

KENKEKNEM FOREST TENURES LTD.



Forest Stewardship Plan Version 4.0

Authorized Signature of Licence Holder:

Chief Mike Archie
President of Keneknem Forest Tenures Ltd.

Date

John Kalmokoff, RPF
Submitting Forester

Date

Table of Contents

1	Introduction from the Canim Lake Band	3
2	Definitions	3
3	Administration.....	6
3.1	Commencement date.....	6
3.2	Term of Plan.	6
3.3	Ownership, Agreement Holder and Tenures.....	6
3.4	Forest Development Unit.....	6
4	Objectives Prescribed by Government FRPA FPPR.....	8
4.1	Soils	8
4.2	Timber.....	8
4.3	Wildlife	8
4.4	Water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas.	8
4.5	Fish habitat in fisheries sensitive watersheds.....	9
4.6	Water in Community Watersheds.....	9
4.7	Wildlife and Biodiversity at the Landscape and Stand Levels.....	9
4.8	Visual Quality	9
4.9	Cultural Heritage Resources.	10
5	Objectives from the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan and the 2011 ILMB LUOR.....	11
5.1	Biodiversity-Landscape Level	11
5.2	Biodiversity- Stand Level	12
5.3	Riparian-Critical Fish Habitat	13
5.4	Riparian-Salmon	13
5.5	Riparian-Lakes Management	14
5.6	Riparian-Reserve and Management Zones	15
5.7	Riparian-Watershed Hydrologic Stability.....	16
5.8	Wildlife-Mountain Caribou	17
5.9	Wildlife-Mule Deer.....	17
5.10	Wildlife-Moose-High Value Wetlands	17
5.11	Wildlife-Grizzly Bear	18
5.12	Wildlife Furbearers, Species at Risk.....	19
5.13	Range-Invasive Plants.....	20
5.14	Range-Natural Range Barriers.....	20
5.15	Range-Grazing	21
5.16	Other-Visual Objectives.....	22
5.17	Other-Roaded Access and Mineral Exploration	23
5.18	Other-Backcountry and Access Management Planning.....	24
5.19	Other-Tourism	25
5.20	Other-Recreation Sites, Trails and Interpretive Forests and Buffered Trails	27
6	Silviculture	28
6.1	Free Growing Stands	28
6.2	Silviculture Grasslands Benchmark	29
6.3	Silviculture Wildland-Urban-Interface (WUI).....	30
7	Appendices	30

1 Introduction from the Canim Lake Band

This FSP was written for the Canim Lake Band's company, Keneknem Forest Tenures Ltd. It is not a landuse plan. It cannot and does not attempt to resolve broad landscape level issues, such as cumulative impacts or access management targets over expansive zones. Instead, this FSP applies site specific Results and Strategies mainly at the cutting permit level. Although these do not provide solutions to landscape level issues, they do contribute to their management and they do offer a measure of mitigation. The extent to which multiple overlapping and divergent FSP's manage or mitigate landscape level issues is an unknown.

The Canim Lake Band believes that what is needed to protect wildlife and other values are firm legal landscape level limits that cannot be breached. FRPA alone is not the model to achieve this. Setting landscape level limits is beyond the scope of any FSP holder(s). To set these limits the Canim Lake Band needs Government to Government negotiations, new science, public consultation and the incorporation of traditional knowledge.

The Canim Lake Band has brought professional reliance to the forefront of this FSP via *FSP Assessments*. These are professional documents and are therefore not part of this FSP. They provide structure and a record of due diligence. Their completion is also a verifiable and enforceable action. Appendix 7 contains a list of these assessments.

2 Definitions

Terms used in this FSP have the definition given them, as on the date of FSP approval, in the Forest and Range Practices Act, the Forest Act and their associated regulations. The FSP holder also adopts the definitions as provided in the old Forest Practices Code Guidebooks. Duplicate definitions simply provide clarification and interpretation for use under this FSP.

Block level riparian measures are defined by the FSP holders forest professional and can include; extra riparian reserves in the form of WTRA, tree-planting within two springs of end logging, use of temporary roads, road deactivation and grass-seeding within one year of end logging and increased monitoring of the site.

CCLUP-means the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan approved by government in 1995.

Cultural Heritage Resource not managed under the Heritage Conservation Act-under this FSP are Cultural Heritage Resources (CHR's) identified by a First Nation during referral and or notification that pertain to the specific forest development, and that are not managed under the Heritage Conservation Act. CHR's under this FSP are site specific and can be managed by adjusting blocks and roads, the timing of operations, harvesting practices and other site specific accommodations.

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.

FDU 1-means the forest development unit identified under this FSP. All proposed forestry activities under this plan will take place within FDU 1.

FNWL-means First Nations Woodlands Licence, in this case N11. This is an exclusive area based forest tenure assigned to the Canim Lake Band's holding company, Keneknem Forest Tenures Ltd. It is fully contained within FDU 1.

FPPR-means the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, the main regulation underneath FRPA.

FRPA-means the Forest and Range Practices Act, the guiding forestry legislation in effect.

FSP-means Forest Stewardship Plan. This document is a Forest Stewardship Plan.

FSP Assessments-

- are the responsibility of the FSP holder to complete and retain a record of
- are a judgement and opinion undertaken by a forest professional on behalf of the FSP holder
- will be completed before the associated final site plan document is signed and sealed
- lead to clear and documented reasonable decisions and judgements that may or may not produce further actions or practicable outcomes (mitigations) that the FSP holder will be responsible for implementing
- consider the risk tolerances and management objectives of the FSP holder, government objectives, general forest stewardship and the public interest
- considers site specific conditions, the results of referrals and any legal, financial, time, resources or other constraints
- may be guided but not necessarily governed by other professional opinions
- are broadly modelled on the Non-Statutory Expectations Series from the ABCFP
- are a professional document

LUOR-means the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan Order approved by the government May 19, 2010 and as amended to April 18, 2011.

Mitigation-actions, outcomes or adjustments to primary forest activities that the FSP holder makes in response to referral and or notification, or as a result of an *FSP assessment* or in response to some other issue or concern. Mitigations may partially or fully alleviate or ameliorate identified concerns. Mitigations will be documented through the referral and or notification process of this FSP, or through an associated *FSP Assessment*. Mitigations that result in measureable, verifiable or enforceable actions will either exist in the signed site plan document, or can be captured by entry into the FSP holder's commercial forest information database system (PHOENIX).

Natural Range Barrier-a river, rock face, very steep slope, dense timber or other naturally occurring feature that stops or significantly impedes livestock movement to and from an adjacent area.

OGMA-means Old Growth Management Area. These are spatial no-harvest zones designated by the provincial Crown to protect wildlife values.

Referral and or notification-is a Strategy employed by the FSP holder to inform and work with interested or affected parties who respond within the referral period. The minimum period is 60 calendar days, unless the development is being expedited for safety or forest health. In that case 10-30 days is acceptable. Its scope includes the general public, stakeholders, the Crown, First Nations and other parties. It will be achieved by any one or combination of the following means; direct letters, handouts, emails, phone calls, face to face conversation, notifications published in the local paper, posted on a community bulletin board, or posted on the Canim Lake Band webpage. The process includes ongoing discussions and any eventual outcomes or mitigations. This process will be documented by the FSP holder.

Results-are measurable and enforceable. A result can be surveyed, directly measured, or counted. Results have associated standards and are by definition measurable, verifiable and enforceable. Examples include; stocking standards or width of riparian zones.

Strategies-are qualitative and subjective and they involve professional judgement and opinion. They are a documented decision making processes. However, a Strategy can be verified, meaning is there documented evidence that the Strategy process was undertaken? Strategies may or may not produce an outcome (mitigation) that is in some way physically measureable, verifiable or enforceable.

Specialist Assessment-under this FSP is an expert and professional judgement and opinion by a qualified specialist on a relevant resource matter under this FSP. The Specialist Assessment is a decision aid and may be relied upon by the FSP holder as a stand-alone document, or it may be used as an input into an *FSP Assessment*.

WTRA-means a wildlife tree area. These areas are reserved from harvesting, for wildlife values. They are designated at the time each cutblock is created.

WUI-mean Wildlife Urban Interface. This is Crown land within 2 km of an Indian Reserve or private land. Also Crown land within 1 km of public infrastructure including paved roads, powerlines, pipelines and water systems.

3 Administration

3.1 Commencement date.

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

3.2 Term of Plan.

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

3.3 Ownership, Agreement Holder and Tenures

Keneknem Forest Tenures Ltd. owns this FSP and is responsible for its creation, implementation and ongoing maintenance. Keneknem is also responsible for all Results, Strategies and associated outcomes under this FSP.

Keneknem Forest Tenures Ltd. is the agreement holder under this Forest Stewardship Plan.

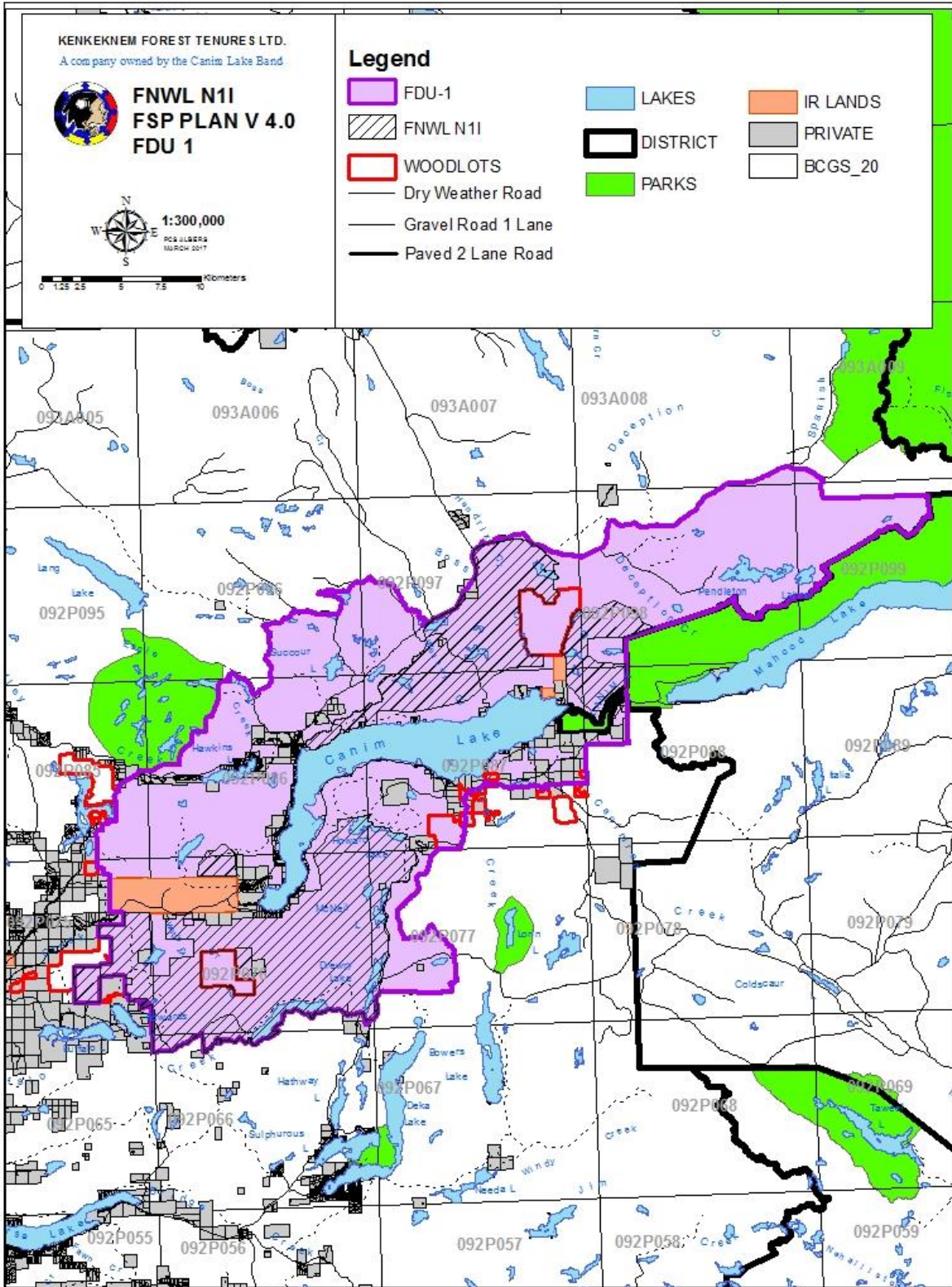
This FSP applies to forest tenure FNWL N1I. All Results and Strategies apply in all FDU's to all new primary forest activities undertaken after the date of FSP approval.

To facilitate ongoing forest management on Canim's historical site plan (FPRPA) blocks not specifically developed under this FSP (version 4.0) sections 4.1 Soils, 5.2 Biodiversity-Stand Level and 6.0 Silviculture, of this FSP may be applied to these historical site plan blocks by site plan amendment. Older site plan blocks exist under the following licences; FNWL N1I, NRFL A80824, NRFL A83850 and W0559. All historical obligations belong to Keneknem, or have been legally transferred to Keneknem.

3.4 Forest Development Unit

- FDU 1 covers the Canim Lake Band's Key Interest Area (KIA). FDU 1 has high spiritual and cultural heritage value.
- First Nations Woodlands Licence N1I is fully contained by FDU 1.
- FDU 1 intersects with the following CCLUP zones; Canim and Rail ERDZs and the Lang and Interlakes SRDZs.

FDU 1 excludes all existing private land, Indian reserves, federal land, woodlot licences, community forest licences, parks, ecological reserves and all other areas where harvesting under the authority of FNWL N1I is forbidden. A map of FDU 1 is shown on the following page.



4 Objectives Prescribed by Government FRPA FPPR

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>
Result or Strategy	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a Result the FSP holder adopts FPPR Sections 35 and 36. 2. As a Strategy the FSP holder will implement 1 by undertaking an <i>FSP Assessment for Soils</i> on all new cutting and road permits. This assessment includes considerations for permanent and temporary access and moose values. 	

4.2 Timber

Objective 2	Source of Objective
The objectives set by government for timber are to: ...see FPPR.....	<i>FPPR Sec 6.</i>
Result or Strategy	
No Result or Strategy. Under 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.	

4.3 Wildlife

Objective 3	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 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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>
Result or Strategy	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a Strategy the FSP holder employs Sections 5.1-5.12 Biodiversity, Riparian and Wildlife of this FSP. 	

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

Objective 4	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>
Result or Strategy	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a Strategy the FSP holder employs Section 5.6 Riparian-Reserve and Management Zones of this FSP. 	

4.5 Fish habitat in fisheries sensitive watersheds.

Objective 5	Source of Objective
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.	<i>FPPR</i> Sec 8.1.
Result or Strategy	
No Result or Strategy. There are no fisheries sensitive watersheds that overlap FDU 1.	

4.6 Water in Community Watersheds

Objective 6	Source of Objective
Water in Community Watersheds.....see <i>FPPR</i>	<i>FPPR</i> Sec 8.2.
Result or Strategy	
No Result or Strategy as FDU 1 does not contain any areas designated as Community Watersheds.	

4.7 Wildlife and Biodiversity at the Landscape and Stand Levels

Objective 7 Biodiversity at the Landscape Level	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</i> Sec 9.0
Result or strategy	
1. As a Strategy the FSP holder employs Section 5.1 Biodiversity-Landscape Level of this FSP.	
Objective 8 Biodiversity at the Stand Level	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</i> Sec 9.1.
Result or Strategy	
1. As a Strategy the FSP holder employs Section 5.2 Biodiversity-Stand Level of this FSP.	

4.8 Visual Quality

Objective 9	Source of Objective
"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;	<i>FPPR</i> Sec 9.2.
Result or Strategy	
1. As a Strategy the FSP holder employs Section 5.16 Other-Visual Objectives of this FSP.	

4.9 Cultural Heritage Resources.

Objective 10	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>
Result or Strategy	
<p>TO IDENTIFY CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a Strategy the FSP holder will, through referral and or notification, share proposed harvesting and or road permit construction activities with all First Nations Bands whose Traditional Territories overlap with the proposed activities. 2. As a Strategy under this FSP, the FSP holder will participate in fee for service Traditional Use Studies to the extent practicable. TUS will be offered to the closest main First Nation community. 3. As a Strategy under this FSP the FSP holder will undertake <i>Specialist Assessments</i> regarding archaeology, using a professional Archaeologist to undertake AOA and A1A's as deemed prudent and practicable by the FSP holder. 4. As a Strategy under this FSP, 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 N1I) and consider any community based landuse plans during referral and or notification. <p>TO MANAGE IDENTIFIED CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES THAT ARE NOT REGULATED UNDER THE HERITAGE CONSERVATION ACT:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a Strategy, when, during the pre-cutting permit-submission referral and or notification phase, a First Nation indicates that a CHR not regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act exists and will be directly impacted by the proposed development, the FSP holder will make practicable efforts to reach an agreement with the First Nation on mitigative measures and then implement the mitigating measures as agreed. 2. As a Strategy, the FSP holder will, if an agreement under 1 cannot be made within an additional 30 calendar days of the end of the referral and notification period, undertake an <i>FSP Assessment for Other Values (Cultural Heritage Resources)</i> to develop and then implement any identified mitigative measures. Local District First Nations Liaison staff will be consulted during the course of the Assessment. 	

5 Objectives from the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan and the 2011 ILMB LUOR

5.1 Biodiversity-Landscape Level

Objective 11	Source of Objective
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. 2. 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.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The objective set by government for Mature plus Old seral landscape biodiversity is to manage for Mature + Old Seral Targets as set out in Table 7 of the CCLUP Biodiversity conservation Strategy according to the landscape units and biogeoclimatic subzone variant ... 	CCLUP 90 day report p.60-133
April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR Landscape Units and OGMA's	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <i>map 3</i> and defined by the spatial dataset, <i>Cariboo-Chilcotin Old Growth Management Areas</i>. 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: <ol 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: <ol 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 4. 10 Despite objective 8, primary forestry activities are permitted in transition old growth management areas for any the following reasons: <ol 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 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. 	April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR.

<p>5. 11 Changes to OGMA's resulting from harvesting or road building under objective 9 or 10 must be reported by licensees to ILMB and MOFR upon completion.</p>	
<p>Result or Strategy</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a Strategy, to manage FRPA 9.0 and the CCLUP objectives relating to a range of cutblock sizes, fragmentation and connectivity, the FSP holder adopts FPPR Sections 64 and 65 and will implement by undertaking an <i>FSP Assessment for Landscape Biodiversity</i> on all new cutting permits. 2. As a Result for Mature+Old Seral Targets, the FSP holder adopts and will stay within the “mature+old” surplus limits established under Appendix 1-Partitioned Mature+Old targets for FNWL N11. 3. As a Strategy for Mature+Old Seral Targets, the FSP holder will be able to exceed the limits established under 2 in order to deal with active and spreading forest health or salvage greater than 5000 m3. The rationale for this is that not harvesting would unduly reduce the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests (FRPA). 4. For Landscape Units, Biodiversity Emphasis and Old/OGMA's, as a Result the FSP holder adopts and will comply with the April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR (5), (8), (9), (10) and (11). 5. As a Strategy the FSP holder will vary from 4 only under the authority of a Crown approved variance or exemption, for example in support of community fuel guards. 	

5.2 Biodiversity- Stand Level

<p>Objective 12</p>	<p>Source of Objective</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conserve biological diversity through retention of coarse woody debris and retention of wildlife trees. 	<p>CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg 153.</p>
<p>April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR Wildlife Tree Retention</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR.</p>
<p>Result or Strategy</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a Strategy for coarse woody debris, 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 documented by and incorporated into a <i>Fire Hazard Assessment</i> as per Section 11(3), (3.1) of the Wildfire Regulation. 2. As a Result for Wildlife Tree Retention, the FSP holder will adopt and comply with the April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR (6) (7) on all new cutblocks. For LUOR (6) the dominant biogeoclimatic zone for each block will be used for a % area minimum. WTRA targets from LUOR(7) will NOT apply to any distinct cutblock under cutting authority that generates an associated WTRA that is less than 0.5 hectares in size. The rationale is that small WTRA's on these small blocks are not practicable. 3. As a Strategy and to facilitate ongoing forest management the FSP holder may spatially adjust WTRA's using a site plan amendment. Amended WTRA area must at minimum meet the LUOR % area targets from 2 above. Reasons for adjusting a WTRA could include; safety, blowdown, forest health, access management etc. 	

5.3 Riparian–Critical Fish Habitat

Objective 13	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
Result or Strategy	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a Result the FSP holder will adopt and comply with the April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR (12) and (13) on all new cutting and road permits. 	

5.4 Riparian-Salmon

Objective 14	Source of Objective
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. 2. 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. 	CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 60, 66, 68, 120, 124, 126, 128 and 168.
No Result or Strategy as FDU 1 does not overlap with the Bonaparte or Horsefly watersheds.	

5.5 Riparian-Lakes Management

Objective 15	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.
Result or Strategy	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a Strategy the FSP holder will adopt the April 18, 2011 LUOR (16), (17), (18), (19) and implement by undertaking an <i>FSP Assessment for LUOR Riparian</i> as required by the LUOR. 	

5.6 Riparian-Reserve and Management Zones

Objective 16	Source of Objective
April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR Stream Wetland and Lake Riparian Areas	
<p>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:</p> <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. <p>2. 21 Except at road crossings, retain windfirm trees and other vegetation in riparian management zones on all S4 streams sufficient to:</p> <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. <p>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.</p> <p>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>	<p>April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR</p>
Result or Strategy	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a Result the FSP holder will adopt and comply with <i>FPPR</i> Sections 47 to 51, 52(2), 53 and 55 to 57 on all new cutblocks. 2. As a Strategy the FSP holder will adopt the April 18, 2011 LUOR (20), (21), (22), (23) and implement by undertaking an <i>FSP Assessment for LUOR Riparian</i> as required by the LUOR. 	

5.7 Riparian-Watershed Hydrologic Stability

Objective 17	Source of Objective
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interlakes SRDZ: To manage the Bridge Creek watershed for hydrologic stability through watershed assessment and monitoring programs. 2. 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. 3. 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. 4. 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>
Result or Strategy	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a Strategy and as a Watershed Assessment Tool for Watershed Hydrologic Stability, the FSP holder adopts the watersheds and Risk Assessment Matrix from the MFLNRO study “Peak Flows Risk Assessment for the 71 watersheds in the 100 Mile House Forest District, March 2008.” To approximate the current level of harvesting (EDA) in watersheds the EDA’s in relevant watersheds were updated in January of 2018 to reflect new logging and re-growth using the FTA data and the most recent TSR growth curves. See Appendix 2-Watershed EDA’s. 2. As a Strategy for Key watersheds (Bridge) the FSP holder will apply the Watershed Assessment Tool from 1 when a development is within the Bridge Key watershed. The FSP holder will also undertake an <i>FSP Assessment for Hydrologic Stability</i>. 3. As a Strategy for Watershed Hydrologic Stability the FSP holder will, when any watershed has a risk level indicating MODERATE (under the Watershed Assessment Tool 1), undertake an <i>FSP Assessment for Hydrologic Stability</i>. 4. As a Strategy, the FSP holder will, for any watershed that has a risk level indicating HIGH (under the Watershed Assessment Tool 1), undertake an <i>FSP Assessment for Hydrologic Stability</i> and a <i>Specialist Assessment</i>. 5. As a Result the FSP holder will, in any watershed that has a risk level indicating VERYHIGH (under the Watershed Assessment Tool 1), stop harvesting in that watershed, except to deal with active forest health or salvage greater than 5000 m³. In these cases the FSP holder will undertake an <i>FSP Assessment for Hydrologic Stability</i> and a <i>Specialist Assessment</i> to mitigate concerns. The rationale for this is that not harvesting would unduly reduce the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests (FRPA). 6. As a Result the FSP will, in any watershed that has a risk level indicating EXTREME (under the Watershed Assessment Tool 1), stop all harvesting in that watershed. 	

5.8 Wildlife-Mountain Caribou

Objective 18	Source of Objective
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%).....see CCLUP report.....	CCLUP 90-Day report. Pg 61, 121, 156, 157.
Result or Strategy	
FDU 1 does not overlap with the polygons under the general wildlife measures specified in GAR Orders 5-115 to 5-117. FDU 1 has minimal slivers that overlap with Federal Caribou Matrix Habit. These slivers are also adjacent to the mainline 7000 road.	
1. As a Strategy for Mountain Caribou the FSP holder employs Sections 5.12 for this FSP.	

5.9 Wildlife-Mule Deer

Objective 19	Source of Objective
1. Interlakes, Lang Lake/School House SRDZs; and Canim, Rail, Gustafson, Loon and Bonaparte ERDZs.....see CCLUP report.....	CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 69, 73, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 154, 155.
Result or Strategy	
1. As a Result the FSP holder adopts the general wildlife measures specified in GAR Orders U-5-001, U-5-002, U-5-003.	
2. As a Strategy the FSP holder will vary from 1 only under the authority of a Crown approved variance or exemption, for example in support of community fuel guards.	

5.10 Wildlife-Moose-High Value Wetlands

Objective 20	Source of Objective
April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR High Value Wetlands for Moose	
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.	April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR
Result or Strategy	
1. As a Result the FSP holder adopts the High Value Wetlands established by the April 18, 2011 LUOR (32) and will, on High Value Wetlands, W1, W3, W5 wetlands, including shrub-carrs, spatially reserve a minimum of 50% of the RMA to provide for security and thermal cover, on all new cutblocks.	
2. As a Strategy the FSP holder employs Section 4.1 Soils of this FSP (The <i>FSP Assessment for Soils</i> considers temporary access and moose values).	

5.11 Wildlife-Grizzly Bear

Objective 21	Source of Objective
1. Interlakes, Canim 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 <i>map12</i> and defined by the spatial dataset, <i>Cariboo-Chilcotin Grizzly Bear Capability</i> . 2. 34 In very high, high or moderate capability grizzly bear units shown on <i>map12</i> and defined by the spatial dataset, <i>Cariboo-Chilcotin Grizzly Bear Capability</i> , conduct silviculture treatments on cutblocks that retain as much existing natural berry production as practicable.	April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR.
Result or Strategy	
1. As a Strategy the FSP holder adopts the April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR (33), (34) and will implement by undertaking an <i>FSP Assessment for LUOR Grizzly</i> as required by the LUOR.	

5.12 Wildlife Furbearers, Species at Risk

Objective 22	Source of Objective
<p>1. Interlakes, Lang Lake/School House SRDZs; and Canim, Rail 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>CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 61, 67, 69, 73, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129.</p>
Result or Strategy	
<p>1. As a Strategy to conserve and protect habitat for grizzly, moose, furbearers, species at risk, other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the CCLUP polygons, the FSP holder employs Sections 5.1-5.12 Biodiversity, Riparian and Wildlife and Section 5.16 Visual Objectives, of this FSP.</p> <p>TO IDENTIFY SPECIES AT RISK:</p> <p>1. As a Strategy to identify SAR, the FSP holder has created an appendix of Species at Risk within FDU 1. See Appendix 3-Species at Risk.</p> <p>2. As a Strategy to identify SAR the FSP holder will undertake an <i>FSP Assessment for Species at Risk</i> on all new cutting permits.</p> <p>TO MANAGE IDENTIFIED SPECIES AT RISK:</p> <p>1. As a Strategy for reasonably suspected or identified SAR, the FSP holder will undertake an appropriate <i>Specialist Assessment</i>. The FSP holder will take management direction from the <i>Specialist Assessment</i>.</p> <p>2. The FSP holder will report Species at Risk sightings to appropriate Crown Agencies.</p> <p>3. As a Strategy the FSP holder will add a Species at Risk section to all Block Site Plans. There will be a YES/NO as to whether SAR are a concern on the particular block, if YES, then specific relevant instructions will be provided as appropriate (source will be the associated <i>FSP Assessment for Species at Risk</i>).</p>	

5.13 Range-Invasive Plants

Objective 23	Source of requirement.
<p>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.</p>	<p><i>FPPR Sec 17.</i></p> <p><i>FPPR Invasive Plants Regulation</i></p>
Result or Strategy	
<p>TO IDENTIFY INVASIVE PLANTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a Strategy to identify Invasive Plants, the FSP holder has created an appendix of Invasive plants as listed under the FRPA Invasive Plants Regulation. See Appendix 4-Invasive Plants. 2. As a Strategy to identify Invasive Plants, the FSP holder will undertake an <i>FSP Assessment for Invasive Plants</i> on all new cutting and road permits. <p>TO MANAGE INVASIVE PLANTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a Result the FSP holder will, on disturbed areas exceeding 0.25 ha not subject to reforestation activities, broadcast seed that meets or exceeds Common No. 1 Forage Mixture within one year of construction or deactivation. This excludes maintained running surfaces and areas occupied by unburned debris piles (at the time of grass-seeding). 2. As a Strategy the FSP holder will report new invasive plant sightings identified to the Crown via the Invasive Alien Plant Program (IAPP). 3. As a Strategy the FSP holder will add an Invasive Plants section to all Block Site Plans. There will be a YES/NO as to whether Invasive Plants are a concern on the particular block, if YES, then specific relevant instructions will be provided as appropriate (source will be the associated <i>FSP Assessment for Invasive Plants</i>). 	

5.14 Range-Natural Range Barriers

Objective 24	Source of requirement.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><i>FPPR Sec 18.</i></p>
Result or Strategy	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a Strategy, the FSP holder will through the process of referral and or notification, advise affected grazing tenure holders of the general location of cutblocks and roads during initial planning stages. 2. As a Strategy, when, during the pre-cutting permit-submission referral and or notification phase, 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 within two years of end log of the last block on the cutting authority. 3. As a Strategy, the FSP holder will, if an agreement under 2 cannot be made within an additional 20 calendar days of the end of the referral and notification period, undertake an <i>FSP Assessment for Other Values (Natural Range Barrier)</i> to develop and then implement identified mitigative measures. Local Forest District Range staff will be consulted during the course of the Assessment. 	

5.15 Range-Grazing

Objective 25	Source of Objective										
<p>1. To maintain the current authorized level of AUMs in the polygon.</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="256 289 868 451"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;"><u>Polygon</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>Current Authorized AUMs</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. Interlakes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">17,559</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Lang Lake / School House</td> <td style="text-align: right;">265</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Canim</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,055</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Rail</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,629</td> </tr> </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. Interlakes	17,559	2. Lang Lake / School House	265	3. Canim	3,055	4. Rail	6,629	<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. Interlakes	17,559										
2. Lang Lake / School House	265										
3. Canim	3,055										
4. Rail	6,629										
Result or Strategy											
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a Strategy to manage AUMs the FSP holder employs 5.13 Invasive Plants of this FSP. 2. As a Strategy the FSP holder will use referral and or notification to make affected grazing tenure holders aware of the general location of proposed cutblocks and roads during initial planning stages. 3. As a Result the FSP holder will ensure that all appraised range fences constructed on Crown land by the FSP holder adhere to applicable Crown fencing standards. 4. As a Result, when breaching a range unit boundary fence the FSP holder will comply with the Dec 20, 2016 letter, Authorization to Damage and Repair a Range Development on Crown Land. 											

5.16 Other-Visual Objectives

Objective 26	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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <i>preservation</i>: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint, is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) very small in scale, and (ii) not easily distinguishable from the pre-harvest landscape; (b) <i>retention</i>: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint, is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) difficult to see, (ii) small in scale, and (iii) natural in appearance; (c) <i>partial retention</i>: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint, is <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; (d) <i>modification</i>: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint, <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; (e) <i>maximum modification</i>: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint, <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 links to FPPR 9.2</p>
April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR Scenic Areas	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 26 Maintain the visual quality objectives for scenic areas as shown on <i>map 9a</i> and defined by the spatial dataset, <i>Cariboo-Chilcotin Scenic Areas</i>. 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 <i>map 9b</i> and defined by the spatial dataset, <i>Cariboo-Chilcotin Scenic Corridors</i>, 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 <i>map 9c</i> and defined by the spatial dataset <i>Cariboo-Chilcotin High Elevation Viewpoints</i>. 	<p>April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR</p>
Result or Strategy	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a Strategy the FSP holder will adopt the April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR (26), (27), (28), (29) and implement by undertaking an <i>FSP Assessment for Visual Quality Objectives</i> and or a <i>Specialist Assessment</i> as required by the LUOR. 	

5.17 Other-Roaded Access and Mineral Exploration

Objective 27	Source of Objective
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interlakes SRDZ: To maintain access to 70% of the polygon. Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent roads. 2. 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. 3. 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. 4. 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. 	<p>CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 60, 66, 68, 72, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128.</p>
Result or Strategy	
<p>No Result or Strategy for Roaded Access. A multiple-stakeholder Crown lead initiative would be necessary to implement this objective.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a Strategy the FSP holder will use referral and or notification to make any Mineral Exploration Companies aware of the general location of proposed cutblocks and roads during the initial planning stages. 2. As a Strategy the FSP holder will, when, during the pre-cutting permit-submission referral and or notification phase, a Mineral Exploration company identifies an issue, make practicable efforts to reach an agreement with the company on mitigative or co-operative measures and then implement the measures. 3. As a Strategy, the FSP holder will, if an agreement under 2 cannot be made within an additional 20 calendar days of the end of the referral and notification period, undertake an <i>FSP Assessment for Other Values (Mineral Exploration)</i> to develop and then implement identified mitigative measures. 	

5.18 Other-Backcountry and Access Management Planning

Objective 28	Source of Objective
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interlakes SRDZ: To maintain 30% of the polygon in a backcountry condition..... 2. Lang Lake/School House SRDZ: To maintain 30% of the polygon in a backcountry condition..... 3. Canim ERDZ: To maintain 3% of the polygon in a backcountry condition 4. Rail ERDZ: To maintain 2% of the polygon in a backcountry condition. 5. 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lang Lake/School House - 20%. 6. 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: <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>CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 60-140</p>
<p>Result or Strategy</p>	
<p>No Result or Strategy for Backcountry or Roaded Access targets. A multiple-stakeholder Crown lead initiative would be necessary to implement this objective.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a Strategy the FSP holder will use referral and or notification to make any backcountry users including; Wildcrafters, Trappers and Guides, aware of the general location of proposed cutbocks and roads during the initial planning stages. 2. As a Strategy the FSP holder will, when, during the pre-cutting permit-submission referral and or notification phase, a licenced commercial backcountry user identifies an issue, make practicable efforts to reach an agreement with the user on mitigative measures and then implement the mitigating measures. 3. As a Strategy, the FSP holder will, if an agreement under 2 cannot be made within an additional 20 calendar days of the end of the referral and notification period, undertake an <i>FSP Assessment for Other Values (Licenced Backcountry)</i> to develop and then implement identified mitigative measures. Appropriate local Forest District staff will be consulted during the course of the Assessment. 	

5.19 Other-Tourism

Objective 29	Source of Objective
<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>* 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. 140.</p> <p>CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 178.</p>

<p>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: 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>	<p>CCLUP 90-Day Report Pg. 54</p>
<p>Result or Strategy</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a Strategy the FSP holder will use referral and or notification to make any Tourism Operators aware of the general location of proposed cutblocks and roads during the initial planning stages. 2. As a Strategy the FSP holder will, when, during the pre-cutting permit-submission referral and or notification phase, a licenced commercial tourism operator identifies an issue, make practicable efforts to reach an agreement with the tourism operator on mitigative measures and then implement the mitigating measures. 3. As a Strategy, the FSP holder will, if an agreement under 2 cannot be made within an additional 20 calendar days of the end of the referral and notification period, undertake an <i>FSP Assessment for Other Values (Licenced Tourism)</i> to develop and then implement identified mitigative measures. The local District Recreation Officer will be consulted during the course of the Assessment. 	

5.20 Other-Recreation Sites, Trails and Interpretive Forests and Buffered Trails

Objective 30 Recreation Sites, Trails and Interpretive Forests	Source of Objective
These are areas of Crown land within or outside of Provincial Forests that are established by the Minister under Section 56(1) of FRPA or previously under 6(1) of the FPC. Manage established recreation sites, trails and interpretive forests in accordance with established objectives.	FRPA 56(1) FPC 6(1)
Result or Strategy	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a Strategy to support and manage this objective the FSP holder adopts the District of 100 Mile House's <i>Description of Recreation Sites, Recreation Trails, Interpretive Forests, Recreation Reserves, UREPs and Buffered Trails</i> as an Appendix of this FSP, see Appendix 5-Recreation. 2. As a Strategy for recreation concerns (including the LUOR buffered trails) the FSP holder will use referral and or notification to make recreational users aware of the general location of proposed cutblocks and roads during the initial planning stages. 3. As a Strategy the FSP holder will, when, during the pre-cutting permit-submission referral and or notification phase, a recreational user identifies an issue, make practicable efforts to reach an agreement with the user on mitigative measures and then implement the mitigating measures. 4. As a Strategy, the FSP holder will, if an agreement under 3 cannot be made within an additional 20 calendar days of the end of the referral and notification period, undertake an <i>FSP Assessment for Other Values (Recreation)</i> to develop and then implement identified mitigative measures. 5. As a Result for legally established recreation sites, trails and interpretive forests, the FSP holder will secure written authorization under Section 16 of the Forest Recreation Regulation for any forest development that overlaps or intersects with an established feature. 	
Objective 31 Buffered Trails	Source of Objective
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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: <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. 	April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR
Result or Strategy	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a Strategy the FSP holder will adopt and comply with the April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR (30), (31). 2. As a Strategy the FSP holder may use GPS to map the buffered trail and use the GPS'd location to comply with 1. 	

6 Silviculture

6.1 Free Growing Stands

Objective 32	Source of Objective
<p>Free Growing Stands Generally</p> <p>44 (1)A person who has an obligation to establish a free growing stand must establish, for areas that have been identified under section 16 (1) [<i>stocking standards</i>] as areas to which this section will apply, a stand that</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(a) meets the applicable stocking standards set out in the forest stewardship plan for the area, by the applicable regeneration date specified for the area, and</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(b) meets the applicable stocking standards and free growing height set out in the forest stewardship plan for the area by a free growing date that is no more than 20 years from the commencement date, unless the minister permits a later free growing date.</p> <p>Stratum Size</p> <p>46.11 Free growing stand requirement applies to each hectare</p> <p>46.11 (1)Subject to subsection (2), a person who has an obligation to establish a free growing stand under</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(a)section 29 of the Act in accordance with section 44, 46.1 or 46.2 (5) of this regulation,</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(b)Part 11 of the Act in accordance with section 69.1 or 70 of the Code, or</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(c)section 46 (1) or 111 (4) of this regulation</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">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.</p> <p>(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</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(a)the area is less than 1 ha, or</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(b)when the free growing stand is established,</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">(i)the area is mappable and is at least 1 ha but no more than 2 ha, and</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>FPPR Part 2 Division 2 Section 44 (1)</p> <p>FPPR Part 4 – Division 2 - Section 46.11</p>
Result or Strategy	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a Result to establish free growing stands, the FSP holder will employ the Stocking Standards as defined in Appendix 6 of this FSP. 2. As a Result for stratum sizes during the establishment of free growing stands under 1, the FSP holder will adopt FPPR 46.11. 3. As a Strategy for defining Acceptable Crop Tree Characteristics under 1, the FSP holder adopts the following documents; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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</i> • <i>FREE GROWING DAMAGE CRITERIA FOR MULTI-LAYERED STANDS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA February 9, 2007 as posted on the internet on May 16, 2008</i> • <i>Broadleaf Forest Health Free Growing Damage Criteria as posted in the internet on April 11, 2012.</i> • <i>Defoliation Free Growing Damage Standard for Determinate Growth Conifers 2-March-2005 as posted on the internet on August 10, 2006.</i> 	

4. As a Strategy for surveying Residual trees left at time of harvest under 1, the FSP holder may choose to employ a Deviation from Potential survey methodology.

When the FSP holder elects NOT to employ a Deviation from Potential survey methodology then residuals left at time of harvest will not be considered as competing with new regeneration at the time of a free growing survey. For residual stems to be considered free growing they must be listed as preferred or acceptable in the stocking standards and meet spacing, height, competition % and damage criteria.

Where residuals are left on site it is acknowledged that growing space is reduced due to the space (crown closure %) taken up by the residual stems. Where minimum-stocking standards cannot be achieved at Free Growing, due to the presence of residual trees (decreased light levels), an assessment of the over story crown closure % (growing space taken up by the crowns of the residuals trees) will be undertaken by a forest professional and the target, minimum preferred and acceptable and minimum stocking standards as well as minimum heights and crop verses competition levels, will be adjusted proportionately.

5. As a Strategy for Minimum Inter-tree Distance (MITD) under 1, the FSP holder sets MITD at 2.0 meters. However, a qualified forest professional may reduce it to 1.5 meters on any site in order to improve site occupancy, seedling survival or seedling growth. Reasons could include, but are not limited to the following;

- hygric or wetter sites
- cluster planting (e.g. wildlife habitat, grizzly objectives)
- very rocky soils
- areas with expected high cattle use or deer browse
- riparian areas with a high residual component
- sites that will be stumped to manage root disease
- sites with considerable residual overstory
- sites on which snow creep is anticipated

6.2 Silviculture Grasslands Benchmark

Objective 33	Source of Objective
April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR Grasslands	
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> .	April 18, 2011 ILMB LUOR.
Result or Strategy	
1. As a Result the FSP holder will, when harvesting in the LUOR grasslands benchmark, comply with the April 18, 2011 LUOR (25) by the application of the Grassland/Fireguard Stocking Standard under this FSP, see Appendix 6-Silviculture Stocking Standards.	

6.3 Silviculture Wildland-Urban-Interface (WUI)

Objective 34	Source of Objective
Wildfires in 2017 highlighted that our homes and our people are significantly exposed to the risk of a catastrophic wildfire. Landscape level fuel guards are required and must be implemented immediately.	The Chief and Council of the Canim Lake Band.
Result or Strategy	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a Result for fire protection the FSP holder has created and may apply two new stocking standards. See Appendix 6-Silviculture Stocking Standards. The Grassland/Fireguard stocking standard is used when the intention is to create a permanent non-forested fireguard. The WUI stocking standard is used when the intent is to create a lower density stand that serves as a fuel break but will also still contribute to the Annual Allowable Cut. 2. As a Strategy for fire protection the existing ecological stocking standards within this FSP already provide an opportunity to create deciduous leading stands. 3. As a Strategy the FSP holder will ensure the removal of any area of land that has had the Grassland/Fireguard stocking standard applied to it from the Timber Harvesting Landbase at the next run of an associated Annual Allowable Cut calculation. 	

7 Appendices

- Appendix 1-Partitioned Mature+Old targets for FNWL NII
- Appendix 2-Watershed EDA's
- Appendix 3-Species at Risk
- Appendix 4-Invasive Plants
- Appendix 5-Recreation
- Appendix 6-Silviculture Stocking Standards
- Appendix 7-FSP Forms List