. The FSP holder adopts as written on the date of FSP approval the strategy presented in Section 6.1 of this FSP.

5.3.2 Visual Objectives

Objective 14	Source of Objective
<p>FPPR Section 1.1 Categories of visually altered forest landscape 1.1 For the purposes of paragraph (c) of the definition of "altered forest landscape" in section 1, the following categories are prescribed, each according to the extent of alteration resulting from the size, shape and location of cutblocks and roads:</p> <p>(a) <i>preservation</i>: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint, is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) very small in scale, and (ii) not easily distinguishable from the pre-harvest landscape; <p>(b) <i>retention</i>: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint, is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) difficult to see, (ii) small in scale, and (iii) natural in appearance; <p>(c) <i>partial retention</i>: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint, is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) easy to see, (ii) small to medium in scale, and (iii) natural and not rectilinear or geometric in shape; <p>(d) <i>modification</i>: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is very easy to see, and (ii) is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) large in scale and natural in its appearance, or (B) small to medium in scale but with some angular characteristics; <p>(e) <i>maximum modification</i>: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is very easy to see, and (ii) is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) very large in scale, (B) rectilinear and geometric in shape, or (C) both. <p>[en. B.C. Reg. 580/2004, s. 2.]</p>	<p>FPPR Section 1.1</p>
<p>April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR Scenic Areas</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 26 Maintain the visual quality objectives for scenic areas as shown on <u>map 9a</u> and defined by the spatial dataset, <u>Cariboo-Chilcotin Scenic Areas</u>. 2. 27 Despite objective 26, harvesting is permitted where it is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values at the landscape level in a beetle management unit (BMU) classified as suppression for that insect pest. 3. 28 Along scenic corridors shown on map <u>map 9b</u> and defined by the spatial dataset, <u>Cariboo-Chilcotin Scenic Corridors</u>, design harvest areas to mimic existing natural openings, vegetation patterns and natural features. 4. 29 Design harvest areas to mimic existing natural openings, vegetation patterns, and natural features when viewed from the high elevation viewpoints shown on <u>map 9c</u> and defined by the spatial dataset <u>Cariboo-Chilcotin High Elevation Viewpoints</u>. 	<p>April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR</p>

Applicable area FDU1 and 2.
Result or Strategy
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The FSP holder will comply with the April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR (26), (27), (28), (29) 2. The FSP holder adopts as written on the date of FSP approval the strategy presented in Sections 4.8, 5.3.1, 5.6 and 6.1 of this FSP.

5.4 Tourism

Objective 15	Source of Objective
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boss/Deception, Lang Lake/School House SRDZ: To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations. <u>To promote tourism development in this polygon, and focus tourism use and development on the backcountry areas identified in the Recreation targets.*</u> 2. Flat Lake SRDZ: To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations. <u>To promote tourism development in this polygon, and focus tourism use and development on the chain of lakes.*</u> 3. Interlakes SRDZ: To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations. <u>To promote tourism development in this polygon, and focus tourism use and development on the key fisheries lakes.*</u> 4. Moose Valley SRDZ: To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations. <u>To promote tourism development in this polygon, and focus tourism use and development on the key fisheries lakes.*</u> 5. Canim, Rail, Gustafson, Loon and Bonaparte ERDZs: To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations. <p>* - <u>Underlined text</u> identifies sections considered to be outside the business realm of the FSP holder and therefore no Results or Strategies are specified.</p> <p>The tourism industry is very dependent on the recreation resources of the region. Therefore, there is considerable overlap between the tourism targets and those for recreation, as presented for the individual sub-units in Appendix 3. The tourism targets principally address two factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * maintenance of visual quality surrounding existing tourism facilities and key tourist use areas. * maintenance of tourism industry development opportunities in association with backcountry areas. <p>Strategies to achieve these targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ maintaining and enhancing the existing diversity of tourism operations within the region. ▪ promoting new backcountry facilities in or adjacent to areas which will be managed for backcountry use. ▪ Recognizing the significance of the major protected areas for providing opportunities for tourist use and, where appropriate, facility development. ▪ Maintaining high quality tourist experiences through access planning and forest development planning at the local level. ▪ developing synergies with other resource industries such as ranching. 	<p>CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 60, 66, 68, 72, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128.</p> <p>CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 12, 13.</p> <p>CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 140.</p>

<p>* resolving site-specific resource conflicts through participation in sectoral and local level planning initiatives.</p> <p>B. Forestry Strategies (to integrate with tourism needs) In order for the forest industry to operate in or near important tourism areas, their operations should incorporate tourism needs for high quality environments, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Scenic Quality - forest operations should either avoid or minimize impacts on scenic quality. Any impacts that do occur must be rehabilitated within a specified time period. 3. Air Visibility Quality - smoke generation (through slash burning, etc.) should not impact tourism areas during the peak tourism season. <p>Specific Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As part of the development planning process, there will be identification and assessment of sensitive resource values that could be impacted by development, including cultural heritage values, specified wildlife values, water resources, recreation features and values, aesthetic values and sensitive areas. As part of this work, it is appropriate that the key resource agencies identify and notify the potentially affected stakeholders of the initiation of the planning process. 2. There should be emphasis on the Forest Practices Code requirement of provision of sufficient information in operational plans for the public and agencies to assess the environmental and social impacts of proposed developments including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ topography and natural features ▪ forest cover ▪ location of sensitive areas and known resource features location of forest ecosystem networks and visually sensitive areas. 	<p>CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 178.</p>
<p>Applicable area FDU1 and 2.</p>	
<p>Result or Strategy</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The FSP holder will, through the process of consultation and or notification, receive information on the potential impact(s) that proposed forestry operations may have on tourism values. The FSP holder commits to working with tourism operators to mitigate their concerns where practicable. 2. The FSP holder adopts as written on the date of FSP approval the results and strategies presented in Sections 5.3.1, 5.3.2, 5.6 and 6.1 of this FSP. 	

5.5 Fish and Wildlife

5.5.1 Salmon

Objective 16	Source of Objective
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boss/Deception SRDZ: To manage the Horsefly River watershed for salmon stocks (approximately 90 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest. 2. Flat Lake SRDZ: To manage the Bonaparte River watershed for salmon stocks (approximately 90 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest. 3. Interlakes SRDZ: To manage the Bonaparte River watershed for salmon stocks (approximately 10 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest. 4. Moose valley SRDZ: To manage the Bonaparte River watershed for salmon stocks (approximately 90 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest. 5. Canim ERDZ: To manage the Horsefly River watershed for salmon stocks (approximately 35 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest. 6. Loon ERDZ: To manage the Bonaparte River watershed for salmon stocks (approximately 40 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest. 7. Bonaparte ERDZ: To manage the Bonaparte River watershed for salmon stocks (approximately 70 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest. 8. Gustafson ERDZ: To manage the Bonaparte River watershed for salmon stocks (approximately 10 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest. 9. Avoid irreversible man made changes to fish producing habitats. 10. Maintain the physical and biological diversity of fish habitats. 11. Maintain watershed and stream channel integrity and stability. 12. Maintain and/or enhance water quality and water quantity for in-stream uses. 13. Manage the areas shown as Critical Fish Habitat as No-Harvest Areas, exclusive of mining. 	<p>CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 60, 66, 68, 120, 124, 126, 128 and 168.</p>
Applicable area FDU1 and 2.	
Result or Strategy	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The FSP holder adopts as written on the date of FSP approval the results and strategies presented in Sections 4.8, 5.5.2, 5.5.3, 5.5.4, 5.5.5, 5.5.6 and 5.6 of this FSP. 	

5.5.2 Critical Fish Habitat

Objective 17	Source of Objective
April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR Critical Fish Habitat	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 12 Maintain critical fish habitat for fish as shown on <i>map4</i> and defined by the spatial dataset, <i>Cariboo-Chilcotin Critical Fish Habitat</i> as no-harvest areas. 2. 13 Despite objective 12, primary forest activities are permitted in classified as critical habitat for fish for the following reasons <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Where harvesting is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values at the landscape level in a beetle management unit (BMU) classified as suppression for that insect pest, b) Road and fence construction where there is no other practicable location available. 	April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR
Applicable area FDU1 and 2.	
Result or Strategy	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The FSP holder will comply with the April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR (12) and (13). 2. The FSP holder adopts as written on the date of FSP approval the results and strategies presented in Sections 4.8, 5.5.4 to 5.6 and 5.11 of this FSP. 	

5.5.3 Watershed Hydrologic Stability

Objective 18	Source of Objective
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boss/Deception SRDZ: To manage the Horsefly River watershed for hydrologic stability through watershed assessment, restoration work and monitoring programs. 2. Interlakes SRDZ: To manage the Bridge Creek watershed for hydrologic stability through watershed assessment and monitoring programs. 3. Loon ERDZ, Bonaparte ERDZ: To manage the Bonaparte River watershed for hydrologic stability through watershed assessment and monitoring programs. 4. Watershed Assessment: As required under the FPC when disturbance levels exceed 25% and in key watersheds, a watershed assessment should be undertaken to ensure the maintenance of critical fish and wildlife habitats and hydrological stability. 5. Development within watersheds or portions of watersheds in the SRDZ should be consistent with the Watershed Assessment prescriptions of the Forest Practices Code designed to avoid detrimental cumulative impacts. 6. Consistent with the Forest Practices Code, complete Watershed Assessments commencing with high-priority fisheries watersheds in the SRDZ. 	<p>CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 61, 69, 127, 129.</p> <p>CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 160.</p> <p>CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 179, 180.</p>
Applicable area FDU1 and 2.	
Result or Strategy	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The FSP holder will use FTA data from the LRDW and the MFLNRO study “Peak Flows Risk Assessment for the 71 watersheds in the 100 Mile House Forest District, March 2008” to assess/approximate the current level of harvesting (EDA) in watersheds. The EDA’s in this study will be updated by the FSP holder at least every two years, to reflect new logging and re-growth . As watersheds, the FSP holder will use those as defined in the above mentioned Crown study. 2. In the event that, as a result of proposed harvesting by the FSP holder, the total approximated EDA in one of these watersheds exceeds 25%, the FSP holder will use the above mentioned MFLNRO study to provide management guidance. 3. When any watershed exceeds 25% EDA or has a risk level reaching moderate, the FSP holder will apply block level measures, such as extra riparian buffers, increased levels of deactivation, increased monitoring of the site and the consideration of rapid tree-planting. If the risk level reaches high, the FSP holder will consult with a qualified professional hydrologist for further guidance. 4. Key watersheds include the Bonaparte, Bridge and Horsefly. For watersheds (from the Peak Flow Risk Assessment study) that overlap with Key Watersheds, when the risk level reaches HIGH, and any harvesting is proposed, the FSP holder will consult with a qualified professional hydrologist for guidance. 5. The FSP holder adopts as written on the date of FSP approval the results and strategies presented in Sections 4.8, 5.5 and 5.6 of this FSP. 	

5.5.4 Maintain Riparian Habitats/Stream, Wetland and Lake Riparian Areas

Objective 19	Source of Objective
<p>1. Boss/Deception, Flat Lake, Lang Lake/School House, Interlakes Moose Valley SRDZs; Canim, Rail, Gustafson, Loon, and Bonaparte ERDZs:</p> <p>a. To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practises Code and Riparian Guidelines.</p> <p>2. <i>Biodiversity Conservation (including Riparian Areas)</i>: Development of a biodiversity conservation strategy for the region is required. This strategy will be consistent with the Land Use Plan and the resource targets. In this context it will include the following components.....</p> <p>3. Grasslands</p> <p>Many of the species at risk in the region are found on the grasslands of the region. Research and inventory has begun on these species and additional management requirements will be developed in the future. To date seven red listed species and thirty-two blue listed species have been recorded. In the interim the following is required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management of critical habitat through the FPC and Riparian and Biodiversity Guidelines including the designation of Sensitive Areas or Wildlife Habitat areas. Safeguarding riparian habitats is of particular importance. <p>4. Zonal Management Strategies</p> <p>2. <i>Enhanced Development Zone</i></p> <p>Within the context of the Land Use Plan and the resource targets the following is of particular importance in this zone:</p> <p>a. it is extremely important for moose, furbearers, waterfowl and many other wetland and forest dependent species; application of FPC guidelines is required to conserve these values,</p> <p>b. limit disturbance to White Pelicans on feeding lakes,</p> <p>3. <i>Integrated Resource Management Zone</i></p> <p>Within the context of the Land Use Plan and the resource targets the following is of particular importance in this zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ good opportunities for fish and wildlife enhancement, ▪ application of the FPC and relevant guidelines including Biodiversity, Riparian, and Wildlife habitat, ▪ it is a very important area for furbearers, moose, waterfowl, species at risk and many other wetland, grassland and forest dependent species; application of FPC guidelines is required to sustain these values, ▪ limit disturbance to White Pelicans on feeding lakes, 	<p>CCLUP 90-Day Report. Pg. 61, 67, 69, 73, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 153, 158.</p>

April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR Stream Wetland and Lake Riparian Areas	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stream Wetland and Lake Riparian Areas 20 (a) Maintain riparian reserve zones as no harvest areas except where harvesting is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values at the landscape level in a beetle management unit (BMU) classified as suppression for that insect pest. 20(b) Despite objective 20(a), primary forest activities may be carried out in riparian reserve zones for the following purposes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Where harvesting is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values at the landscape level in a beetle management unit (BMU) classified as suppression for that insect pest, ii. Felling or modifying a tree that is a safety hazard, if there is no other practicable option for addressing the safety hazard iii. Constructing a stream crossing iv. Creating a corridor for full suspension yarding v. Creating guyline tiebacks vi. Felling or modifying a tree under an occupant licence to cut, mast licence to cut or free use permit issued in respect of an area that is subject to a licence permit, or other form of tenure issued under the Land Act, Geothermal Resources, Act, Mines Act, Mineral Tenure Act, Mining Right of Way Act, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing Act or Petroleum and Natural Gas Act, if the felling or modification is for a purpose expressly authorized under that licence, permit, or tenure, vii. Felling or modifying a tree for the purpose of establishing or maintaining an interpretive forest site, recreation site, recreation facility or recreation trail. 2. 21 Except at road crossings, retain windfirm trees and other vegetation in riparian management zones on all S4 streams sufficient to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maintain streambank stability and channel processes and b) Minimize adverse changes to stream shade and organic input to the stream. 3. 22 In riparian management zones on W3 and W4 wetlands and L3 and L4 lakes retain deciduous patches, significant wildlife trees and major wildlife features. 4. 23 For L3 and selected L1 lakes shown in <i>map6c</i> and defined by the spatial dataset, <i>Cariboo-Chilcotin L3/L1 Lakes</i>, maintain a 10 meter riparian reserve zone. 	<p>April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR</p>
Applicable area FDU1 and 2.	
Result or Strategy	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The FSP holder will, as per Section 12.1(2) of the <i>FPPR</i>, adopt as a Strategy, Sections 47 to 51, 52(2), 53 and 55 to 57 of the <i>FPPR</i>. 2. The FSP holder will comply with the April 18, 2011 LUOR 20, 21, 22 and 23. 3. The FSP holder adopts as written on the date of FSP approval the results and strategies presented in Sections 4.8, 5.5.2, 5.5.3, 5.5.6, 5.6, 5.9 and 5.11 of this FSP. 	

5.5.5 Wildlife and Biodiversity at the Landscape Level, Landscape Units for Biodiversity Management and Old Growth Management Areas

Objective 20	Source of Objective
1. Conserve biological diversity through the establishment of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Landscape Units and b. objectives for retention of old growth, c. seral stage distribution, d. landscape connectivity, e. species composition, f. temporal distribution of cutblocks 	CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 153.
2. Boss/Deception, Flat Lake, Interlakes, Lang Lake/School House, Moose Valley SRDZs; Canim, Rail, Gustafson, Loon, and Bonaparte ERDZs: Manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy. The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of the strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “old forest” category: 7% to 19% range. “mature/old forest” category: 17% to 36% range. 	CCLUP 90-Day Report. Pg. 61, 67, 69, 73, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 153, 158.
3. Implementation of a range of cutblock sizes across the landscape employing smaller cutblocks in sensitive locations and larger blocks elsewhere to maintain biodiversity and establish acceptable levels of fragmentation. Wherever possible, cutblock shapes and patterns across the landscape should resemble those of natural openings. 4. Minimize physical and ecological barriers to wildlife movement patterns by maintaining a variety of habitat types across the landscape, giving emphasis to the availability, integrity and connectivity of both forest interior and riparian habitats.	CCLUP 90-Day Report. Pg. 61, 67, 69, 73, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 153, 158, 179.
<p>April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR Landscape Units and OGMA's</p>	
1. 5 Maintain biodiversity in accordance with the landscape units and biodiversity emphasis shown on map 2 and defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin Landscape Units. 2. 8 Retain old forest and natural successional processes by maintaining as no-harvest area the permanent OGMA-static, permanent OGMA-rotating, and transition OGMA's as shown on <u>map 3</u> and defined by the spatial dataset, <u>Cariboo-Chilcotin Old Growth Management Areas</u> . 3. 9 Despite objective 8, harvesting and road-building are permitted in permanent OGMA-static or permanent OGMA-rotating for any of the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Harvesting incursions of 10 hectares or less that better align OGMA boundaries with intended geographic features, b) Where harvesting is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values at the landscape level in a beetle management unit (BMU) classified as suppression for that insect pest, c) Road and fence construction where no other practicable location is available, d) Thinning-from-below to enhance old forest attributes in OGMA's located within Mule Deer Winter Range in the shallow and moderate snowpack zones, e) Reduction of fine surface debris, ladder fuels and small diameter trees in intermediate and overtopped crown classes within interface management plan areas, where that does not diminish old growth characteristics, f) Where permanent-rotating OGMA's on map 3 have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mature conifer mortality exceeding 50% by basal area > 17.5 cm DBH or, ii. Stand age exceeding 200 years for stands with 70% or greater Lodgepole Pine by basal area > 17.5 cm DBH 	April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR.

<p>4. 10 Despite objective 8, primary forestry activities are permitted in transition old growth management areas for any the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Harvesting incursions of 10 hectares or less that better align OGMA boundaries with intended geographic features, b) Where harvesting is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values at the landscape level in a beetle management unit (BMU) classified as suppression for that insect pest, c) Road and fence construction where no other practicable location is available, d) Thinning-from-below to enhance old forest attributes in OGMA located within Mule Deer Winter Range in the shallow and moderate snowpack zones, e) Reduction of fine surface debris, ladder fuels and small diameter trees in intermediate and overtopped crown classes within interface fire management plan areas, where that does not diminish old growth characteristics, f) Equivalent old forest exists in locations contributing to the permanent OGMA target in the same LU-BEC unit, g) Conifer mortality exceeds 50% of stand basal area in the transition OGMA. <p>5. 11 Changes to OGMA resulting from harvesting or road building under objective 9 or 10 must be reported by licensees to ILMB and MOFR upon completion.</p>	
<p>Applicable area FDU1 and 2.</p>	
<p>Result or Strategy</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An assessment will be done during the planning of timber developments to manage for a range of cutblock sizes, and establish an acceptable balance between fragmentation and connectivity, and to minimize physical and ecological barriers to wildlife movement. Measures identified in the assessment will be implemented by the FSP holder. 2. For biodiversity and seral stage targets, and for biodiversity emphasis the FSP holder will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. For the purpose of the tenures listed under this FSP will adopt the most current seral stage targets available. ii. Harvesting below Mature+Old thresholds may occur as per the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy Update Notes, currently these are #7b, 8, 10 and 11. 3. The FSP holder will comply with the April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR (5), (8), (9), (10) and (11). 4. The FSP holder adopts as written on the date of FSP approval the results and strategies presented in Sections 4.8, 5.6 to 5.15. 	

5.5.6 Biodiversity Conservation - Stand Level - Wildlife Tree Retention

Objective 21	Source of Objective
1. Conserve biological diversity through retention of coarse woody debris and retention of wildlife trees.	CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg 153.
April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR Wildlife Tree Retention	
1. 6 Where harvesting removes >50 percent of the pre-harvest basal area or where the harvest is part of a shelterwood silviculture system, meet or exceed the minimum area for wildlife tree retention for each harvest area (cutblock or cutting permit) as set out in schedule 1. 2. 7 Where practicable, in partially cut stands, where harvesting removes <50 percent of the pre-harvest basal area, retain high-value, wildlife trees up to the limits in schedule 1.	April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR.
Applicable area FDU1 and 2.	
Result or Strategy	
1. The FSP holder will comply with the April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR (6) (7). The dominant biogeoclimatic zone for each cutting permit will be used for a % target. The WTP Retention Targets will be the minimum required by cutting permit. Basal Area Equivalency (BAE) will contribute to the WTP Retention Targets. Since up to 25% of BAE may be later harvested for access, safety or forest health only 75% of the BAE will be applied to the WTP targets. 2. The FSP holder has reviewed and considered the guidance presented in the Chief Forester letter of Dec. 2005. The FSP holder adopts as written on the date of FSP approval the results and strategies presented in Sections 4.8, 5.5.3, 5.5.4 and 5.5.6 of this FSP. 3. The FSP holder will identify WTP location, content and function using the following guidelines: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Non-target species patches considered to be wind-firm. Timber associated with riparian areas. Timber representative of the proposed harvest stand. Areas of specific First Nations concern related to Biodiversity Conservation or Cultural Heritage. Areas with constraints, overlapping constraints and small in-operable areas that have features and or attributes that contributes to Biodiversity Conservation. 4. The FSP holder may choose to provide stubbed trees on the net merchantable area of each cutting permit. If so, stubs will be more heavily concentrated within MFZ's. Such stubs will provide future inputs to coarse woody debris. 5. The FSP holder will consider Biodiversity and wildlife trees when designing access to or within timber developments. 5. To provide for coarse woody debris and for other values the FSP holder may allow unburned debris piles, partially burned-debris piles, or windrows to remain on-site and unburned. If and when a management decision is made to leave this type of debris, the FSP holder will ensure that this decision is incorporated into a Fire Hazard Assessment as per Section 11(3),(3.1) of the Wildfire Regulation. 6. The FSP holder adopts as written on the date of FSP approval the results and strategies presented in Section 5.5.4.	

5.5.7 Community Watershed

Objective 22	Source of Objective
N/A. No areas within the proposed FDU's are identified as Known Community Watersheds.	N/A
Result or Strategy	
No Strategy or Result is presented as the FDU's of this FSP do not contain areas designated as Community Watersheds.	

5.6 Lakes Management

Objective 23	Source of Objective
April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR Lakes Management	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 16 For the lakeshore management zones shown on the map 6a defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin Lakeshore Classes, maintain the lakeshore management zones in accordance with schedule 2. 2. 17 For the lakes shown on map 6b and defined by the spatial dataset, Cariboo-Chilcotin Lake Management Classes, manage the lakes in accordance with schedule 3. 3. 18 Despite objectives 16 and 17, variance from the VQO's and the maximum disturbance limits in schedule 2 and the lake management intent in schedule 3 is permitted in lakeshore management zones for any of the following reasons: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Where harvesting is essential for insect control to curtail severe damage to forest values at the landscape level in a beetle management unit classified as suppression for that insect pest. b) Road and fence construction in Class A lakeshore management classes where there is no other practicable location available. c) Reduction of fine surface debris, ladder fuels and small diameter trees in intermediate and overtopped crown classes within interface fire management plan areas, where that does not diminish old growth characteristics. 4. 19 For refugia and wilderness fisheries lakes, locate new roads away from the lakeshore, sufficient to protect the existing character of the lake, unless no other practicable route exists. 	April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR.
Applicable area Lakes within FDU1 and 2.	
Result or Strategy	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The FSP holder will comply with the April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR (16), (17), (18), (19). The appropriate lakeshore management classes are presented below in table 5.6.1.1. 2. The FSP holder adopts as written on the date of FSP approval the results and strategies presented in Sections 5.3.2, 5.5.2 and 5.5.4 of this FSP. 	

5.6.1.1 Table 4-Table of Lakeshore Management

Schedule 2 – Lakeshore Management Classes			
Lakeshore Management Classes	Visual Quality Objective in the Lakeshore Management Zone (LMZ)	Forest Disturbance and Retention in the Lakeshore Management Zone	
All		Conserve deciduous patches, significant wildlife trees, major wildlife features, and moist under-story habitats.	
		Partial Cutting	Clearcutting
A	Preservation	No Harvest	
B	Retention	Maximum disturbed area is 20% of the lakeshore management zone every 20 years with a minimum basal area retention of 50%	Maximum disturbed area is 10% of the lakeshore management zone every 20 years with openings smaller than 5 ha.
C	Partial Retention	Maximum disturbed area is 40% of the lakeshore management zone every 20 years with a minimum basal area retention of 50%	Maximum disturbed area is 20% of the lakeshore management zone every 20 years with openings smaller than 10 ha.
D	Modification	Maximum disturbed area is 60% of the lakeshore management zone every 20 years with a minimum basal area retention of 50%	Maximum disturbed area is 30% of the lakeshore management zone every 20 years.
E	Modification	Maximum disturbed area is 100% of the lakeshore management zone every 20 years with a minimum basal area retention in the lakeshore management zone of 50%	Maximum disturbed area is 50% of the lakeshore management zone every 20 years.
Schedule 3-Lakes Management Classes			
General Lake	Manage the area around the lake to maintain a predominantly rural or natural setting. Road access includes 2-wheel drive roads.		
Quality Lake	Manage the area around the lake to provide quality natural features with pristine surroundings and a natural appearing environment. Minimize road access and land development.		
Refugium Lake	Manage the area around the lake to conserve the special ecological or physiographic features or habitats.		
Wilderness Fisheries Lake	Manage the area surrounding the lake to maintain natural features in an undisturbed, wilderness setting.		

5.7 Mountain Caribou

Objective 24 Mountain Caribou	Source of Objective
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boss/Deception SRDZ: To maintain caribou habitat as per the Eastern Caribou strategy (estimated to preclude harvest from 29% of the forest polygon and require modified harvest over an additional 15%). 2. Canim ERDZ: To manage for caribou habitat as per the Quesnel Highlands caribou strategy (estimated to preclude harvest from 4 % of the forest in this polygon). 3. To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, caribou habitat and lakeshore management zones and throughout the poly-on under the biodiversity conservation strategy. 4. To maintain habitat values for mountain caribou within the Cariboo Region. 5. <i>Mountain Caribou</i>: These caribou are at risk and the regional population is of considerable provincial significance. The central position of the Cariboo Region, in relation to the distribution of mountain caribou, makes this population a high provincial wildlife priority. The overriding objective is to maintain habitat values for mountain caribou within the Cariboo Region. Under the targets, sixty-five percent of the forest land base currently under deferral above the Caribou High Elevation Line has been assumed to be not available for harvest and the remaining 35% was assumed to be available under modified harvesting practices. However, the current deferrals will remain in place until the strategy outlined below has been implemented and has produced satisfactory integrated resource management solutions. The following is required: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) a determination of the research, inventory, and biophysical mapping (1:50,000 scale) projects required to develop integrated management approaches for caribou habitat in this area. These projects will be initiated with the objective of developing appropriate integrated management approaches as quickly as possible. The most appropriate locations for modified harvest will also be determined. It is anticipated that the research will require logging trials designed to maintain caribou habitat values. ii) over the next 4 years an assessment of the completed biophysical mapping will be undertaken and any required adjustments to the Caribou High Elevation Line will be made. Additional areas for trial logging will also be identified; flexibility will be exercised in the selection of these areas. iii) an assessment of the caribou strategy is required within 4 years. A reevaluation of the management approach will be required if the above determinations indicate that the estimated percentages (Modified Harvest category) are not valid or that the time frame for future logging is unrealistically long. Alternative approaches to achieving the targets will be required if this is the case. <p>* apply the provisions of the FPC to manage lower elevation habitats including winter ranges and travel corridors as they are identified. Where possible and where compatible with other conservation needs, they may be met through the Forest Ecosystem Networks (FEN) and old growth reserve requirements within each Landscape Unit.</p> 	<p>CCLUP 90-Day report. Pg 61, 121, 156, 157.</p>
Applicable area FDU1 and 2.	
Result or Strategy	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The FSP holder will comply with GAR Orders 5-115 to 5-117. 	

5.8 Grizzly Bear.

Objective 25	Source of Objective
1. Boss/Deception, Flat Lake, Interlakes, Moose Valley SRDZs; Canim, Gustafson, Loon and Bonaparte ERDZs: To manage for grizzly bear , moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.	CCLUP 90-Day Report. Pg. 61, 67, 69, 121, 125, 127, 129.
April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR Grizzly Bear	
1. 33 Apart from existing WHA's, retain security cover adjacent to critical grizzly bear foraging habitats which include salmon and trout spawning reaches or shoals, and herb-dominated avalanche tracks and run out zones on southerly and westerly aspects, in very high, high and moderate capability grizzly bear units shown on <u>map12</u> and defined by the spatial dataset, <u>Cariboo-Chilcotin Grizzly Bear Capability</u> . 2. 34 In very high, high or moderate capability grizzly bear units shown on <u>map12</u> and defined by the spatial dataset, <u>Cariboo-Chilcotin Grizzly Bear Capability</u> , conduct silviculture treatments on cutblocks that retain as much existing natural berry production as practicable.	April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR.
Applicable area FDU 1 and 2 Very High, High and Moderate Grizzly Bear Habitat Capability.	
Result or Strategy	
1. The FSP holder will comply with the April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR (33), (34). 2. The FSP holder adopts as written on the date of FSP approval the results and strategies presented in Sections 5.5.4, 5.5.5 and 5.5.6 of this FSP	

5.9 Moose/High Value Wetlands for Moose.

Objective 26	Source of Objective
<p>1. Boss/Deception, Flat Lake, Interlakes, Moose Valley, Lang Lake/School House SRDZs; and Canim, Rail, Gustafson, Loon and Bonaparte ERDZs: To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.</p> <p>2. <i>Moose and other Species:</i> Moose are a particularly important species in the Cariboo region. The current population is estimated at 18,000. They are the most widely distributed large mammal in the region and, as well as supporting wildlife viewing, they also support resident and guided hunting. In addition, moose account for the largest proportion of the native sustenance kill in the region. Their habitat needs will be largely met through application of the FPC; of particular importance are the conservation of wetland and riparian areas. This management includes forested buffers around wetland and riparian areas. These habitats provide winter habitat throughout the region but are particularly important in ERDZ polygons 1,2,5,6,7,13; IRM polygons A,B,C,D,E, and SRDZ polygons B and 0. Upland habitats also provide winter habitat for moose. Management of these areas for moose requires that both cover and early seral (shrubby) habitat is available. This can largely be provided if the biodiversity guidelines for the distribution of seral stages on a Landscape Unit basis are followed. Upland habitats are particularly important in ERDZ polygons 3,4,5,8, and SRDZ polygon M. Other aspects of moose habitat needs have to be addressed on a site specific basis. This includes calving areas and summer habitat protection which can be addressed under the biodiversity conservation requirements and the access management targets specified for each polygon. Moose management also requires careful access management. Excessive access can produce disturbance and can result in high poaching or hunter harvest levels. All of the areas indicated above require access planning. This is particularly true in the IRM polygons and in polygons I and 2 in the ERDZ. Limitations on permanent access and deactivation of temporary roads are required. Road crossings of wetlands and riparian areas should be as limited as possible. Additional buffering of wetlands (up to 200 meters) may be required adjacent to key wetlands or riparian habitats, particularly on the Chilcotin Plateau.</p>	<p>CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 61, 67, 69, 73, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129.</p> <p>CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 155-156.</p>
<p>April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR High Value Wetlands for Moose</p>	
<p>1. 32 Retain sufficient vegetation to provide security and thermal cover for wintering moose adjacent to high value wetlands shown on <i>map 11</i> and defined by the spatial dataset, <i>Cariboo-Chilcotin High Value Wetlands for Moose</i>, and adjacent to W1,W3 or W5 wetlands, including shrub-carrs.</p>	<p>April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR</p>
<p>Applicable area FDU1 and 2</p>	
<p>Result or Strategy</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The FSP holder will utilize the Key Wetlands established by the April 18, 2011 LUOR (32) when planning timber developments. 2. To meet LUOR (32)-Adjacent to Key Wetlands, W1, W3, W5 wetlands, including shrub-carrs; the FSP holder will reserve a minimum 50 % of the RMA to provide security and thermal cover. 3. The FSP holder will locate roads as far away from Key Wetlands as is practical, given site conditions and other operational considerations, such as safety. 4. The FSP holder will provide access controls and or extra or immediate deactivation measures for roads within 500 meters of Key Wetlands. 5. The FSP holder adopts as written on the date of the FSP approval the results and strategies presented in Section 4.8, 5.5.4, 5.5.5, 5.5.6, 5.6 and 8.1 of this FSP. 	

5.10 Furbearers (Including Fisher).

Objective 27	Source of Objective
<p>1. Boss/Deception, Flat Lake, Interlakes, Moose Valley, Lang Lake/School House SRDZs; and Canim, Rail, Gustafson, Loon and Bonaparte ERDZs:</p> <p>To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.</p>	<p>CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 61, 67, 69, 73, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129.</p>
Applicable area FDU1 and 2.	
Result or Strategy	
<p>1. The FSP holder adopts as written on the date of FSP approval the results and strategies presented in Sections 4.8, 5.5.4, 5.5.5, 5.5.6, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8, 5.9, 5.11, 5.12 and 6.1 of this FSP.</p>	

5.11 Species At Risk and Other Sensitive Habitats.

Objective 28	Source of Objective
<p>1. Boss/Deception, Flat Lake, Interlakes, Moose Valley, Lang Lake/School House SRDZs; and Canim, Rail, Gustafson, Loon and Bonaparte ERDZs:</p> <p>To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.</p>	<p>CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 61, 67, 69, 73, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129.</p>
<p>Applicable area FDU1 and 2.</p>	
<p>Result or Strategy</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The FSP holder adopts as written on the date of FSP approval existing LUOR’s, GAR Orders, GWM’s, WHA’s and other legislated requirements relating to Species at Risk. As new legislated requirements arise, the FSP holder will amend this FSP for the new legislation, within the legislated timeframes. 2. The FSP holder will utilize the MOE’s 2004 Identified Wildlife Management Strategy document, and will take direction from the “Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife, Southern Interior Forest Region, 2004”, when species at risk are encountered. 3. The FSP holder will report Species at Risk sightings to appropriate Crown Agencies. 4. The FSP holder will maintain a list of Species at Risk (Appendix 2). 5. The FSP holder adopts as written on the date of FSP approval the results and strategies presented in Sections 4.8, 5.5.4, 5.5.5, 5.5.6 and 5.6 of this FSP. 	
<p>See Appendix 2 Species at Risk</p>	
<p>5.11.1 Mountain Goat</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For known calving areas, the FSP holder will not harvest within 1 km of these areas during the period from May 1 to June 1. 2. Where the FSP holder proposes harvesting within MGWR, a professional will define optimal escape terrain and design the WTP’s to provide for security cover adjacent to escape terrain. 	

5.12 Mule Deer.

Objective 29	Source of Objective
1. Interlakes, Lang Lake/School House SRDZs; and Canim, Rail, Gustafson, Loon and Bonaparte ERDZs: To maintain Mule Deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately X% of the forest in this polygon. SRDZs - Interlakes – 28%, Lang Lake/School House – 25%. ERDZs - Canim – 3%, Rail – 58%, Gustafson – 11%, Loon – 4%, and Bonaparte – 1%. 2. To maintain mule deer winter range in a condition that will support the regional population during critical winter conditions.	CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 69, 73, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 154, 155.
Applicable area MDWRs within FDU1 and 2.	
Result or Strategy	
1. The FSP holder will comply with GAR Amended Orders U-5-001, U-5-002, U-5-003 dated February 20, 2007.	

5.13 California Bighorn Sheep

Objective 30	Source of Objective
N/A – No Bighorn Sheep Range is located within the proposed FDUs.	
Result or Strategy	
No results or strategies.	

5.14 Limestone Plant Associations.

Objective 31	Source of Objective
N/A – No Limestone Plant Association areas are within the proposed FDUs.	
Result or Strategy	
No results or strategies.	

5.15 Timber Objectives

Objective 32	Source of Objective
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon..... (stated for all CCLUP polygons that overlap the FDU’s, see table 7). 2. Foster sufficient diversity of silvicultural systems across the landscape to maintain natural landscape patterns and stand structure and to meet a variety of management objectives. All options should be considered, including patch cutting, group selection, shelterwood, seed tree, clear-cut with reserves and conventional clear cutting. The long term objective, monitored on an annual basis, should be to reduce the use of any one specific silvicultural system to less than 75% over a particular SRDZ area. 	<p>CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 60-133.</p> <p>CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 179.</p>
<p>N/A – FPPR 12(8) A person who is required to prepare a forest stewardship plan is exempt from the requirement to prepare results and strategies for an objective set by government for timber.</p>	
<p>Result or Strategy</p>	
<p>No results or strategies.</p>	

6 Other

6.1 Recreation Sites and Trails

Objective 33	Source of Objective
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grand-parented/Established Objectives for various specific Recreation sites and trails. 	<p><i>FRPA s. 180</i> <i>FRPA s. 181.</i></p>
<p>Applicable area FDU1 and 2.</p>	
<p>Result or Strategy</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Established Objectives are defined by Appendix 3 DHM Summary of Recreation Sites and Trails. The FSP holder will manage as per these objectives. 2. The FSP holder will, through consultation and or notification make appropriate Crown agency staff aware when proposing harvesting or road building activities adjacent to, or crossing over, an Established Recreation site or Recreation Trail. 	
<p>See Appendix 3 DHM Summary of Recreation Sites and Trails.</p>	

7 Measures

7.1 Invasive Plants

Objective 34. Requirement	Source of requirement.
For the purpose of section 47 [<i>invasive plants</i>] of the Act, 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.	<i>FPPR Sec 17.</i>
Applicable area FDU1 and 2.	
Result or Strategy	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For the purpose of this FSP, Invasive plants are those listed in the FRPA Invasive Plants Regulation. 2. On disturbed areas exceeding 0.25 ha not subject to reforestation activities, the FSP holder will broadcast seed that meets or exceeds Common No. 1 Forage Mixture (Specifications as defined by the Canada Seeds Act) within one year of construction or deactivation. This excludes maintained running surfaces and areas occupied by un-burned debris piles, at the time of grass-seeding. 3. The FSP holder will report invasive plant sightings to applicable government agencies, as sighted. 4. The FSP holder will maintain an appendix within this FSP on Invasive Plants(Appendix 4). 5. If invasive plants have been identified and reported before the commencement of industrial activity involving heavy-equipment work, the pre-work will specify that, when exiting an area where invasive plants have been identified, from April 01 through to November 01, contractors must inspect their heavy equipment for invasive plant parts, prior to exiting. If the equipment has invasive plant parts adhering to it, the equipment must be cleaned in a manner such that the risk of spreading invasive plants is minimized, prior to exiting. <p>See Appendix 4 Invasive Plants</p>	

7.2 Natural Range Barriers.

Objective 35. Requirement.	Source of requirement.
1. For the purpose of section 48 [<i>natural range barriers</i>] of the Act, a person who prepares a forest stewardship plan must specify measures to mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective natural range barriers.	<i>FPPR</i> Sec 18.
Applicable area FDU1 and 2.	
Result or Strategy	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The FSP holder will through a process of consultation and or notification, advise affected grazing tenure holders of the general location of cutblocks and roads during timber development. 2. Where the grazing tenure holder indicates that a range barrier may be removed or made ineffective, the FSP holder will make practicable efforts to reach an agreement with the grazing tenure holder on mitigative measures and then implement the mitigating measures. If an agreement is reached pre-harvest then mitigating measures will be implemented within two years of end logging on the last block on the associated cutting permit. If an agreement is reached post-harvest on the last block on the associated cutting permit, then mitigating measures will be implemented within two years post-agreement. 3. If agreement on a range barrier cannot be reached, the FSP holder will consult with Crown range staff and then implement an appropriate solution. 	

8 Silviculture

8.1 Stocking Standards.

For all areas harvested under our FSP we will utilize Section 44 (1) Free Growing Stands Generally.

Stocking standards are presented in Appendix 5.

Acceptable Crop Tree Characteristics are as defined in the following documents:

- Free growing damage criteria for even-aged (age class 1) coniferous trees - revised April 2008 with addition of Cattle damage and bark mining insects Dec 11, 2008.
- FREE GROWING DAMAGE CRITERIA FOR MULTI-LAYERED STANDS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA February 9, 2007 as posted on the internet on May 16, 2008.
- Broadleaf Forest Health Free Growing Damage Criteria as posted in the internet on April 11, 2012.
- Defoliation Free Growing Damage Standard for Determinate Growth Conifers 2-March-2005 as posted on the internet on August 10, 2006.

8.2 Variances from Stocking Standards.

8.2.1 Residual trees left at time of harvest

Clearcut with reserves or heavy partial cut:

Residuals left at time of harvest, will not be considered as competing with new regeneration at the time of a free growing survey. Therefore residual over story will not affect the free growing condition of the newly established stand, which is being evaluated.

For residual stems to be considered as free growing stems they must be listed as preferred or acceptable in the stocking standards and must meet spacing and damage criteria to be considered acceptable.

Where residuals are left on site it is acknowledged that growing space is being used up. Where minimum-stocking standards cannot be achieved due to the presence of residual trees, an evaluation of the growing space taken up by the residuals will be undertaken and the target and minimum stocking standards for the site will be reduced proportionally.

The FSP holder will utilize the pre-harvest Basal Area of the dominant type within the stratum as being equivalent to a 100% stocking level. For example if the post-harvest residual stocking level is 20% of the original pre-harvest value the target and minimum stocking standards will be reduced by 20% to account for the growing space reduction due to the residuals.

Partial cut:

For blocks or stratum that are partial cut, the FSP holder may choose to employ a Deviation from Potential survey methodology. Since Deviation from Potential is relatively new, the FSP holder will consult with local Forest District staff before employing this method and adjusting or creating applicable stocking standards.

8.2.2 New Stocking Standards

Previously this FSP contained separate Conifer and Mixed stocking standards. These have been combined into a single new set of stocking standards. Commercial trees species, both deciduous and coniferous, were added to site series where they are ecologically suited to grow, and where there is a reasonable expectation that they can mature into merchantable timber.

These new standards have the following purposes and advantages:

1. As requested by members of the Canim Lake Band, to provide for biodiversity in support of First Nations values and landuse practices.
2. To diversify commercial forest stands to hedge against climate change, forest health concerns, wildfire risk and changing forest products and markets.
3. In support of the Crown's shorter rotation strategy, to provide a component of the timber supply for fibre based wood products such as OSB.

8.3 Regeneration Delay

Regeneration Delay is as per the stocking standards in the Appendix 5.

8.4 Dwarf Mistletoe - Lodgepole Pine

Where dwarf mistletoe control treatments are conducted within 3 years, post harvest, Lodgepole pine dwarf mistletoe will not be considered to be deleterious at the time of free growing.

8.5 Free-Growing Dates

The late free-growing date for all areas harvested under this FSP will be 20 years. There will be no stated early free-growing date. Reference to *FPPR S. 44(1)*.

8.6 Maximum Density

The maximum density for Lodgepole Pine leading stands (Pine stocking \geq 80 % of inventory) is 25,000 countable stems per hectare.

All other species and mixed pine stands of \leq 80% pine stocking by inventory will remain at 10,000 countable stems per hectare at free-growing.

8.7 Minimum Inter-tree Distance

Minimum Inter Tree Distance (MITD) is 2.0 metres.

However, for sites with artificial regeneration the minimum inter-tree distance may be reduced by a professional by up to 0.5 m (MITD of 1.5 m) on hygric, sub-hygric, mechanically site-prepared areas, areas affected by rock or high cattle use, to allow for the planting of seedlings on micro-sites with the highest probability of survival and growth. The purpose of this clause is to allow for the establishment of seedlings on micro-sites with the highest probability of survival and growth.

8.8 Stratum Size

FPPR S. 46.11 Free growing stand requirement applies to each hectare

(1) Subject to subsection (2), a person who has an obligation to establish a free growing stand under

(a) section 29 of the Act in accordance with section 44, 46.1 or 46.2 (5) of this regulation,

(b) Part 11 of the Act in accordance with section 69.1 or 70 of the Code, or

(c) section 46 (1) or 111 (4) of this regulation must ensure that the obligation is fulfilled on each hectare within the net area to be reforested, unless otherwise specified in a forest stewardship plan.

(2) If the stocking within a standards unit conforms to the applicable stocking standards, an area within the standards unit is not required to meet the applicable stocking standards if (a) the area is less than 1 ha, or

(b) when the free growing stand is established,

(i) the area is mappable and is at least 1 ha but no more than 2 ha, and

(ii) the portion of the standards unit that is occupied by areas referred to in subparagraph (i) does not exceed 5% of the standards unit.

9 Tabular Appendices

Appendices are contained in a series of separate documents as listed below.

- Appendix 1 Values for Backcountry Units
- Appendix 2 Species at Risk
- Appendix 3 DHM Summary of Recreation Sites and Trails
- Appendix 4 Invasive Plants
- Appendix 5 Silviculture Stocking Standards

10 Map Appendix

- FDU's (Forest Development Units showing the area covered by the plan)

11 Record of versions

1.0	August 2009	Steve Capling RPF	Created complete CCLUP consistent FSP that needed to be re-worked and localized by the Canim Lake Band. CEOP project.
1.1	January 2010	Jim McGrath RPF	Worked on localizing the FSP. WEDI project.
2.0	April 2010	John Kalmokoff RPF and David Majcher RPF (silviculture)	Completed localization of FSP, adopted West Fraser stocking standards. Got input from community members and Natural Resources staff. Version submitted to MFR, advertised and referred.
2.1	August 2010	John Kalmokoff RPF and David Majcher RPF (silviculture) and Teresa Boyce.	Received comments and adjusted FSP accordingly. Worked on Invasive Plant identification appendix. Re-worked all maps based on new ILMB data. Re-worked Species at Risk Appendix.
2.1	Sept 2010	John Kalmokoff and David Majcher	Minor changes to various parts. Removed broad-leaf stocking standards and Shuswap values.
2.1 a	Feb 2011	John Kalmokoff	Added 3 plants to invasive plants list, adjusted appendix. Re-ran SAR list, updated SAR appendix, species added. Crown provided new seral run for 2010. Fixed typo, page 18 12(7) changed to 12(1)(7). Got new LUOR data and checked all maps, no changes.
2.1 b	August 2011	John Kalmokoff	Added A83850 to the licences under the FSP. Added Keneknem to the cover page/authorized signature block.
2.2	Jan 2012	John Kalmokoff	Updated for April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR. Checked and updated all spatial data. Checked and updated all appendices. Updated referral database. Got fresh data from LRDW. Major amendment.
2.2	April 2012	John Kalmokoff	Made changes, Skeetch and Crown as appropriate.
2.3	January 2013	John Kalmokoff	Minor amendment to add FNWL N11. Include Canim's FSRP in FSP. New seral numbers, SAR appendix, new data-housekeeping.
2.4	January 2014	John Kalmokoff and Steve Law	Minor amendment. Produce a "what has changed document". Mainly house-keeping. Benchmarked this FSP against West Fraser and BCTS FSP's. Some small improvements as a result.
3.0	2015	John Kalmokoff and David Majcher (silvi)	Major amendment to reset for 5 years. Some simplification in preparation for management of Keneknem by a for profit board. Combination of conifer and mixedwood standards into one new mixed standard. Rework again in response to FPB report on FSPs.