

WOODLOT LICENCE # 406
Nakusp and Area Community Forest (2013) Inc – Mt Jordan


WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN

2024 to 2034

Nakusp and Area Community Forest (2013) Inc
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Authorized Licensee Signature:

John Cann
Print Name

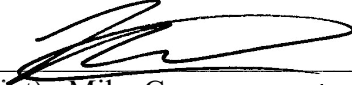

Signature

Nov 10 2023
Date

DISCLAIMER

This disclaimer forms part of the Woodlot Licence Plan (WLP) for Woodlot Licence # 406 and advises that:

- The decision to operate under one or more of the Practice Requirements provided in the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR) is the sole responsibility of the woodlot licence holder.
- This disclaimer is signed on the explicit understanding that abiding by the Practice Requirements stated in Parts 3 and 4 of the WLPPR meets the expectations of government with respect to the management of woodlot licences;
- The undersigned Registered Professional Forester has been retained with respect to the practice of professional forestry as it pertains to alternative performance requirements, results, strategies, standards and measures presented in this WLP.

Signed: 
Name (Print): Mike Crone RPF # 4935
Contact phone number: 250-265-3603 Email: mcrone@cabinworks.ca

Seal:

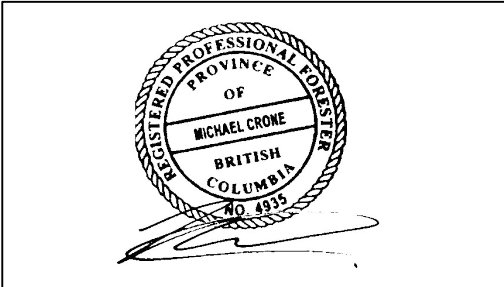


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I. WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN (WLP) REQUIRED CONTENT

PLAN AREA

- This plan covers the entire Woodlot Licence area.
- This plan covers a portion of the Woodlot Licence area.

Woodlot Licence (WL) 406 lies north-east of Nakusp, B.C., on the west face of Mt Jordan. WL 406 is comprised of 600 ha of Crown Land. The WL is a mosaic of mature timber, re-stocked plantations, and selectively logged areas. The attached WLP map shows the WL boundaries (Appendix 1). WL 406 is held by Nakusp and Area Community Forest (2013) Inc (NACFOR) of Nakusp, B.C.

MAP AND INFORMATION

Information Item	Map	Text	N/A
Forest cover	X		
Topography (unless exempted by DM)	X		
Location and riparian class of streams, wetlands and lakes as shown on gov't endorsed forest cover maps, terrain resource inventory maps, & fish & fish habitat inventory maps	X		
Identification of fish streams on gov't endorsed maps	X		
Biogeoclimatic zones and subzones (unless exempted by DM)	X	X	
Public utilities (transmission lines, gas & oil pipelines, and railways)	X		
Special Situations that may not Apply to the WL area			
Resource Management Zones, Landscape Units or Sensitive Areas	X		
Wildlife Habitat Areas (unless exempted by DM)			X
Scenic Areas	X	X	
Ungulate Winter Ranges			X
Community Watersheds	X		
Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds			X
Community and domestic water supply intakes that are licensed under the <i>Water Act</i> and any related water supply infrastructures	X		
Contiguous areas of sensitive soils	X		
Existing roads	X		
Temporary or permanent barricades to restrict vehicle access			X
Private property within or adjacent to the woodlot licence area	X		
Resource features other than wildlife habitat features and archaeological sites (unless the location of the resource feature is not to be disclosed)	X	X	

BIOGEOCLIMATIC ZONES AND SUBZONES

- The entire woodlot licence area is in the [Enter Details] biogeoclimatic subzone.
- The woodlot licence area is comprised of the following biogeoclimatic subzones. The WL is within ICH mw2 (94% of the WL area) and ESSF wh1 (6% of the WL area). See the map in Appendix 1.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ZONES, LANDSCAPE UNITS OR SENSITIVE AREAS

The entire WL lies within the Arrow Resource Management Zone (KBHLPO) and the Kuskanax Landscape Unit (N528). The map in Appendix 1 identifies these areas.

This WLP is consistent with the following objectives set by government:

- Biodiversity Emphasis
- Caribou
- Grizzly Bear Habitat
- Consumptive Use Streams
- Enhanced Resource Development Zones – Timber
- Fire-Maintained Ecosystems
- Visuals
- Social and Economic Stability

Under FRPA section 13(3), the WLP need not be consistent with the following objectives set by government:

- Retention of old forest
- Seral stage distribution
- Landscape connectivity
- Temporal and spatial distribution of cutblocks

WILDLIFE HABITAT AREAS

- There are no WHAs located in whole or in part within the WLP area.
- The following Wildlife Habitat Area(s) are located in whole or in part within the WLP area. Their location(s) are identified on the map in Appendix 1.

An exemption has been granted: Yes No

SCENIC AREAS

- There are no scenic areas located in whole or in part within the WLP area.
- There are two scenic areas located within the WLP area. They are identified on the map in Appendix 1. Partial retention has been set as the acceptable alteration level for both applicable scenic areas.

An exemption has been granted: Yes No

UNGULATE WINTER RANGES

There are no Ungulate Winter Ranges located in whole or in part within the WLP area. Mountain caribou ungulate winter range #U-4-014 is directly adjacent to the WL.

- To manage for the winter survival of [Enter Details], the [Enter Details] Ungulate Winter Range has been established over the
- entire WLP area.
 - portion of the WLP area identified on the map in Appendix 1.
 - Crown land portion of the WLP area.

An exemption has been granted: Yes No

COMMUNITY WATERSHEDS

There are no Community Watersheds located in whole or in part within the WLP area.

- The Kuskanax Community Watershed has been established over the
- entire WLP area.
 - portion of the WLP area identified on the map in Appendix 1.
 - Crown land portion of the WLP area.

An exemption has been granted: Yes No

- The Brouse Community Watershed has been established over the
- entire WLP area.
 - portion of the WLP area identified on the map in Appendix 1.
 - Crown land portion of the WLP area.

An exemption has been granted: Yes No

FISHERIES SENSITIVE WATERSHEDS

There are no Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds located in whole or in part within the WLP area.

- The [Enter Details] Fisheries Sensitive Watershed has been established over the
- entire WLP area.
 - portion of the WLP area identified on the map in Appendix 1.
 - Crown land portion of the WLP area.

An exemption has been granted: Yes No

COMMUNITY AND DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY INTAKES THAT ARE LICENSED UNDER THE *WATER SUSTAINABILITY ACT* AND ANY RELATED WATER SUPPLY INFRASTRUCTURES

- There are no community or domestic water supply intakes or related water supply infrastructures within the WLP area or nearby (i.e., within 100 m) that could be affected by operations carried out under this plan.
- There are community and domestic water supply intake(s) or related water supply infrastructure(s) within the WLP area or nearby (i.e. within 100m) that could be affected by operations carried out under this plan.

There are no water supply intakes within 100 m of the WL area. The closest intake is the Village of Nakusp’s community water supply intake, which is 200 m downslope of the southern corner of the WL.

There is related water supply infrastructure within the WL area. The Village of Nakusp’s community water supply waterline infrastructure crosses the southern corner of the WL. Domestic watershed boundaries and the locations of community and domestic water supply intakes and related water supply infrastructure are identified on the map in Appendix 1.

Detailed hydrological assessment work will be completed for the WL area by a qualified registered professional to provide details on hydrological processes/hazards within the WL area, make recommendations for development planning, and ensure there are no impacts to drinking water from WL operations.

CONTIGUOUS AREAS OF SENSITIVE SOILS

- The WL holder is not aware of any contiguous areas of sensitive soils within the WLP area.
- The locations of contiguous areas of sensitive soils are identified on the map in Appendix 1.

TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT BARRICADES THAT RESTRICT VEHICLE ACCESS

- At the time of preparing this woodlot licence plan there were no permanent or temporary barricades on the WLP area to restrict vehicle access.
- Temporary or permanent barriers to restrict vehicle access are identified on the map in Appendix 1.

PRIVATE PROPERTY WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE WLP AREA

The location and boundaries of private land adjacent to the WLP area are identified on the map in Appendix 1.

RESOURCE FEATURES OTHER THAN WILDLIFE HABITAT FEATURES AND OTHER FEATURES WHERE THE LOCATION MUST NOT BE DISCLOSED

At the time of preparing this woodlot licence plan, there were no resource features within the WLP that were established under

- the Government Actions Regulation.
- Forest *Practices Code of BC Act* regulation and made known by the district manager.

Or

- The following resource features are found within the woodlot license area:

Kuskanax Creek Trail (REC2444) is a registered recreation trail that crosses through the northern corner of the WL area.

AREAS WHERE TIMBER HARVESTING WILL BE AVOIDED OR MODIFIED

Areas where timber harvesting will be AVOIDED:

- There are no areas where timber harvesting will be avoided:
- Timber harvesting will be avoided on the following areas:
 - Riparian Reserve Zones
 - Cultural Heritage Resources

Areas where timber harvesting will be MODIFIED:

- There are no areas where timber harvesting will be modified.
- The following areas will be subject to modified timber harvesting as described below.
 - Contiguous Areas of Sensitive Soils: A terrain stability field assessment (TSFA) will be completed if there is any potential development within sensitive soils polygons (identified on map in Appendix 1). Harvesting and road building may be modified to meet recommendations from the TSFA.
 - Scenic Areas: A portion of the WL area is within scenic area partial retention polygons. According to the Kootenay Boundary Land Use Plan – Implementation Strategy (KBLUP-IS) the objective for most midground areas is to have visible disturbance remain subordinate in the landscape. WL management practices such as creating small openings, temporal and spatial distribution of cut blocks, leave trees and WTRAs, and single tree selection are all methods that will be employed to meet this objective. Targets will be monitored by the licensee.
 - Adjacent to private property: Private land owners will be notified of harvest adjacent to their property and will be invited to establish the woodlot licence/private property boundary with the woodlot licence tenure holder. A buffer may be retained between the WL boundary and adjacent private property following consultation with the property owner.
 - Community watersheds: A hydrological assessment will be completed for the WL area by a qualified registered professional to provide details on hydrological processes/hazards within the WL area, make recommendations for development planning, and ensure there are no impacts to community watersheds and drinking water from WL operations. Harvesting and road building may be modified to meet recommendations from the hydrological assessment. As part of WL operations, creek crossings will be minimized, natural drainage patterns will be maintained, and timbered buffers will be retained within RMAs.

RETENTION OF TREES IN A RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT ZONE

Unless exempted or as provided for under WLPPR section 40, the woodlot licence holder will retain the following post-harvest stand structure in riparian management zones:

Description of Post-Harvest Stand Structure to be Retained in Riparian Management Zones				
Post-harvest retention will focus on maintaining a mix of species, ages, and sizes within the Riparian Management Zone (RMZ), with a goal of retaining healthy, windfirm trees that represent the features, spatial distribution, and composition of the pre-harvest stand structure.				
Overstory trees: windfirm, healthy overstory trees will be retained to represent the pre-harvest overstory composition and maintain important riparian area features.				
Understory trees: understory trees will be retained to allow for natural succession within the RMZ and to maintain a more diverse stand structure.				
Riparian area features: important features and specific characteristics of riparian areas will be identified through riparian area assessments and field data collection (e.g., stream bank stability, temperature, run off, vegetation composition, wildlife use). Stand structure will be maintained to ensure riparian areas are not altered, damaged, or rendered ineffective.				
Trees to be Retained	Species: Representative of pre-harvest species mix, trending towards windfirm species where windthrow is a concern: Interior Douglas-fir, Western larch, Western red cedar, Western white pine, Western hemlock, Spruce, Paper birch, and/or Black cottonwood.			
	Characteristics: Windfirm, healthy, multi-layered stand with a mix of species, sizes, and ages. Retain stems with unique attributes for wildlife.			
Range of Residual Basal Area: (m²/ha)	Dependent on riparian class	OR	Range of Residual Trees/ha:	N/A

Unless exempted or as provided for under WLPPR section 40, the percentage of the total basal area within the riparian management zone specified in the following table will be left as standing trees at the completion of harvesting. The woodlot licence holder will ensure that the trees required to be left standing are reasonably representative of the spatial distribution and various sizes of trees in the riparian management zone, as it was before harvesting.

Riparian Class	Basal Area to be Retained Within RMZ (%)
S1-A or S1-B stream	≥20
S2 stream	≥20
S3 stream	≥20
S4 stream	≥10
S5 stream	≥10
S6 stream	≥ 5
All classes of wetlands or lakes	≥10

- Unless exempted or as provided for under WLPPR section 40, the following describes the retention of trees in a riparian management zone following timber harvesting.

CONSERVING AND PROTECTING CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) was completed for the WL area by Circle CRM Group Inc in 2016. The AIA stated that there are no concerns for archaeological potential within the WL area and archaeological potential is considered to be low.

The Consultative Areas Database (CAD) was used to determine the overlapping First Nations Consultation Areas for WL406 (Appendix 2). Section 9(1) of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR) requires a woodlot licensee to specify a result or strategy in their WLP that is consistent with the objective of conserving and protecting cultural heritage resources (CHRs) that are the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance and not regulated under the *Heritage Conservation Act*.

- Result:**
Should a CHR be made known, after due consideration of the factors listed in WLPPR, Schedule 1, Section 5, the CHR will be documented in site specific plans and the WL holder will only carry out forest practices at a time and in a manner that will conserve and protect CHRs that are the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance.
- Strategy:**
Future cutting permits and road developments will be referred to interested and/or specific First Nations based on CAD query results to facilitate collaboration and open communication with First Nations. New CHR information will be incorporated into site specific plans if and when it is made available. If archaeological sites or artifacts are discovered during management or operations, chance find procedures will be followed, the site will be left undisturbed, and the location and description will be brought to the attention of the appropriate authorities to determine the correct course of action.

WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION STRATEGY

The proportion of the woodlot licence area occupied for wildlife tree retention purposes is defined in the Performance Requirements section of this WLP.

Wildlife tree retention, through dispersed retention and patch retention, will aim to retain attributes of the stand that are beneficial to wildlife and represent all forest types and ecosystems in the WL. See above sections for descriptions of situations where harvesting will be modified and will contribute to wildlife tree retention.

The proportion of the WL area occupied by wildlife trees will be achieved through:

- Dispersed retention (Individual wildlife trees or small clumps of trees within a cutblock area)
- Patch retention (intact areas of forest)
- Areas where harvesting will be avoided
- Areas where harvesting will be modified

Trees that pose a safety hazard or are damaged by insects or disease and pose a forest health risk to adjacent trees or forests may not be retained either as an individual wildlife tree, in a patch or in an area where harvesting will be avoided or modified.

DISPERSED RETENTION

- Not applicable (dispersed retention of individual wildlife trees **will not** be used)
- Applicable (dispersed retention of individual wildlife trees **will** be used)

(a) Species and Characteristics:

Species: All coniferous and deciduous species found within the WL area will be eligible for retention as individual wildlife trees within cutblocks (Interior Douglas-fir, Western larch, Western red cedar, Western white pine, Western hemlock, Spruce, Paper birch, and/or Black cottonwood).

Characteristics:

To the extent practicable, trees that exhibit one or more of the following attributes will be favoured for retention as individual wildlife trees within cutblocks:

- internal decay, heart rot or cavities;
- crevices, cracks or loose bark that is suitable for wildlife;
- large brooms;
- active or recent wildlife use;
- tree structure suitable for wildlife use including a nesting site, a hunting perch, den, or burrow;
- a veteran tree; i.e. one of the largest trees on site as determined by height or diameter; and/or
- important as habitat for species at risk and/or local wildlife

(b) Conditions Under Which Individual Wildlife Trees May Be Removed:

Individual wildlife trees may, subject to the proper authorization being in place, be removed if they are:

- a safety hazard;
- a fire hazard,
- diseased or infested with insects which threaten the health of adjacent trees, or
- obstructing access or operations.

(c) Replacement of Individual Wildlife Trees:

Individual wildlife trees will be replaced by suitable candidate(s) within the WL (i.e., meeting the species and characteristics outlined above for individual wildlife tree selection) that are spatially as close as possible to the cut or removed tree(s) (i.e., replacement trees can be inside or outside of the cutblock but are as close as possible to the removed trees, without requiring any modification). Replacement will occur within 12 months after the removal and will be recorded in the Site Plan, RESULTS, or other supporting documents.

PATCH RETENTION

Not applicable (patch retention of wildlife trees **will not** be used)

Applicable (patch retention of wildlife **will** be used)

(a) Forest Cover Attributes:

The intent is to retain stands across the WL that represent all forest types and ecosystems within the woodlot. Some stand types that support high value ecosystems will be favoured for retention:

- Stands in riparian areas around marshes and streams (generally Western cedar- or Western hemlock-leading) contain diverse plant life, coarse woody debris, wildlife forage areas, and other unique site attributes
- Where forest health is not a concern, areas of standing dead trees (e.g., Interior Douglas-fir trees killed by Douglas-fir beetle) that provide nesting habitat and foraging opportunities
- Deciduous-leading stands that provide cover habitat and support alternative understory and ground cover growth compared to coniferous-leading stands
- Stands containing large diameter, old trees that show characteristics of late seral stage stands
- Natural openings and edge habitat, including meadows and natural disturbance areas

To the extent practicable, WTRAs should contain wildlife trees with one or more of the individual wildlife tree characteristics described above.

(b) Conditions Under Which Trees May Be Removed from Wildlife Tree Retention Areas (WTRAs):

Wildlife trees patches and/or individual wildlife trees in WTR areas may be removed if they are:

- A safety hazard;
- Infested with insects or pathogens which threaten the health of adjacent trees; and/or
- Wind thrown or damaged to the extent that the identified wildlife objectives cannot be met.
- If they become an obstacle or impediment to access or operations.

(c) Replacement of Trees Removed from Wildlife Tree Retention Areas:

The woodlot owner will ensure that the proportion of the woodlot licence area occupied for wildlife tree retention that is defined in the Performance Requirements section of this WLP will be maintained over time. Replacement of WTR areas will be designated prior to harvest of the original patches and will be recorded in the Site plan, RESULTS or other supporting documents. The woodlot owner will replace the portion of the WTR area from which the timber is being harvested with one or more WTR areas that provide an equivalent area, number of trees or habitat.

The practice requirements for the retention of trees in areas where harvesting will be avoided or modified apply.

MEASURES TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OR SPREAD OF INVASIVE PLANTS

Exempted

The following measures will be used to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive plants:

1. At the forest development planning or site plan stage for road construction and timber harvesting, the licence holder will refer to the FOR Invasive Alien Plant Program (IAPP) database, its successor, to identify the locations of known invasive plant infestations and to the Nakusp Invasive Plant Management Area (IPMA) Invasive Plant Priority List to determine invasive plant species of highest management priority. Where priority invasive plant infestations are found to be located within or adjacent to areas proposed for road construction or timber harvesting activities, site-specific measures to minimize the establishment and/or spread of invasive plants will be incorporated into site plans.
2. The licence holder will ensure that:
 - a. contractors who conduct forest development planning and layout activities in the field will be confirmed to have annual invasive plant awareness training, including information regarding species identification, reporting methods and implementation of control measures;
 - b. outside of known infestation areas, forest development planning and layout contractors carrying out activities in the field notify NACFOR and/or enter newly identified invasive plant infestations into the FOR Report-a-Weed reporting system within 30 days of discovery; and
 - c. contractors engaged in primary forest activities, or monitoring such activities, are provided with information regarding the identification and reporting of invasive plants and this information is reviewed at pre-work meetings.
3. Based on the review described in Measure #1 above and/or where invasive plant infestations are identified as described in 2b., where the licence holder constructs a road or conducts timber harvesting the following measures will be utilized and are requirements that apply to the licence holder and each holder of a contract to construct a road or conduct timber harvesting:

- a. vehicles, mechanized equipment, culverts, bridges and cattle-guards are to be inspected for the presence of soil or plant material prior to being transported to or from work sites and, if present, plant and soil materials are to be removed;
- b. to reduce the available seedbed for invasive plants:
 - i. grass seed exposed mineral soils on cut and fill slopes of new roads during the first available spring or fall and not more than 12 months following construction;
 - ii. grass seed exposed soils on all new landings and rehabilitated areas during the first available spring or fall and not more than 12 months following the time of mineral soil exposure, except if the rehabilitated areas are to be revegetated through the planting of trees; and
 - iii. where any contiguous grass seeded areas greater than 0.1 hectare fail to establish (germinate) with grass after one growing season, reseed these areas within 12 months following the first growing season.
- c. where grass seeding is undertaken, utilize high quality seed (a mix recommended by a FOR range specialist, if available; otherwise Canada Common #1 Forage mix or better grade) to ensure that the introduction of invasive plant seed is minimized.

Invasive plant infestations located in cut-blocks will be recorded in Site Plans or associated documents and monitored and reported-on during post-harvest surveys. Personnel conducting post-harvest surveys will be required to identify and report new invasive plant infestations observed during surveys.

MEASURES REGARDING NATURAL RANGE BARRIERS

Exempted

There are no licenced range tenures, barriers, or grazing activity within WL 406.

If licenced range tenures, barriers, or grazing activity is developed within WL 406, the woodlot licence holder is committed to carrying out the following measures if the WL holder's forest practices remove or render ineffective a natural range barrier:

- erecting short drift fences or other appropriate barriers,
- installing cattle guards or replacement barriers on newly constructed roads, or
- carrying out other activities that will limit the movement of cattle.

Measures will be implemented to a standard that will reduce the likelihood of livestock movement across what was identified as the natural range barrier. The WL holder is not responsible for on-going maintenance of the replacement barrier.

STOCKING INFORMATION FOR SPECIFIED AREAS

The stocking standards indicated below apply to areas where the establishment of a free growing stand is not required and harvesting is limited to commercial thinning, removal of individual trees, or a similar type of intermediate cutting, and for harvesting special forest products; i.e. for the purposes of WLPPR sections 12 & 34(3).

- The Uneven-aged Stocking standards for single-tree selection as found in the ministry publication “Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards” are adopted.
- The stocking standards for the purposes of WLPPR sections 12 and 34(3) are found in Appendix.
- The stocking standards for the purposes of WLPPR sections 12 and 34(3) are found in Appendix.

PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS

EXEMPTIONS

No exemptions were made for the practice requirements.

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

Soil Disturbance Limits

- Default: WLPPR section 24(1)(b)
8% of net area to be reforested.
- Alternative: WLPPR section 24(1)(a): The amount of soil disturbance on the net area to be reforested will not exceed [Enter Details].

Permanent Access Structures

- Default: WLPPR section 25
The maximum area occupied by permanent access structures is:
 - For Cutblocks ≥ 5 ha: 7% of the total cutblock area.
 - For Cutblocks < 5 ha: 10% of the total cutblock area.
 - For the WL Area: 7% of the total Woodlot Licence area.
- Alternative: WLPPR section 25:
 - For cutblocks ≥ 5 ha, the maximum amount of the total area within a cutblock that will be occupied by permanent access structures will not exceed [Enter Details].
 - For cutblocks < 5 ha, the maximum amount of the total area within a cutblock that will be occupied by permanent access structures will not exceed [Enter Details].
 - For the WL area, the maximum amount of the total area within the woodlot licence area that will be occupied area by permanent access structures will not exceed [Enter Details].

Stocking Standards

- Default: WLPPR section 35(1)(b)
The stocking standards, regeneration dates and free growing dates described in the ministry publication “Reference Guide for Forest Development Plan Stocking Standards,” as amended from time to time, that are in place on the commencement date for the area.
- Alternative #1: WLPPR section 35(1)(a)
The current stocking standards, regeneration dates and free growing dates described in the ministry publication “Reference Guide for Forest Development Plan Stocking Standards.” The pertinent sections (including footnotes) are shown in Appendix 2A.
- Alternative #2: WLPPR section 35(1)(a)
The stocking standards, regeneration dates, and free growing dates described in the “Selkirk Resource District South Columbia 2018 Default Stocking Standards”, as amended from time to time, that are in place on the commencement date for the area.
- The “Selkirk District Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) 2018 default stocking standards”, or as amended from time to time, are adopted within the 2 km Wildland Urban Interface area designated in the “RDCK Area K and the Village of Nakusp Community Wildfire Protection Plan, July 2018”.

Width of Stream Riparian Areas

- Default: WLPPR section 36(4)(b)
The minimum widths of the RRZ, RMZ and RMA are as described in WLPPR section 36(4)(b).
- Alternative: WLPPR section 36(4)(a)
The minimum widths of the RRZ, RMZ and RMA are as follows:
[Enter Details]

Width of Wetland Riparian Areas

- Default: WLPPR section 37(3)(b)
The minimum widths of the RRZ, RMZ and RMA are as described in WLPPR section 37(3)(b).
- Alternative: WLPPR section 37(3)(a)
The minimum widths of the RRZ, RMZ and RMA are as follows:
[Enter Details]

Width of Lake Riparian Areas

- Default: WLPPR section 38(2)(b)
The minimum widths of the RRZ, RMZ and RMA are as described in WLPPR section 38(2)(b).
- Alternative: WLPPR section 38(2)(a)
The minimum widths of the RRZ, RMZ and RMA are as follows:
[Enter Details]

Restrictions in a Riparian Reserve Zone

- WLPPR section 39(2.1)
The following road construction is proposed in a riparian reserve zone.
- Default: WLPPR section 39(1)
Cutting, modifying or removing trees in a RRZ is limited to the purposes described in WLPPR section 39(1).
- Alternative: WLPPR section 39(1)
Additional purposes for cutting, modifying or removing trees in a RRZ are as follows:
[Enter Details]

Restrictions in a Riparian Management Zone

- Default: WLPPR section 40(1)(b)(c) or (d)
The construction of a roads in a riparian management zones will be limited to the conditions described in WLPPR sections 40(1)(b), (c) and (d).
- Alternative: WLPPR section 40(1)(a)
In addition to the conditions described in WLPPR sections 40(1)(b), (c) and (d), roads will be constructed in riparian management zones as follows:
[Enter Details]

Wildlife Tree Retention

- Exempted

If not exempted, the proportion of the Woodlot Licence area that will be occupied by wildlife trees will be:

- Default: 8% of the woodlot licence area (WLPPR section 52(1)(c))
- Default: ___ % specified for the area in a land use objective (WLPPR section 52(1)(a))
- Alternative: % of the total Woodlot Licence area (WLPPR section 52(1)(b))
[Enter Details]

Coarse Woody Debris

Exempted

If not exempted, the minimum amount of coarse woody debris that will be left on areas where there is a requirement to establish a free growing stand will be:

- Coastal Default: WLPPR section 54(1)(b)
A minimum retention of 4 logs per ha ≥ 5 m in length and ≥ 30 cm in diameter at one end.
- Interior Default: WLPPR section 54(1)(b)
A minimum retention of 4 logs per ha ≥ 2 m in length and ≥ 7.5 cm in diameter at one end.
- Alternative: WLPPR section 54(1)(a)
The quantity of logs to be retained will be [Enter Details]

Resource Features

Exempted

If not exempted, the woodlot licensee will:

- Default: WLPPR section 56(1)(b)
Ensure that forest practices do not damage or render ineffective an existing resource feature.

Resource features are listed in section 5 and 19(2) of the Government Actions Regulation (GAR).

GAR section 5 indicates the minister responsible for the Forest Act by order may identify one or more of the following as resource features in relation to a specified area:

- (i) a surface or subsurface element of a karst system;
- (j) a range development;
- (k) Crown land used for research or experimental purposes;
- (l) a permanent sample site used as a snow course by or on behalf of the federal or Provincial government for the purpose of measuring the water content of the snow pack on a given area;
- (m) a cultural heritage resource that is the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people and that is not regulated by the Heritage Conservation Act;
- (n) an interpretative forest site, recreation site or recreation trail;
- (o) a trail or other recreation facility referred to in section 57 of the Act that is authorized by the minister or under another enactment;
- (p) a recreation feature that the minister considers to be of significant recreational value.

GAR section 19(2) states that a resource feature as defined in section 1 (12) of the Woodlot Licence Forest Management Regulation, B.C. Reg. 325/98 (Repealed), is continued as a resource feature identified under section 5 of this regulation in relation to a specified area if information about the resource feature was

- (d) contained in a higher-level plan that is applicable to the area and is in effect on the coming into force of this section, or
- (e) made available, in accordance with paragraph (b) of the definition of “known” in section 1(1) of the Woodlot Licence Forest Management Regulation, to one or more holders of
 - (i) woodlot licences under the Forest Act, or
 - (ii) woodlot licences entered into under the Forest Act in replacement for licences referred to in subparagraph (i), and
- (f) in effect on the coming into force of this section.

Forest practices will comply with the Kootenay Boundary Wildlife Habitat Features Order. Any Wildlife Habitat Feature (WHF), as identified by the Minister responsible for the *Wildlife Act*, found with the woodlot licence area will be reported through the WHF submission portal and protected so it is not damaged or rendered ineffective by forest practices.

- Alternative: WLPPR section 56(1)(a)
Carry out the following measures to ensure that forest practices do not damage or render ineffective a resource feature:

II. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: THE WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN MAP

APPENDIX 2: REVIEW AND COMMENT

A) ADVERTISING

Advertisement entered into the Arrow Lakes News, published on November 16 2023.

Woodlot License 406 – Woodlot License Plan

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 17 of the Woodlot License Planning and Practices Regulation, that a Woodlot License Plan (WLP) has been prepared for Woodlot License #406, held by Nakusp and Area Community Forest (2013) Inc (NACFOR). Woodlot License 406 is located northeast of Nakusp on the west slope of Mt Jordan. If approved by the Selkirk District Manager (Ministry of Forests), this plan will apply for a term of ten years from the date of approval.

The WLP is available for public review and comment at the NACFOR office, 119 Broadway Street, Nakusp, during regular business hours, between the dates of Nov 17 2023 and Jan 26, 2024.

Any written comments on the plan should be mailed to Nakusp and Area Community Forest, PO Box 925, Nakusp, B.C. V0G 1R0. Attention: Mike Crone, RPF. Please phone (250) 265-3603 to arrange to view or discuss the plan.

B) REFERRALS

Referral	Date Contacted	Content Provided
C130899		Mailed referral letter and map. Draft WLP and map available to the public on NACFOR website.
PID 016-022-637		
PID 009-127-283		
PID 015-812-511		
PID 005-543-894		
PID 014-028-051		
PID 014-028-174		
PID 014-028-158		
REC5185		
REC2444		
TR0431T002		
TR0417T009		

C) COPY OF WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED

[Enter Details]

D) REVISIONS MADE BECAUSE OF WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED

[Enter Details]

E) EFFORTS MADE TO MEET WITH FIRST NATIONS

Band Name and Address	Contact Information	Date Contacted	Comments Received
Neskonlith Indian Band PO Box 318 Chase, B.C. V0E 1M0	Referrals@neskonlith.net councilexecutive@neskonlith.net 250-679-3295		
Okanagan Nation Alliance #101, 3535 Old Okanagan Hwy Westbank, B.C. V4T 3L7	referrals@syilx.org 250-707-0095		
Penticton Indian Band RR 2 Site 80 Comp 19 Penticton, B.C. V2A 6J7	nationsconnect.ca 250-493-0048		
Upper Nicola Band PO Box 3700 Merritt, B.C. V1K 1B8	nationsconnect.ca 250-350-3342		
Lower Similkameen Indian Band 1420 Hwy 3 Cawston, B.C. V0X 1C3	jkterbasket@lsib.net 250-499-5528		
Okanagan Indian Band 12420 Westside Road Vernon, B.C. V1H 2A4	nationsconnect.ca 250-542-4328		
Adams Lake Indian Band PO Box 588, 6453 Hillcrest Rd Chase, B.C. V0E 1M0	nationsconnect.ca 250-679-8841		
Skw'xaxw'ecw 1886 Little Shuswap Lake Road Chase, B.C. V0E 1M2	nationsconnect.ca 250-679-3203		
Splats'in First Nation PO Box 460, 5775 Old Vernon Rd Enderby, B.C. V0E 1V0	nationsconnect.ca 250-838-6496		
Shuswap Band RR2 3A – 492 Arrow Rd Invermere, B.C. V0A 1K2	nationsconnect.ca 250-341-3678		
Ktunaxa Nation Council 7468 Mission Rd Cranbrook, B.C. V1C 7E5	referrals@ktunaxa.org ktunaxaconnect.com 250-489-2464		

The following practices outlined in the Ktunaxa Forestry Standards Document (Oct 14 2022) are implemented in the WLP and/or WL management practices:

- Utilize BEC version 11 or later for WL planning and operations
- Measures outlined in WLP to prevent the introduction of invasive plants
- Wildlife tree retention strategies (dispersed and patch retention) outlined in the WLP
 - Includes retention of veteran trees and old growth characteristics
 - High value ecosystems will be favoured for retention
 - Reserves should include high value features and structures
- Ungulate Winter Range targets will be met through WL management and modified timber harvesting
- Scenic Area targets will be met through WL management and modified timber harvesting
- Resource Feature protection, including wildlife habitat features, through the WLP and WL management
- Selkirk Resource District stocking standards and uneven-aged stocking standards include mixed species reforestation, planting blister rust-resistant white pine, and allowances for natural conifer and deciduous regeneration
- Consultation with all license holders of domestic water supply intakes and related infrastructure within 100 m of the WL area
- Sensitive soils practices, including modified timber harvesting, timing of operations, erosion control measures, and seeding after soil disturbance as outlined in the WLP
- Preference for partial cutting systems, small patch openings, and retention of understory trees and shrubs
- Cutblocks will not exceed 40 ha in size without retention of single trees and patches
- Commit to managing relevant species at risk during WL management by screening for SAR incidences from multiple sources, identifying and reporting SAR on site, implementing BMPs and guidelines, and applying the appropriate buffer/protection after consultation with a QRP
- Where license holders encounter culturally modified trees or karst features, they will be netted out of harvest areas and/or placed in a WTRA
- Maintain or enhance huckleberry habitat through residual tree retention and avoiding herbicide use

Other results, strategies, and practices outlined in the Ktunaxa Forestry Standards Document have been considered and will be implemented where possible.

III. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

EXEMPTIONS

An exemption request for measures regarding natural range barriers has been requested.

RATIONALE IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

The Selkirk Resource District Stocking Standards (2018) will be followed as they are the default stocking standards for Forest Stewardship Plans and WLPs within the South Columbia portion of the Selkirk Resource District. The standards follow the updated LMH 70 and FRPA Section 6(a) objectives for timber, FRPA tests, and the results and strategies criteria.

The Selkirk District WUI Default Stocking Standards are acceptable standards within the 2 km Wildland Urban Interface area designated in the “RDCK Area K and the Village of Nakusp Community Wildfire Protection Plan, July 2018”. As described in the Chief Forester’s guidance, the prescribing forest professional will decide whether to apply these standards to any given harvest site within the WUI to achieve CWPP fire management objectives.

For consumptive use streams, KBHLPO Section 6 stream side management provisions will be followed.