

Lower North Thompson Community Forest Society



FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN Community Forest Agreement K1Z

FSP Term: 5 Years (commencing 2021)

FSP ID# 837

Table of Contents

1.0	ADMINISTRATION AND INTERPRETATION	4
1.1	Definitions	4
1.2	Relevant Date for Legislation and Objective References	6
1.3	Definition from Legislation	6
1.4	Changes to Legislation.....	7
1.5	Expressions Inclusive.....	7
1.6	Organization.....	7
1.7	Headings and Preamble.....	7
1.8	Appendices Part of FSP	7
1.9	Application of Results and Strategies	7
1.10	Conditional Exemptions under FPPR section 12.....	8
2.0	TERM	8
2.1	Date of Submission	8
2.2	Term.....	8
2.3	Commencement of Term	8
3.0	APPLICATION	8
3.1	Application to Agreements and Holders of Agreements	8
3.2	Dis-application of FSP.....	9
3.3	Cutblocks or Roads Approved under a Previous FSP	9
4.0	FOREST DEVELOPMENT UNITS	9
4.1	Forest Development Units	9
4.2	Identifying Required Values within Forest Development Units.....	9
5.0	RESULTS AND STRATEGIES.....	10
5.1	Timber.....	10
5.2	Soils.....	10
5.3	Wildlife - FPPR section 7(1) Species at Risk and KHLPO Wildlife Objectives.....	11
5.4	Water, Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity within Riparian Areas.....	15
5.5	Retention of Trees in a Riparian Management Zone	16
5.6	KHLPO Riparian Management Areas and Inland Fisheries.....	17
5.7	KHLPO Water Management.....	18
5.8	Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds.....	18
5.9	Wildlife and Biodiversity – Landscape Level	21

5.10 Wildlife and Biodiversity – Stand Level	22
5.11 Old Growth Management	23
5.12 Visual Quality	24
5.13 Cultural Heritage Resources	26
5.14 KHLPO Archaeological Assessments	27
5.15 Interpretive Forest Sites, Recreation Sites or Recreation Trails	28
5.16 KHLPO Range	29
6.0 MEASURES	30
6.1 Invasive Plants	30
6.2 Natural Range Barriers	32
7.0 STOCKING STANDARDS	33
7.1 Establishment of Free Growing Stands.....	33
7.2 Definitions.....	34
7.3 Stocking Standards FDU #1-K1Z.....	35
8.0 Signatures.....	38
8.1 Signature of Preparing Forester	38
8.2 Signature of Person Required to Prepare the Plan	38
APPENDICES	39
Appendix A – Stocking Standards.....	39
Appendix B – Forest Stewardship Plan Map by FDU	43
Appendix C – Notice, Review and Comment.....	44

1.0 ADMINISTRATION AND INTERPRETATION

1.1 Definitions

Definitions appearing in the body of this FSP are presented in *italics* for ease of recognition.

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

1. “**Act**” means the Forest and Range Practices Act RSBC 2002, c.69;
2. “**adjacent**” as defined in FPPR 65(1) means “an area that is sufficiently close to a cutblock that, due to its location, could directly impact on, or be impacted by, a forest practice carried out within the cutblock”;
3. “**agreement**” means an agreement listed in Paragraph 3.1, unless this FSP no longer applies to that agreement;
4. “**agreement holder**” is defined in FPPR section 1 and “means a holder of an agreement under the Forest Act, other than a woodlot licence” and for the purpose of this FSP, applies to the agreement holders listed in Paragraph 3.1, or any successor or assignee of that agreement, unless this FSP no longer applies to that agreement holder;
5. “**applicable SAR notice**” means
 - i. The undated document entitled “BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR WILDLIFE HABITAT FOR SPECIES AT RISK OBJECTIVES UNDER THE KAMLOOPS LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN, IN THE KAMLOOPS FOREST DISTRICT”.
6. “**BEC**” means Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification;
7. “**CP**” means a Cutting Permit;
8. “**current**” means, in the context of a FSP, timber sale licence, CP or RP, an approved document that has not expired or been replaced;
9. “**cutblock**” means an area:
 - i. in which a holder of a Licence has harvested timber under a CP or timber sale licence; or
 - ii. in which a holder of a Licence is authorized to harvest timber but where harvesting has not occurred;
10. “**dbh**” means diameter breast height, a standard method of expressing the diameter of the bole of a tree, generally measured at a height 1.3 metres above the point of germination.
11. “**established cutblock**” means a cutblock that has been:
 - i. harvested under a licence to which this FSP applies;
 - ii. declared under this FSP;
 - iii. included within a current CP issued under a licence to which this FSP applies, whether the CP is or is not subject to this FSP; or
 - iv. identified spatially in the BC Geographic Warehouse as a cutblock:
 - a) harvested under a timber sale licence or major licence to which this FSP does not apply;
 - or
 - b) included in a timber sale licence or current CP issued under a major licence to which this FSP does not apply.
12. “**established road**” means a road that has been:
 - i. constructed under a CP or RP issued under or associated with a licence to which this FSP applies;
 - ii. declared under this FSP;
 - iii. included within a current CP or RP issued under or associated with a licence to which this FSP applies, whether the CP or RP is or is not subject to this FSP;
 - iv. identified spatially in the BC Geographic Warehouse as a road:
 - a) constructed by a person other than a holder of this FSP; or
 - b) included within a CP or RP issued in respect of a Licence to which this FSP does not apply.
13. “**FDU**” means a Forest Development Unit;

14. “**Forest Act**” means the Forest Act R.S.B.C. 1996, c.157;
15. “**forested area**” means an area of crown forest identified in the VRI as contributing to the forest management land base, as indicated by the Forest Management Land base Indicator attribute. This attribute indicates whether a polygon is forested or has been forested and is capable of producing a stand of trees. Polygons classified as lakes, rock, alpine, shrub and wetland are not considered forested area.
16. “**FPC**” means the Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 159 and all regulations there under;
17. “**FPPR**” means the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation B.C. Reg. 14/2004;
18. “**FRPA**” means the “Act” and the regulations there under;
19. “**FSP**” means a Forest Stewardship Plan;
20. “**FSP holder**” or “**holder**” means the agreement holders listed in Paragraph 3.1, or any successor or assignee of that agreement, unless this FSP no longer applies to that agreement holder;
21. “**GAR**” means the Government Actions Regulation B.C. Reg. 582/2004;
22. “**government**” means the government of British Columbia;
23. “**height**” means the average height of a specified forested area, as confirmed by VRI data or a survey that is available to or completed by the FSP holder.
24. “**initial silviculture activities**” means, for the following activities on a cutblock, the activity that is completed last:
 - i. site preparation;
 - ii. debris pile burning; or
 - iii. initial reforestation, including tree planting or direct seeding.
25. “**KHLPO**” means the Kamloops Higher Level Plan Order, established pursuant to section 93.4 of the Land Act, and dated Jan 8, 2009;
26. “**KLRMP**” means the Kamloops Land and Resource Management Plan;
27. “**legislated planning date**” means:
 - i. subject to Clause (ii), the date 4 months before the December 20, 2019 date of submission; or
 - ii. if an enactment or an objective set by government requires that a date different than the date referred to in Clause (i) be applied under this FSP, then that different date;
28. “**licence**” means an agreement under the Forest Act;
29. “**major licence**” has the meaning given to it under the Forest Act;
30. “**minister**” means the minister responsible for the Forest Act;
31. “**net area to reforest**” or “**NAR**” has the meaning given to it in FPPR section 1 (2);
32. “**OGMA**” means an Old Growth Management Area as defined in Paragraphs 5.11.1.1, 5.11.3.1, and 5.11.4.1;
33. “**practicable**” means that which is feasible or performable in the circumstances, when the balance of all relevant factors (such as environment, social, economic, safety, usefulness) is considered;
34. “**primary forest activity**” has the meaning given to it in FPPR section 1, and “means one or more of the following:
 - i. timber harvesting;
 - ii. silviculture treatments; or
 - iii. road construction, maintenance and deactivation”;
35. “**proposed wildlife habitat area**” means an area that is:
 - i. located outside of an established cutblock or established road; and
 - ii. identified by the ministry responsible for environment in a review and comment referral package provided to the FSP holder not less than 12 months prior to a cutting authority application or amendment over that area, as being under consideration for establishment as a wildlife habitat area;
36. “**qualified professional**” means a registered member in good standing with a professional association whose training, ability and experience makes the member professionally competent in the relevant area of practice;

37. “**range agreement**” means a grazing tenure held by a range agreement holder and issued under the Range Act or Land Act. Spatial and attribute data for range agreements are housed in the BC Geographic Warehouse.
38. “**road**” has the meaning given to it in FPPR section 1;
39. “**RP**” means a road permit;
40. “**safety hazard**” means a situation or circumstance the holder determines to be a potential source of harm to workers based on WorkSafe BC regulations and policies, or the general public. Safety hazards include but are not limited to danger trees (snags), inadequate visibility, falling objects, steep slopes, or unstable terrain;
41. “**scenic area**” has the meaning given to it under FPPR section 1;
42. “**timeline**” means, in regards to a FSP result or strategy referral provided by the FSP holder to a First Nation or stakeholder, the length of time specified in the referral that provides a reasonable opportunity for review and response. A referral response must be received by the FSP holder within the timeline specified in the referral in order to be considered as part of the result or strategy. The timeline will be:
 - i. 60 days for First Nations;
 - ii. 30 days for stakeholders; or
 - iii. another length of time where agreed to with a First Nation or stakeholder, or as indicated in a notice published in a newspaper.
43. “**TSA**” means a timber supply area;
44. “**VRI**” means Vegetation Resource Inventory, the photo-based inventory data of the BC provincial forest which is housed in the BC Geographic Warehouse. The VRI data that is relevant to specific FSP results or strategies is the version of VRI that is available not less than 18 months prior to cutting authority application or amendment;
45. “**wildlife habitat area**” or “**WHA**” as defined in FPPR section 1 “means a wildlife habitat area
 - i. continued under section 180 (b) [grandparenting specified designations] of the Act, or
 - ii. established under the Government Actions Regulation”.

1.2 Relevant Date for Legislation and Objective References

In this FSP, unless this FSP specifies otherwise, reference to:

- a) legislation;
- b) an established objective;
- c) a notice under FPPR section 7(2);
- d) the designation of a species to which such a notice or established objective applies;
- e) the establishment of an area referred to in FPPR section 14(3)(a) to (i); or
- f) an order made by government

means that legislation, established objective, notice, designation, area or order as it existed on the legislated planning date, unless it is repealed or cancelled, in which case the reference to that legislation, notice, designation, objective or order does not apply.

1.3 Definition from Legislation

In this FSP, unless this FSP specifies, or the context requires otherwise, words and phrases defined in FRPA or the Forest Act and the regulations under them have the same meaning as those definitions, as they were on the Legislative Planning Date.

1.4 Changes to Legislation

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

1.5 Expressions Inclusive

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

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

1.6 Organization

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

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

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

1.7 Headings and Preamble

The headings and Preamble in this FSP are for ease of reference only and are not to be construed as part of this FSP.

1.8 Appendices Part of FSP

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

1.9 Application of Results and Strategies

Each result and strategy in this FSP applies to an area that is subject to a CP or RP held by an agreement holder. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in a proceeding in respect of an alleged failure to achieve a result or carry out a strategy, the result or strategy applies only to the agreement holder whose CP or RP is located in the area subject to the proceeding.

1.10 Conditional Exemptions under FPPR section 12

The FSP holder is exempt from the FPPR practice requirement sections specified in Table 1.10 by including an applicable result or strategy in this approved FSP:

Table 1.10 Conditional Exemptions		
Paragraph in this FSP	FPPR section providing Exemption	FPPR Practice Requirement section to which the Exemption Applies
5.2.1	12.2(1)	35 (adopted in strategy)
5.2.1	12.2(2)	36 (adopted in strategy)
5.4.1	12.3(3)	49(2) (replaced by strategy)
5.4.1	12.3(6)	52(2) (adopted in strategy)
5.4.1	12.3(7)	53 (adopted in strategy)
5.9.2	12.4(1)	64(1) (adopted in strategy)
5.9.2	12.4(2)	65(2) (replaced by strategy)
5.10.2	12.5(1)	66 (replaced by strategy)
5.10.3	12.5(2)	67 (replaced by strategy)

2.0 TERM

2.1 Date of Submission

The date of submission of this FSP for approval is December 20, 2019.

2.2 Term

For the purposes of section 6(1) (a) of the Act, the term of this FSP is 5 years, commencing on the date specified in Paragraph 2.3 unless:

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

2.3 Commencement of Term

For the purposes of section 6(1) (b) of the Act, the term of this FSP commences on the date of approval by the Delegated Decision Maker (DDM), or another date as specified by the DDM.

3.0 APPLICATION

3.1 Application to Agreements and Holders of Agreements

For the purposes of FRPA section 3(4), this FSP applies to each cutting permit issued and each road permit granted:

- a) on or after the date the term of this FSP commences, as specified in Paragraph 2.3;
- b) within an FDU; and
- c) in respect of the agreements under the Forest Act and the agreement holders specified in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 FSP Agreement Holders and Agreements			
FDU Number	FDU Name	Agreement Holder	Forest Act Agreement
1	K1Z	Lower North Thompson Community Forest Society	Community Forest Agreement K1Z

3.2 Dis-application of FSP

At any time during the term of this FSP, an agreement holder may elect to dis-apply this FSP from an agreement it holds, as specified in Paragraph 3.1.

3.3 Cutblocks or Roads Approved under a Previous FSP

Consistent with FRPA section 21(2), cutblocks or roads approved under a previous FSP or FDP will be subject to this FSP for a result or strategy under Part 5, a measure under Part 6 or a stocking standard under Part 7 if an amendment to the cutblock or road site plan states that the application of the current FSP provision applies.

4.0 FOREST DEVELOPMENT UNITS

4.1 Forest Development Units

For the purposes of the FRPA section 5(1)(a)(ii) and FPPR section 14(1)(a), the FDUs that apply to agreement holder and agreement specified in Paragraph 3.1 are indicated in Table 4.1 and shown on the Forest Stewardship Plan Map in Appendix B to this FSP.

Table 4.1 Forest Development Units		
FDU Number	FDU Name	Description
1	K1Z	Community Forest Agreement K1Z Area, including several buffer areas along the boundary to facilitate future access requirements and the potential need for salvage.

4.2 Identifying Required Values within Forest Development Units

For the purposes of FPPR sections 14(2) and (3), Table 4.2.1 and the Forest Stewardship Plan Map in Appendix B to this FSP identify the things referred to in those sections that are in the FDU and in effect as of the legislated planning date. These items include: ungulate winter range, fisheries sensitive watershed, scenic area, old growth

management area, and cutting permits and road permits that are held by the agreement holder if that is the person required to prepare the plan.

Table 4.2.1 Cutting Permits and Road Permits held by the agreement holder that is the person required to prepare the plan, and are in effect as of the legislated planning date		
FDU #	Licence	Cutting Permit/Road Permit
1	K1Z	CP 9 RP R16473

5.0 RESULTS AND STRATEGIES

5.1 Timber

Source of Objective: FPPR section 6 Timber
<p>The objectives set by government for timber are to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maintain or enhance an economically valuable supply of commercial timber from British Columbia's forests, b) Ensure that delivered wood costs, generally, after taking into account the effect on them of the relevant provisions of this regulation and of the Act, are competitive in relation to equivalent costs in relation to regulated primary forest activities in other jurisdictions, and c) Ensure that the provisions of this regulation and of the Act that pertain to primary forest activities do not unduly constrain the ability of a holder of an agreement under the Forest Act to exercise the holder's right under the agreement.
Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

Consistent with FPPR section 12(8), the FSP holder is exempt from the requirement to prepare a result or strategy for the objectives set by government for timber.

5.2 Soils

Source of Objective: FPPR section 5 Soils
<p>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.</p>
Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

5.2.1 Result or Strategy for Soils

Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

In relation to the objective set by government for soils that is set out in section 5 of the FPPR, the FSP holder adopts as a strategy, FPPR section 35 (Soil disturbance limits) and FPPR section 36 (Permanent access structure limits) as those sections were on the legislated planning date of this FSP.

5.3 Wildlife - FPPR section 7(1) Species at Risk and KHLPO Wildlife Objectives

5.3.1 KHLPO Moose

Source of Objective: KHLPO section 2.1.12.2
[a] Maintain thermal and visual cover for moose, and enhance browse production.
[b] Maintain suitable forest cover attributes with respect to thermal cover and forage production.
Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

5.3.1.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this result or strategy:

“critical moose winter range” means, within FDU #1, the area identified as Critical Moose Winter Range on Map 1: Critical Deer & Moose Winter Range for Kamloops Higher Level Plan of the Kamloops Higher Level Plan Order, dated January 8, 2009.

“moose forage” means palatable species of plants that are a food source for moose, including willow (*Salix* spp.), birch (*Betula* spp.) and Red-osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*).

“moose habitat key element” means a W1, W2, W3 or W5 wetland, or a L1-A, L1-B, L2, L3 or L4 classified lake.

“moose management unit” means an area consisting of a moose habitat key element and a 200 metre (slope distance) zone applied to the outside edge of a moose habitat key element, inclusive of the riparian management area associated with the moose habitat key element.

“thermal and/or recruitment cover” means coniferous forest stands ≥ 9 metres in height.

“visual screen” means vegetation and/or topography that partially or completely obstructs the view from a road surface into an adjacent area.

5.3.1.2 Result or Strategy for KHLPO Moose

Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

In relation to the objectives set by government for moose in the KLRMP area, where the FSP holder harvests a cutblock, constructs a road or conducts silviculture treatments within critical moose winter range, the FSP holder will:

1. at the conclusion of harvesting that cutblock:
 - a. when the harvest area of the cutblock is added to the area of established cutblocks, not cause:
 - i. less than 60% of the forested area in critical moose winter range to be maintained as thermal and/or recruitment cover;
 - ii. more than 50% of the forested area in a moose management unit to be less than 5.0 metres in height;
 - b. if less than 40% of the pre-harvest basal area is retained on that cutblock, ensure that no point within that cutblock is greater than 400 metres from an area that is at least 100 meters in width and has conifer leading forest cover > 5 meters in height;
2. not harvest forest types identified as deciduous leading in the VRI that are greater than 3 hectares in area;
3. not construct a new permanent road within a moose management unit, unless no practicable alternative road location exists;

4. where new permanent road is constructed within a moose management unit, at the conclusion of the road construction and where practicable, retain a visual screen along and/or between the new permanent road and moose habitat, unless the safe use of the road warrants removal of the visual screen; and
5. retain moose forage at the conclusion of harvesting and silviculture treatments (including brushing, weeding and stand tending) where present and practicable, unless retaining moose forage impedes the ability of a stand to reach free growing status.

5.3.2 Flammulated Owl

Source of Objective: KHLPO section 2.1.3.1
To conserve the diversity and abundance of native species and their habitats throughout the Kamloops LRMP.
Source of Objective: KHLPO section 2.1.12
Ensure habitat needs of all naturally occurring wildlife species are provided for. Special attention will be paid to those red- and blue-listed species, as defined by Ministry of Environment, and species designated as regionally important (e.g. Mule Deer).
Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

5.3.2.1 Result or Strategy for Flammulated Owl

Applicable FDU: #1-Kamloops

In relation to the objectives set by government for Flammulated Owl, the strategies specified in the following Paragraphs are the strategies for Flammulated Owl:

1. Paragraph 5.11.1.2 [Result or Strategy for KLRMP Area Old Growth Management Areas] in FDU #1;

5.3.3 Spotted Bat

Source of Objective: KHLPO section 2.1.3.1
To conserve the diversity and abundance of native species and their habitats throughout the Kamloops LRMP.
Source of Objective: KHLPO section 2.1.12
Ensure habitat needs of all naturally occurring wildlife species are provided for. Special attention will be paid to those red- and blue-listed species, as defined by Ministry of Environment, and species designated as regionally important (e.g. Mule Deer).
Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

5.3.3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this result or strategy:

“**occurrence site**” means the mapped location of an occurrence of Spotted Bat that where cliff features or talus slope is also present, and is identified spatially:

- a) in information provided as background to the applicable SAR notice;
- b) by the BC Conservation Data Centre not less than 4 months prior to cutting authority application or amendment; or
- c) as a proposed wildlife habitat area for Spotted Bat.

“**core area**” means an area not less than 5 hectares, incorporating an occurrence site.

“**management area**” is an area located 100 metres (slope distance) beyond the edge of a core area.

5.3.3.2 Result or Strategy for Spotted Bat

Applicable FDUs: #1-K1Z

In relation to the objectives set by government for Spotted Bat, the FSP holder will:

1. within a core area:
 - a. not carry out or authorize primary forest activities;
2. within a management area:
 - a. not construct a new road unless no practicable alternative road location exists;
 - b. not cause there to be less than 50% of the pre-harvest basal area retained at the conclusion of harvesting;
 - c. retain single or grouped tree reserves at the conclusion of harvesting or silviculture treatments (vets are preferred), consistent with Paragraph 5.10.2 [Result or Strategy for Wildlife and Biodiversity – Stand Level];
 - d. not employ the use of pesticides;
3. if the FSP holder constructs a new road within a management area:
 - a. not construct a road between March 1 and October 31 of any given year;
 - b. not remove rock or talus;
 - c. restrict access to that road to the extent that it is non-passable to a standard four-wheel drive pickup truck within one year of the conclusion of initial silviculture activities on the cutblock accessed by that road, where use of that road beyond the cutblock accessed by that road is not required by the FSP holder within two years following the conclusion of initial silviculture activities on the cutblock; and
4. if the FSP holder harvests a cutblock within a management area, establish the wildlife tree retention area that pertains to that cutblock in the management area prior to harvesting that cutblock, where practicable and consistent with Paragraph 5.10.2 [Result or Strategy for Wildlife and Biodiversity – Stand Level].
5. If a previously unknown occurrence site is identified, the following strategy will be employed:
 - a. a qualified professional will be utilized to confirm the occurrence site;
 - b. if identified prior to harvest and/or road construction commencement, the above steps 1 to 4 will be employed; and
 - c. the FSP holder will contact the appropriate government agency to inform them of the location and details of the occurrence site

5.3.4 Lewis's Woodpecker

Source of Objective: KHLPO section 2.1.3.1
To conserve the diversity and abundance of native species and their habitats throughout the Kamloops LRMP.
Source of Objective: KHLPO section 2.1.12
Ensure habitat needs of all naturally occurring wildlife species are provided for. Special attention will be paid to those red- and blue-listed species, as defined by Ministry of Environment, and species designated as regionally important (e.g. Mule Deer).
Applicable FDUs: #1-K1Z

5.3.4.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this result or strategy:

“**occurrence site**” means the location of an occurrence of Lewis's Woodpecker, identified spatially:

- a) in information provided as background to the applicable SAR notice;
- b) by the BC Conservation Data Centre not less than 4 months prior to cutting authority application or amendment; or
- c) as a proposed wildlife habitat area for Lewis's Woodpecker.

“**core area**” means an area located within 100 metres (slope distance) of an occurrence site.

“**management area**” is an area located 100 metres (slope distance) beyond the edge of an occurrence site.

“**mature tree**” means a lodgepole pine tree at least 12.5 cm dbh, or another tree species at least 17.5 cm dbh.

“**stub**” means a mature tree that is either mechanically felled or broken off at least 3m above the ground.

5.3.4.2 Result or Strategy for Lewis’s Woodpecker

Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

In relation to the objectives set by government for Lewis’s Woodpecker the FSP holder will:

1. within a core area:
 - a. not construct a new road unless no practicable alternative road location exists;
 - b. not harvest a cutblock;
2. within a management area:
 - a. not construct a new road unless no practicable alternative road location exists;
 - b. not employ the use of pesticides;
 - c. at the conclusion of harvesting a cutblock and where practicable:
 - i. not cause there to be less than six (6) dead standing mature trees or stubs per hectare of the largest diameter stems;
 - ii. retain live ponderosa pine and black cottonwood trees great than 30 cm dbh;
3. if the FSP holder constructs a new road within a core area or management area, restrict access to that road to the extent that it is non-passable to a standard four-wheel drive pickup truck within one year of the conclusion of initial silviculture activities on the cutblock accessed by that road, where use of that road beyond the cutblock accessed by that road is not required by the FSP holder within two years following the conclusion of initial silviculture activities on the cutblock; and
4. if the FSP holder harvests a cutblock within a management area, establish the wildlife tree retention area that pertains to the cutblock in the core area or management area prior to harvesting the cutblock, where practicable and consistent with Paragraph 5.10.2 [Result or Strategy for Wildlife and Biodiversity – Stand Level].
5. If a previously unknown occurrence site is identified, the following strategy will be employed:
 - a. a qualified professional will be utilized to confirm the occurrence site;
 - b. if identified prior to harvest and/or road construction commencement, the above steps 1 to 4 will be employed; and
 - c. the FSP holder will contact the appropriate government agency to inform them of the location and details of the occurrence site

5.3.5 Wildlife – KHLPO General Wildlife Objectives

Source of Objective: KHLPO section 2.1.3.1
To conserve the diversity and abundance of native species and their habitats throughout the Kamloops LRMP.
Source of Objective: KHLPO section 2.1.12
Ensure habitat needs of all naturally occurring wildlife species are provided for. Special attention will be paid to those red- and blue-listed species, as defined by Ministry of Environment, and species designated as regionally important (e.g. Mule Deer).
Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

5.3.5.1 Result or Strategy for KHLPO General Wildlife Objectives

Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

In relation to the general wildlife objectives set by government, the FSP holder will be consistent with the results or strategies applicable to FDU #1 specified in:

1. Paragraph 5.3 [Wildlife - FPPR section 7(1) Species at Risk and KHLPO Wildlife];
2. Paragraph 5.4 [Water, Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity within Riparian Areas];
3. Paragraph 5.5 [Retention of Trees in a Riparian Management Zone];
4. Paragraph 5.9 [Wildlife and Biodiversity – Landscape Level];
5. Paragraph 5.10 [Wildlife and Biodiversity – Stand Level]; and
6. Paragraph 5.11 [Old Growth Management].

5.4 Water, Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity within Riparian Areas

Source of Objective: FPPR section 8
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.
Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

5.4.1 Result or Strategy for Water, Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity Within Riparian Areas

Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

In relation to the objectives set by government for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas set out in section 8 of the FPPR, the FSP holder:

1. adopts the following FPPR sections, as those sections were on the legislated planning date of this FSP, consistent with FPPR section 12.3, which provides for a conditional exemption from one or more of FPPR sections 47 to 53:
 - a. 47 [Stream Riparian Classes];
 - b. 48 [Wetland Riparian Classes];
 - c. 49 (1), (3) to (5) inclusive [Lake Riparian Classes];
 - d. 50 [Restrictions in a Riparian Management Area];
 - e. 51 [Restrictions in a Riparian Reserve Zone];
 - f. 52 (2) [Restrictions in a Riparian Management Zone];
 - g. 53 [Temperature Sensitive Streams];
2. is conditionally exempt from FPPR section 49(2), consistent with FPPR section 12.3(3);
3. establishes for each riparian class of lake, the minimum riparian management area width, riparian reserve zone width and riparian management zone width as indicated in Table 5.4.1;

Table 5.4.1 Lake Class Riparian Zones			
Riparian Class	RMA width (m)	RRZ width (m)	RMZ width (m)
L1-A lake	0	0	0
L1-B lake	30	10	20
L2 lake	30	10	20
L3 lake	30	0	30
L4 lake	30	0	30

5.5 Retention of Trees in a Riparian Management Zone

Source of Regulation: FPPR section 12(3)
Despite section 12.1(2) and (6), a person who prepares a forest stewardship plan must specify in it, for the objective set out in section 8, a result or strategy that addresses retention of trees in a riparian management zone.
Applicable FDUs: #1-K1Z

5.5.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this result or strategy:

“**RMZ affected area**” means the area of riparian management zone contained within a cutblock to which this FSP applies.

“**RMZ retained basal area equivalency**” or “**RMZ RBAE**” means, for an RMZ that has been partial cut, the proportion of RMZ tree basal area retained that is equivalent to RMZ area, determined from the following equation:

$$\text{RMZ RBAE} = \frac{\text{basal area/ha of trees retained trees in the RMZ}}{\text{basal area/ha of RMZ}} \times \text{RMZ harvest area}$$

“**RMZ retention**” means the treed proportion of the RMZ affected area retained at the conclusion of harvesting based on a combination of RMZ area reserved from harvest and RMZ RBAE, determined from the following equation:

$$\% = \frac{(\text{RMZ area reserved from harvest}) + (\text{RMZ RBAE})}{\text{RMZ affected area}} \times 100$$

“**S6L**” means a stream as defined in FPPR section 47(3b) [Stream riparian classes], where the year-round wetted stream width is greater than 1.5m.

5.5.2 Result or Strategy for Retention of Trees in a Riparian Management Zone

Applicable FDUs: #1-K1Z

In relation to the objectives set by government for retention of trees in a riparian management zone, the FSP holder will at the conclusion of harvesting within a riparian management zone that is within a cutblock to which this FSP applies, not cause RMZ retention to be less than specified in Table 5.5.2, unless the harvesting is conducted:

1. to recover a tree that has been windthrown or has been damaged by fire, insects, disease or other causes, if the recovery of the tree will not have a material adverse impact on the riparian management zone; or
2. with a harvest system that is other than ground-based, and the use of a ground-based harvest system is not practicable due to terrain constraints; and
3. the FSP holder ensures that the RMZ retention specified in Table 5.5.2 is reduced only to the extent necessary to recover the windthrown or damaged tree, or conduct the non-ground based harvesting.

The FSP holder:

4. will, when harvesting or carrying out a silviculture treatment on a cutblock to which this FSP applies:

- a. not permit the tracks or wheels of ground based machinery within 5 metres (slope distance) of a non-fish S4, S5, S6 or S6L stream bank unless:
 - i. required to construct a stream crossing;
 - ii. operating the machinery more than 5 metres from the stream bank would create a higher risk of sediment delivery to the stream; or
 - iii. the harvesting or silviculture treatment is conducted in a manner that does not cause a material adverse effect to the stream bank and understory vegetation that is within 5 metres (slope distance) of the stream bank, and
 - b. fall and yard or skid trees away from the stream channel of non-fish S4, S5, or S6 streams where it is practicable to do so; and
5. will, within 12 months of the conclusion of harvesting within a riparian management zone that is within a cutblock to which this FSP applies, remove logging related debris that has been introduced to the stream channel of a non-fish S4, S5, S6 or S6L stream where that debris will have a material adverse effect on stream channel stability.

Table 5.5.2 Riparian Management Zone Tree Retention

Riparian Class	RMA width (m)	RRZ width (m)	RMZ width (m)	RMZ Retention (%)
S1-A Stream	100	0	100	50
S1-B Stream	70	50	20	50
S2 stream	50	30	20	20
S3 stream	40	20	20	20
S4 stream (fish bearing)	30	0	30	30*
S4 stream (non-fish bearing)	30	0	30	30*
S5 stream	30	0	30	30*
S6L	20	0	20	30*
S6 stream	20	0	20	>0*
L1-A lake	0	0	0	N/A
L1-B lake	30	10	20	100
L2 lake	30	10	20	20
L3 lake	30	0	30	20
L4 lake	30	0	30	20
W1 wetland	50	10	40	20
W2 wetland	30	10	20	20
W3 wetland	30	0	30	20
W4 wetland	30	0	30	20
W5 wetland	50	10	40	20

*In addition, retain all non-merchantable trees, understory trees and smaller vegetation where practicable within the first 10 m of the RMA for all S4 streams and for S5, S6L and S6 streams directly connected to fish-bearing areas and/or water license point of diversion.

5.6 KHLPO Riparian Management Areas and Inland Fisheries

Source of Objective: KHLPO section 2.1.2.1 Riparian Management Areas

Manage riparian areas, including streams, wetlands and lakes in accordance with the Forest Planning and

Practices Regulation and the Kamloops and Clearwater District Lakeshore Management Guidelines or other applicable management tools or agency agreements
Source of Objective: KHLPO section 2.1.5 Inland Fisheries
Maintain a mosaic of angling opportunities within the recreational spectrum (i.e. walk-in lakes, drive-to lakes, trophy lakes).
Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

5.6.1 Result or Strategy for KHLPO Riparian Management Areas and Inland Fisheries

Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

In relation to the objective set by government for Riparian Management Areas and Inland Fisheries, the FSP holder will:

1. If carrying out primary forest activities within the lakeshore management zone around classified lakes, ensure that timber harvesting and road construction are consistent with the intended outcomes of the harvesting guidelines found within the Kamloops District Lakeshore Management Guidelines 2000.

5.7 KHLPO Water Management

Source of Objective: KHLPO 2.1.2
The objective set by government for water management is to ensure implementation of a referral process to notify all potentially impacted water licencees when development is proposed.
Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

5.7.1 Result or Strategy for KHLPO Water Management

Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

In relation to the objective set by government for water management, the FSP holder will:

1. Prior to carrying out primary forest activities, the FSP Holder will:
 - a. Ensure a qualified professional assesses whether there are known water licenses that may be potentially impacted by the proposed activities.
 - b. If it is determined by a qualified professional that there may be a potential impact, the related water licensees will be contacted to solicit input during the preparation of site plans or road permits.
 - c. Where specific information is provided by the water licensee(s), work with the potentially impacted water licensee(s) to develop strategies to mitigate the potential impact on the water license(s).
 - d. In the event that agreement cannot be reached in (3), communicate back to the potentially impacted water licensee(s) what management strategies, developed by a qualified professional, will be undertaken in response to the potential impact.
2. Ensure primary forest activities are conducted in a manner consistent with the management strategies;

5.8 Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds

Source of Objectives:
Order given under Government Actions Regulation sections 14(1) and 14(2):
Order – Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds – Thompson Rivers Natural Resource District, dated March 27, 2018

1. For the Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds identified by this Order, the objectives are:
 - a) Maintain channel stability and riparian function by retaining and protecting all mature timber and/or other natural vegetation on all active fluvial units on:
 - i. fish streams; and
 - ii. streams that are a direct tributary to fish streams.
 - b) Minimize adverse sediment related effects to fish and fish streams by maintaining a very low likelihood of harmful sediment delivery from unnatural sediment sources to:
 - i. fish streams; and
 - ii. streams that are a direct tributary to fish streams.
 - c) To protect the quantity and timing of annual and seasonal flows establish and maintain a sustainable rate of cut for the fisheries sensitive watershed and/or specified basins, that does not exceed 25% Equivalent Clearcut Area (ECA) above the snowline; with forest harvesting distributed by aspect, sub-basin, and elevation where possible.

Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

5.8.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the fisheries sensitive watershed results or strategies the following definitions apply. Terminology as defined in the Order apply to these result or strategies unless otherwise defined below.

“Order” means Order – Fisheries Sensitive Watershed, Thompson Rivers Forest District, given under authority of sections 14(1) and 14(2) of the Government Actions Regulation, dated March 27, 2018, effective April 13, 2018.

“fisheries sensitive watershed” means a watershed identified in the Order in “Table 1 – Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds Established by this Order”.

“active fluvial unit” or “AFU”, as defined in the Order, means “that portion of a floodplain over which water can be expected to flow during a runoff event of magnitude 1 in 100 years, and that portion of an AFU on which there is evidence of hydro-geomorphic processes, active within at least one full rotation”.

“direct tributary” means a stream channel that has the ability to transport sediment to downstream fish-bearing waters as a result of stream power and physical connection.

“relevant active fluvial unit” means an active fluvial unit that is relevant to the Order, due to its location:

- a) within a fisheries sensitive watershed; and
- b) on a fish stream, or
- c) a stream that is a direct tributary to a fish stream.

“active fluvial unit assessment” means an assessment, conducted by a qualified professional on a *relevant active fluvial unit* that is located within a proposed cutblock; or that crosses or is adjacent to a proposed new road, which specifies, where applicable, recommendations for:

- a) mature tree and/or other natural vegetation retention within that portion of a *relevant active fluvial unit* that is located within that cutblock; and
- b) the location, construction, maintenance and deactivation phases of the section of the proposed new road that crosses or is adjacent to the *relevant active fluvial unit*,

in order to ensure, to the extent it is practicable to do so, that stream channel stability and riparian function are maintained.

“sediment mitigation assessment” means an assessment conducted by a *qualified professional*, of a road or cutblock that crosses, contains, or is *adjacent* to a fish stream or *direct tributary*, that:

- a) identifies existing or potential sediment generation and delivery zones which may be affected by or result from primary forest activities in that cutblock or along that road; and
- b) specifies recommendations or measures to mitigate potentially adverse sediment-related effects to fish and fish streams that may be the result of un-natural sediment delivery associated with those primary forest activities.

"adjacent" – a fish stream or direct tributary will be considered **adjacent** to a cutblock or road, when a qualified professional determines that the fish stream or direct tributary could be directly impacted by primary forest activities due to the cutblock or road location”.

5.8.2 Result or Strategy for Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds

Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

Objective 1a – Channel Stability and Riparian Function

For objective 1a of the fisheries sensitive watershed Order, to “maintain channel stability and riparian function” in fisheries sensitive watersheds, the FSP holder will ensure that:

1. prior to conducting a primary forest activity within a cutblock or along a road to which this FSP applies, that is located within a fisheries sensitive watershed:
 - a. a qualified professional assesses that cutblock and road location for the presence of a *relevant active fluvial unit*;
 - b. where a *relevant active fluvial unit* is identified within that cutblock or along that road location, an *active fluvial unit assessment* is completed; and
2. the primary forest activity is conducted consistent with the recommendations of the *active fluvial unit assessment*.

Objective 1b – Sediment (Very Low Likelihood)

For objective 1b of the fisheries sensitive watershed Order, to “minimize adverse sediment related effects to fish and fish streams”, the FSP holder will ensure that:

1. prior to conducting a primary forest activity within a cutblock or along a road to which this FSP applies, that is located within a fisheries sensitive watershed:
 - a. a qualified professional assesses that cutblock or road location for the presence of a fish stream or a stream that is a direct tributary to a fish stream;
 - b. a *sediment mitigation assessment* is completed where a fish stream or stream that is a direct tributary to a fish stream:
 - i. is crossed by or *adjacent* to that road; or
 - ii. within or *adjacent* to that cutblock; and
2. the primary forest activity within that cutblock or along that road is conducted consistent with the recommendations of the *sediment mitigation assessment*.

Objective 1c – Streamflow

None of the fisheries sensitive watersheds applicable to this FSP (Table 5.8.2b) have established ECA thresholds; as such, no result or strategy is proposed for this objective.

Table 5.8.2b:Maximum Equivalent Clearcut Areas (ECA) for the Kamloops TSA Watershed, Basins and Sub-basins

Gazetted Name	Watershed, Basins or Residual	GIS FSW Identifier	Unit Number	Maximum ECA
Sinmax Creek	Alex Creek Basin	F-3-009	6	NA
Barriere River		F-3-010	1	NA
	East Barriere Watershed	F-3-010	10	NA
	Haggard Creek Watershed	F-3-010	11	NA
	Dixon Creek Watershed	F-3-010	12	NA

5.9 Wildlife and Biodiversity – Landscape Level

Source of Objective: FPPR section 9
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.
Applicable FDU's: #1-K1Z

5.9.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this result or strategy:

"existing cutblock" as defined in FPPR section 65(1) "means a cutblock that was previously harvested under an agreement other than a minor tenure";

"new cutblock" as defined in FPPR section 65(1) "means a cutblock on which harvesting has not yet started and that is adjacent to an existing cutblock";

"non-conforming portion" means an area within an existing cutblock for which the stocking and height requirements of paragraph 5.9.2 (3) have not been met.

5.9.2 Result or Strategy for Wildlife and Biodiversity – Landscape Level

Applicable FDU's: #1-K1Z

In relation to the objective for wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level that is set out in FPPR Section 9, KBHLPO Objective 4, and KBHLPO Objective 7(2), and consistent with the exemption provided by FPPR sections 12.4(1) and (2), the FSP holder:

1. adopts as a result FPPR section 64(1) [Maximum cutblock size] as that section was on the legislated planning date of this FSP;
2. will not harvest timber on a new cutblock unless:
 - a. all existing cutblocks that are adjacent to the new cutblock meet the requirements set out in subsection 3, or
 - b. the combined area of the new cutblock and any non-conforming portions that are immediately adjacent to the new cutblock does not exceed the requirements relating to cutblock size set out in FPPR section 64(1) [maximum cutblock size];
3. for the purpose of subsection 2(a), an existing cutblock must meet the criteria set out in one of the following paragraphs:
 - a. at least 75% of the net area to be reforested of the existing cutblock is stocked such that the average height of the tallest 10% of the trees on the area is the minimum height established in Table 5.9.2, and
 - i. is stocked in accordance with the applicable stocking standards for that cutblock, as described in Part 7 of this FSP; or
 - ii. stocked with at least 700 trees per hectare of a commercially valuable species that are at least 1.3 metres in height;
 - b. the part of the net area to be reforested of the existing cutblock that is closest to the new cutblock
 - i. must be at least half of the net area to be reforested,
 - ii. is stocked such that the average height of the tallest 10% of the trees on the area is the minimum height established in Table 5.9.2;
 - iii. is stocked

- A. in accordance with the applicable stocking standards for that cutblock, as described in Part 7 of this FSP, or
 - B. with at least 700 trees/ha of a commercially valuable species that are at least 1.3 m in height; and
4. Subparagraph 2 does not apply if FPPR sections 64 (2), (3) or (4) (as those sections were on the legislated planning date of this FSP), apply to the new cutblock.

Table 5.9.2 Green-Up Heights	
FDU	Tree height to replace FPPR section 65(3)(a) 3m height
#1-K1Z	3 metres

5.10 Wildlife and Biodiversity – Stand Level

Source of Objective: FPPR section 9.1
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.
Applicable FDUs: #1-K1Z

5.10.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this result or strategy:

“**block area**” means the net area to be reforested of a cutblock combined with the area occupied by proposed permanent access structures within a cutblock.

“**wildlife tree**” as defined in FPPR section 1 means “...a tree or group of trees that (a) provide wildlife habitat, and (b) assist in the conservation of stand level biodiversity”.

“**wildlife tree retention area**” or “**WTRa**” as defined in FPPR section 1 means” an area occupied by wildlife trees that is located

- a) in a cutblock,
- b) in an area that is contiguous to a cutblock, or
- c) in an area that is sufficiently close to the cutblock that the wildlife trees could directly impact on, or be directly impacted by, a forest practice carried out in the cutblock”.

“**wildlife tree retained basal area equivalency**” or “**WTRBAE**” means the equivalent area of individual, clumps or groups of wildlife trees retained within a cutblock, determined by the following equation:

$$\text{WTRBAE} = \frac{\text{basal area/ha of individual retained wildlife trees}}{\text{basal area/ha of block}} \times \text{block area}$$

“**wildlife tree retention**” or “**WTR**” means the proportion of block area retained as wildlife trees at the conclusion of harvesting, based on a combination of distinct WTRa reserved from harvest and WTRBAE, determined from the following equation:

$$\text{WTR \%} = \frac{(\text{WTRa reserved from harvest}) + (\text{WTRBAE})}{\text{block area}} \times 100$$

“**equivalent**” means equal to or better than, assessed by a qualified professional and based upon the following factors:

- a) total area;
- b) number of trees;
- c) species composition;

- d) habitat values; and
- e) mature or old seral attributes.

5.10.2 Result or Strategy for Wildlife and Biodiversity – Stand Level

Applicable FDUs: #1-K1Z

In relation to the objectives set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level set out in section 9.1 of the FPPR and consistent with FPPR section 12.5(1), which provides for a conditional exemption from FPPR section 66, where the FSP holder harvests timber on a cutblock to which this FSP applies, the FSP holder will ensure that:

1. at the conclusion of harvesting all cutblocks within a cutting permit, the wildlife tree retention that relates to the cutting permit will be not less than 7% of the total block area of the cutblocks within that cutting permit;
2. at the conclusion of harvesting a cutblock, the wildlife tree retention that relates to that cutblock will be not less than 3.5%; and
3. for the purposes of subsection (1) and (2), a wildlife tree retention area may relate to more than one cutblock if all of the cutblocks that relate to the wildlife tree retention area collectively meet the applicable requirements of this section.

5.10.3 Result or Strategy for Restrictions on Harvesting Wildlife Tree Retention

Applicable FDUs: #1-K1Z

In relation to the objectives set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level set out in FPPR section 9.1, and consistent with FPPR section 12.5(2), which provides for a conditional exemption from FPPR section 67 [Restriction on harvesting], the FSP holder will:

1. not harvest wildlife tree retention unless:
 - a. the trees on the net area to be reforested of the cutblock to which the WTRa relates have developed attributes consistent with a mature seral condition;
 - b. the harvesting is conducted for one or more of the following purposes, and is limited to the extent necessary to accommodate the purpose:
 - i. to provide for guyline clearance and tailhold anchors, where no alternative practicable option for locating a guyline or tailhold anchor exists;
 - ii. to provide road access where no alternative practicable option for road location exists; or
 - iii. for the purpose of maintaining a road; and
2. where the FSP holder harvests an area within a WTRa for a purpose described in subsection 1b), and that harvest area is 0.1 ha or greater, prior to completing harvest on that WTRa, ensure that a qualified professional identifies in a Site Plan one or more replacement WTRa that is equivalent to the portion of the wildlife tree retention area from which the timber is being harvested.

5.11 Old Growth Management

5.11.1 KLRMP Area Old Growth Management Areas

Source of Objectives: Land Act section 93.4 Ministerial Order, Old Growth Management Objectives for the Kamloops LRMP Area, dated March 5, 2013

The objectives set by government for Old Growth Management are:

1. Conserve biodiversity by retaining old forest values and attributes, or rare features within OGMA's across

the landscape over time.

2. Maintain all timber within OGMA's except as required to accommodate the following purposes:
 - a. to prevent the spread of insect infestation or disease that pose a significant threat to forested areas external to the OGMA;
 - b. to address safety hazards associated with primary forest activities;
 - c. to provide for guyline clearance and tailhold anchors;
 - d. to address fuel management concerns and related safety hazards;
 - e. to provide road access where no alternative practicable option for road location exists; or
 - f. to facilitate timber harvesting that will result in operationally practicable cutblock boundaries.
3. Primary forest activities conducted for the purposes under Objective #2 must:
 - a. be conducted to the minimum extent necessary to accommodate the purpose; and
 - b. not exceed the lesser of two hectares or 10% of an individual OGMA polygon per 20 year timeframe.

Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

5.11.1.1 Definitions

For the purpose of this result or strategy:

“**Order**” means Land Act section 93.4 Ministerial Order, Old Growth Management Objectives for the Kamloops LRMP Area, dated March 5, 2013.

5.11.1.2 Result or Strategy for KLRMP Area Old Growth Management Areas

Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

In relation to the objectives set by government for Old Growth Management Areas, the FSP holder will conduct primary forest activities consistent with the objectives of the Order.

5.12 Visual Quality

5.12.1 Definitions

For the purposes of these strategies:

“**visual sensitivity class**” or “**VSC**” is a component of the VLI and can be described as a relative measure of the sensitivity of a VSU to visual alteration, applied on a scale of 1 through 5, where the higher numerically the VSC, the less likely a visual alteration will cause concern and/or the more the VSU can be altered before causing concern.

“**visual quality objective**” or “**VQO**” has the meaning given to it in FPPR section 1. VQO spatial and attribute data is housed in the BC Geographic Warehouse.

“**altered forest landscape**”, as defined in FPPR section 1, “means forest landscape that

- a) is viewable from a significant public viewpoint,
- b) contains cutblocks or roads, and
- c) is in one of the categories prescribed under FPPR section 1.1”.

“**categories of visually altered forest landscape**” have the meaning given to them under FPPR section 1.1. They are defined by subjective measures of some or all of the following attributes:

- a) scale (or size);
- b) ease of seeing (or visual acuity); and
- c) shape (or appearance).

5.12.2 Visual Quality in Visually Sensitive Areas and/or Scenic Areas with a VQO

Source of Objective: FRPA section 181
The objectives set by government for visual quality in scenic areas are the established Visual Quality Objectives, applied in accordance with FPPR Section 1.1, [Categories of Visually Altered Forest Landscape].
Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z
Source of Objective: KHLPO section 2.1.14.1
The primary objective in Visually Sensitive Areas is to ensure that the levels of visual quality expected by society are achieved on Crown land in keeping with the concepts and principles of integrated resource management.
Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

5.12.2.1 Definition

For the purposes of this strategy:

“*visual assessment*” means the process of assessing and planning a proposed forest landscape visual alteration to be consistent with the established VQO, applied in accordance with FPPR Section 1.1, by:

- a) designing the appearance of the alteration, having regard for the scale, shape and acuity of the alteration;
- b) utilizing visual simulation of the alteration; and
- c) including the influence of established cutblocks and established roads on the alteration.

5.12.2.2 Result or Strategy for Visual Quality in Visually Sensitive Areas and/or Scenic Areas with a VQO

Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

In relation to the objectives set by government for visual quality in visually sensitive area and/or scenic areas, where the FSP holder harvests a cutblock or constructs a road within a visually sensitive area and/or scenic area with an established visual quality objective, the FSP holder will ensure that:

1. prior to harvesting that cutblock or constructing that road, a qualified professional conducts a visual assessment of the altered forest landscape that will result from that cutblock harvesting or road construction; and
2. the completed cutblock harvesting and road construction is consistent with the established VQO, applied in accordance with FPPR Section 1.1.

5.12.3 Visual Quality outside Visually Sensitive Areas

Source of Objective: KHLPO section 2.1.14.1
Areas outside the identified visually sensitive areas in the Kamloops LRMP are managed for landscape objectives as follows: alterations may dominate the characteristic landscape but must borrow from natural line and form to such an extent and on such a scale that they are compatible to natural occurrences.
Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

5.12.3.1 Result or Strategy for Visual Quality outside Visually Sensitive Areas

Applicable FDU: #1- K1Z

In relation to the KHLPO objective for areas outside the identified visually sensitive areas in the Kamloops LRMP (KLRMP Figure 5 Visually Sensitive Areas), where the FSP holder harvests a cutblock or constructs a road within an area that is both outside a visually sensitive area and outside a scenic area with an established visual quality objective, the FSP holder will ensure that, at the conclusion of that cutblock harvesting or road construction, the resulting altered forest landscape (including established cutblocks and established roads), is consistent with the characteristics of the modification category of visually altered forest landscape, applied in accordance with FPPR Section 1.1(d).

5.13 Cultural Heritage Resources

Source of Objective: FPPR section 10
<p>The objective set by government for cultural heritage resources is to conserve, or, if necessary, protect cultural heritage resources that are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people, and b. Not regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act.
Applicable FDUs: #1-K1Z

5.13.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this result or strategy:

“potentially affected First Nations” means those First Nations with interest within an area where cutblock harvesting or road construction is proposed. A potentially affected First Nation will be identified either:

- a) from the Consultative Area Database (or equivalent successor database maintained the provincial government); or
- b) by a First Nation expressing that interest directly to the FSP holder.

“cultural heritage resource” or **“CHR”** means an object, a site or the location of a traditional societal practice that is of historical, cultural or archaeological significance to British Columbia, a community or an aboriginal people, that is the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people, and that is not regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act.

“CHR evaluation” means a field or office based process to assess the potential impact of primary forest activities on a CHR, so that site information or recommendations for the development of strategies to mitigate the potential impact of primary forest activities on a CHR can be provided.

A CHR evaluation is conducted by an authorized member of a potentially affected First Nation or a qualified professional and is conducted where the potentially affected First Nation has shared information with the FSP holder regarding the presence, relative value and abundance of a CHR.

A CHR evaluation conducted by a qualified professional will be shared with the potentially affected First Nation.

“CHR evaluation protocol” means a signed agreement or the portion of a signed agreement between the FSP holder and a potentially affected First Nations that defines the framework and timing of a CHR evaluation.

“CHR mitigation strategy” means a plan to mitigate the impact of primary forest activities on an identified CHR, based on:

- a) the relative value or importance of a particular cultural heritage resource to a traditional use by an aboriginal people;

- b) the relative abundance or scarcity of a cultural heritage resource that is the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people;
- c) the historical extent of a traditional use by an aboriginal people of a cultural heritage resource;
- d) the impact on government granted timber harvesting rights of conserving or protecting a cultural heritage resource that is the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people; and
- e) options for mitigating the impact that a forest practice might have on a cultural heritage resource that is the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people.

5.13.2 Result or Strategy for Cultural Heritage Resources

Applicable FDUs: #1- K1Z

In relation to the objective for cultural heritage resources that is set out in section 10 of the FPPR, the FSP holder will:

1. prior to harvesting a cutblock or constructing a road:
 - a. share information regarding the location of the proposed harvesting and road construction to potentially affected First Nations, ensuring existing CHR evaluation protocols are followed where they exist, and request that the potentially affected First Nations:
 - i. indicates the presence, relative value and abundance of a CHR; and
 - ii. identifies where a CHR evaluation is recommended;
 - b. where a potentially affected First Nations responds within the timeline specified as part of the information sharing and identifies the need for a CHR evaluation, ensure a CHR evaluation is completed on the area of proposed harvesting and road construction;
 - c. where a CHR evaluation includes recommendations to mitigate the impact of primary forest activities on a CHR, develop a CHR mitigation strategy;
 - d. share the CHR mitigation strategy with the potentially affected First Nation;
2. conduct primary forest activities on the area that is the focus of the CHR evaluation consistent with the CHR mitigation strategy; and
3. if a previously unidentified CHR is encountered during harvesting or road construction, modify or stop these activities to the extent necessary to protect the CHR, and apply subparagraph 1 to the CHR, indicating to potentially affected First Nations and District Staff that a previously unidentified CHR has been encountered.

5.14 KHLPO Archaeological Assessments

Source of Objective: KHLPO section 2.1.16
Undertake archaeological assessments in all High and Medium Potential areas identified in the Archaeological Overview Assessment.
Applicable FDUs: #1-K1Z

5.14.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this result or strategy:

“Archaeological Overview Assessment” or **“AOA model”** means the Kamloops TSA 2010 AOA model overview maps, or as amended from time to time, and housed by the Thompson Rivers Forest District. These maps indicate areas of low, medium or high archaeological potential within the Kamloops TSA.

“archaeological resource” means the physical remains of past human activity that is protected under the Heritage Conservation Act (RSBC 1996 Chap 187).

“archaeological assessment” means an evaluation of archaeological resources within and adjacent to the area where cutblock harvesting or road construction is proposed, which is conducted using the following process:

- Step 1 office review, completed by a participating First Nation, is an office review of applicable First Nations land use history and evidence of traditional or cultural use. Step 1 findings may determine that no further work is required or, when supported by a rationale, that the potential for archaeological resources on site warrants proceeding to Step 2;
- Step 2 preliminary field review (PFR), completed by a participating First Nation, is a field review of applicable First Nations land use history and evidence of traditional or cultural use. Step 2 findings may determine that no further work is required or, when supported by a rationale, that the potential for archaeological resources on site warrants proceeding to Step 3;
- Step 3 comprehensive field review, completed by a participating First Nation, is a more detailed field review of applicable First Nations land use history and evidence of traditional or cultural use. Step 3 findings may determine that no further work is required, or if archaeological evidence is found, mitigation recommendations can be put forward by the participating First Nation to avoid the site or proceed to Step 4; and
- Step 4 archaeological impact assessment (AIA), completed under permit from the Archaeology Branch by an archaeologist, evaluates the significance of the archaeological resource to be adversely affected, as well as an assessment of the nature and extent of the impacts expected. The purpose of the assessment is to provide recommendations as to the most appropriate manner in which the resource may be managed in light of the identified impacts. The recommendations may include alteration of proposed development plans to avoid resource impact or mitigative studies directed at retrieving resource values prior to impact.

“CFA” means Community Forest Agreement K1Z

“potentially affected First Nations” means those First Nations with interest within an area as defined by the Consultative Areas Database or its replacement, or is likely related to the archaeological resource.

5.14.2 Result or Strategy for KHLPO Archaeological Assessments

Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

The Simpcw First Nation has completed an Archaeological Overview Assessment (AOA) (February 23, 2010) over the CFA covered by this FSP. For areas where a cutblock or road is proposed within the CFA, the FSP holder will, prior to harvesting that cutblock or constructing that road, comply with the results and recommendations of the Simpcw First Nation AOA for the CFA (February 23, 2010).

For areas where a cutblock or road is proposed within FDU #1- K1Z but outside the CFA in a High or Medium Potential area as identified in the AOA model, the FSP holder will, prior to harvesting that cutblock or constructing that road, undertake archaeological assessments consistent with the Implementation Guidelines for the Kamloops AOA model and process (Version September 2013 – Appendices updated Nov 2014), or as this document is amended from time to time.

If a previously unidentified archaeological resource is encountered during a Primary Forest Activity, the activity will cease to the extent necessary to protect the archaeological resource until an archaeological assessment is carried out. If necessary, the Primary Forest Activity will be modified to ensure that the archaeological resource is conserved; this information will be communicated to the potentially affected First Nations.

5.15 Interpretive Forest Sites, Recreation Sites or Recreation Trails

Source of Objective: FRPA 181
Interpretive forest sites, recreation sites and recreation trails that were legally designated under FPC have been continued under FRPA section 180. Where objectives for these interpretive forest sites, recreation sites and

recreation trails were legally established under FPC, the objectives have been continued under FRPA 181.

Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

5.15.1 Result or Strategy for Interpretive Forest Sites, Recreation Sites or Recreation Trails

Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

Although Recreation Sites and Trails have been legally established in the Thompson Rivers District, no formal objectives (as required by FRPA Section 181) were established for the Recreation Sites and Trails within the FDU of this FSP; therefore, no Result or Strategy is required.

Note that Section 16 of the *Recreation Regulation* requires authorization by a recreation officer prior to use of a recreation site, recreation trail or interpretive forest site for a competitive sporting event, or a business or industrial activity.

5.16 KHLPO Range

Source of Objective: KHLPO section 2.1.10

Minimize tree/grass/cattle conflicts through integrated management practices.

Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

5.16.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this result or strategy:

“road deactivation project” means a project conducted by the FSP holder which is unrelated to cutblock harvesting or road construction, and that has the potential to reduce existing road access for cattle management.

“range referral” means communication to a range agreement holder or the Ministry responsible for range that:

- a) identifies the location of proposed cutblock harvesting, road construction, or road deactivation projects that have not been previously referred;
- b) includes a request that the range agreement holder or the Ministry responsible for range identify potential conflicts related to the integration of cattle management and the proposed cutblock harvesting, road construction, or road deactivation projects; and
- c) specifies a timeline to respond to the referral.

“forest and range integrated practices plan” means a plan developed by a qualified professional as a result of a range referral, that minimizes potential conflicts between cattle management activities and primary forest activities by undertaking integrated management practices. The strategy will specify:

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

5.16.2 Result or Strategy for KHLPO Range

Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

In relation to the objectives set by government to minimize tree/grass/cattle conflicts through integrated management practices, the FSP holder will:

1. prior to harvesting a cutblock, constructing a road or conducting a road deactivation project within a range agreement area:
 - a. if a range referral with respect to that cutblock harvesting, road construction or road deactivation project has not been conducted with a potentially affected range agreement holder within that range agreement area, conduct a range referral with that range agreement holder;
 - b. where that range agreement holder responds within the timeline specified in the range referral and identifies potential conflicts related to the integration of cattle management and that cutblock harvesting, road construction or road deactivation project, ensure that a forest and range integrated practices plan is developed which addresses the potential conflicts identified by the range agreement holder, to the extent that it is practicable to do so; and
 - c. communicate the forest and range integrated practices plan to the range agreement holder; or
 - d. if a range agreement is not assigned to a crown range area, conduct a range referral with respect to that cutblock harvesting, road construction or road deactivation project with the Ministry responsible for range;
 - e. where the Ministry responsible for range responds within the timeline specified in the range referral and identifies potential conflicts related to the integration of cattle management and that cutblock harvesting, road construction or road deactivation project, develop a forest and range integrated practices plan which addresses the potential conflicts identified by the Ministry responsible for range, to the extent that it is practicable to do so;
 - f. communicate the forest and range integrated practices plan to the Ministry responsible for range; and
2. where the FSP holder is specified within the forest and range integrated practices plan as having the responsibility of undertaking a practice, undertake that practice consistent with the forest and range integrated practices plan.

6.0 MEASURES

6.1 Invasive Plants

Source of Legal Requirement: FPPR section 17
For the purposes of section 47 [invasive plants] 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.
Source of Objective: FRPA section 47
A person carrying out a forest practice or a range practice must carry out measures that are <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. specified in the applicable operational plan, or b. authorized by the minister to prevent the introduction or spread of prescribed species of invasive plants.
Applicable FDU: #1-K1Z

6.1.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this measure:

“invasive plant” means a species of plant prescribed in section 2 of the FRPA Invasive Plant Regulation.

“Invasive Plant Program” or “IAPP” means the invasive plant management program or successor, delivered and maintained by the ministry responsible for Forests: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/plants-animals-ecosystems/invasive-species/iapp>

“invasive plant occurrence site” means a location of an invasive plant that is identified by the IAPP or personnel working on behalf of the FSP holder.

“grass seed” means Canada Common #1 or higher standard forage mixture, as defined by the Canada Seeds Act, and applied at manufacturer’s prescribed rates.

“personnel” means persons working on behalf of the FSP holder within a FDU to which this FSP applies, and conducting any of the following activities:

- i. road and cutblock development;
- ii. cutblock harvesting and road construction supervision; and
- iii. road inspections.

“insufficiently revegetated” means an amount of vegetative cover that is inadequate to prevent the introduction or establishment of invasive plants, as determined by a qualified professional.

6.1.2 Invasive Plants Measures

Applicable FDUs: #1-K1Z

In relation to the requirement established by government to specify measures to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive plants, the FSP holder will ensure that:

1. personnel are trained in the identification of the invasive plants within six months of either:
 - a. the FSP commencement date; or
 - b. the initial commencement of their activities on behalf of the FSP holder, if those activities occur after the FSP commencement date;
2. personnel report a previously unidentified infestation of an invasive plant through the Report-A-Weed application (www.gov.bc.ca/invasive-species), within 60 days of that new infestation being identified;
3. contractors and personnel:
 - a. do not park vehicles or equipment on invasive plant occurrence sites, where practicable;
 - b. visually inspect for and manually remove any vegetation from vehicles, mechanized equipment, culverts, bridges and cattleguards prior to transport to or from a road or cutblock;
 - c. that are engaged in road construction visually inspect road fill and erosion control materials before transport and use, to ensure they are free of invasive plants; and
 - d. avoid locating log decks on invasive plant occurrence sites, where practicable;
4. grass seed is applied based on the criteria specified in Table 6.1.2a, to areas of exposed mineral soil that are the result of the FSP holders’ road construction or timber harvesting, unless grass seeding is unlikely to increase vegetative cover, due to the exposure site consisting of:
 - a. compact glacial till;
 - b. rock;
 - c. steep road cuts where seed will not adhere; or
 - d. some other substrate that is unsuitable for supporting vegetation; and
5. if, within 24 months of grass seeding an area of exposed mineral soil as required by subparagraph (5), it is identified during road inspections that the area is insufficiently revegetated, then the area will be re-seeded one additional time within 12 months of the road inspection.

Table 6.1.2a Grass Seed Application Criteria		
Activity that results in mineral soil exposure	Description of Soil Exposure Areas to be Seeded	Grass seed application timing post exposure
Permanent road construction,	Road cut slopes, fill slopes, ditch	within 12 months of exposure and

reconstruction, deactivation	lines and permanent landings at least 0.01 ha of contiguous area.	during the first available spring or fall where practicable
Timber Harvesting	Excavated trails, debris pile burn areas, that area at least 0.01 ha of contiguous area, except areas that the FSP holder is contractually obligated to reforest	within 12 months of exposure and during the first available spring or fall where practicable

6.2 Natural Range Barriers

Source of Legal Requirement: FPPR section 18
For the purposes of section 48 of the Act [natural range barriers], a person who prepares a forest stewardship plan must specify measures to mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective natural range barriers.
Source of Objective: FRPA section 48
A person carrying out <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a forest practice, or (b) a range practice that directly or indirectly removes or renders ineffective a natural range barrier must carry out measures that are (c) specified in an operational plan for the area, or (d) authorized by the minister to mitigate the removal or the ineffectiveness of the natural range barrier.
Applicable FDUs: #1-K1Z

6.2.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this measure:

“natural range barrier” or **“NRB”** means a naturally occurring feature such as a river, rock face, or dense timber that stops or impedes livestock movement to and from an adjacent area for range management purposes.

“NRB referral” means communication to a range agreement holder or the Ministry responsible for range that:

- a. identifies the location of proposed cutblock harvesting and road construction that has not been previously identified through referral;
- b. includes a request that the range agreement holder or the Ministry responsible for range identify:
 - (i) the location of natural range barriers that may be rendered ineffective by the proposed cutblock harvesting or road construction;
 - (ii) preferred actions to mitigate a potential NRB breach; and
 - (iii) preferred timing to undertake the mitigation actions.
- c. specifies a timeline to respond to the NRB referral of no less than 15 days.

“mitigation actions” means activities or range development installations constructed or installed consistent with Ministry standards, that have the purpose of replacing a natural range barrier rendered ineffective by harvesting or road construction. These actions may include but are not limited to any or all of:

- a. adjusting cutblock boundaries or road locations prior to cutting authority approval; or
- b. installing range developments such as logging debris fences, remedial fences, cattle guards or gates.

“NRB mitigation strategy” is a plan developed to mitigate the removal or the rendering ineffective of a natural range barrier, that specifies:

- a. what mitigation actions are to be undertaken;
- b. who is responsible for undertaking the mitigation actions;
- c. where the mitigation actions will occur; and
- d. when the mitigation actions will be completed.

6.2.2 Natural Range Barrier Measures

Applicable FDUs: #1-K1Z

In relation to the requirement established by government to specify measures to mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective natural range barriers, the FSP holder will:

1. where a range agreement is assigned to an area of crown range, prior to harvesting a cutblock or constructing a road within that range agreement area:
 - a. conduct a NRB referral with respect to the proposed cutblock harvesting or road construction with the potentially affected range agreement holder;
 - b. where that range agreement holder responds within the timeline specified in the NRB referral and identifies a natural range barrier that will be removed or rendered ineffective by that cutblock harvesting or road construction, develop a NRB mitigation strategy that incorporates the information communicated by the range agreement holder, to the extent that it is practicable to do so;
 - c. communicate the NRB mitigation strategy to the range agreement holder;
 - d. provide maps of the proposed location of cutblock harvesting and road construction that crosses range tenure or pasture boundaries to staff of the Ministry responsible for range, where requested by that staff;
2. where a range agreement is not assigned to a crown range area, prior to harvesting a cutblock or constructing a road within that crown range area:
 - a. conduct a NRB referral with respect to the proposed cutblock harvesting or road construction with the Ministry responsible for range;
 - b. where the Ministry responsible for range responds within the timeline specified in the NRB referral and identifies a natural range barrier that will be removed or rendered ineffective by that cutblock harvesting or road construction, develop a NRB mitigation strategy that incorporates the information communicated by the Ministry responsible for range, to the extent that it is practicable to do so; and
3. where the NRB mitigation strategy specifies that the FSP holder has the responsibility of undertaking a mitigation action, undertake that mitigation action consistent with the NRB mitigation strategy.

7.0 STOCKING STANDARDS

Background Information Regarding – Stocking Standards

Legal Reference: FPPR sections 16, 44, and 45; FRPA section 29(1).

Note: These stocking standards will remain in effect until changes are required to implement the updated Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC) and associated Land Management Handbooks. When required, an amendment will be made to incorporate the stocking standards and variations, as developed by the Thompson Okanagan Stocking Standards Working Group.

7.1 Establishment of Free Growing Stands

A holder of this FSP that harvests a cutblock to which this FSP applies will establish a free growing stand as required by section 29 of the Act, in accordance with the stocking standards set out in this Part and in Appendix A to this FSP, as of the commencement of the term of this FSP.

The stocking standards as specified in this section and in Appendix A to this FSP may also be applied to cutblocks harvested under a previous FSP or FDP for licences specified in Table 3.1. For a cutblock harvested under the authority of a FDP or previous FSP, the amendment from a previous stocking standard to an applicable stocking standard under this FSP will take effect with an associated RESULTS submission by the holder of this FSP.

7.2 Definitions

For the purposes of this Part:

- a. “**countable tree**” means a coniferous tree that is:
 - i. in an Even-Aged Stand at least:
 - A. 50% of the median height of the preferred and acceptable well-spaced trees in the survey plot; if the median height is 2m or greater; or
 - B. 30% of the median height of the preferred and acceptable well-spaced trees in the survey plot; if the median height is less than 2m; or
 - ii. in an Multi-Layered Stand, is in Layer 3;
- b. “**deviation from potential**” or “**DFP**” means a survey method relevant to stands with substantial variation in the size and spatial arrangement of live trees retained after harvest with an even aged management regime. This method is described in section 9.2.3 of the Silviculture Surveys Procedures Manual, dated May 1, 2018, or as this document is amended from time to time.
- c. “**disturbance from other causes**” means disturbance not caused by a holder; and caused by human activities including, but not limited to, road construction, mineral exploration, or forest management activities done by a party other than a holder;
- d. “**even-aged stand**” means a post-harvest stand of trees consisting of:
 - i. one or two Layers; or
 - ii. consisting of three or more Layers with less than 100 total trees per hectare in Layer 1 and Layer 2 combined;
- e. “**layer**” means any of Layer 1, Layer 2, Layer 3 or Layer 4;
- f. “**Layer 1**” means mature trees at least 12.5 centimetres in diameter at breast height;
- g. “**Layer 2**” means pole trees 7.5 to 12.4 centimetres in diameter at breast height;
- h. “**Layer 3**” means sapling trees greater than 1.3 metres in height and up to 7.4 centimetres in diameter at breast height;
- i. “**Layer 4**” means regeneration trees less than 1.3 metres in height;
- j. “**Multi-Layered Stand**” means a post-harvest stand of trees consisting of 2 or more Layers;
- k. “**SU**” means standard unit as indicated in a Site Plan.
- l. “**well-spaced**” means a distance between trees that is greater than or equal to the minimum inter-tree distance specified in Paragraph 7.3.3.7 and/or Paragraph 7.3.4.2.

7.3 Stocking Standards FDU #1-K1Z

7.3.1 Stocking Requirement

For the purposes of section 16(1) of the FPPR and section 29(1) of FRPA, section 44(1) of the FPPR will apply to each area to which this FSP applies where a holder of this FSP is required to establish a free growing stand.

7.3.2 Survey Standards

Unless indicated otherwise within this FSP, generally accepted silviculture survey rules will apply for blocks with stocking obligations under this FSP.

7.3.3 General Standards

7.3.3.1 Variations from General Standards

Paragraph 7.3.3 is subject to Paragraph 7.3.4.

7.3.3.2 Species, Free Growing Height, and Minimum Stocking

For Even-Aged Stands, the species, stocking and minimum free growing height for the relevant BEC zone, subzone and site series are as found in Appendix A to this FSP.

Where the BEC zone, subzone and site series for the applicable even-aged stand is not listed in Appendix A to this FSP, the preferred and acceptable species, stocking and minimum free growing heights identified in the “Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards” dated March 2019 will apply.

7.3.3.3 Notations Regarding Prescribed Species

Where:

- a) white pine is planted, a blister rust resistant provenance will be used and it will not comprise more than 10% of the planted stand;
- b) natural white pine is present, it will not be acceptable unless blister rust resistant stock has been planted on the site; and
- c) western larch is planted, it will not comprise more than 30% of the planted stand and 10% of the overall planting for the community forest.

7.3.3.4 Stocking Density for Multi-Layered Stands

For a Multi-Layered Stand, the minimum stocking standard for the relevant BEC zone, subzone and site series, as determined from cross-referencing the Target Stocking from an Even-Aged Stand specified in Paragraph 7.3.3.2, will be as found in Appendix A to this FSP.

7.3.3.5 Maximum Density

Maximum density is:

- a) 25,000 countable conifer stems per hectare where the lodgepole pine component of the coniferous component of the inventory of the SU is greater than or equal to 80% of the stems; or
- b) 10,000 countable conifer stems per hectare for all other SUs.

7.3.3.6 Regeneration Date

Where applicable under Paragraph 7.3.1, the period for determining the regeneration date is not more than 7 years. In the declaration of the regeneration date, the stocking of temporary access structures will not be considered where ongoing access is required for future silviculture activities.

7.3.3.7 Minimum Inter-Tree Distance

The minimum inter-tree distance is 2.0 metres.

7.3.3.8 Tree Height to Brush Ratio

For a crop tree considered to be free growing it must be at least:

- a) 125% above the broadleaf trees in the ESSF, IDF, MS, SBPS, dry SBS (mesic or drier), PP and BG BGC zones;
- b) 150% above the broadleaf trees in the ICH and wet SBS (moister than mesic) BGC zones, or
- c) free of competitive broadleaf trees as determined by an acceptable survey procedure.

7.3.3.9 Standard for Area Subject to Intermediate Cutting

For harvesting referred to in sections 16(4) and 44(4) of the FPPR, 50% or more of the basal area of the stand immediately before harvesting will be retained at the conclusion of harvesting. These stocking standards will be applied in the following situations or circumstances:

- a) commercial thinning, removal of individual trees, or a similar type of intermediate cutting; and
- b) harvesting special forest products other than woodchips or hogged tree material.

7.3.4.0 Fire Management Stocking Standards

Fire Management Stocking Standards may be developed in the following circumstances and must be approved by the District Manager prior to use:

- a) Where Fuel Management Prescriptions are required within 2 km of high value infrastructure or resource values on the land base as identified in a Wildfire Risk Management Plan or;
- b) As directed by the District Manager.

7.3.4 Variances from General Standards

7.3.4.1 Standard Units Consisting of a Mosaic or a Complex of Site Series

Where more than one site series is located within a standard unit:

- a) the Minimum Stocking Standard that applies to the standard unit is that under Paragraph 7.3.3.2 that applies to the dominant site series within that standard unit; and
- b) the preferred and acceptable species that apply to the standard unit are those that under Paragraph 7.3.3.2 apply to any of the site series within that standard unit.

7.3.4.2 Reduced Minimum Inter-Tree Distance Under Special Circumstances

The minimum inter-tree distance specified in Paragraph 7.3.3.7:

- a) is reduced to no less than 1.0 metre on sites that:
 - i. have high water tables;
 - ii. cold soils which create hummocky stumps from trees growing on raised microsites;
 - iii. where snow or slash creep are expected due to snow depth and slope steepness;

- iv. other areas where trees are frequently found to be growing in clumps; or
- v. are within Riparian Management Areas;
- b) is reduced to no less than 1.6 metres on sites that:
 - i. have stumps pulled from the soil;
 - ii. have high cattle use and trees are planted utilizing obstacles;
 - iii. are difficult to raw plant (heavy debris or rocky soils) and obstacle utilization is needed;
 - iv. on cutblocks or SUs which are replanted; or
 - v. Layers 3 and 4 within Multi-Layered Stands; and
- c) does not apply for Layer 1 within a Multi-Layered Stand.

7.3.4.3 Variance from Tree Height to Brush Ratio

For the purpose of Paragraph 7.3.2:

- a) the tree height to brush ratio does not apply within the riparian management area of a stream; and
- b) where residual Layer 1 and/or Layer 2 deciduous trees are retained during harvesting for biodiversity values or to achieve a result or strategy in the FSP, the stems will not be considered competing vegetation.

7.3.4.4 Late Free Growing

The late free growing duration will be 20 years from the commencement of harvesting for each cutblock, unless an amendment to extend the late free growing duration has been accepted by the District Manager.

7.3.4.5 Declaration of Free Growing

A cutblock or SU may be declared free growing when the stand has attained the free growing standards defined for it, and the stand is reasonably expected to continue to meet or exceed those standards. For the purposes of this declaration, temporary access structures will be considered part of the SU and not stratified separately.

7.3.4.6 Post Treatment Density

If spacing activities are necessary a holder of this FSP will select a post treatment density of 1200 to 4500 countable crop trees per hectare considering:

- a) species composition;
- b) future health concerns;
- c) forest product expectations; and
- d) other forest management factors of the local area.

7.3.4.7 Silviculture Survey Plot Location

Where a silviculture survey plot, or plots, for a SU occurs within a Disturbance From Other Causes, or within a Riparian Management Zone specified in Paragraph 5.5.2, the plot, at the discretion of the surveyor, will:

- a) not be included in the survey results; or
- b) be offset outside of the Disturbance From Other Causes or RMZ, unless the area of the survey plot within the Disturbance From Other Causes or RMZ is similar to the vegetation type of the stratum being surveyed outside of the Disturbance From Other Causes or RMZ; then the plot will be included in the survey results for that SU or cutblock.

7.3.4.8 Deviation from Potential (DFP) Survey Methodology to Assess Stocking Levels

Where harvesting on a SU having even aged stocking standards has resulted in partial cutting as a result of

- a) forest health management, or

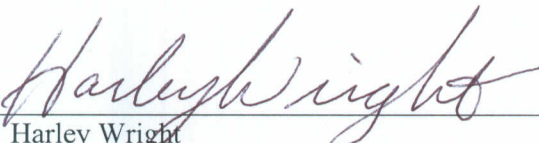
- b) where retention of crop trees is required to achieve a result or strategy in the FSP, the deviation from potential (DFP) survey methodology may be used to assess compliance with stocking standards provided:
- the stratum contains between five (5) and twenty (20) m²/ha of residual basal area in stems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

8.0 SIGNATURES

8.1 Signature of Preparing Forester

Preparing Forester	
<p>"I certify that I have reviewed this document and, while I did not personally supervise the work described, I have determined that this work has been done to the standards expected of a member of the Association of British Columbia Forest Professionals."</p>	<p>Mike Francis, RPF General Manager Lower North Thompson Community Forest Society</p>

8.2 Signature of Person Required to Prepare the Plan

Authorized Licencee Signature	
	<p>Harley Wright Chair, Board of Directors Lower North Thompson Community Forest Society</p>

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Stocking Standards

FDU#1 – K1Z – Even-Aged Stands

BGC		Regeneration Guide								
Classification		Species		Stocking(i)				Min. Height(ii)		
Zone/SZ	Series	Conifer		Target	MIN pa	MIN p	Latest (yrs)	Species	Ht (m)	
		Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)	(well-spaced/ha)						
ICHmk2	01	Fd ^{9,14,32} PI Sx	Lw ^{32,209} BI ^{10,13} Cw	1200	700	600	20	PI, Lw	2.0	
								Fd	1.4	
								Sx	0.8	
								Others	1.0	
	02	Fd PI	Lw ^{32,209} Sx ^{10,13}	600	400	400	20	PI	1.4	
								Fd	1.0	
							Others	0.8		
	03	Fd PI Sx ^{10,13}	Lw ^{32,209} Cw ^{10,13}	1000	500	400	20	PI	1.4	
								Fd	1.0	
								Others	0.8	
	04	Fd PI Sx	Lw ^{32,209} BI ^{10,13} Cw ^{10,13}	1200	700	600	20	PI, Lw	2.0	
								Fd	1.4	
								Sx	0.8	
								Others	1.0	
	05	Fd ^{9,14,32} PI Sx	Lw ^{32,209} BI ¹³ Cw ³²	1200	700	600	20	PI	2.0	
								Fd	1.4	
								Others	1.0	
	06	PI ¹ Sx ¹ Fd ^{1,32}	BI ¹ Cw ³²	1000	500	400	20	PI	1.4	
								Fd	1.0	
								Others	0.8	
ICHmw3	01	Fd Sx ^{10,13} Cw ^{10,13}	Hw ^{10,13} Lw ^{32,209} PI ⁵¹ BI ^{10,13} Pw ^{31,210}	1200	700	600	20	PI, Pw	2.0	
								Lw	2.0	
								Others	1.0	
	01-YC	Fd Cw ^{10,13} Sx ^{10,13}	Lw ^{32,209} BI ^{10,13} Hw ^{10,13} PI ⁵¹ Pw ^{31,210}	1200	700	600	20	PI, Pw	2.0	
								Lw	2.0	
								Fd	1.4	
								Others	1.0	
	02	Fd PI	Lw ^{32,209} Cw ^{10,13} Pw ^{31,210}	1000	500	400	20	PI, Pw	1.4	
								Fd	1.0	
								Others	0.8	
	03	Fd ³² PI	Lw ^{32,209} Cw ^{10,13} Pw ^{31,210} Sx ^{10,13} BI ^{10,13}	1000	500	400	20	PI, Pw	1.4	
								Lw	1.4	
								Fd	1.0	
								Others	0.8	
04	Fd PI ⁵¹	Lw ^{32,209} Cw ^{10,13} Pw ^{31,210} Sx ^{10,13}	1200	700	600	20	PI, Pw	2.0		
							Lw	2.0		
							Fd	1.4		
							Others	1.0		
05	Fd Cw ^{10,13} Sx ^{10,13}	Lw ^{32,209} BI ^{10,13} PI ⁵¹ Pw ^{31,210}	1200	700	600	20	PI, Pw	2.0		
								Lw	2.0	
								Fd	1.4	
								Others	1.0	
06	Cw Fd ¹⁴ Hw Sx	Lw ^{32,209} BI ^{10,13} PI ⁵¹ Pw ^{31,210}	1200	700	600	20	PI, Pw	2.0		
								Lw	2.0	
								Fd	1.4	
								Others	1.0	
07	Cw ³² Sx Fd ^{1,32}	Lw ^{32,209} BI Hw ³² PI ⁵¹ Pw ^{31,210}	1200	700	600	20	PI, Pw	2.0		
								Lw	2.0	
								Fd	1.4	
								Others	1.0	
08	Cw ^{1,32} Hw ^{1,32} PI ^{1,51} Sx ¹	BI ¹ Pw ^{31,210}	1000	500	400	20	PI	1.4		
								Others	0.8	
09	non-forested			-	-	-	-	-	-	

BGC		Regeneration Guide											
Classification		Species					Stocking(i)				Min. Height(ii)		
Zone/SZ	Series	Conifer					Target	MIN pa	MIN p	Latest (yrs)	Species	Ht (m)	
		Preferred (p)		Acceptable (a)			(well-spaced/ha)						
IDFmw2	01	Fd PI	Pw ^{31,210}	Lw ^{32,209}	Cw ^{10,13}	Sx ^{10,13}	Bl ^{10,13}	1200	700	600	20	PI, Lw, Pw	1.6
												Fd	1.0
												Others	0.8
	01-YC	Fd PI	Pw ^{31,210}	Lw ^{32,209}	Bl ^{10,13}	Cw ^{10,13}	Sx ^{10,13}	1200	700	600	20	PI, Lw, Pw	1.6
												Fd	1.0
												Others	0.8
	01-YS	Fd PI	Pw ^{31,210}	Lw ^{32,209}	Sx ^{10,13}	Bl ^{10,13}	Cw ^{10,13}	1200	700	600	20	PI, Lw, Pw	1.6
												Fd	1.0
												Others	0.8
	02	Fd ²⁷ PI		Pw ^{31,210}	Py ^{9,14,16,23}			600	400	400	20	PI, Pw	1.2
												Fd	0.8
												Py	0.6
03	Fd ¹⁴ PI	Pw ^{31,210}	Lw ^{32,209}	Py ^{9,14,16}	Cw ^{10,13}	Sx ^{10,13}	1000	500	400	20	PI, Lw, Pw	1.6	
											Fd	1.0	
											Others	0.8	
04	Fd ³² Sx PI		Pw ^{31,210}	Lw ^{32,209}	Cw ^{32,37}		1200	700	600	20	PI, Lw, Pw	1.6	
											Fd	1.0	
											Others	0.8	
05*	Sx ¹ PI ¹				Cw ^{1,32}		400	200	200	20	PI	1.2	
											Others	0.6	

FDU#1 – K1Z – Multi-Layered Stands

Target Stocking from Even-Aged Stand (well-spaced/ha)	Layer	Stocking (well-spaced/ha)		
		Target	Minimum Preferred and Acceptable	Minimum Preferred
1200	1	600	300	250
	2	800	400	300
	3	1000	500	400
	4	1200	700	600
1000	1	400	200	200
	2	600	300	250
	3	800	400	300
	4	1000	500	400
900	1	400	200	200
	2	500	300	250
	3	700	400	300
	4	900	500	400
800	1	300	150	150
	2	400	200	200
	3	600	300	300
	4	800	400	400
600	1	300	150	150
	2	400	200	200
	3	500	300	300
	4	600	400	400
400	1	200	100	100
	2	300	125	125
	3	300	150	150
	4	400	200	200

FDU#1 – K1Z – Stocking Standard Footnotes

	Footnote #	Footnote
<u>Conifer Tree Species</u>	1	suitable on elevated microsites
"Bl" means subalpine fir;	9	suitable on warm aspects
"Cw" means western red cedar;	10	suitable on cool aspects
"Fd" means Douglas-fir;	13	suitable at upper elevations
"Hw" means western hemlock;	14	suitable at lower elevations
"Lw" means western larch;	16	suitable in the southern portion of biogeoclimatic unit
"Pl" means lodgepole pine;	23	retired July 2017
"Pw" means white pine;	27	partial high-canopy shade required for successful establishment
	31	must use of blister rust resistant stock. See BC Journal of Ecosystems and Management 10(1): 97-100 for supplementary information.
"Py" means ponderosa pine;	32	limited by growing-season frosts
"Sx" means hybrid spruce or interior spruce;	37	retired November 2010
"Biogeoclimatic unit" or "BGC classification" means the zone, subzone, variant and site series described in the most recent field guide published by the Ministry of Forests for the identification and interpretation of ecosystems, as applicable to a harvested area.	51	retired July 2017
"MIN" or "Min" means minimum.	#	<u>Localized Footnotes</u>
	58	South Area - Fd limited to a max 50% of preferred and acceptable well-spaced stems in the IDFmw and all subzones of the ICH due to root rot in areas where stump removal has not been performed. See Root Rot Handbook for management issues (FLNRORD 2018).
	209	Where western larch is planted, it will not comprise more than 30% of the planted stand and 10% of the overall planting for the community forest.
	210	Where white pine is planted, it will not comprise more than 10% of the planted stand. Where natural white pine is present, it will not be acceptable unless blister rust resistant stock has been planted on the site.

Appendix B – Forest Stewardship Plan Map by FDU

Individual FDU map comprising Appendix B of this FSP is separate from this document due to file size limitations.

Appendix C – Notice, Review and Comment

Notice, review and comment information comprising Appendix C of this FSP are separate from this document due to file format limitations.