

**Forest Stewardship Plan**  
for operations under  
**First Nations Woodland License N3E**

held by



**TNDC** Tahltan Nation  
Development Corporation

Authorizing Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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Date: April 21 2021



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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank Tahltan Nation Development Corporation, Tahltan Forestry Ltd, and NorthPac Forestry Services for their interest in economic growth in Tahltan Territory and acknowledge their commitment to good and complete forest planning.

This document is partially based on - and borrows from - previous work prepared by ForTec Consulting Ltd for Cassiar Forest Corporation, Northwest Timberlands Ltd for Timber Baron Forest Products, and Westland Resources Limited for Kalum Ventures LP.

The early input from Tahltan Central Government is also appreciated.

## 1.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

Tahltan Nation Development Corporation Corp (TNFC) is the agreement holder for First Nations Woodland License N3E within the Cassiar Timber Supply Area (TSA) within the Skeena Stikine Forest District. TNDC has prepared this Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) in accordance with section 3(1) of the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA) to give direction to development related to forest activities for cutblocks and roads under this plan. This is the first FSP submitted for TNDC under the FRPA and related government regulations. The FNWL is an area-based tenure located in the Iskut Supply Block in the Cassiar TSA located in the Skeena Region of the North Area of British Columbia. This FSP covers a portion of the FNWL area, including the Iskut River and nearby drainages, and area in the vicinity of Telegraph Creek (see Figure 1). TNDC is the holder of the FSP, or the “FSP holder”.

A Forest Stewardship Plan is an operational plan under FRPA. FSPs generally describe forest development intentions, indicate how the FSP holder intends to implement strategies to achieve consistency with applicable objectives for the planning area, provide verifiable results and/or strategies that are consistent with those objectives, and identify portions of a planning area on which those results and/or strategies will apply.

FSPs are subject to public review and comment, and must be approved by the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (MFLNRORD) before the FSP holder may conduct forestry activities. Specified results, strategies, measures, and practice requirements apply only to the FSP holder.

### 1.1 PLANNING CONTEXT: RESOURCE VALUES, OBJECTIVES, RESULTS AND STRATEGIES

A number of resource values have been identified by the Provincial Government for which government may assign objectives. Under section 149(1) of FRPA, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may make regulations prescribing objectives for soils, visual quality, timber, forage and associated plant communities, water, fish, wildlife, biodiversity, recreation resources, cultural heritage resources, and resource features. Resource values must be managed in the FSP, through addressing legal objectives that apply to the area proposed under the FSP. Three types of objectives can be set under the FRPA regulatory regime for managing and protecting the identified resource values. They are: ‘land use objectives’ from approved Land Use Plans (LUP); ‘objectives set in regulation’; and ‘objectives enabled by regulation’. Brief introductions of each are included below to provide context for this plan. Additional information about objectives as they apply to FSPs is available in volume 1 of the *Administration Guide for Forest Stewardship Plans*, version 2.1, August 2009, prepared by the Ministry of Forests and Range, Tenures and Engineering Branch.

#### 1.1.1 SOURCES OF OBJECTIVES

##### 1.1.1.1 LAND-USE OBJECTIVES

The Cassiar Iskut-Stikine Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) was completed and received cabinet approval in October 2000. However, no legal land-use objectives have been established based on the LRMP. That being said, some of the values within the LRMP have partially been tied to objectives enabled by regulation, as described below.

A further consideration related to the Cassiar Iskut-Stikine LRMP is that given the active participation of the Tahltan Nation in the LRMP, aspects of the LRMP may be considered as descriptions of cultural heritage resources of ongoing importance, which would then require inclusion and consideration in this FSP. This does not suggest that the Cassiar Iskut-Stikine LRMP is a complete or comprehensive description of the views of the Tahltan Nation: TNDC/ Tahltan Forestry expects the Nation’s views and opinions will grow and adapt, just as the forests do on Tahltan Territory.

### 1.1.1.2 OBJECTIVES SET IN REGULATION

Objectives set in regulation (enabled under section 149 of the FRPA and set out in sections 5 to 10 of the FPPR), are intended to provide legal direction for the management and protection of the FRPA values. These are described more fully in section 2 of this document.

### 1.1.1.3 OBJECTIVES ENABLED BY REGULATION

Objectives enabled by regulation (sections 56, 149.1 to 150.3, and 181 of the FRPA, and Part 1, Division 2 of the *Government Actions Regulation*) are the third type of objectives set by government. The appropriate minister (as authorized in the legislation) may establish objectives for items in regulation, and designate area(s) for those items. These objectives guide effective forest management for specific resource values at the local level. Objectives enabled by regulation come into effect through government actions outlined in sections 2 to 4 of the *Government Actions Regulation*. Objectives enabled by regulation by a minister must be consistent with any applicable established objectives.

**Notices** provide information on habitat amounts, distribution, and attributes for several species under section 7(2) of the FPPR.

**Orders** can be issued for a variety of items or resources by the designated minister.

As noted above, some aspects of the Cassiar Iskut-Stikine LRMP are partially captured through land-use objectives for small areas of mountain goat ungulate winter range and grizzly bear wildlife habitat areas in the Bob Quinn/ Bell Irving area in the southern portion of the FSP area. In addition, scenic areas have been made known within the FSP area, giving force to visual quality objectives.

### 1.1.1.4 INCONSISTENCIES WITHIN OBJECTIVES

Where there are inconsistencies within objectives that arise from the different legislation, section 149(2) of the FRPA sets out an initial hierarchy that deals with which objective shall prevail. Section 149(2) states that if there is an inconsistency between an objective established or carried forward from 1) *Land Use Objectives* and an objective set under 2) *Objectives in Regulation*, then the objective under 1) *Land Use Objectives* prevails to the extent of the inconsistency. This inconsistency may come in the form of providing a refinement of an objective, or even to the extent of completely replacing the objective set under 2) *Objectives in Regulation*.

## 1.1.2 RESULTS, STRATEGIES

Results and/or strategies are developed as required elements in a FSP. These must be consistent with the objectives set by government. Once approved, results and/or strategies in the FSP are enforceable and can be used for compliance and enforcement purposes and, therefore, must be measurable or verifiable as defined in the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (FPPR)*. In general terms, results are “measurable” if they can be quantified and strategies are “verifiable” if they can be qualified.

In this FSP, “Result” means a description of:

- a) measurable outcomes for a particular established objective, and
- b) the situations or circumstances that determine where in a FDU the outcomes under (a) will be applied; and,

“Strategy” means a description of:

- a) verifiable steps or practices that will be carried out to meet a particular established objective, and
- b) the situation or circumstances that determine where in a FDU the steps or practices will be applied

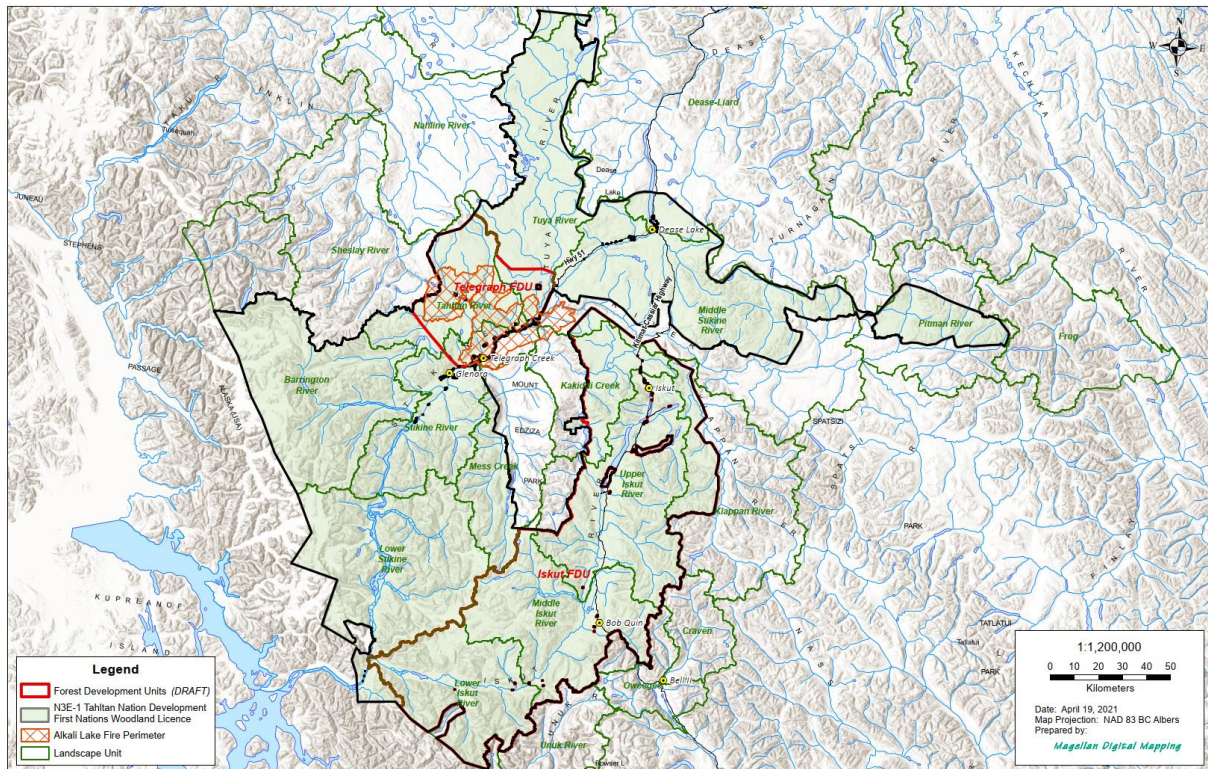
## 1.2 FOREST DEVELOPMENT UNITS

The area covered by FNWL N3E is relatively small in comparison to the much larger Cassiar TSA area. Since the FNWL is an area-based licence, TNDC is the only major forest licensee in the area. The area subject to this FSP is captured within Forest Development Units (FDUs) that are within the FNWL area. All of the FNWL is not covered by the FSP: in the interest of becoming operational in a timely fashion, just the southern portion of the FNWL area is covered by FDUs. An amendment to the FSP may occur in the future to add or expand FDUs to cover the remaining FNWL area.

The following FDUs are included in the FSP:

Iskut FDU (1,063,411 hectares)      Telegraph FDU (204,515 hectares)

Figure 1: Overview map of the FNWL N3E with Landscape Units and proposed Forest Development Units.



## 1.3 APPLYING THE FSP

This FSP applies to all primary forest activities relating to cutblocks and roads developed and managed by TNDC within the plan area. Cutting and road permits issued by the MFLNRORD will be consistent with this FSP. However, this FSP does not apply to cutblocks or roads in cutting authorities issued by the MFLNRORD before the commencement date of this FSP, or to previously harvested areas.

## 1.4 NON-FRPA ELEMENTS AND ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION

The FSP is part of the continually evolving regime respecting management of public forests and range resources in British Columbia. Under the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA), there is less emphasis on statutory requirements

and more reliance on professionals and experts regarding the application of scientific and technical knowledge for management decisions.

The FSP results, strategies, stocking standards, and measures are required and enforceable components under the FRPA and are the items that fall within the approval tests for this plan. The FSP does not relieve the Agreement Holder from any obligations that are imposed outside the FRPA; it merely limits the scope of the Forest Stewardship Plan content. TNDC must be compliant with other legislation that regulates activities on the land base, such as the federal *Fisheries Act* and *Species at Risk Act*, and the provincial *Wildlife Act* and *Heritage Conservation Act*.

In addition to consideration of the legal requirements of FRPA and other legislation, development of this FSP has occurred with awareness of non-legal plans and processes, such as the Cassiar Iskut-Stikine Land and Resource Management Plan, the Klappan Plan, and the Todagin Wildlife Management Area Management Plan. These do not require that results or strategies be developed within the FSP, but where reasonable and consistent with the current legislation, aspects of those plans have influenced the wording or inclusion of strategies, results and stocking standards under this FSP. Further to this, the Province of BC and Tahltan First Nation are continuing to work together on land use planning within Tahltan Territory, and if this work results in new or amended plans or legal guidance, amendments to this FSP may also be necessary.

See the Supporting Document to this FSP for more detailed discussion of non-legal plans and guidance.

## 1.5 IMPLEMENTING THE FSP

### 1.5.1 APPLYING THE FSP

This FSP applies to:

1. any Cutting Permit issued by the MFLNRORD;
2. any road permit issued by the MFLNRORD;

within the plan area and associated with FNWL N3E, after the FSP term commences.

### 1.5.2 TERM OF FSP

The term of this Forest Stewardship Plan is 5 years (or until the FNWL expires, whichever is earlier) from the date the plan is approved by a Delegated Decision Maker (DDM) of the Ministry of FLNRORD for the Province of British Columbia.

### 1.5.3 CONTENT OF THE LEGAL FSP

In accordance with the FRPA, the only sections of this document that are considered to be the FSP are:

- 1) the title/signature page
- 2) the results and strategies within section 2 of this document
- 3) the additional information that is discussed in section 3 of this document
- 4) the 1:50,000 scale maps that identify the FDU boundaries, attached as Appendix B.

### 1.5.4 FOREST DEVELOPMENT UNITS

The limits of the FDU are identified in detail in Appendix B – FSP Maps. There are two FDUs for the FSP that overlap nine (9) landscape units. The Telegraph FDU overlaps the Tuya River, Tahltan River, and Stikine River landscape units.



The Iskut FDU overlaps the Middle Stikine River, Kakiddi Creek, Klappan River, Upper Iskut River, Middle Iskut River and Lower Iskut River landscape units.

### 1.5.5 MAPS

A complete set of maps, showing the extent of the overlaps of FDUs with forested lands within the landscape units, identified resource overlaps, and other elements relevant to the application of the FSP are included with this plan in Appendix B – FSP Maps.

### 1.5.6 TAHLTAN NATION CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION SHARING

First Nations Woodland Licence N3E is Tahltan-owned and located exclusively on Tahltan Nation Territory; therefore, it is important to ensure there is ongoing and regular information sharing with the Tahltan Nation. This will be done in several ways, including:

- Information sharing of planned road construction and harvesting activities with the Tahltan Nation Lands Department
- Presentations at the Tahltan Nation Annual General Assembly
- Tahltan Nation Newsletter updates

The primary body with whom information will be shared is the Tahltan Central Government, and the primary point of contact for the licensee within the Tahltan Central Government is the Lands Director. The information that will be shared includes:

- Digital maps with proposed areas for layout and engineering.
- Digital copies of harvest plan maps, road permit maps, timber cruise information and required assessments.
- Site Plans, which are to be shared with TCG prior to the start of operations.

In addition, Tahltan Wildlife Guardians will be invited to perform sweeps to look for signs of wildlife that may be disturbed (e.g. active bear dens).

## 1.6 ACRONYMS AND DEFINITION OF TERMS

Acronyms and definitions used in this Forest Stewardship Plan or in forest management are listed below.

**AAC**- means Allowable Annual Cut, which is the volume of timber (trees) that can be harvested in one year, normally expressed in terms of cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>) of wood. When an AAC is equal to the net average yearly growth on the forest lands that are available for harvesting, the AAC can be said to be sustainable.

**Agreement Holder** – means the holder of Forest License A64561 to which this FSP applies

**AIA**- means an Archaeological Impact Assessment

**AOA**- means an Archaeological Overview Assessment

**Basal Area** – The area of a circle formed by the cross section of a tree taken at 1.3 meters above the germination point

**BEC** – means Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification

**CHRE** – means a cultural heritage resource evaluation

**Cutblock** – A specific area with defined boundaries authorized for harvest

**CWD**- means coarse woody debris

**Delegated Decision Maker (DDM)** – Refers to a person appointed by the minister to make decisions on behalf of the minister and Province

**EVQO** – means Established Visual Quality Objective

**FMSS** – means Fire Management Stocking Standards

**FNWL** – means First Nations Woodland License

**Forest Development Unit (FDU)** – An area defined in the forest stewardship plan where forest development may occur during the term of the plan and within which, during the term of the plan, timber to be harvested or roads to be constructed are entirely located

**Forestry License or Forest Tenure** – means a license or agreement entered into under the Forest Act between the Regional Manager of the Ministry of Forests Lands Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development and the Agreement Holder

**FPC** – means the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, RSBC 1996, c.159

**FPPR** – means the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, B.C. Reg. 14/2004

**FRPA** – means the *Forest and Range Practices Act*, RSBC 2002, c.69

**FSP** – means Forest Stewardship Plan

**GAR** – means the Government Action Regulation B.C. Reg. 582/2004

**LRMP** – means Land and Resource Management Plan

**MFLNRORD** – means Ministry (or Minister) of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development

**Minister** – A person appointed to a high office in government, responsible for the activities and objectives of a government Ministry. This appointee is normally selected from the government's elected representatives.

**Minor Salvage Operations** – Timber that is required to be harvested to facilitate the removal of dead, infested, or damaged timber.

**NDT** – means natural disturbance type

**Net Area to Reforest (NAR)** – The area which the licensee is responsible for establishing a free growing crop of trees

**OGMA** – means Old Growth Management Area

**Primary Forest Activity** – Includes one or more of the following: Timber harvesting, silviculture treatments, road construction, maintenance, and deactivation

**PFR** - means a preliminary field reconnaissance

**Qualified Person** – means a person who by experience and/or education is considered knowledgeable and able to provide expert advice on a given subject in a given situation

**Qualified Professional** – means a person who by education, experience, and professional credentials is considered knowledgeable and able to provide expert advice on a given subject in a given situation

**RMA**- means riparian management area

**RMZ**- means riparian management zone

**Road Construction** – means the construction of a road and its associated structures, including bridges and major culverts

**Roadside Work Area** – means the area adjacent to a road where decking, processing, or loading timber and /or piling or disposing of logging slash is/are carried out

**TSA**– means Timber Supply Area, which is an area containing forest lands available for harvesting, and within which an AAC can be calculated. Forest tenures are issued within TSAs.

**TSR** – means timber supply review

**UWR**– means ungulate winter range

**WHA** – means wildlife habitat area

**WMA** – means wildlife management area

**WTA** – means wildfire threat assessment

**WTRA** – means wildlife tree retention area; also known as wildlife tree patch (WTP)

**VQO** – means Visual Quality Objective, which is (a) an objective continued, in respect of a scenic area, under section 181 of the FRPA; (b) an objective established for a scenic area under the Government Actions Regulation; or (c) a visual quality class (VQC) continued, for a scenic area, under section 17 of the Government Actions Regulation

## 2.0 RESULTS AND STRATEGIES

This Section 2 describes the legal objectives for resource values identified through legislation, the strategies to be carried out by the FSP Holder, and the results to be achieved by the FSP Holder. This will ensure that activities within the FDUs that are directed by this FSP are consistent with applicable legislation and with objectives. In addition, practice requirements that are subject to exemption are also described.

This information is organized to follow how sections 5 through 10 of the FPPR address the resource values:

- Soils
- Timber
- Wildlife
- Water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas
- Fish habitat in fisheries sensitive watersheds
- Water in community watersheds
- Wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level
- Wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level
- Visual quality
- Cultural heritage resources

Recreation is also provided as an additional consideration under this FSP in accordance with sections 56, 180, and 181 of the FRPA.

For each of these resource values, the objectives set in regulation as described in the FPPR are given followed by any appropriate legally established land-use objectives.

While some objectives may address more than one resource value, they have been organized by the value that is most applicable. After each objective described in FPPR and where applicable, a statement is provided identifying the FPPR practice requirements that relate to the objective, and which (if any) are optional and eligible for exemption (i.e. will no longer apply to activities under this FSP). The way in which these are being “exempted” or “not exempted” is through a Result that specifies which of these sections will continue to apply. For clarity, when a Result indicates that a practice requirement will apply, this is an undertaking that the FSP Holder will comply with that practice requirement.

Results or strategies are specified that are consistent with the legal objectives. These results and strategies are in addition to the applicable practice requirements.

### 2.1 SOILS

#### Legal Direction

Objective Set by Government	FPPR s 5. “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”
Forest Practice Requirements eligible for Exemption	FPPR s Part 4 Division 1 Sections 35 and 36
Land Use Orders	There are no Land Use Orders in place related to this section that overlap the FSP area.
Higher Level Plans	There are no legally established objectives in place from Higher Level Plans that overlap the FSP area.

#### 2.1.1 RESULT

The Forest Practice Requirements in FPPR sections 35 and 36 that are eligible for Exemption are not exempted and will continue to apply.

#### 2.1.2 STRATEGY

During the term of this FSP, for roads within the FDUs that fall under the FSP Holder’s responsibility (i.e., covered by FSR, RP, RUP with maintenance requirements, or CP), the FSP Holder will:

1. Perform a risk assessment to determine an inspection frequency, or follow these minimum inspection frequencies:
  - a. For roads that are subject to active log hauling or that will not be inactive for more than nine months, the minimum inspection frequency is once every three months. The initial inspection will occur within 30 days before or after the start of hauling.
  - b. For roads that will be inactive for more than nine months, the minimum inspection frequency is once per calendar year, under snow-free conditions.
2. Conduct inspections in accordance with (1).
3. Set priorities and schedules for acting on items that are identified through the inspection in (2).
4. Carry out actions consistent with (3).

## 2.2 TIMBER

### Legal Direction

Objective Set by Government	FPPR s 6: “The objectives set by government for timber are to (a) maintain or enhance an economically valuable supply of commercial timber from British Columbia’s forests, and (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 <i>Forest Act</i> to exercise the holder’s rights under the agreement”
Forest Practice Requirements eligible for Exemption	FPPR s Part 4 Division 2 Section 43.1 (1), through FPPR s,12.21(1)
Land Use Orders	There are no Land Use Orders in place related to this section that overlap the FSP area.
Higher Level Plans	There are no legally established objectives in place from Higher Level Plans that overlap the FSP area.

**Comment:** In September 2020, the *Special Tree Protection Regulation* was enacted. This regulation identifies and requires trees of a certain size and species to be reported and protected when identified in the field. Since the regulation is specific in what needs to be done and is already binding on forest tenure holders, there is no need to include a result or strategy related to this regulation in the FSP.

### 2.2.1 RESULT

Within the FDUs, the FSP Holder will ensure cutblocks harvested by the FSP Holder and included in an SP written or amended during the term of this FSP are reforested to:

- 1) at least the minimum stocking with the species identified in the stocking standards that apply to this FSP; and
- 2) meet the free growing heights and free growing dates as described in stocking standards attached to this FSP.

### 2.2.2 STRATEGY

Within the FDUs, for standard units (SU) harvested by the FSP Holder and included in a SP written or amended during the term of this FSP, the FSP Holder will ensure that:

- 1) Where 50% of the SU is located within 500 m of three or more known instances of structures or infrastructure\*, a Wildfire Threat Assessment (WTA)\*\* will be conducted.
- 2) Where 50% of the SU is located within 500 m of one or two known instances of structures or infrastructure\*, a WTA\*\* may be conducted at the discretion of the prescribing forester.
- 3) If the WTA in (1) or (2) determines that the Wildland Urban Interface Threat Class is high or extreme, Fire Management Stacking Standards (FMSS) (as described in the stocking standards that apply to this FSP) will be used.

\* Structures or infrastructure are those that are known, legally established, in usable condition, vulnerable to fire and known to have been actively used within the year previous to SP field data gathering or SP amendment.

\*\* A WTA means that a Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Threat Assessment Worksheet (January 24, 2013) will be completed.

### 2.3 WILDLIFE

#### Legal Direction

Objective Set by Government	FPPR s 7(1): “The objective set by government for wildlife is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia’s forests, to conserve sufficient wildlife habitat in terms of amount of area, distribution of areas and attributes of those areas, for (a) the survival of species at risk; (b) the survival of regionally important wildlife; and (c) the winter survival of specified ungulate species”
	The FSP Holder is required to prepare results and strategies for FPPR s. 7(1) if: 1. A notice is issued by the Minister responsible for the <i>Wildlife Act</i> providing descriptions of the habitat area, distribution, and attributes for a species (as per FPPR s. 7(2)). AND 2. The objective is NOT already addressed by an objective in relation to a WHA, UWR, GWM or wildlife habitat feature (as per FPPR s. 7(3)).
	As of July 2020, Section 7 notices providing descriptions of habitat area, distribution, and attributes have been released by the Minister responsible for the <i>Wildlife Act</i> for grizzly bear and Marbled Murrelet.
	The following have been legally established over all or part of the area covered by the FDU(s) as of July 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some Mountain Goat UWR has been legally established in the vicinity of the Bell-Irving River (Iskut FDU), through Order U-6-002;</li> <li>• Thinhorn Sheep Disease Prevention Specified Area, GAR Order #SA-6-292</li> <li>• Some Grizzly Bear WHA has been legally established in the vicinity of the junction of the Iskut and Bell-Irving Rivers (Iskut FDU), through Order 6-288;</li> </ul> The Marbled Murrelet Notice indicates that habitat needs for this species in the Cassiar TSA are met through (1) the non-contributing forest landbase, and (2) 350 ha of the timber harvesting landbase within the potential habitat area of the bird.  Therefore, Marbled Murrelet and Grizzly Bear are the only species for which results or strategies are legally required under this FSP.

Forest Practice Requirements eligible for Exemption	None
Land Use Orders	There are no Land Use Orders in place related to this section that overlap the FSP area.
Higher Level Plans	There are no legally established objectives in place from Higher Level Plans that overlap the FSP area.

**Comment:** In addition to results and strategies in this section of the FSP, results and/or strategies in sections 2.5 (Water, fish, wildlife, and biodiversity within riparian areas), 2.7 (Wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level) and 2.10 (Cultural Heritage) of this FSP will contribute collectively to achieving the objectives related to habitat conservation in general and for specific habitat management of grizzly bear, moose, caribou, mountain goat, stone sheep, marten, fisher, Trumpeter swans, raptors, anadromous fish and bull trout.

### 2.3.1 RESULT

During the term of this FSP, where an Order established through the Government Actions Regulation is in place within an FDU under this FSP for Grizzly Bear, Moose, Caribou, Mountain Goat or Stone's Sheep critical habitats,

- 1) The FSP Holder will follow the Order, and
- 2) To the extent that there is a conflict or inconsistency between the Order and other Results or Strategies in this Section 2.3 of this FSP, the Order will prevail.

### 2.3.2 STRATEGY

In order to reduce the mortality of moose and grizzly bear from hunting due to increased access from roads required for forest harvesting, during the term of this FSP the FSP Holder will ensure that:

- 1) When conducting road construction or harvesting operations on or tributary to the Bob Quinn Forest Service Road (FSR) an access control gate will be maintained and the gate will be closed for non-industrial traffic from April 1<sup>st</sup> to June 30<sup>th</sup> and from August 20<sup>th</sup> to November 30<sup>th</sup>.
- 2) When conducting road construction or harvesting operations on or tributary to the Willow Creek FSR, an access control gate will be maintained and the gate will be closed for non-industrial traffic from April 1<sup>st</sup> to June 30<sup>th</sup> and from August 20<sup>th</sup> to November 30<sup>th</sup>.
- 3) All new branch road construction will have an access control point installed at the beginning of each road following planting activities. Access control point may be a "tank trap" or cross ditch.

### 2.3.3 STRATEGY

During the term of this FSP, and at least once every five years, the FSP holder will:

- 1) review forest inventory information within the FSP area to determine:
  - a) Amount of the FDU in each of the CWH and ICH biogeoclimatic zones consisting of forests >250 years;
  - b) Amount of the FDU in the CWH biogeoclimatic zone consisting of forests <24 years\*; and
  - c) Amount of the FDU in the ICH biogeoclimatic zone consisting of forests <21 years\*
- 2) If the CWH forest area >250 years in 1(a) is less than 30% (as a percentage of the total forested area), prepare and implement a plan to address this imbalance
- 3) If the ICH forest area >250 years in 1(a) is less than 30% (as a percentage of the total forested area), prepare and implement a plan to address this imbalance
- 4) If the forest area in 1(b) exceeds 20% (as a percentage of the total forested area), prepare and implement a plan to address this imbalance
- 5) If the forest area in 1(c) exceeds 25% (as a percentage of the total forested area), prepare and implement a plan to address this imbalance.

\* Age is provided as a surrogate for stand height of 3 m; if a stand is >3m, it does not have to be included..

### 2.3.4 STRATEGY

During the term of this FSP, within High Value Grizzly Bear Habitat\* greater than 1 ha in size, the FSP holder will:

- 1) Subject to (2) below, not harvest critical value grizzly bear habitat\*\*
- 2) Be able to harvest areas of identified critical value grizzly bear habitat\*\* if:
  - a) an evaluation by a qualified professional of the mapped critical value habitat determines that the habitat is not suitable as critical grizzly bear habitat, or
  - b) an evaluation by a qualified professional determines that the grizzly bear population using the critical habitat will not be detrimentally disturbed by the harvesting activities, or
  - c) a mitigation plan can be developed and implemented that will result in the grizzly bear population not being detrimentally disturbed by harvesting activities, and
  - d) a report is kept on file of the evaluation, determination and/or mitigation plan
- 3) Not build road in identified critical value grizzly bear habitat (as defined above) unless a Qualified Professional determines and documents that the road is necessary for access beyond the critical habitat and there is no other practicable route.
- 4) Ensure that new forest road development in main valleys\*\*\* results in only one active mainline road system at any time.
- 5) For cutblocks immediately adjacent to critical value grizzly bear habitat\*\*, ensure that the farthest distance to standing timber or to WTRAs of at least 1.0 hectare will be 250 metres.
- 6) Not harvest deciduous leading stands.

\* As shown on the FSP maps, which corresponds to Map 10 of the Cassiar Iskut-Stikine LRMP (Oct 2000).

\*\*As defined in the Section 7 Notice, i.e. herb dominated avalanche chutes with adjacent forest, non-forested fens, herbaceous riparian meadow/wetland complexes, seepage sites, skunk cabbage swamps and old burns or other successional areas dominated by *Vaccinium* species, and known salmon fishing areas (whitebark pine stands are not contained within the FSP area, and sub alpine parkland meadows are not contained within operable forests within the FDU)

\*\*\*For the purposes of this Strategy "main valley" means a direct tributary to the Iskut River or Stikine River with a watershed area that includes at least 2500 hectares of forested area.

### 2.3.5 RESULT

During the term of this FSP, for any portion of an FDU under this FSP for which an Order established through the Government Actions Regulation is not in place, and where forest harvesting or road construction activities by the FSP Holder are

- a) within High Value Grizzly Bear Habitat\* or
  - b) within High Value Moose Habitat\*\* where a Site Plan identifies that this result is necessary to provide for or conserve Moose Winter Range habitat, or
  - c) within High Value Caribou Habitat\*\*\* where a Site Plan identifies that this result is necessary to provide for or conserve Caribou Winter Range habitat,
- 1) The stocking and inter-tree spacing requirements for the site associations described in the stocking standards for wildlife forage that apply to this FSP are met when free-growing is declared.
  - 2) Cutblock boundaries and WTRAs are established so that forested areas are no greater than 250 meters apart.
  - 3) Visual screening is provided from built access roads<sup>+</sup> for the following critical habitat within or directly adjacent to a cutblock:
    - a) Wetlands/swamps,
    - b) Natural openings, or
    - c) South-facing slopes

Where visual screening is either a forested buffer of 50 meters, or a vegetated buffer with stem density such that 90% of a moose will be obscured at 60 meters.



- 4) Within Moose High Value Habitat\*\* or Caribou High Value Habitat\*\*\* limit forest harvesting or road construction activities to the time period between May 1 to November 30, unless:
  - a) an evaluation by a qualified professional of the mapped critical value habitat determines that the habitat is not suitable as critical habitat, or
  - b) an evaluation by a qualified professional determines that the population using the critical habitat will not be detrimentally disturbed by the timing of harvesting activities, or
  - c) a mitigation plan can be developed and implemented that will result in the population not being detrimentally disturbed by harvesting activities, and
  - d) a report is kept on file of the evaluation, determination and/or mitigation plan

\* As shown on the FSP maps, which corresponds to Map 10 of the Cassiar Iskut-Stikine LRMP (Oct 2000).

\*\* As shown on the FSP maps, which corresponds to Map 5 of the Cassiar Iskut-Stikine LRMP (Oct 2000)

\*\*\* As shown on the FSP maps, which corresponds to Map 6 of the Cassiar Iskut-Stikine LRMP (Oct 2000)

\* "Access roads" means roads that provide access to more than one cutblock.

### 2.3.6 RESULT

During the term of this FSP, to ensure that habitat is available for Marbled Murrelet, harvesting of forest in age class 8 or 9 in the Lower Stikine-Iskut Coastal Grizzly/ Salmon Zone (as described in the Cassiar Iskut-Stikine LRMP (Oct 2000) only occurs if at least 350 hectares of forest in age class 8 or 9 remains within the timber harvesting landbase in the Zone.

## 2.4 WATER, FISH, WILDLIFE AND BIODIVERSITY WITHIN RIPARIAN AREAS

### Legal Direction

Objective Set by Government	FPPR s 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"  FPPR 12(3): Despite section 12.1 (2), 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.
Forest Practice Requirements eligible for Exemption	FPPR s Part 2 Division 1, Sections 47-53. Under FPPR section 12.3, the FSP holder is exempt from Sections 47-53 if the holder prepares and submits a result and strategy for approval within an FSP to the minister and the minister approves the result and/or strategy.  Under FPPR section 12.31, the FSP holder is exempt from Sections 55, 56 and 57 if the holder prepares and submits a result and strategy for approval within an FSP to the minister and the minister approves the result and/or strategy.
	Under FPPR section 12.32, the FSP holder is exempt from Sections 59, 60 and 61 if the holder prepares and submits a result and strategy for approval within an FSP to the minister and the minister approves the result and/or strategy.
Land Use Orders	There are no Land Use Orders in place related to this section that overlap the FSP area.
Higher Level Plans	There are no legally established objectives in place from Higher Level Plans that overlap the FSP area.

### 2.4.1 RESULT

The Forest Practice Requirements in FPPR sections 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52(2), 53, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, and 61 that are eligible for exemption are not exempted and will continue to apply.

## 2.4.2 RESULT

For cutblocks harvested by the FSP Holder and included in a SP written or amended during the term of this FSP within the FDU(s):

- 1) Basal area retention in the riparian management zone for streams and waterbodies as defined in Result 2.4.1 will be as per Table 1 below.
- 2) Basal area will be in the form of single tree and/or patch\* retention, and the use of area retention will be considered a reasonable estimate of basal area provided that the area retained is of similar timber type as the area harvested.

\* Patch retention is defined as clumps of trees or areas not harvested and may be irregularly placed along the side(s) of the riparian feature.

<b>Table 1: Summary of Riparian and Basal Area Retention Levels by Riparian feature as per FPPR s 47, 48, 49 &amp; 52</b>					
<b>Riparian Class</b>	<b>Area or Stream Width (Hectares or meters)</b>	<b>Riparian Management Area Width (meters)</b>	<b>Riparian Reserve Zone Width (meters)</b>	<b>Riparian Management Zone Width (meters)</b>	<b>Basal Area Retention Requirement within RMZ (Percent)</b>
<b>Fish Streams: FPPR s 47</b>					
Iskut, Stikine Rivers	N/A	100	100	0	0%
S1-A	>100	100	0	100	>=20
S1-B	20-100	70	50	20	>=20
S2	5-20	50	30	20	>=20
S3	1.5-5	40	20	20	>=20
S4	<1.5	30	0	30	>=20
<b>Non-Fish Streams: FPPR s 47</b>					
S5	>3	30	0	30	>=20
S6 (alluvial)	<3	20	0	20	>=20
S6 (non-alluvial)	<3	20	0	20	>=10
<b>Wetlands: FPPR s 48</b>					
W1	>5 ha	50	10	40	>=10
W3	1-5 ha	30	0	30	>=10
W4	0.5-1 ha	30	0	30	>=10
W5	Complex > 5 ha	50	10	40	>=10
<b>Lakes: FPPR s 49</b>					
L1-A	>1000 ha, or designated	0	0	0	>=10
L1-B	5-1000 ha	10	10	0	>=10
L3	1-5 ha	30	0	30	>=10
L4	0.5-1 ha	30	0	30	>=10

## 2.5 FISH HABITAT IN FISHERIES SENSITIVE WATERSHEDS

### Legal Direction

Objective Set by Government	<p>FPPR s 8.1 “(1) In this section, <i>fisheries sensitive watershed</i> means an area identified in Schedule 2 of this regulation:</p> <p>(a) with significant downstream fisheries values continued under section 180 (f) of the Act and significant watershed sensitivity continued under section 180 (g) of the Act, and</p> <p>(b) for which there is no fisheries sensitive watershed objective.</p> <p>(2) Until December 31, 2005, the objective set by government for fish habitat in fisheries sensitive watersheds is to prevent to the extent described in subsection (3) the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities in the fisheries sensitive watershed from resulting in a material adverse impact on the habitat of the fish species for which the fisheries sensitive watershed was established.</p>
	<p>(3) The objective set by government under subsection (2) applies only to the extent that it does not unduly reduce the supply of timber from British Columbia’s forests.</p> <p>(4) If satisfied that the objective set out in subsection (2) is not required to provide special management, the minister responsible for the <i>Wildlife Act</i> must exempt a person from the requirement to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective.</p> <p>(5) If satisfied that the objective set out in subsection (2) is addressed, in whole or in part, by an enactment, the minister responsible for the <i>Wildlife Act</i> must exempt a person from the requirement to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective set out in subsection (2) to the extent that the objective is already addressed”</p>
Forest Practice Requirements eligible for Exemption	None
Land Use Orders	There are no Land Use Orders in place related to this section that overlap the FSP area.
Higher Level Plans	There are no legally established objectives in place from Higher Level Plans that overlap the FSP area.

**Comment:** Results and/or strategies are not required for this resource value, as there are no fisheries sensitive watersheds designated within the plan area under this FSP.

## 2.6 COMMUNITY WATERSHEDS

### Legal Direction

Objective Set by Government	<p>FPPR s 8.2 “(2) The objective set by government for water being diverted for human consumption through a licensed waterworks in a community watershed is to prevent, to the extent described in subsection (3), the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities within the community watershed from resulting in</p> <p>(a) A material adverse impact on the quantity of water or the timing of the flow of the water from the waterworks, or</p> <p>(b) the water from the waterworks having a material adverse impact on human health that cannot be addressed by water treatment required under</p> <p>i. an enactment or</p> <p>ii. the license pertaining to the waterworks.</p> <p>(3) The objective set by government under subsection (2) applies on l to the extent that it does not unduly reduce the supply of timber from British Columbia’s forests”</p>
Forest Practice Requirements eligible for Exemption	FPPR s 59, 60(2), 61
Land Use Orders	There are no Land Use Orders in place related to this section that overlap the FSP area.

Higher Level Plans	There are no legally established Higher Level Plan objectives in place that relate to this resource value.
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**Comment:** There is only one official community watershed within the FSP area, at Telegraph Creek. However, the FSP Holder is aware that Iskut Village also seeks the establishment of a Community Watershed to protect its water supply.

2.6.1 RESULT

The Forest Practice Requirements in FPPR sections sections 59, 60(2), and 61 that are eligible for exemption are not exempted and will continue to apply.

2.6.2 RESULT

During the term of this FSP, within the Telegraph Creek Community Watershed and the Proposed Iskut Community Watershed (as shown on the FSP maps), before harvesting commences by the FSP Holder the FSP Holder will ensure that:

- 1) Equivalent clear-cut area (ECA) for sub-basins larger than 250 ha is less than 20%; and ECA for sub-basins smaller than 250 ha exceeds 20% only if the overall ECA for the community watershed basin is less than 20%.  
Or
- 2) An assessment\* is conducted. The assessment will determine the parameter (and associated threshold) that is appropriate as a measure of maintenance of natural flow regime, and that parameter and/or threshold is not exceeded for the Community Watershed.

\* Consistent with the Watershed Assessment Guidebook (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed, version 2.1 April 1999).

2.7 WILDLIFE AND BIODIVERSITY AT THE LANDSCAPE LEVEL

Legal Direction

Objective Set by Government	FPPR s 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”
Forest Practice Requirements eligible for Exemption	Under FPPRs 12.4 conditional exemptions, Sections 64 and 65
Land Use Orders	There are no Land Use Orders in place related to this section that overlap the FSP area.
Higher Level Plans	OLD GROWTH ORDER (Higher Level Plan Objectives): The Minister of Sustainable Resource Management made an <i>Order Establishing Provincial Non-spatial Old Growth Objectives</i> , effective June 30, 2004. This Order establishes landscape units (LU) and biodiversity emphasis for each LU, and retention levels for old growth by natural disturbance type. This “Old Growth Order” requires an analysis of each LU with respect to the amount of old-growth remaining by biogeoclimatic ecological classification.

**Comment:** The old growth targets in the LRMP echo those in the Old Growth Order.

2.7.1 RESULT

The Forest Practice Requirements in FPPR sections 64 and 65 that are eligible for exemption are not exempted and will continue to apply.

### 2.7.2 STRATEGY

During the term of this FSP, and at least every five years, the FSP Holder will ensure that an old seral stage analysis by LU and NDT is conducted, as follows:

- 1) Determine the proportional representation of old growth in the portion of the LUs within the FSP Holder's FDUs.
- 2) If the proportional amount of old growth meets the targets in the Old Growth Order, no further action is required.
- 3) If the proportional amount of old growth does not meet the targets in the Old Growth Order, determine the old growth representation for the entire landscape unit.
  - a) If the amount of old growth in the landscape unit meets the targets in the Old Growth Order, and there are no known pressures that would reduce the old growth representation, no further action is required.
  - b) If the amount of old growth in the landscape does not meet the targets in the Old Growth Order, or there are known pressures that would put the old growth targets at risk within the term of the FSP, prepare action plan(s) to address seral stage imbalances and implement them.

### 2.7.3 STRATEGY

Within the FDU(s), during the term of this FSP:

- 1) The FSP Holder will ensure that areas harvested by the FSP Holder will have been reviewed prior to harvesting with respect to
  - a) whether they are of a size and distribution that emulates the historical temporal and spatial distribution of the Natural Disturbance Types (NDTs) for the forests within the FSP area; and
  - b) whether they are moving towards the patch size and seral stage distribution targets that are in place for NDTs, calculated separately for each LU that overlaps the FDU(s).
- 2) Subject to (3), the reviews in (1) above will be considered complete if they include process steps in (4) and (5) below that have occurred at least once within five years of the approval of this FSP, and then at least once within every five year period thereafter.
- 3) The reviews in (1) above will be considered complete for a landscape unit if the FSP Holder's development is included in a recent seral/patch analysis that includes that landscape unit, and that analysis – regardless of who prepared it - is not more than five years old.
- 4) **Temporal:** Conduct seral stage analysis by LU and NDT.
  - a) Determine the proportional representation of the LUs within the FSP Holder's FDU(s).
  - b) Determine the need for actions to address seral stage imbalances, based on Appendix 8 of the Cassiar Iskut-Stikine LRMP (October 2000).
  - c) If necessary, prepare action plan(s) to address seral stage imbalances and implement them.
  - d) Prepare a summary of the allowable seral stages
- 5) **Spatial:** Analyze patch size distribution by LU and NDT.
  - a) Determine the proportional representation of existing patch sizes within the FSP Holder's FDU(s).
  - b) Determine the target patch size distribution for the FDU(s).
  - c) Determine the need for actions to address patch size imbalances, based on Appendix 8 of the Cassiar Iskut-Stikine LRMP (October 2000).
  - d) If necessary, prepare action plan(s) to address patch size imbalances and implement them.
  - e) Prepare a summary of the allowable patch size distribution.

## 2.8 WILDLIFE AND BIODIVERSITY AT THE STAND LEVEL

### Legal Direction

Objective Set by Government	FRRP s 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."
Forest Practice Requirements eligible for Exemption	Under FPPRs 12.4 conditional exemptions, Sections 66 and 67
Land Use Orders	There are no Land Use Orders in place related to this section that overlap the FSP area.
Higher Level Plans	There are no legally established objectives in place from Higher Level Plans that overlap the FSP area.

### 2.8.1 RESULT

The Forest Practice Requirements in FPPR sections 66 and 67 that are eligible for exemption are not exempted and will continue to apply.

### 2.8.2 STRATEGY

For cutblocks harvested by the FSP Holder and included in a Site Plan written or amended during the term of this FSP within the FDU(s), the FSP Holder will

- 1) Review the potential to include WTRAs within or adjacent to the cutblocks in accordance with section 2.3.2.5, Objective 2, Strategies 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4 of the Cassiar Iskut-Stikine LRMP, as well as Appendix 8 of the LRMP;
- 2) If operationally and economically feasible
  - a) Locate WTRAs in accordance with the LRMP sections noted in (1), and
  - b) Describe within the Site Plan for the cutblock the rationale for the inclusion of the WTRAs.

### 2.8.3 RESULT

- 1) For the purposes of this Result, "retention area" means a stocked forested area exhibiting mature or old forest characteristics and identified in a Site Plan as constrained from clearcut harvesting, and includes, but is not limited to, WTRAs established in accordance with FPPR s. 66.
- 2) For cutblocks harvested within mature or old forest by the FSP Holder and included in a Site Plan written or amended during the term of this FSP within the FDU(s):
  - a) Cutblocks where the harvested area is 60 ha or less include at least 20% retention area;
  - b) Cutblocks where the harvested area is more than 60 ha and less than 250 ha include at least 30% retention area;
  - c) Cutblocks where the harvested area is more than 250 ha include at least 50% retention area.
- 3) A retention area is only clearcut harvested if a replacement area exhibiting similar characteristics is identified within the same landscape unit and biogeoclimatic subzone and variant, and documented in a Site Plan.

## 2.9 VISUAL QUALITY

### Legal Direction

Objective Set by Government	FPPR s 9.2(2): “(2) The objective set by government in relation to visual quality for a scenic area, that (a) was established on or before October 24, 2002, and (b) for which there is no visual quality objective is to ensure that the altered forest landscape for the scenic area (i) in visual sensitivity class 1 is in either the preservation or retention category, (ii) in visual sensitivity class 2 is in either the retention or partial retention category, (iii) in visual sensitivity class 3 in either the partial retention or modification category, (iv) in visual sensitivity class 4 is in either the partial retention or modification category, and (v) in visual sensitivity class 5 is in either the modification or maximum modification category”
Forest Practice Requirements eligible for Exemption	Not applicable
Land Use Orders	There are no Land Use Orders in place related to this section that overlap the FSP area.
Higher Level Plans	There are no legally established Higher Level Plan objectives in place that relate to this resource value.

**Comment:** Scenic areas are established in the FSP area, so visual quality objectives/ visual sensitivity classes within those scenic areas can be used in accordance with FPPR 9.2

2.9.1 STRATEGY

Within the FDU(s), during the term of this FSP, the FSP Holder will ensure that:

- 1) A visual impact assessment (VIA) will be carried out and attached or referred to in the SP for cutblocks that are located within known scenic areas and that are identified with a Visual Quality Objective (VQO) of Preservation (P), Retention (R), Partial Retention (PR), or Modification (M), or with a Visual Sensitivity Class (VSC) of 1, 2, 3, or 4.
  - a) VSC will be treated as having VQOs as follows:
    - i) VSC 1 = Retention
    - ii) VSC 2 = Partial Retention
    - iii) VSC 3 and 4 = Modification
    - iv) VSC 5 = Maximum Modification
- 2) The VIA will
  - a) review the visual landscape from up to three identified viewpoints as per (3)
    - i) If more than 3 potential viewpoints are identified, additional viewpoints to be assessed may be determined through mutual agreement between representatives of the FSP Holder and the Ministry responsible for this objective.
  - b) not require consideration of the impact of a utility corridor on the landform when determining consistency with the VQO; and
  - c) describe how the visual design is consistent with the VQO.
- 3) Viewpoints are identified as follows:
  - a) by meeting the viewpoint criteria\*; or
  - b) if no viewpoints meet the viewpoint criteria\*, the VIA will use an alternate point that is closest, in the opinion of the FSP Holder, to meeting the viewpoint criteria.

\* Viewpoint criteria: for a visual landscape, a viewpoint must be:

- at a point along a travel corridor\*\* that allows for an extended viewing experience\*\*\*, or

- *at a public place of congregation that persons can stop for an extended viewing experience* \*\*\*.
- \*\* A travel corridor is defined as a route, highway or waterway regularly used by the public to travel from one geographic area to another.
- \*\*\* Extended viewing experience = greater than 60 seconds uninterrupted view when stopped at a public place of congregation, or while travelling at the posted/ normal speed on a travel corridor.

## 2.10 CULTURAL HERITAGE

### Legal Direction

Objective Set by Government	FPPR s 10: “The objective set by government for cultural heritage resources is to conserve, or, if necessary, protect, cultural heritage resources that are (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”.
Forest Practice Requirements eligible for Exemption	Not applicable
Land Use Orders	There are no Land Use Orders in place related to this section that overlap the FSP area.
Higher Level Plans	<p>There are no legally established objectives in place from Higher Level Plans that overlap the FSP area.</p> <p>With respect to FPPR s. 10 and identification of “traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people”, the participation of the Tahltan Nation in the Cabinet-approved Cassiar Iskut-Stikine LRMP could be interpreted to imply that aspects of the LRMP can be considered to be identification by the Tahltan Nation of Cultural Heritage Resources that relate to at least some traditional uses of ongoing importance, i.e. hunting, fishing, gathering and trading. On this premise, Objectives from the LRMP that relate to these traditional uses are:</p> <p>CIS LRMP s2.3.1 Land-based Access Management</p> <p>Objective 1: Keep to a minimum impacts on wildlife habitat and sensitive ecosystems during road construction and use.</p> <p>Objective 4: Conserve archaeological resources and heritage trails; minimize impacts on First Nations’ traditional use sites; and maintain the integrity and historic features of identified pioneer heritage sites</p> <p>CIS LRMP s2.3.2.1 Aquatic Ecosystems and Riparian Habitat</p> <p>Objective 3: Maintain naturally occurring aquatic biota.</p> <p>Objective 4: Manage activities so that there is no net loss of fish habitat.</p> <p>Objective 5: Conserve riparian habitat by minimizing disturbance to the structural and functional features of riparian habitat, including critical habitat features.</p> <p>Objective 6: Maintain the integrity of watersheds with high fisheries values and domestic water use (licensed and unlicensed).</p> <p>Objective 7: Identify and rehabilitate or enhance fish populations and fish habitat.</p>



CIS LRMP s2.3.2.2 Endangered Plants and Animals (Species and Communities)

Objective 1: Maintain habitats of rare, threatened, and endangered animals, plants and plant communities as described in the BC Conservation Data Centre lists.

Objective 3: Maintain habitat for fisher where populations are known to exist.

Objective 4: Maintain nesting and foraging habitat for nest sites of raptors, particularly rare and endangered species, including:

- Northern Goshawk
- Short-eared Owl
- Gyrfalcon
- Peregrine Falcon.

Objective 5: Minimize disturbance of critical habitat areas for trumpeter swans (e.g., nesting and overwintering areas, including early spring migration stops).

Objective 6: Maintain the natural range of habitat conditions (channel morphology, substrate composition, forest cover and water temperature) and minimize opportunities for overfishing in streams that contain bull trout.

CIS LRMP s2.3.2.5 Natural Disturbance Patterns and Ecosystem Representation

Objective 1 Landscape Level Objectives: Maintain seral and patch size distributions of forests consistent with natural disturbance types.

Objective 2 Stand Level Objectives: During forestry activities, retain natural characteristics at the stand level for the following:

- Coarse woody debris
- Wildlife tree patches
- Species composition
- Stand density.

CISLRMP s2.3.2.7 Special Landforms: Plateaus

Objective 2: Maintain connectivity for wildlife between plateaus and adjacent plateaus and mountain ranges.

CIS LRMP s2.3.2.8 Wildlife

Objective 1: Maintain habitat to support healthy wildlife populations.

Objective 2: Manage development and access to conserve important habitat features and wildlife populations.

*Moose Winter Range*

Objective 3: Maintain the functional integrity of mapped moose winter range by:

- maintaining critical habitat features such as thermal and snow interception cover, winter forage opportunities, and visual screening; and
- managing harvesting activities to minimize impact to winter habitat.

*Caribou*

Objective 4: Maintain large areas of high value caribou habitat, including spring, summer and winter habitat, by maintaining the integrity of important habitat characteristics such as forests with lichen, areas of contiguous mature and old forest, and wetland complexes

*Stone's Sheep and Mountain Goat*

Objective 6: Maintain large areas of high value Stone's sheep habitat and mountain goat habitat and avoid disturbing animals during kidding and lambing.

Objective 7: Maintain the functional integrity of mapped winter range for mountain ungulates (Stone's sheep and mountain goats) by:

- maintaining critical habitat features such as thermal and snow interception cover and winter forage opportunities, and
- managing access to minimize impact to winter habitat

*Grizzly Bear*

Objective 8: Maintain large areas of high value grizzly habitat by maintaining areas of well-distributed, seasonally important habitats for grizzly across the landscape and through time.

*Marten*

Objective 13: Maintain large areas of high value marten habitat by maintaining important habitat characteristics, such as forest structural attributes, and mature and old forest providing interior forest conditions.

## CIS LRMP s2.3.3 Botanical Forest Products

Objective 1: Maintain pine mushroom growing sites by integrating forest management activities with growing requirements for mushrooms.

Objective 2: Maintain opportunities for sustainable harvesting of other species of mushroom.

Objective 3: Maintain accessible berry producing areas across the landscape through time.

Objective 4: Maintain opportunities for the sustainable harvesting of medicinal plants.

Objective 5: Maintain opportunities for sustainable harvesting of other botanical forest products.

## CIS LRMP s2.3.4 Cultural Heritage Resources

Objective 1: Conserve archaeological resources.

Objective 2: Minimize impact of development on First Nations' traditional use sites.

Objective 3: Conserve the following heritage trails in the LRMP Area:

- Klastline Trail
- Telegraph Trail.

## CIS LRMP s2.3.5 Hunting, Trapping, Guide outfitting, Fishing

Objective 1: Manage game wildlife populations to be a sustainable renewable resource.

Objective 3: Maintain opportunities for First Nations subsistence and traditional use hunting.

Objective 4: Manage furbearer populations to be a sustainable renewable resource.

Objective 6: Manage wild and enhanced salmon and other wild fish stocks (anadromous and freshwater) to be a sustainable, renewable resource.

Objective 8: Maintain opportunities for First Nations subsistence and traditional use fishing.

## CIS LRMP s2.3.8 Settlement/ Agriculture/ Range

Objective 5: Range

Reduce potential conflicts between agriculture/range use and wildlife.

Objective 6: Range

Avoid spread of disease from domestic livestock to wildlife.

## CIS LRMP s2.3.9 Timber

Objective 1: Produce a long term, secure and sustainable supply of timber that is economically feasible and will benefit the local economy.

Objective 2: In managing timber, apply principles of ecosystem management at the landscape unit and stand level.

Objective 3: Provide opportunities for forest management and harvesting in order to generate local economic benefits over the long term.

Objective 4: Maintain opportunities for public review of forest management plans.

Objective 5: Maintain the health and productivity of the forest resource within the plan area through forest health and salvage operations.

## CIS LRMP s2.4.3 Klappan Zone

## Objectives:

To manage the area for the following values and activities:

- ⇒ functional habitat for multiple species of the Spatsizi predator-prey system (moose, caribou, grizzly, etc.);
- ⇒ Tahltan cultural heritage values;
- ⇒ visual quality from the rail grade, the Klappan River and other important viewpoints;
- ⇒ river recreation, including rafting;
- ⇒ mineral and coal exploration and development; and
- ⇒ timber harvesting.

Commercial timber harvesting will be deferred in the greater Klappan drainage for 15 years.

## CIS LRMP s2.4.4 Iskut Lakes Zone

## Objectives:

Mineral exploration and development continue to be acceptable activities in this zone, as is timber harvesting for local needs and to provide opportunities for small-scale commercial use.

## CIS LRMP s2.4.5 Mount Edziza Zone

## Objectives:

Commercial timber harvesting will continue to not be allowed within this zone.

## CISLRMP s2.4.6 Kakidi/ Mowdade /Nuttluke Lakes Zone

## Objectives:

To maintain and promote opportunities for recreation and tourism and to maintain the scenic and ecological values in the zone and as they relate to the adjacent Mount Edziza Park, while allowing timber harvesting, mineral exploration and mine development to occur.

## CIS LRMP s2.4.8 Middle Iskut Zone

## Objectives:

To maintain the structural and functional integrity of riparian habitat along the Iskut River and to maintain the recreation values along the river and highway corridor while continuing to allow commercial timber harvesting and mineral exploration and development.

## CIS LRMP s2.4.9 Lower Iskut Zone

## Objectives:

To maintain the following while allowing commercial timber harvesting and mineral exploration and development and road development to occur:

- ⇒ the ecological integrity of riparian areas, including active floodplains, wetlands, and stream confluences;
- ⇒ habitat values for grizzly, mountain goat, and moose;
- ⇒ fisheries values, emphasizing no net loss of fish habitat;
- ⇒ recreation values;
- ⇒ water quality; and
- ⇒ visual quality from the Iskut River.

Commercial timber harvesting is not allowed on the active floodplain of the Iskut River.

## CIS LRMP s2.4.10 Unuk River Zone

## Objectives:

To maintain the following while allowing commercial timber harvesting and mineral exploration and development to occur:

- ⇒ the high quality and quantity of grizzly bear habitat; and
- ⇒ visual quality from the Unuk River.

## CIS LRMP s2.4.12 Chutine Zone

## Objectives:

To maintain the following while allowing timber harvesting and mineral exploration and development to occur:

- ⇒ habitat values for grizzly and moose;
- ⇒ fisheries values;
- ⇒ opportunities for backcountry recreation around Chutine Lake; and
- ⇒ visual quality from Chutine Lake and Chutine River.

## CIS LRMP s2.4.13 Telegraph Creek Community Watershed Zone

## Objective:

To maintain the quality and quantity of community water supply and to maintain natural stream flow regimes within the natural range of variability.

**Comment:** Result 2.1.1 and Strategy 2.1.2 are considered to address CIS LRMP s2.3.1 Land-based Access Management, Objective 1.

**Comment:** Archeological features are protected through the Heritage Conservation Act. In addition, Strategy 2.10.1 is consistent with CIS LRMP s2.3.1 Land-based Access Management, Objective 4.

**Comment:** Results 2.4.1, 2.4.2, 2.6.1 and 2.6.2 are consistent with CIS LRMP s2.3.2.1 Aquatic Ecosystems and Riparian Habitat, Objectives 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

**Comment:** Strategies 2.7.2 and 2.7.3 and *Result 2.8.3* are consistent with CIS LRMP s2.3.2.2 Endangered Plants and Animals (Species and Communities) Objectives 1, 3, and 4. Further to Objective 4, raptor nests are protected under the section 34 of the BC *Wildlife Act*.

**Comment:** Results 2.4.1, 2.4.2 and 2.8.3 are consistent with CIS LRMP s2.3.2.2 Endangered Plants and Animals (Species and Communities) Objectives 5 and 6.

**Comment:** Strategies 2.7.2 and 2.7.3 and *Result 2.8.3* are consistent with CIS LRMP s2.3.2.5 Natural Disturbance Patterns and Ecosystem Representation Objective 1.

**Comment:** With respect to CIS LRMP s2.3.2.5 Natural Disturbance Patterns and Ecosystem Representation Objective 2, *Result 2.8.3* and FPPR practice requirements address coarse woody debris and wildlife tree retention, and Stocking Standards as described in Section 3.0 address species composition and stand density.

**Comment:** Strategies 2.7.2 and 2.7.3 are consistent with CIS LRMP s2.3.2.7 Special Landforms: Plateaus Objective 2.

**Comment:** Strategies 2.7.2 and 2.7.3 and *Result 2.8.3* are consistent with CIS LRMP s2.3.2.8 Wildlife Objectives 1 and 2.

**Comment:** Strategies 2.3.3, 2.3.4, 2.3.5, 2.7.2, 2.7.3 and 2.10.3 are consistent with CIS LRMP s2.3.2.8 Wildlife Objectives 4, 6, and 7.

**Comment:** Strategies 2.7.2 and 2.7.3 are consistent with CIS LRMP s2.3.2.8 Wildlife Objectives 8 and 13.

**Comment:** Strategies 2.7.2 and 2.7.3 and *Result 2.8.3* are consistent with CIS LRMP s2.3.3 Botanical Forest Products Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

**Comment:** Archeological features are protected through the Heritage Conservation Act, and Strategy 2.10.1 is also consistent with CIS LRMP s2.3.4 Objectives 1 and 2.

**Comment:** Strategy 2.10.2 is consistent with CIS LRMP s2.3.4 Objective 3.

**Comment:** Strategies 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.3.3, 2.3.4, 2.3.5, 2.7.2 and 2.7.3 and *Result 2.8.3* are consistent with CIS LRMP s2.3.5 Hunting, Trapping, Guide outfitting, Fishing Objectives 1 and 4.

**Comment:** Strategy 2.10.1 is consistent with CIS LRMP s2.3.5 Hunting, Trapping, Guide outfitting, Fishing Objectives 3 and 8.

**Comment:** Results 2.4.1, 2.4.2 and 2.8.3 are consistent with CIS LRMP s2.3.5 Hunting, Trapping, Guide outfitting, Fishing Objective 6.

**Comment:** With respect to CIS LRMP s2.3.8 Settlement/ Agriculture/ Range Objectives 5 and 6, Measures to address Range Barriers and Invasive Plant Species are described in Section 3.0.

**Comment:** Strategies 2.7.2 and 2.7.3 are consistent with CIS LRMP s2.3.9 Timber Objectives 1, 2, and 5.

**Comment:** With respect to CIS LRMP s2.3.9 Timber Objectives 3 and 4, This FSP helps to provide opportunities for forest management and harvesting in order to generate local economic benefits over the long term and also provides an opportunity for public review of forest management plans.

**Comment:** Strategies 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.3.3, 2.3.4, 2.3.5, 2.7.2, 2.7.3, 2.9.1, and 2.10.1 are consistent with the Objectives described in CIS LRMP s2.4.3 Klappan Zone.

**Comment:** With respect to a deferral of timber harvesting as noted in CIS LRMP s2.4.3 Klappan Zone, since the 15 year period has elapsed, this FSP provides context and guidance for any timber harvesting that might occur.

**Comment:** With respect to the objective noted in CIS LRMP s2.4.4 Iskut Lakes Zone, and s2.4.6 Kakidi/ Mowdade/ Nuttlude Lakes Zone, this FSP helps to provide context and guidance for any timber harvesting that might occur.

**Comment:** Results 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 are consistent with the Objective described in the CIS LRMP, s2.4.8 Middle Iskut Zone.

**Comment:** Results 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 and Strategies 2.7.2 and 2.7.3 are consistent with the Objectives described in the CIS LRMP, s2.4.9 Lower Iskut Zone.

**Comment:** Strategies 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.3.3, 2.3.4, 2.3.5, 2.7.2, and 2.7.3 are consistent with the Objectives described in the CIS LRMP, s2.4.10, Unuk River Zone.

**Comment:** Strategies 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.3.3, 2.3.4, 2.3.5, 2.7.2, 2.7.3, and 2.9.1 are consistent with the Objectives described in the CIS LRMP, s2.4.12, Chutine Zone, as are Results 2.4.1 and 2.4.2

**Comment:** Results 2.6.1 and 2.6.2 are consistent with the objective for CIS LRMP s2.4.13 Telegraph Creek Community Watershed Zone.

## 2.10.1 STRATEGY

- 1) The FSP holder will refer reconnaissance level, layout, harvesting, and road building plans and schedules to the Tahltan Nation on at least an annual basis, unless otherwise agreed with the Tahltan Nation. This includes maps at suitable scales for review. Meetings will be held as needed and agreed upon by the Tahltan Nation and the FSP holder. The intent of these referrals is to share information with the Tahltan Nation and to provide an opportunity for the Tahltan Nation to share cultural heritage and traditional use information with the FSP holder.
- 2) During the meetings between the FSP holder and the Tahltan Nation, the following will be addressed:
  - a) If the Tahltan Nation brings to the attention of the FSP holder a concern regarding forestry activities from the processes outlined in (1) above, the FSP holder will take into consideration those concerns and make reasonable attempts to resolve the concerns through consensus.
  - b) The FSP holder will attempt to gather site-specific cultural information from the Tahltan Nation to incorporate into field work activities. This information is to be limited to cultural heritage resources of continuing importance and may include archaeological and traditional use resources.
- 3) For cutblocks and/or roads being proposed by the FSP Holder, where site-specific cultural heritage resource information is not known:
  - a) Field crews conducting the layout, reconnaissance, and data collection will have basic training in the identification of cultural heritage and resources features.

- b) In areas with a completed AOA, and within a High potential cultural heritage polygon, the FSP Holder will complete a preliminary field reconnaissance\* or cultural heritage resource evaluation\*\* or archaeological impact assessment and present the results to the Tahltan Nation.
- c) In areas not overlapping a High potential cultural heritage polygon, but where potential cultural heritage sites are identified by the field crews as a result of layout, harvesting, or road building activities, the FSP holder will complete a preliminary field reconnaissance/ cultural heritage resource evaluation or archaeological impact assessment for the site and present the results to the Tahltan Nation.

\* Consistent with the guidance from the Province of BC, as shown in Appendix B

\*\* Consistent with the sample form provided in Appendix C

### 2.10.2 STRATEGY

Before road construction or harvesting operations commence by the FSP Holder in areas within 100 metres of the Telegraph Trail, Klastline Trail, Mowdade Lake Trail, Mount Edziza Park Trail or the Morcheau Lake Recreation Site, as shown on the FSP maps:

- 1) Subject to 4 below, a 50-meter reserve will be established between the road right-of-way or cutblock and the Trails or Site.
- 2) Timber will be felled away from the Trails or Site.
- 3) A preliminary field reconnaissance\* or cultural heritage resource evaluation\*\* or archaeological impact assessment will be conducted on proposed road construction or harvesting areas within 100 metres of a Trail or Site.
- 4) Entry into the reserve area or crossings of the Trails or through the Site will only occur if
  - a) Operationally necessary
  - b) Crossings of trails can be at right angles (where terrain constraints allow for safe road grades).
  - c) On the Telegraph Trail,
    - i) telegraph line or wire will be left undisturbed unless crossed by a road or skid trail.
    - ii) where a crossing is required, the telegraph line or wire will be cut and rolled out of the way.
  - d) The Trail or Site is marked on the timber edge with ribbon
- 5) Trail locations will have GPS coordinates recorded when encountered and those coordinates forwarded to the recreation officer at the Ministry responsible for the Trail.

\* Consistent with the guidance from the Province of BC, as shown in Appendix B

\*\* Consistent with the sample form provided in Appendix C

### 2.10.3 STRATEGY

During the term of this FSP, where an Order established through the Government Actions Regulation is not in place within an FDU under this FSP for Mountain Goat or Stone's Sheep critical habitats, then

- 1) Subject to (3), no forest harvesting or road construction occurs by the FSP Holder within Lambing and Kidding Areas<sup>+</sup>, and harvesting within 500 meters of these areas is limited to the time period between May 1 and November 30.
- 2) Subject to (3), forest harvesting or road construction activities for cutblocks harvested by the FSP Holder and included in a SP written or amended during the term of this FSP within the FDU(s)
  - a) within High Value Mountain Goat Habitat<sup>+</sup>, or
  - b) within High Value Stone's Sheep Habitat<sup>++</sup>,
 are limited to the time period between May 1 and November 30.
- 3) Forest harvesting or road construction activities for cutblocks harvested by the FSP Holder will not occur within or near Lambing and Kidding Areas or within High Value Habitat at any time, except if
  - a) an evaluation by a qualified professional of the mapped critical value habitat proposed for harvest determines that the habitat is not suitable as critical habitat, or

- b) an evaluation by a qualified professional determines that the population using the critical habitat proposed for harvest will not be detrimentally disturbed by the timing of harvesting activities, or
- c) a mitigation plan can be developed and implemented that will result in the population not being detrimentally disturbed by harvesting activities, and
- d) a report is kept on file of the evaluation, determination and/or mitigation plan.

+ As shown on the FSP maps, which corresponds to Map 9 of the Cassiar Iskut-Stikine LRMP (Oct 2000)

++ As shown on the FSP maps, which corresponds to Map 8 of the Cassiar Iskut-Stikine LRMP (Oct 2000)

+++ As shown on the FSP maps, which corresponds to Map 7 of the Cassiar Iskut-Stikine LRMP (Oct 2000)

#### 2.10.4 STRATEGY

For cutblocks harvested by the FSP Holder and included in a SP written or amended during the term of this FSP within the FDU(s):

- 1) Within high value marten habitat\* the FSP holder will:
  - a) retain 2 to 4 debris piles, post-harvest, throughout the cutblock and where possible adjacent to riparian features
  - b) not harvest deciduous leading stands

\* As shown on the FSP maps, which corresponds to Map 11 of the Cassiar Iskut-Stikine LRMP (October 2000).

#### 2.10.5 RESULT

Forest harvesting by the FSP Holder of areas shown as Pine Mushroom growing sites on the FSP maps only occurs if an assessment determines that the site proposed for harvesting

- 1) is not suitable for pine mushroom, or
- 2) is older than 150 years, or
- 3) will be logged with a harvest system that will not be detrimental to the potential of the site to support pine mushroom growth.

#### 2.10.6 RESULT

No commercial timber harvesting occurs within the Mount Edziza zone by the FSP Holder during the term of this FSP.

### 2.11 RECREATION

#### Legal Direction

Act	Under FRPA s. 56(1) and (3), government can establish, and set an objective for, an interpretive forest site, recreation site or recreation trail. Under FRPA s. 180 and 181, recreation sites and recreation trails and their objectives established or continued under the Forest Practices Code are continued under FRPA.
Objective Set by Government	Not applicable
Forest Practice Requirements eligible for Exemption	Not applicable
Land Use Orders	There are no Land Use Orders in place related to this section that overlap the FSP area.

Higher Level Plans	<p><b>RECREATION TRAILS &amp; SITES (Higher Level Plan Objectives):</b></p> <p>As of July 2020, the following are Recreation Sites/Trails that have established Higher Level Plan Objectives and are within an FDU under this FSP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>
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**Comment:** The Morcheau Lake Recreation Site as well as the Telegraph and Klastline Trails and the Mowdade Lake Trail and Mount Edziza Park Trails are well-established within the FSP area, but do not have legal objectives in place. Strategy 2.10.2 addresses the trails and site.



## 3.0 ADDITIONAL FSP INFORMATION

In addition to the objectives, results and strategies, there are several other items to be shown or addressed in the FSP.

### 3.1 AREAS UNDER CUTTING AUTHORITY

The FSP maps show cutblocks and roads that are currently under Cutting Permit (CP) and Road Permit (RP) that are under the control of the FSP Holders.

In addition, cutblocks or roads that are currently under CP, RP, Timber Sale Licence (TSL), or Forest Service Road (FSR) and are held by others are shown on the FSP maps.

### 3.2 STOCKING STANDARDS

After harvest, re-establishing a good forest that meets the objectives of forest planning and management depends on choosing suitable – in terms of ecology, economy, and culture - tree species and reforestation densities, and achieving prompt and effective establishment. These are collectively described as “Stocking Standards”, and together these factors influence stand structure, forest biodiversity, stand economics, future utilization, forest health, and rotation lengths.

The FSP must describe the Stocking Standards that will apply on the FDUs (FPPR s. 16). The following information is provided to describe the stocking standards that apply on the FDUs in this FSP.

Tables describing the stocking standards that apply on the FDUs in this FSP are provided in Appendix A. The stocking standards in Appendix A include:

- Table A1: species, regeneration dates, stocking required at regeneration, free-growing heights and required stocking at free-growing for the site series that occur within the FSP area;
- Table A2: standards for plant associations identified for wildlife forage areas;
- Table A3: standards for multi-layer management, including activities under FPPR s. 43.1(1) and 44(4);
- Footnotes that apply to Tables A1 and A2: “Standards” footnotes are part of the stocking standards. “Advisory” footnotes are provided to guide the prescribing forester but are not part of the stocking standards.

#### 3.2.1 APPLICATION OF STOCKING STANDARDS

Subject to the following sections (3.2.2 through 3.2.9), the stocking standards may be applied across one cutblock (as per FPPR s. 44) or across several cutblocks (FPPR s. 45) as long as the area within the cutblock(s) has been mapped to identify the BEC (zone, subzone, variant, and site series) as described for each stocking standard and only if the appropriate stocking standard identified in Appendix A for the BEC (zone, subzone, variant, and site series) is used.

1. for a standards unit comprised of more than one BEC site series (mosaics / complexes):
  - a. the preferred and acceptable species for the standards unit include all of the preferred and acceptable species for all of the BEC site series identified in the Site Plan as comprising the standards unit; and
  - b. the potential crop trees will only be considered preferred or acceptable where they are ecologically suited within the standards unit on which they are found; and,
  - c. the Target Stocking Standards, Minimum Preferred and Acceptable, Minimum Preferred, Minimum inter-tree distance and Minimum Height will be those of the dominant site series;

2. for a standards unit that is on transitional site occurring between two BEC subzones, the standard applied will be that of the dominant BEC subzone. This standard can be modified with the inclusion of components of the standard associated with the sub-dominant BEC subzone. These additional components to the standard will be supported by a documented rationale incorporated into the Site Plan.

### 3.2.2 EVEN-AGED MANAGEMENT

Even-aged management stocking standards apply to any silviculture system where:

1. The silviculture management objective is to develop a harvest crop consisting of a single age class or layer, generally the youngest age class following harvest or silviculture layers 3 and 4. Trees from other age classes or layers may be retained on the site for seed trees and/or management of other values; and
2. Retention of trees within age classes or layers other than the intended harvest crop is limited to a basal area less than or equal to 10 m<sup>2</sup> per hectare. Basal area is to be measured on any live retention tree equal to or greater than 12.5 cm dbh (diameter at breast height); and
3. The management system creates openings larger than 0.6 hectares unless that opening is less than 70 m wide (i.e. two tree-lengths) along its narrowest axis.

For the purposes of (1) above, if a single subsequent harvest entry on the stand is planned within 20 years, even-aged management will apply. This option would be utilized when implementing shelterwood systems or similar management regimes.

Even-aged management silviculture systems have been - and are expected to be for the term of this FSP - the dominant form of management. These management systems include clearcut, clearcut with reserves, seed tree, shelterwood, and patch cut (where the openings created meet the above definitions).

### 3.2.3 MANAGEMENT FOR WILDLIFE FORAGE

For areas identified on the FSP maps as high value grizzly bear habitat, or high value moose winter range, the wildlife forage stocking standards set out in Appendix A, Table A2 apply when ecosystem classification identifies a complex that contains a treatable unit. A treatable unit is at least one hectare for pure sub-hygric to sub-hydric sites or two hectares of non-contiguous sub-hygric to sub-hydric sites with ecosystem complexes where the individual sites are greater than 0.25 hectares and such sites comprise more than 20% of the ecosystem complex area.

A list of sub-hygric to sub-hydric sites in the FSP area that wildlife forage stocking standards potentially apply is as follows:

- **BWBSdk1** 06 (Sw-Scouring Rush-Step moss), 07 (MM-Lingonberry-Coltsfoot), 08 ((Sw-Currant-Horsetail), 09 (Sb-Horsetail-Sphagnum)
- **CWHwm** 04 (SsHw-Devil's Club), 05 (Ss-Salmonberry (High fluvial bench)), 06 (Act-Red-osier dogwood (Middle fluvial bench)), 08 (Hw-Sphagnum), 09 (Ss-Skunk cabbage (Swamp forest))
- **ICHvc** 03 (Sx-Devil's Club), 04 (Sx-Devil's Club-Dogwood), 05 (ActSx-Dogwood(Floodplain)), 06 (Sx-Horsetail)
- **ICHwc** 05 (Sx-Devil's Club), 06 (ActSx-Dogwood(Floodplain), 07 (HwSx-Blueberry-Sphagnum), 08 (Sx-Horsetail)

### 3.2.4 UNEVEN-AGED MANAGEMENT

Uneven-aged management stocking standards apply to any silviculture system where:

1. The silviculture management objective is to develop a stand that supports economically viable harvest entries at 20 to 50 year intervals; and
2. Retention of trees exceeds a basal area of 10 m<sup>2</sup> per hectare; or

3. Openings are less than 0.6 hectares in size , and less than 70 m wide (i.e. two tree-lengths) along its narrowest axis. Variance outside of these targets is allowed if supported by the proper rationale from a Qualified Professional.

Applicable silviculture systems are retention, single tree selection, and group selection. Where ecologically and economically appropriate, TNDC/ Tahltan Forestry will consider opportunities to begin to apply these systems.

### 3.2.5 SELECTION OF WELL-SPACED STEMS

#### Criteria for Evaluating Health, Form and Vigour

Trees that are selected as well-spaced are being chosen to form part of a future crop, so they must be of sufficient good health, form and vigour that they can be utilized as crop trees at the time of harvest. Crop trees may be utilized in the future as sources of lumber, veneer, or fibre.

The criteria for good health, good form and good vigour are as follows.

- Table A5-1 and Figures A5-1 to A5-4 in the Establishment to Free Growing Guidebook - Prince Rupert Forest Region (version 2.3, October 2007), with the following exception:
  - For pine that is infected by *Dothistroma*: the Defoliation Free Growing Damage Standard for Determinate Growth Conifers (March 2, 2005).
- The acceptability standards for advanced regeneration and residual mature and pole layer crop trees in Appendix 10 of the Establishment to Free Growing Guidebook - Prince Rupert Forest Region (version 2.3, October 2007).

The following qualifiers apply to the criteria for good health, good form and good vigour:

- the assessment of health, form and vigour applies only at the time of Free Growing;
- the criteria are specific to even-aged managed stands, and to layers 3 and 4 in uneven-aged managed stands; and
- the criteria do not apply to broadleaf species.

For layers 1 and 2 in uneven-aged management stands the criteria for good health, form, and vigour are:

- trees must not exceed the damage criteria of Table A of the Free Growing Damage Criteria for Multi-layered Stands in British Columbia (February 2007);
- western hemlock trees must not be subject to a dwarf mistletoe infection rating of 4 or more as described in Figure 5 of the Dwarf Mistletoe Management Guidebook (July 1995); and
- trees must have at least 20% continuous live crown.

#### Minimum Horizontal Inter-Tree Distance

Unless otherwise stated within Appendix A, the following minimum inter-tree distances will apply for trees to be counted as well-spaced:

- 0.0 metres in Layer 1 of multi-layered stands;
- 1.0 metres between layers 1, 2, 3 and 4 for multi-layered stands;
- 1.0 metres for the wildlife forage stocking standards (Appendix A, Table A2) to allow for cluster management. This minimum inter tree spacing also applies within clusters when cluster management is identified as a stand level strategy in the site plan;
- 1.6 metres where cluster planting is required to avoid planting within 5 meters of infected stumps in areas that have *Tomentosus* root disease
- 1.6 metres on hygric, sub-hydric, colluvial or mechanically site prepared areas;
- 1.6 metres within 3.2m of dispersed natural non-productive areas (such as water, rock or swamps); and
- 2.0 metres for all other areas (except those areas where site factors or objectives require a different minimum inter-tree distance as identified in the Site Plan).

### 3.2.6 BRUSH AND BROADLEAF COMPETITION CRITERIA

In addition to criteria for selection of Well-Spaced Stems, to be considered Free Growing a crop tree must:

1. Be free from unacceptable levels of herb, shrub, or broadleaf tree competition, in accordance with the criteria set out in Appendix 9 of the Establishment to Free Growing Guidebook - Prince Rupert Forest Region (version 2.3, October 2007), with the following exceptions:
  - where stocking standards include broadleaf tree species as preferred or acceptable species, these broadleaf species shall be deemed to not be in competition;
  - Layer 1 (> 12.5 cm dbh) broadleaf species retained within the SP for non-timber purposes will be considered non-competitive when assessing for Free Growing, if the total Layer 1 broadleaf species in the plot are either:
    - less than 6% crown closure
    - less than 8 m<sup>2</sup> basal area
  - in order to increase riparian and biodiversity values, alder, aspen, birch, and cottonwood are not considered competing vegetation within the first 10 metres of the riparian management zones of S1 to S5 streams, L1 and L3 lakes or W1 and W3 wetlands;
  - herbaceous vegetation less than 100% of the height of crop trees within 5 m of a S4, S5 or S6 stream is not considered competing vegetation.
2. Have experienced a minimum of 2 full growing seasons between any brushing treatment and the Free Growing assessment.
3. Meet the following minimum percentage height above competing brush<sup>1</sup> in order to be Free Growing:

<b>BEC Zone</b>	<b>% Height above brush</b>
ICH, SBS, BWBS, ESSF, SWB	As per quadrant methodology, i.e. "North Vegetation Competition Decision Key for a Free Growing Crop Tree" as shown on page 252-254 of the <i>Silviculture Survey Procedures Manual (2020)</i> . <sup>2</sup>
MH	125%
CWH and all other BEC zones	150%

The entire FSP is within the Thinhorn Sheep Disease Prevention Specified Area, GAR Order #SA-6-292. As a result, brush control is not to be undertaken by methods that include domesticated goats or sheep.

<sup>1</sup> *Competing brush* is defined as herbaceous or woody species that are over-topping crop trees or have the potential to overtop crop trees, and are adversely affecting the crop tree through above or below ground competition.

*Non-competing brush* is defined as herbaceous or woody species that have reached their maximum height, are less than the height of the crop tree, and are not adversely affecting crop trees through above or below ground competition.

<sup>2</sup> The definition of upland cottonwood in Appendix 9 will be applied to mean any cottonwood not growing on a floodplain or fluvial site.

### 3.3 HARDWOODS

Hardwood (deciduous or broadleaf) species are noted in the stocking standards and will only be used in accordance with the Chief Forester’s letter of August 22, 2000 – *Silviculture Prescription Submissions that Include Broadleaf Species* and the Chief Forester’s letter of May 1, 2008 – *Incorporation of mixed wood and broadleaves into Forest Stewardship Plan stocking standards, SP amendments and TSR regeneration assumptions* and only when noted in Appendix A – Stocking Standards, Footnotes for Stocking Standards, as being a productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option (identified by footnote ‘a’). Link with limits as per supporting document.

- Where **Fire Management Stocking Standards (FMSS)** have been prescribed, black cottonwood (Act), alder (Dr), birch (Ep) and aspen (At) will be considered preferred and contributing to minimum stocking as per footnote ‘c’ in Table A1 and A3. **FMSS** will also be required to achieve minimum stocking standards using deciduous species (ie if the regular stocking standard has a target stocking of 1200 and a minimum of 700, FMSS will require a minimum of 700 wss/ha of acceptable deciduous species).

### 3.4 INVASIVE PLANTS

#### Legal Direction

Act	FRPA Section 47, FPPR section 17
Forest Practice Requirements	Not applicable
Forest Practice Requirements eligible for Exemption	Not applicable

#### 3.4.1 MEASURE

- 1) In order to address invasive plants, the FSP holder will use only certified seed in erosion control and grass seeding activities associated with forestry activities. This certified seed will, at a minimum, meet or exceeds the Common No. 1 Forage Mixture specifications in Table XIII of Schedule 1 to the Federal Seeds Regulations, C.R.C., c.1400.
- 2) For areas at risk of germinating invasive plants, seeding will be completed within 1 year of disturbance for exposed soil areas larger than 0.01 ha. One (1) year commences from the completion date of operations in cutblocks or for new access roads within one (1) year of removal of right-of-way timber. Seeded sites will be reviewed within one (1) year of seeding, and if seeding was unsuccessful, those sites will be re-seeded.
- 3) Before entering the plan area, equipment from outside the area will be cleaned (e.g. by power washing with water) to remove organic material that may contain seed or parts of invasive plants.
- 4) FSP holder staff use the North West Invasive Plant Council website ([www.nwipc.org](http://www.nwipc.org)) to maintain awareness of applicable potential invasive plant species, and when conducting pre-work meetings with contractors will provide this information.
- 5) If the FSP holder staff or contractors identify an invasive plant species site within the plan area, that site will be reported to the North West Invasive Plant Council by telephone 1-866-449-3337.

### 3.5 NATURAL RANGE BARRIERS

#### Legal Direction

Act	FRPA Section 48, FPPR section 18
Forest Practice Requirements	Not applicable
Forest Practice Requirements eligible for Exemption	Not applicable

**Comment:** As of July 2020 there are eight active range or grazing tenures within the plan area: RAN073845, RAN074311; RAN074881; RAN075677; RAN075769; RAN076199, RAN076815, and RAN076849.

Therefore, mitigation of the removal or rendering ineffective natural range barriers is applicable. For the purposes of this FSP, the removal of natural range barriers relates to the grazing of livestock.

### 3.5.1 MEASURE

- 1) In order to address the potential removal of natural range barriers as it relates to the grazing of livestock, during the term of this FSP the FSP Holder will, prior to conducting operations within an active Range Tenure area, contact the active Range Tenure holder(s) within the FDU(s) to determine the need for access restriction on roads under the control of the FSP Holder.
- 2) If after one month, there is no contact is made or response forthcoming, the FSP Holder can request comments from the District Range Officer of the MFLNRORD.
- 3) Document the results of communications, and implementation of any access restrictions agreed to, with Range Tenure holders or the District Range Officer.

## 4.0 REFERRAL AND PUBLIC REVIEW SUMMARY

Specifics regarding referrals of the FSP to the Tahltan First Nation, public or government agencies, and any comments gathered during the process and subsequent revisions are described in the supporting document to this FSP.

## 5.0 MAPS

FSP maps are provided separately from the FSP text.

The FSP maps are provided at a scale of 1:50,000. They show the critical content requirements as described in section 5(1)(a) of the *FRPA* and section 14 of the *FPPR*.

There are two FDUs designated under this FSP. They are shown on the FSP maps and are identified as:

**Iskut FDU**

**Telegraph FDU**



## 6.0 SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

The information used to support or develop the FSP is contained in the companion “Supporting Document”. The document description and purpose can be found in the introduction of the Supporting Document.

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## APPENDIX A: STOCKING STANDARDS TABLES

Stocking standards and free growing information is taken from the *Reference Guide for Forest Development Stocking Standards* (Prince Rupert tab), latest update March 2019. Refer to the list of acronyms and abbreviations for definitions.

TABLE A1: STOCKING STANDARDS – EVEN-AGED

Stocking ID #	BEC Classification		Regeneration Specifications							Free Growing Specs		
	Zone Subzone	Site Series	Species			Stocking (well-spaced/ha)			Regen Delay (Max yrs)	Latest Assess (yrs)	Minimum Height	
			Preferred	Accept	Broad Leaf**	Target (pa)	Min (pa)	Min (p)			Species	Height (m)
1068606	BWBSdk1	01	PI Sw <sup>32</sup>	BISb	At <sup>b,c</sup> Ep <sup>b,c</sup>	1200	700	600	7	20	PI Others	1.6 0.8
1068607		02*	PI	BI <sup>50</sup> SbSw	At <sup>b,c</sup>	1000	500	400	7	20	PI Others	1.2 0.6
1068615		03	PI	Sw <sup>28</sup>	At <sup>b,c</sup>	1200	700	600	7	20	PI Others	1.6 0.8
1068616		04	PI Sb <sup>50</sup>	Sw <sup>32</sup>	At <sup>b,c</sup>	1200	700	600	7	20	PI Others	1.6 0.8
1068617		05	PI Sw	BISb	At <sup>a,c</sup> Ep <sup>a,c</sup>	1200	700	600	7	20	PI Others	1.6 0.8
1068618		06	PI Sw <sup>32</sup>	BISb	Ac <sup>b</sup> At <sup>b,c</sup> Ep <sup>b,c</sup>	1200	700	600	7	20	PI Others	1.6 0.8
1068619		07	PI <sup>1</sup> Sb <sup>1</sup> Sw <sup>1,32</sup>	BI <sup>50</sup>	At <sup>b,c</sup>	1200	700	600	7	20	PI Others	1.6 0.8
1068620		08	Sw <sup>1,32</sup>	PI <sup>1</sup> BI <sup>50</sup> Sb	Ac <sup>b</sup> At <sup>b,c</sup> Ep <sup>b,c</sup>	1000	500	400	4	20	PI Others	1.2 0.6
1068621		09*	Sb <sup>1</sup> Sw <sup>1,32</sup>	PI <sup>1</sup>		400	200	200	4	20	PI Others	1.2 0.6
1068622		10*	Sb <sup>1</sup> Sw <sup>1,32</sup>	PI <sup>1</sup>		400	200	200	4	20	PI Others	1.2 0.6
1068623		11*	Sb <sup>1</sup> Sw <sup>1</sup>	PI <sup>1</sup>	Ac <sup>b</sup> At <sup>b,c</sup>	400	200	200	4	20	PI Others	1.2 0.6
		31	Non	Forest								
		32	Non	Forest								
		81	Non	Forest								
1068677	CWHwm	01	Hw <sup>30</sup> Ss <sup>30</sup>	Hm <sup>12,13,30</sup>	Dr <sup>b,c</sup>	900	500	400	6	20	Hw, Ss Hm	2.0 1.0
1068678		02	Hw <sup>30</sup> PI	Hm <sup>12,13,30</sup>	Dr <sup>b,c</sup>	900	500	400	6	20	Hw, PI Hm	2.0 1.0
1068679		03	Ss <sup>30</sup> Hw <sup>30</sup>		Ac <sup>t</sup> Dr <sup>b,c</sup>	900	500	500	3	20	Hw, Ss	2.0
1068680		04	Ss <sup>30</sup> Hw <sup>30</sup>		Ac <sup>t</sup> Dr <sup>b,c</sup>	900	500	400	3	20	Hw, Ss	2.0

Stocking ID #	BEC Classification		Regeneration Specifications						Free Growing Specs			
	Zone Subzone	Site Series	Species			Stocking (well-spaced/ha)			Regen Delay (Max yrs)	Latest Assess (yrs)	Minimum Height	
			Preferred	Accept	Broad Leaf**	Target (pa)	Min (pa)	Min (p)			Species	Height (m)
1068681		05	Ss <sup>30</sup> Hw <sup>30</sup>		Act <sup>a, c</sup> Dr <sup>a, c</sup>	900	500	400	3	20	Hw, Ss	2.0
1068682		06	Ss <sup>30</sup>		Act <sup>a, c</sup> Dr <sup>a, c</sup>	900	500	400	3	20	Ss	2.0
tbd		07*	No	Conifers								
1068683		08*	Hw <sup>1,30</sup> Pl <sup>1</sup>	Hm <sup>12,13,30</sup> Yc <sup>12,13</sup>	Act <sup>b, c</sup> Dr <sup>b, c</sup>	900	500	400	6	20	Hw, Pl Hm, Yc	2.0 1.0
1068684		09	Ss <sup>30</sup>	Hw <sup>1,30</sup> Yc <sup>12,13</sup>	Act <sup>b, c</sup> Dr <sup>b, c</sup>	800	400	400	3	20	Hw, Ss Yc	1.4 1.0
1068685		10*	Pl <sup>1</sup> Yc <sup>1</sup>	Hw <sup>1,30</sup>		400	200	200	3	20	Pl Others	2.0 1.0
tbd		31	Non	Forested								
tbd		32	Non	Forested								
tbd		52	Non	Forested								
1068686	ESSFun	01	Bl Se	Pl <sup>34</sup> Hm <sup>50</sup> Hw <sup>50</sup>		1200	700	600	7	20	Pl Others	1.6 0.8
1068687		02*	Pl	BlHm <sup>50</sup> Se		1000	500	400	7	20	Pl Others	1.2 0.6
1068688		03*	Pl	BlHm <sup>50</sup> Se Hw <sup>50</sup>		1200	700	600	7	20	Pl Others	1.6 0.8
1068689		04	Pl Bl	Hm <sup>50</sup> Se		1200	700	600	7	20	Pl Others	1.6 0.8
1068690		05	Bl Se	Pl <sup>34</sup> Hm <sup>50</sup> Hw <sup>50</sup>		1200	700	600	4	20	Pl Others	1.6 0.8
1068691		06	BlSe <sup>32</sup>	Hm <sup>50</sup> Hw <sup>50</sup>		1200	700	600	4	20	Pl Others	1.6 0.8
1068692		07*	BlSe <sup>32</sup>	Hm <sup>50</sup> Hw <sup>50</sup>		1000	500	400	4	20	All	0.6
1068693		08	Bl <sup>1</sup> Se <sup>1,32</sup>			1000	500	400	4	20	All	0.6
1068694		09	Bl <sup>1</sup> Se <sup>1,32</sup>			1000	500	400	4	20	All	0.6
		31	Non	Forest								
		51	Non	Forest								
1068695	ICHwc	01	Bl Hw <sup>32</sup> Sx	Pl	Act <sup>b, c</sup> At <sup>b, c</sup> Ep <sup>b, c</sup>	1200	700	600	4	20	Pl Others	2.0 1.0
1068696		02*	Pl	BlHw	At <sup>b, c</sup>	1000	500	400	7	20	Pl Others	1.4 0.8
1068697		03	Bl Hw <sup>32</sup> Pl Sx <sup>28</sup>	-	At <sup>a, c</sup> Ep <sup>a, c</sup>	1200	700	600	4	20	Pl Others	2.0 1.0
1068698		04	BlSx	Hw <sup>32</sup>	Act <sup>b, c</sup> At <sup>a, c</sup> Ep <sup>a, c</sup>	1200	700	600	4	20	Pl Others	2.0 1.0

Stocking ID #	BEC Classification		Regeneration Specifications							Free Growing Specs		
	Zone Subzone	Site Series	Species			Stocking (well-spaced/ha)			Regen Delay (Max yrs)	Latest Assess (yrs)	Minimum Height	
			Preferred	Accept	Broad Leaf**	Target (pa)	Min (pa)	Min (p)			Species	Height (m)
1068699		05	BlSx	Hw <sup>32</sup>	Act <sup>b,c</sup> At <sup>a,c</sup> Ep <sup>a,c</sup>	1200	700	600	4	20	All	1.0
1068700		06	Bl <sup>1</sup> Sx <sup>1</sup>	Hw <sup>1,32</sup>	Act <sup>a,c</sup> At <sup>a,c</sup> Ep <sup>a,c</sup>	1200	700	600	4	20	All	1.0
1068701		07	Sx <sup>1</sup> Bl <sup>1</sup>	Pl <sup>1</sup> Hw <sup>1,32</sup>		1000	500	400	4	20	Pl Others	1.4 0.8
1068702		08	Bl <sup>1</sup> Sx <sup>1</sup>	Hw <sup>1,32</sup>	Act <sup>b,c</sup> At <sup>b,c</sup> Ep <sup>b,c</sup>	1000	500	400	4	20	All	0.8
-		31	Non	Forest								
-		32	Non	Forest								
1068703		51	BlSx	-		1000	500	400	4	20	All	0.8
1068704		52	Bl <sup>1</sup> Sx <sup>1</sup>	-		400	200	200	3	20	All	0.8
1068705	ICHvc	01	Bl Hw <sup>32</sup>	Hm <sup>50</sup> Sx <sup>34,35</sup>	Act <sup>a,c</sup> At <sup>a,c</sup> Ep <sup>a,c</sup>	1200	700	600	4	20	All	1.0
1068706		02	Bl Hw <sup>32</sup>	Hm <sup>50</sup> Pl <sup>3,9</sup> Sx <sup>34</sup>	At <sup>a,c</sup> Ep <sup>a,c</sup>	1200	700	600	4	20	Pl Other	2.0 1.0
1068707		03	Bl Sx <sup>34,35</sup>	Hw	Act <sup>a,c</sup> At <sup>a,c</sup> Ep <sup>a,c</sup>	1200	700	600	4	20	All	1.0
1068708		04	Bl <sup>1</sup> Sx <sup>1,34,35</sup>		Act <sup>b,c</sup> At <sup>a,c</sup> Ep <sup>a,c</sup>	1200	700	600	4	20	All	1.0
1068709		05	Bl <sup>1</sup> Sx <sup>1,32,34,35</sup>		Act <sup>b,c</sup> At <sup>b,c</sup>	1200	700	600	4	20	All	1.0
1068710		06	Bl <sup>1</sup> Sx <sup>1,32,34</sup>		Act <sup>a,c</sup> At <sup>a,c</sup> Ep <sup>a,c</sup>	1000	500	400	4	20	All	0.8
-		31	Non	Forest								
1068711		51*	Bl Sx <sup>34</sup>			1000	500	400	3	20	All	0.8
1068712		52*	Bl Sx <sup>34</sup>			400	200	200	3	20	All	0.8
1068713	MHmm2	01	BaHm	Bl <sup>50</sup>		900	500	400	7	20	All	1.0
1068714		02*	Hm	BaBl <sup>50</sup>		800	400	400	4	20	All	0.8
1068715		03	BaHm	Bl <sup>50</sup>		900	500	400	4	20	All	1.0
1068716		04	BaHm	Bl <sup>50</sup>		900	500	400	7	20	All	1.0
1068717		05	BaHm	Bl <sup>50</sup>		900	500	400	4	20	All	1.0
1068718		06*	Hm <sup>1</sup>			800	400	400	7	20	All	1.0
1068719		07*	Ba <sup>1</sup>	Hm <sup>1</sup>		900	500	400	4	20	All	1.0
1068720		08*	Hm <sup>1</sup>	Ba <sup>1</sup> Bl <sup>1,50</sup>		400	200	200	4	20	All	0.8
1068721		09*	Hm <sup>1</sup>	Ba <sup>1</sup>		800	400	400	4	20	All	0.8

Stocking ID #	BEC Classification		Regeneration Specifications							Free Growing Specs		
	Zone Subzone	Site Series	Species			Stocking (well-spaced/ha)			Regen Delay (Max yrs)	Latest Assess (yrs)	Minimum Height	
			Preferred	Accept	Broad Leaf**	Target (pa)	Min (pa)	Min (p)			Species	Height (m)
-		31	Non	Forest								
-		51	Non	Forest								
1068723	SBSun	01	PI Sx	BI <sup>29</sup>	At <sup>a, c</sup>	1200	700	600	7	15	PI Others	1.60 1.0
1068724		02*	PI	BI Sx <sup>32</sup>	At <sup>b, c</sup>	1000	500	400	7	15	PI Others	1.20 1.0
1068725		03	PI Sx <sup>32</sup>	BI <sup>29</sup> Sb	At <sup>b, c</sup>	1200	700	600	7	15	PI Others	1.60 1.0
1068726		05	PI Sx	BI <sup>29</sup>	Act <sup>a, c</sup> At <sup>a, c</sup>	1200	700	600	4	15	PI Others	1.60 1.0
1068727		06	PI Sx	BI <sup>29</sup>	Act <sup>b, c</sup> At <sup>a, c</sup>	1200	700	600	4	15	PI Others	1.60 1.0
1068728		07*	PI Sb Sx <sup>32</sup>	BI	At <sup>b, c</sup>	1000	500	400	4	15	PI Others	1.20 1.0
1068729		08	PI Sx	BI <sup>29</sup>	Act <sup>b, c</sup> At <sup>a, c</sup>	1200	700	600	4	15	PI Others	1.60 1.0
1068730		09	Sx BI <sup>29</sup>	PI	Act <sup>b, c</sup> At <sup>a, c</sup>	1200	700	600	4	15	PI Others	1.60 1.0
1068731		10	Sx <sup>1,32</sup> BI <sup>1,29</sup>	PI <sup>1</sup>	Act <sup>b, c</sup> At <sup>b, c</sup>	1000	500	400	4	15	PI Others	1.20 1.0
1068732		12*	Sb <sup>1</sup> Sx <sup>1,32</sup>	PI <sup>1</sup> BI <sup>1</sup>		400	200	200	4	15	PI Others	1.20 1.0
1068733	SWBmk	01	PI <sup>34</sup> BI Sx			1200	700	600	7	20	PI Other	1.6 0.8
1068734		02*	PI <sup>34</sup>	BI Sx		1000	500	400	7	20	All	0.8
1068735		03*	PI <sup>34</sup>	BI Sx		1000	500	400	7	20	PI Other	1.2 0.8
1068736		04	PI <sup>34</sup> BI Sx			1200	700	600	7	20	PI Other	1.6 0.8
1068737		05*	PI <sup>34</sup> BI Sx			1000	500	400	7	20	PI Other	1.6 0.8
1068738		06	PI <sup>34</sup> BI Sx	Sb		1200	700	600	4	20	PI Other	1.6 0.8
1068739		07	PI <sup>34</sup> BI Sx <sup>32</sup>			1200	700	600	4	20	PI Other	1.6 0.8
1068740		08*	BI Sx <sup>32</sup>	PI <sup>34</sup> Sb		1000	500	400	4	20	All	0.8
1068741		09*	BI <sup>1</sup> Sx <sup>1,32</sup>	Sb		1000	500	400	4	20	All	0.8

\* Avoid logging

TABLE A2: STOCKING STANDARDS FOR WILDLIFE FORAGE SITE SERIES

I.D. #	BEC Classification		Species		Stocking (well-spaced/ha)			Regen Delay Guide  (Suggest max yrs)	Free Growing  Latest (yrs)	Maximum Density		
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred  (p)	Accept- able  (a)	Target	MIN  pa	MIN  p			Pre Space**  MAX	Post Spacing (well-spaced)	
											MIN	MAX
<b>Wildlife Forage - Devil's club</b>												
1068742	CWHwm	04	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		600	400	400	3	20	660	400	660
1068744	ICHvc	03	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		600	400	400	3	20	660	400	660
1068745	ICHvc	04	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		600	400	400	3	20	660	400	660
1068746	ICHwc	05	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		600	400	400	3	20	660	400	660
<b>Wildlife Forage – Ferns, Herbs, Mosses</b>												
1068747	BWBSdk1	06	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		400	200	200	3	20	440	200	440
1068748	BWBSdk1	08	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		400	200	200	3	20	440	200	440
1068749	BWBSdk1	09	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		400	200	200	3	20	440	200	440
1068750	CWHwm	08	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		600	300	300	3	20	660	400	660
1068751	CWHwm	09	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		600	300	300	3	20	660	400	660
1068752	ICHvc	06	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		600	300	300	3	20	660	400	660
1068753	ICHwc	07	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		600	300	300	3	20	660	400	660
1068754	ICHwc	08	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		600	300	300	3	20	660	400	660
<b>Wildlife Forage – Salmonberry/red-osier dogwood</b>												
1068755	CWHwm	05	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		500	200	200	3	20	550	200	550

I.D. #	BEC Classification		Species		Stocking (well-spaced/ha)			Regen Delay Guide  (Suggest max yrs)	Free Growing	Maximum Density		
	Zone/SZ	Series	Preferred  (p)	Accept- able  (a)	Target	MIN  pa	MIN  p		Latest  (yrs)	Pre Space**  MAX	Post Spacing (well-spaced)  MIN MAX	
1068756	CWHwm	06	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		500	200	200	3	20	550	200	550
1068757	ICHvc	05	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		600	300	300	3	20	660	400	660
1068758	ICHwc	06	As per equivalent BEC classification in Table A1		600	300	300	3	20	660	400	660

\*\* If a stand exceeds the maximum density set in the prescription at free growing but does not exceed 4000 stems per hectare (sph), the stand will be assessed to ensure there are sufficient gaps to provide forage for grizzly bears or moose. Sufficient forage gaps will be considered to be greater than 20% gaps across the standards unit. To test if adequate gap creation exists, a minimum of 20% (per standards unit) of the randomly systematic established plots (50 m<sup>2</sup>) must contain coniferous trees (> 50 cm height), on one or fewer quadrants of the plot. If the results of the Free Growing survey show maximum density is exceeded without sufficient forage gaps or that total sph exceeds 4000 sph then a Qualified Professional will determine if a spacing treatment is warranted and should be implemented.

**Notes:**

**Free-growing assessment, Tree Height:** Same as the stocking standards for the ecosystem as described in Table A1.

**Minimum Inter-tree Spacing:** As per Section 3.2.5

**Well-Spaced stems:** "Well spaced" does not apply to forage gaps when cluster management is identified as a stand level strategy in the site plan.

**Target post-spacing density:** The target post spacing density is 100 stems/ha less than the post spacing maximum density.



TABLE A3: STOCKING STANDARDS – MULTI-LAYER

The following information from the even-aged stocking standards will be used to supplement the multi-layer stocking standards: preferred species, acceptable species, broadleaf species, regeneration delay, and free growing specifications.

Stocking ID #	BEC Classification		Layer	Stocking (Well Spaced/Ha)		
	Zone Subzone	Site Series		Target (P&A)	Minimum (P&A)	Minimum (A)
1068759	BWBSdk1	01	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068760		02*	4	1000	500	400
			3	800	400	300
			2	600	300	250
			1	400	200	200
1068761		03	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068763		04	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068764		05	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068765		06	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068766		07	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068767		08	4	1000	500	400
			3	800	400	300
			2	600	300	250
			1	400	200	200
1068768	ESSFun	01	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068769		02*	4	1000	500	400
			3	800	400	300
			2	600	300	250
			1	400	200	200
1068770		03*	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250

Stocking ID #	BEC Classification		Layer	Stocking (Well Spaced/Ha)		
	Zone Subzone	Site Series		Target (P&A)	Minimum (P&A)	Minimum (A)
1068771		04	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068772		05	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068773		06	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068774		07*	4	1000	500	400
			3	800	400	300
			2	600	300	250
			1	400	200	200
1068775		08	4	1000	500	400
			3	800	400	300
			2	600	300	250
			1	400	200	200
1068776		09	4	1000	500	400
			3	800	400	300
			2	600	300	250
			1	400	200	200
1068777	ICHwc	01	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068778		02*	4	1000	500	400
			3	800	400	300
			2	600	300	250
			1	400	200	200
1068788		03	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068792		04	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068793		05	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068794		06	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250

Stocking ID #	BEC Classification		Layer	Stocking (Well Spaced/Ha)		
	Zone Subzone	Site Series		Target (P&A)	Minimum (P&A)	Minimum (A)
1068795		07	4	1000	500	400
			3	800	400	300
			2	600	300	250
			1	400	200	200
1068796		08	4	1000	500	400
			3	800	400	300
			2	600	300	250
			1	400	200	200
1068797		51	4	1000	500	400
			3	800	400	300
			2	600	300	250
			1	400	200	200
1068798	ICHvc	01	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068799		02	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068800		03	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068801		04	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068802		05	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068803		06	4	1000	500	400
			3	800	400	300
			2	600	300	250
			1	400	200	200
1068804		51*	4	1000	500	400
			3	800	400	300
			2	600	300	250
			1	400	200	200
1068805	SBSun	01	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068806		02*	4	1000	500	400
			3	800	400	300
			2	600	300	250
			1	400	200	200

Stocking ID #	BEC Classification		Layer	Stocking (Well Spaced/Ha)		
	Zone Subzone	Site Series		Target (P&A)	Minimum (P&A)	Minimum (A)
1068807		03	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068808		05	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068809		06	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068810		07*	4	1000	500	400
			3	800	400	300
			2	600	300	250
			1	400	200	200
1068812		08	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068813		09	4	1200	700	600
			3	1000	500	400
			2	800	400	300
			1	600	300	250
1068814		10	4	1000	500	400
			3	800	400	300
			2	600	300	250
			1	400	200	200

\*Avoid logging

FOOTNOTES TO TABLES A1, A2 AND A3

<b>Standards* footnotes to “Preferred”, “Acceptable” or “Broadleaf” species within Tables A1, A2 and A3</b>	
a	Species is limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility, and subject to <a href="#">Section 3.2.8 of this FSP</a> , may only be considered as “acceptable”
b	Species constitutes a productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option, and subject to <a href="#">Section 3.2.8 of this FSP</a> , may be considered as “preferred”
c	Will be considered preferred and contributing to minimum stocking when Fire Management Stocking Standards (FMSS) are applied. FMSS remove minimum coniferous stocking and replace it with minimum deciduous stocking.

\* “Standards” means these footnotes are to be interpreted as a measurable, verifiable, and enforceable part of the Stocking Standards.

<b>Advisory** footnotes to “Preferred” or “Acceptable” species within Tables A1, A2 and A3</b>	
1	Elevated microsites are preferred
3	Restricted to coarse-textured soils
9	Restricted to southerly aspects
12	Suitable on cold air drainage sites
13	Restricted to upper elevations of biogeoclimatic unit
28	Limited by moisture deficit
29	Risk of heavy browsing by moose
30	Risk of porcupine damage
32	Limited by growing-season frosts
34	Risk of snow damage
35	Risk of weevil damage
50	Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species in a pre-harvest, natural stand
<i>Note: The following do not exist as footnotes in this FSP: 4-6, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 19-21, 23-27, 31, 33, 36-49</i>	
In all BEC zones except the ESSF, the terms Ss, Sx and Sxs are used interchangeably; in the ESSF BEC zone, the terms Se, Sx and Sxs are used interchangeably. The terms are a reflection of the seed registration and are not indicative of the genetic material.	

\*\*“Advisory” means these footnotes are provided as advice to a prescribing Forest Professional, and are not to be interpreted as a measurable, verifiable, or enforceable part of the Stocking Standards.

Species Codes:

Acb	Black cottonwood	Pl	Lodgepole pine
At	Trembling aspen	Sb	Black spruce
Bl	Subalpine fir	Se	Engelmann spruce
Ep	Common paper birch	Sw	White spruce
Hw	Western hemlock	Sx	Hybrid white and Engelmann spruce
Hm	Mountain hemlock		

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## APPENDIX B – SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

Preliminary Field Reconnaissance (PFRs) are unpermitted field studies which are designed to assess the potential for archaeological sites protected under the *Heritage Conservation Act* to be present within an area.

For this kind of study, an archaeologist walks over an area or specific property where development is proposed, and assesses the potential for archaeological sites to be present based on their observations, the type of terrain, and their knowledge of the area. A PFR will also make recommendations regarding the necessity for additional archaeological work, such as an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA). While PFRs are useful for planning purposes, they are not a requirement in terms of the archaeological impact assessment process. PFRs should be conducted under the supervision of someone recognized by the Archaeology Branch as a Field Director, to ensure that all work is done to established standards.

PFRs cannot determine the presence of buried sites, as a permit under the *Heritage Conservation Act* is required in order to dig shovel tests or conduct other subsurface work, where the objective is finding, altering, or defining sites. In situations where the presence of archaeological sites is suspected (for example, due to the nearby presence of sites on similar terrain), it may be prudent to proceed directly to an AIA, which is a permitted study and is used to establish the presence or absence of a site, and their scope, prior to any impacts to the site from development.

*(Taken from Province of BC (accessed September 2020): <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/natural-resource-use/archaeology/assessments-studies/preliminary-reconnaissance>)*

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## APPENDIX C – SAMPLE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE EVALUATION FORM

<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES EVALUATION</b>					
<i>This form is intended to document field findings regarding the location, nature, and extent of cultural heritage resources associated with an area of planned forest development (e.g. cutblock, road, log dump, etc.). Features that may be protected under the Heritage Conservation Act (HCA) are to be documented for further evaluation in accordance with the requirements set out in the HCA. This CHR evaluation may be carried out independently or in conjunction with other field work in the development area.</i>					
<b>Part 1: Initial Review</b> (Planning Staff information review)					
<b>Block / Road ID</b>	<b>Geographic Location</b>	<b>Operating Area</b>	<b>Map sheet (1:20,000 / 1:50,000)</b>	<b>LAT/LONG or UTM</b>	
<b>First Nation with Asserted Traditional Territory that Overlap the Cutblock / Road (based on the planning block boundary)</b>					
<b>Block / Road Summary of Known and/or Potential Cultural Heritage Resource Information</b> (as identified through review of existing information sources)					
<b>Summary of First Nation's Comments/Aboriginal Interests Received</b> (that pertain to the planned development)					
<b>Part 2: Field Identification of Cultural Heritage Resources</b> (Field Team's / Contractor's CHR evaluation & reporting)					
<b>Block / Road Attributes</b>					
BGC classification:		Slope %:		Aspect: _____	Elevation range (m):
Slope position:		Nat. openings: Distance _____ km Size _____ ha		Distance to lakes or major river:	
Distance to previously identified CHR features: _____ km					
<b>Site or Feature Found</b>					
<b>CHR features protected under the HCA*</b> . (Include those First Nations features that cannot be definitively determined as post-1846)					
<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Provincial Heritage Site/object		Aboriginal rock painting or carving		Archaeological artifacts or materials	
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Burial site		Cache pit		Heritage wreck (ship/aircraft)	
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Designated Cultural Trail		Human habitation site		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
CMTs (#, species, & type)		Human remains**		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Comments / Description of site or feature(s)</b> (include GPS coordinates if relevant):					
* Do not alter (paint, increment bore, move, disturb) any features potentially protected under the HCA.					
** any potential human remains found cannot be disturbed. Ribbon off the area and report immediately to Supervisor.					
<b>Cultural Features not protected under the HCA :</b>					
<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contemporary CMTs (#, species, & type)		Cultural expression (carving/painting)		Cultural Trail (undesignated)	
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Traditional Use Site		fishing site		Cache pit	
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ceremonial Site		Spiritual Site		Ecological feature	
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Cultural Trees / Plants		Cabin site		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Comments / Description of site or feature(s)</b> (Include GPS Coordinates):					

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CHR Evaluation Form
Based on May 2017 Template from BC Timber Sales (Skeena)
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**Part 3: Management Strategies Recommended for Identified CHR Features**

(Recommended Strategies should be discussed between Field and Planning Staff)

Potential Management Strategy (Check all that apply)	Details/ Comment
Conduct an Archaeological Impact Assessment (applicable for HCA-protected features that will be impacted by forest development)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Confirm age of the feature	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modify the harvest area or road location to avoid the feature	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conserve feature in a reserve (specify reserve type and min. distance around site or feature)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conserve by leaving tree feature standing where safe to do so	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assess and manage for wind throw hazard	<input type="checkbox"/>
Crown or stand modification	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stump (some / all) contemporary CMT(s) at a specified height	<input type="checkbox"/>
Re-establish or limit access following completion of development activity	<input type="checkbox"/>
Limit silviculture activity (e.g. no soil prep. treatments if sub-surface features are present)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Specify silviculture requirements to promote cultural trees/plants (e.g. plant Cw)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monitor for additional archaeological site information during forestry activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
Landscape level management strategies apply	<input type="checkbox"/>
No CHR management strategies required	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Comments / Discussion regarding recommended management strategies:</b>	

Site Form Completed By: (print full name)	Signature:	Date:

Attachments to this form (maps, photos, etc.)			
Item (e.g. photo #)	Description	Date	Additional Comments (e.g. location and direction of photo)

## APPENDIX D - MAPS

There are 13 1:50,000 FSP maps. They are provided under separate cover.

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