



Nakusp and Area Community Forest (2013) Inc.

FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN

#969

2024 –2029

This Forest Stewardship Plan is applicable to
NACFOR's forest planning and operations under:

Community Forest Agreement #K2S

within the

Selkirk Natural Resource District

Nakusp and Area Community Forest (2013) Inc.

P.O. Box 925

Nakusp, B.C.

V0G 1R0

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1. SIGNATURES

Signature of the Person Required to Prepare this FSP:



John Cann, President
Nakusp and Area Community Forest (2013) Inc.
Date: July 19, 2024

Signature and Seal of Preparing Registered Professional Forester:



Michael Crone, RPF #4935
Date: March 11, 2025

"I certify that the work described herein fulfills the standards expected of a registrant of Forest Professionals British Columbia and that I did personally supervise the work"

2. INTERPRETATION

2.1. Definitions under Acts and Regulations

Unless specifically indicated otherwise, terms used in this Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) have the same meaning as they are defined in relevant British Columbia acts and regulations.

2.2. Definitions Specific to this FSP

“NACFOR” means Nakusp and Area Community Forest (2013) Inc., the holder of Community Forest Agreement #K2S, entered into pursuant to section 43.2 of the Forest Act, granting the exclusive right to harvest Crown timber, the right to manage Crown land, and the right to harvest, manage and charge fees for botanical forest products from Crown land within areas determined by the District Manager.

“NACFOR Development Area” means an area within the Forest Development Unit (FDU) of this FSP comprised of one or more cutblocks and associated roads planned together and which is assessed or evaluated cumulatively for the purposes of achieving landscape level (e.g., old + mature) and stand level (e.g., wildlife tree retention) requirements and objectives.

“FRPA Value” means one or more of the following:

- (a) soils
- (b) visual quality
- (c) timber
- (d) forage and associated plant communities
- (e) water
- (f) fish
- (g) wildlife
- (h) biodiversity
- (i) recreation resources
- (j) resource features
- (k) cultural heritage resources

“Primary Forest Activities” means one or more of the following:

- (a) timber harvesting;
- (b) road construction and deactivation.

“Qualified Professional” means a person deemed by NACFOR to be qualified, in terms of appropriate levels of education, training, and experience (skill sets), to conduct the activities described. Where the activities fall within the scope of practice of members of a professional regulatory body this person will be a Qualified Registered Professional.

“Qualified Registered Professional” means a person who:

- (a) in the opinion of NACFOR, has the appropriate education, training and experience to carry out the activity; and
- (b) is a member of, or licensed by, a regulatory body in British Columbia that has the legislated authority to regulate its members' performance of the activity.

“Reasonable opportunity for review and comment” means a written referral (either mailed or sent electronically) or an advertisement, including a link to a map, provided by NACFOR with a specified time (either 30 or 60 days, or another time period if agreed to with a First Nation or stakeholder or indicated in an advertisement) allowed for providing comments in order for the comments to be considered.

2.3. Objectives, Results, Strategies and Measures

The Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) requires that a FSP specify results or strategies in relation to objectives set by government and also specify measures related to invasive plants and natural range barriers. With regard to these requirements, the following interpretations have been used in the preparation of this FSP:

“Objective” means an objective that is set by government, in legally established land use plans, in regulation, or enabled through regulation, for managing and protecting forest and range values.

“Result” means a description of measurable or verifiable outcomes for a particular established objective and the situations or circumstances that determine where the outcomes will be applied.

“Strategy” means a description of measurable or verifiable steps or practices that will be carried out to meet a particular established objective, and the situations or circumstances that determine where the steps or practices will be applied.

“Measure” means a course of action taken or planned to achieve a particular purpose. With regard to FSPs, measures must be specified to (1) prevent the introduction or spread of invasive plants and (2) mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective natural range barriers. Measures are intended to be reasonable and appropriate when considering what is likely to be effective and what is practicable.

“Measurable” means, with respect to results and strategies, able to be measured, quantified or calculated.

“Verifiable” means, with respect to results and strategies, able to be verified, proven, confirmed, authenticated or demonstrated.

2.4. Common Acronyms Used in this FSP

BEC: Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification

CHR: Cultural Heritage Resource

DDM: Delegated Decision Maker

FDU: Forest Development Unit

FOM: Forest Operations Map

FOR: Ministry of Forests

FPC: Forest Practices Code of BC Act

FPPR: Forest Planning and Practices Regulation

FRPA: Forest and Range Practices Act

FRR: Forest Recreation Regulation

FSP: Forest Stewardship Plan
GAR: Government Actions Regulation
GIS: Geographic Information System
GWM: General Wildlife Measure
KBHLPO: Kootenay-Boundary Higher Level Plan Order
LU: Landscape Unit
NACFOR: Nakusp and Area Community Forest (2013) Inc.
OGDA: Old Growth Deferral Area
OGMA: Old Growth Management Area
QP: Qualified Professional
QRP: Qualified Registered Professional
RMZ: Riparian Management Zone
RP: Road Permit
RPF: Registered Professional Forester
RRZ: Riparian Reserve Zone
SAR: Species at Risk
SU: Standards Unit
UWR: Ungulate Winter Range
VIA: Visual Impact Assessment
VQO: Visual Quality Objective
WHA: Wildlife Habitat Area
WHF: Wildlife Habitat Feature
WTP: Wildlife Tree Patch
WTRA: Wildlife Tree Retention Area

3. REFERENCES

The following acts, regulations and higher level plan documents are relevant to FSPs and are specifically referenced in this FSP:

Forest Act

http://www.bclaws.ca/EPLibraries/bclaws_new/document/ID/freeside/96157_00

Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA)

http://www.bclaws.ca/Recon/document/ID/freeside/00_02069_01

Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (FPPR)

http://www.bclaws.ca/Recon/document/ID/freeside/14_2004

Forest Recreation Regulation (FRR)

http://www.bclaws.ca/Recon/document/ID/freeside/16_2004

Government Actions Regulation (GAR)

http://www.bclaws.ca/Recon/document/ID/freeside/582_2004

Kootenay Boundary Higher Level Plan Order (KBHLPO)

<https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/tasb/slrp/plan50.html>

4. APPLICATION OF THE FSP

4.1. Term of the FSP

As approved by the Delegated Decision Maker (DDM) for the Minister of Forests (FOR), the term of this FSP is five years -- commencing from the date of approval by the Delegated Decision Maker (DDM) for the Minister of Forests, or another date as specified by the DDM.

4.2. FSP Holder - Nakusp and Area Community Forest (2013) Inc.

The holder of this FSP is Nakusp and Area Community Forest (2013) Inc. (NACFOR). Detailed information about NACFOR, including its mission statement, strategic goals, corporate structure and governance, and various plans, reports and initiatives, can be found at the following website address: <http://nakuspcommunityforest.com> .

4.3. Purpose of the FSP and Public Engagement Outside of the FSP

The following two sections (4.3.1 & 4.3.2) are provided for context and the reader's information.

4.3.1 Government Objectives and Public review

An FSP is a strategic-level plan that identifies how the holder of the plan will be consistent with government objectives for managing and protecting forest and range values through the results, strategies and measures specified in the plan. The FSP also provides a vehicle to solicit and consider the expectations of the public and stakeholders and to share information with First Nations regarding the use of Crown land and resources. FSPs generally do not show the locations and details of proposed forest development (e.g., cutblocks and roads). The legal content and public review and comment requirements for a FSP are specified within the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (FPPR).

4.3.2 NACFOR Development Areas and Public Engagement

Outside of the legally required FSP, NACFOR conducts operational planning at the 'Development Area' scale. Plans within Development Areas spatially identify proposed and existing forest development, access management information and silviculture regeneration/green-up status, as well as information about numerous resource features and values at a detailed scale. Although Development Area planning is not a part of the legal FSP, it is carried out to be consistent with the results, strategies and measures committed to within the FSP.

Development Area plans are a primary vehicle utilized by NACFOR to conduct detailed public engagement on forest development at an operational level. First Nations are consulted; stakeholders are provided with referrals; and planning information is made available to the public at annual open house meetings, on the NACFOR website and on a drop-in basis at NACFOR's office. As well, referrals are made to potentially affected forest licensees and planning information is exchanged as necessary for analysis purposes in shared landscape

units. All written comments received by NACFOR regarding Development Area planning and resource management are responded to in writing.

Effective April 1, 2024, NACFOR will publish a Forest Operations Map (FOM) of proposed Development Area plans for a 30-day public review and commenting period on the Forest Operations Map Online Portal. Prior to the start of the FOM review period, a notice advertising the FOM public review and comment period will be published in a local newspaper and on the NACFOR website.

As a key tool for public engagement, the NACFOR website is utilized to inform the public and stakeholders on a wide spectrum of topics and issues related to the community forest, including:

- annual open house information meetings;
- on-going and future forest development planning and assessments with a link to the FOM portal;
- meetings and workshops on specific resource management issues;
- the locations of active operations;
- information for stakeholders and the public regarding active operations;
- community forest projects;
- information for contractors;
- the FSP, business plan, management plan and annual reports;
- environmental and safety management information;
- the NACFOR community Donations Program and Legacy Fund;
- forestry educational resources;
- community forest governance and contact information; and
- news releases relevant to the community forest.

4.4. Application of the FSP

This FSP applies to the FSP Holder (NACFOR), including any of its contractors conducting planning activities and/or primary forest activities within the boundaries of any Forest Development Unit (FDU) identified in this FSP after the commencement date. Except where otherwise indicated, the results, strategies and measures identified within this FSP apply throughout the FDU(s) identified.

4.5. Forest Development Unit (FDU) and Rationale

The key map in Figure 1 shows the general location of the FDU specified under this FSP. The FDU location is based on the boundaries of NACFOR's operating areas and the Crown land designated as Schedule 'B' lands and identified on the Exhibit 'A' map of Community Forest Agreement #K2S.

The FDU boundaries extend approximately 500 metres beyond and surrounding the above Exhibit 'A' areas. The rationale for this 'buffer' area is to provide for improved administrative efficiencies, for NACFOR and for government, by reducing the number of potential amendments to the FSP required to revise FDU boundaries for incidental reasons. An example

of such situations is where a minor amount of road construction is required outside of the FDU for reasons of ‘total chance’, to minimize the overall amount of road construction, due to terrain stability concerns or to minimize potential impacts to resource values.

Where forest development is considered or planned within the above-noted FDU ‘buffer’ areas, NACFOR will enter into advance consultation with the applicable adjacent licensee or agreement holder. Before NACFOR commences Primary Forest Activities within any of the above areas, the proposed development will be approved through an applicable authorization (e.g., road permit, cutting permit or Notice of Commencement).

A detailed, full-sized FDU Map has been submitted as an accompanying document and is a legal component of this FSP. The FDU map identifies the spatial features required by the FPPR (Section 14(3)), where applicable and in effect on the date of submission of this FSP, as well as a number of additional resource and topographic features. Information shown on the FDU map includes:

FPPR Section 14 (3) Requirements and FDU Map Content		
Requirements	Mapped (Yes/No/Not Applicable)	Comments
(a) Ungulate Winter Range	Yes	The FDU overlaps Ungulate Winter Range for Elk, Mule Deer, White-tailed Deer and Moose (u-4-001) and Mountain Caribou (u-4-014) as shown in Appendix 4.
(b) Wildlife Habitat Areas	Not applicable	The FDU does not overlap a wildlife habitat area.
(c) Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds	Not applicable	There are no fisheries sensitive watersheds within the FDU.
(d) Lakeshore management zone, including specifying the width of the zone, if the zone is identified on a map accompanying the establishment of the lakeshore management zone	Not applicable	Lakeshore management zones have not been established within the FDU.
(e) Scenic areas	Yes	Scenic areas within the FDU are labeled with the associated Established Visual Quality Objective.
(f) Lakes identified as an L1 lake under section 49(1)(b)(ii) if the lake has been identified on a map accompanying the identification	Not applicable	No L1 lakes have been established under Section 49(1)(b)(ii) within the FDU.

(g) Community watersheds	Yes	A table of community watersheds within the FDU is also included in Appendix 5.
(h) Old Growth Management Areas	Yes	Areas that have been spatially identified as Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA's) (non-legal) as of the date of this FSP to achieve the percentage retention requirements of Objective 2 of the KBHLPO have been included on the FDU map.
(i) Priority Old Growth Deferral Areas	Yes	Priority At-Risk Old Growth Deferrals including Big Tree, Ancient and Remnant Old Growth Forests, (as identified in Maps 3, 4 and 5 of the Old Growth Technical Advisory Panel 2021) have been included on the FDU map.
(j) Areas in which commercial timber harvesting is prohibited by another enactment	Yes	Private Land, Protected Areas, and Parks are included on the FDU map.
(k) Cutting permit and road permit held by the agreement holder if that is the person required to prepare the plan	No	Cutting permits and road permits held by the agreement holder are identified in Appendix 1.
(l) Road permit or Timber Sale Licence granted or entered into by the Timber Sales Manager if the Timber Sales Manager is the person required to prepare the plan	Not applicable	

4.5.1 Collaboration within Shared Management Units

Where NACFOR conducts forest development planning within the same management units as other forest licence or agreement holders, the following strategy will be utilized, to ensure that potential cumulative impact(s) and consistency of results and strategies are considered.

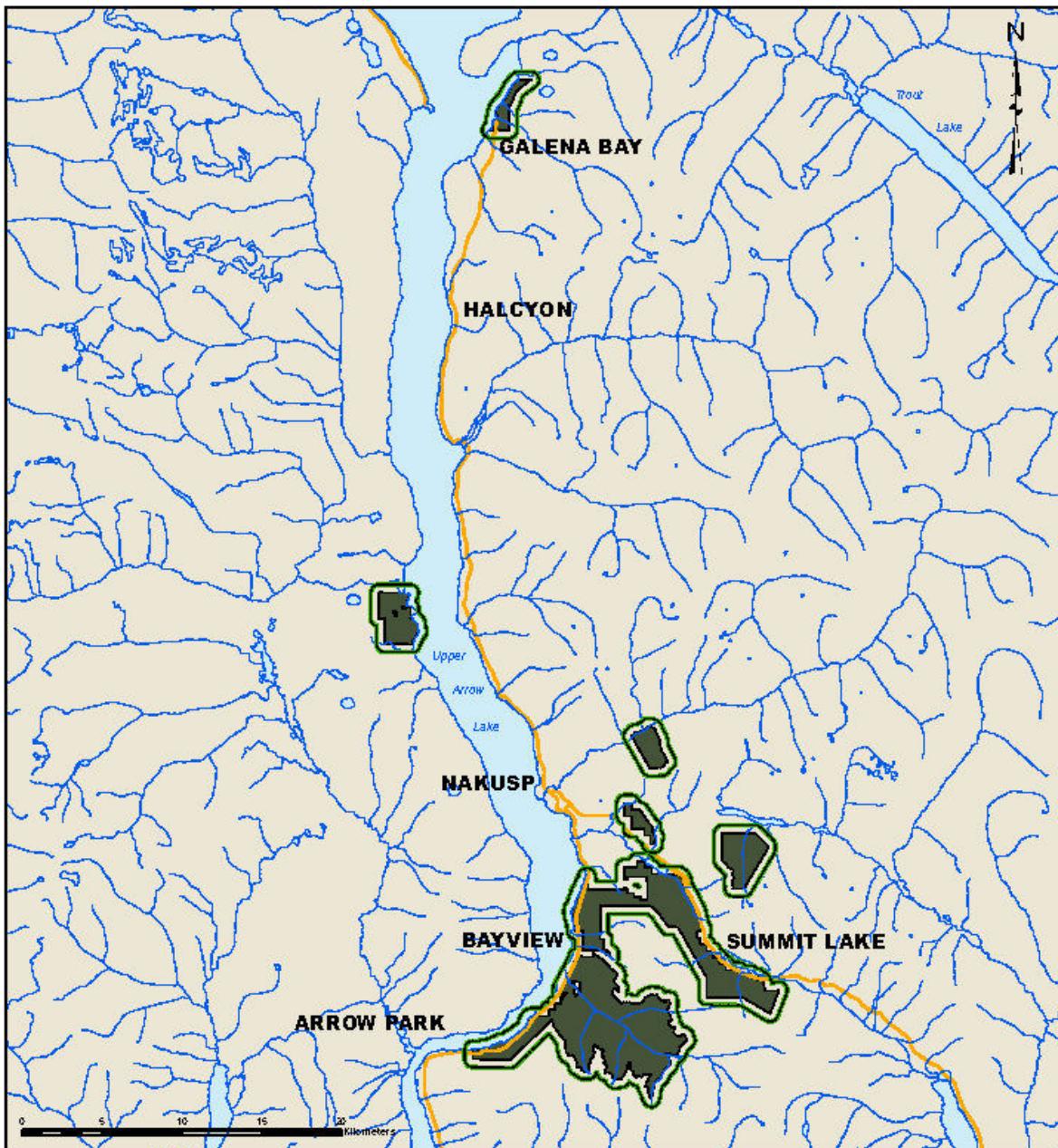
Results and Strategies
<p>1. <i>As a strategy, within shared management units - landscape units and community watersheds - where timber harvesting is planned, NACFOR will exchange information and collaborate¹ with each licence or agreement holder to ensure that the objectives² set by government for the area will be achieved in relation to the following applicable values:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>i. Old and Mature Forest</i><i>ii. Connectivity Corridors</i><i>iii. Landscape-level Patch Size Distribution</i><i>iv. Water in Community Watersheds</i> <p>¹. <i>For the purposes of this section, information exchange and collaboration will be through direct correspondence and/or through utilization of the Higher Level Plan Order (HLPO) Reporting Suite coordinated & maintained by the Selkirk Geospatial Research Centre, or its successor.</i></p> <p>². <i>For the purposes of this section, “Objectives” means objectives set by government in legally established land use plans, in regulation, or enabled through regulation, for managing and protecting forest and range values.</i></p>

4.6. Cutting Permits and Road Permits in Effect

In accordance with FPPR Sections 14(2)b and 14(3)(j), the cutting permits (CPs) and road permits (RPs) held by NACFOR, and in effect four months before the FSP submission, are listed in [Appendix 1](#).

4.7. Declared Areas

In accordance with FPPR Section 14(4), the areas identified by NACFOR as declared areas are listed in [Appendix 2](#). As required by FPPR Section 14(4), the declared areas are within an FDU in effect and all activities and evaluations that are necessary in relation to inclusion of cutblocks and roads in the area have been completed.



LEGEND

- FDU
- NACFOR Tenure Area

Highway

River/Creek

Paper Source: 8.5 x 11

Drawn by: KE

Plot Status:

Scale: 1:350,000

Date: 2023-07-26

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

File Path: M:\COMMUNITY_FOREST\Data_Warehouse\Projects\FSP_ForestStewardship Plan\FDU_Overview_Map.xlsx

Figure 1

Forest Development Unit (FDU)
NACFOR CFA K25



NAKUSP AND AREA
COMMUNITY FOREST

Figure 1. Forest Development Unit (FDU) General Location Map

5. RESULTS AND STRATEGIES IN RELATION TO FOREST RESOURCE VALUES

5.1. Soils

Legal References: FPPR Sec. 5, Sec. 12.1 (1), Sec. 35 and Sec. 36

Results and Strategies
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <i>In accordance with FPPR Section 12.1(1), for the objective for soils that is set out in Section 5 of the FPPR, NACFOR adopts, as a result or strategy, the following sections of the FPPR:</i><ol style="list-style-type: none">a. <i>Sec. 35 - Soil disturbance limits; and</i>b. <i>Sec. 36 - Permanent access structure limits.</i>2. <i>With respect to grass seeding of exposed soils, see Section 6.1: Measures to Prevent the Introduction or Spread of Invasive Plants</i>3. <i>In areas with soils sensitive to disturbance, plan and implement forest management activities during the most appropriate season, timing window and weather conditions</i>

5.2. Timber

5.2.1 Timber

Legal References: FPPR Sec. 6.0 and Sec. 12(8)

Information
<p><i>NACFOR is exempt from the requirement to prepare results and strategies for an objective set by government for timber in accordance with FPPR Sec. 12(8).</i></p> <p><i>Information on provincial objectives for timber management can be found in the document entitled: Provincial Timber Management Goals and Objectives accessible from the following website address: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/managing-our-forest-resources/silviculture/timber-management-goals</i></p>

5.2.2 Enhanced Resource Development Zones - Timber

Legal References: KBHLPO Objective 7, FPPR Sections 12(4) to 12(6)

Relates to: KBHLPO Objective 4, FSP Sec. [5.3.1.3](#) and Sec. [5.3.1.6](#)

Information
<p><i>A significant portion of the NACFOR Slewiskin operating area and a very small portion within the NACFOR Fosthall operating area are within Enhanced Resource Development Zones - Timber, as designated on map 7.1 of the KBHLPO.</i></p> <p><i>KBHLPO Objective 7 allows for the successful regeneration (seedling height) of a cutblock within Enhanced Resource Development Zones - Timber to constitute green-up height for the purposes of determining when an adjacent area may be harvested, while KBHLPO Objective 4 (Green-up) specifies 2.5 metres as green-up height generally, except in certain situations. FPPR Sections 65(3)(a) and 65(3)(b)(ii) specify a green-up height requirement of 3 metres.</i></p>

FPPR Sections 12(4) to 12(6) allow that where a land use objective in a higher level plan conflicts with a regulation the objective in the higher level plan may prevail. In accordance with these FPPR sections, and in the interest of specifying a clear and consistent standard, NACFOR has specified a 2.5 metre green-up height to apply in all circumstances as articulated within the results or strategies specified in FSP Sections 5.2.2, 5.3.1.3 and 5.3.1.6. The Green-up height requirement is superseded by Visually Effective Green-up (VEG) in visually sensitive areas and by the recommendations of the hydrological report in community watersheds.

Results and Strategies

For the objective for Enhanced Resource Development Zones - Timber (ERDZ-T) that is set out in Objective 7 of the KBHLPO, NACFOR specifies the following result:

- 1. Within each area identified on the ERDZ map 7.1 of the KBHLPO as ERDZ-T, NACFOR will conduct timber harvesting only if consistent with the practice requirements in Section 64 (Maximum cutblock size) and Section 65 (Harvesting adjacent to another cutblock) of the FPPR except that the height requirement in Section 65(3)(a) and Section 65(3)(b)(ii) is reduced from 3 metres to 2.5 metres.*

5.3. Biodiversity, Wildlife and Fish

5.3.1 Biodiversity

5.3.1.1 Biodiversity Emphasis

Legal References: KBHLPO Objective 1

Relates to: KBHLPO Objective 2

Results and Strategies

For the objective for Biodiversity Emphasis that is set out in Objective 1 of the KBHLPO, NACFOR specifies the following result:

- 1. NACFOR will conduct Primary Forest Activities only where it is consistent with the 'biodiversity emphasis' assigned in Objective 1 of the KBHLPO as applied in the subsequent KBHLPO Objective 2 - Old and Mature Forest.*

5.3.1.2 Old and Mature Forest

Legal References: KBHLPO Objective 2

Information

For all of the LU's within the FDU of this FSP the requirements of Objective 2 of the KBHLPO for old forest will be considered to be met through the spatially identified Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA's) (non-legal)¹.

Results and Strategies

For the objective for Old and Mature Forest that is set out in Objective 2 of the KBHLPO, NACFOR will comply with Objective 2 and the following additional strategies are specified:

1. With respect to the old forest requirements, within the areas that have been spatially identified as Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA's) (non-legal) to achieve the percentage retention requirements of Objective 2 for old forest, NACFOR will only conduct Primary Forest Activities:
 - a. for the establishment of tail holds or guy line tiebacks;
 - b. to address danger trees² identified within an OGMA which are a hazard to adjacent primary forest activities or silviculture activities;
 - c. to remove damaged timber where an OGMA is rendered ineffective³ by natural damaging agents including wind, fire, or forest health factors;
 - d. where there is no other practicable location to construct a road, or where another location would result in greater risk to one or more FRPA Values; or
 - e. where NACFOR identifies one or more replacement OGMA's that provide equal or greater biological value.

Where timber is harvested from an OGMA for any of the circumstances described in sections 1c to 1e above, a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) will document the decision within a Site Plan or associated document. Additionally, where the harvested area is mappable (greater than 0.25 hectares), a RPF will prepare a written rationale in, or retained with, the Site Plan, indicating the reasons for harvesting timber from the OGMA and spatially identifying one or more replacement OGMA areas of at least the same size that provide equal or greater biological value consistent with the requirements of Objective 2 (5) of the KBHLPO, including the factors identified in footnote k. Changes to the boundaries or locations of OGMA's will be updated and tracked in a NACFOR geographic information system (GIS) and, upon request, digital information will be provided on an annual basis to the FOR and to forest licensees if the change is within a shared Landscape Unit.

2. With respect to the mature-plus-old requirements and connectivity corridors, where required targets are not met, as determined by spatial or aspatial analysis⁴, an RPF will prepare a rationale that identifies a recruitment strategy to achieve the targets consistent with the requirements of Objective 2 (5) of the KBHLPO, including the factors identified in footnote k.
3. With respect to Old Growth Priority Deferral Areas, including Big Tree, Ancient and Remnant Old Growth Forests, (as identified in Maps 3, 4 and 5 of the Old Growth Technical Advisory Panel 2021), a professional rationale consistent with the process outlined in Version 3.1 of the Field Verification of Priority Old Forest Deferral Areas: Technical Guidance will be completed for all Primary Forest Activities proposed in an area mapped as Priority Old Forest Deferrals.

¹. British Columbia Geographic Warehouse - WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING.RMP_OGMA_NON_LEGAL_CURRENT_SVW

². For the purposes of this section, 'danger tree' means any tree (regardless of its size) that is a hazard to people due to:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. its location or lean; b. its physical damage; c. overhead conditions; d. deterioration of limbs, stem or root system; or e. any combination of a to d above.
<p>3. For the purposes of this section, 'rendered ineffective' means, in the opinion of a RPF, damaged to a degree that the OGMA no longer has the biological value of mature or old forest considering the factors identified in footnote k of KBHLPO Objective 2 (5).</p>
<p>4. For the purposes of this section, 'aspatial analysis' means, through GIS analysis and reporting tables, quantifying the percentages of existing forest area by seral stage distribution within the biogeoclimatic units of a landscape unit and connectivity corridors, using the definitions of mature and old forest as defined within KBHLPO Objective 2. In landscape units shared with forest licensees, analyses will include other licensees' existing and authorized timber harvesting. In conducting analysis NACFOR will utilize the HLPO Reporting Suite application maintained by the Selkirk Geospatial Research Centre, or its successor.</p>

5.3.1.3 Green-up

Legal References: KBHLPO Objective 4, FPPR Sections 12(4) to 12(6)

Relates to: KBHLPO Objective 7, FSP Sec. [5.2.2](#) and Sec. [5.3.1.6](#)

Results and Strategies
<p>For the objective for Green-up that is set out in Objective 4 of the KBHLPO, NACFOR specifies the following result:</p> <p>1. NACFOR will conduct timber harvesting only if consistent with the practice requirements in Section 64 (Maximum cutblock size) and Section 65 (Harvesting adjacent to another cutblock) of the FPPR except that the height requirement in Section 65(3)(a) and Section 65(3)(b)(ii) is reduced from 3 metres to 2.5 metres. The Green-up height requirement is superseded by Visually Effective Green-up (VEG) in visually sensitive areas and by the recommendations of the hydrological report in community watersheds.</p>

5.3.1.4 Fire Maintained Ecosystems

Legal References: KBHLPO Objective 8

Information
<p>Objective 8 of the KBHLPO relates to fire maintained ecosystems over an area as described by Map 8.1. This map has not been made available or legally established through the KBHLPO as of the commencement date of this FSP and therefore Objective 8 is not in effect.</p> <p>Further, there are no areas classified as shrub land, open forest or managed forest ecosystems in NDT 4 within the FDU of this FSP.</p>

5.3.1.5 Water, Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity within Riparian Areas

Legal References: FPPR Sec. 8, Sec. 12.1(2) and Sec. 12(3)

Information
<p>With regard to FPPR Section 12(3) (retention of trees in a riparian management zone (RMZ)), and the strategies below, the following is provided as guidance to prescribing QRPs:</p>

1. For streams, wetlands or lakes that have a riparian reserve zone (RRZ), the principal management objective of the RMZ will be to maintain the integrity of the RRZ, especially reducing windthrow hazard in the RRZ. A secondary objective will be to protect important wildlife and biodiversity values in the RMZ.
2. For streams, wetlands or lakes with a RMZ and no RRZ, the principal management objective of the RMZ will be to protect important values of water quality, wildlife habitat, fish habitat, stream bank and channel stability and wetland and lake shoreline integrity.

Results and Strategies
<p>1. In accordance with FPPR Section 12.1(2), for the objective for Water, Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity within Riparian Areas that is set out in Section 8 of the FPPR, NACFOR will comply with Sections 47 to 51, 52(2) (riparian classes and restrictions) and Section 53 (temperature sensitive streams)¹ of the FPPR.</p> <p>2. With respect to FPPR Section 12(3) - retention of trees in a riparian management zone (RMZ), as defined in FPPR Sections 47 to 49, - NACFOR specifies the following strategies (#2a and #2c to #2h) and result (#2b):</p> <p>a. At the planning stage for timber harvesting, a QP will conduct and document an assessment of the RMZs of streams, wetlands and lakes within or adjacent to planned cutblocks and roads and establish site-specific tree retention specifications and measures to prevent or mitigate unavoidable adverse impacts to the RRZ (if present) and to stream channels, wetlands and lakes by assessing the following factors and documenting how they were evaluated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • safety issues • windthrow risk, based on tree, stand, soil and topographic characteristics, prevailing winds and options available to reduce risk • stream channel and/or shoreline integrity, bank stability and erosion potential • forest health factors • fish and wildlife habitat • connectivity with unharvested areas • water quality • licensed consumptive water use and intake locations • presence of standing live or dead trees with wildlife habitat value • retention of understory vegetation and non-merchantable trees • shade requirements for streams • vegetation management and post-harvest silviculture treatments • coarse woody debris requirements • hydrological and terrain stability concerns and/or recommendations from related assessments • visual quality • timber objectives and operational constraints <p>b. at the completion of harvesting, tree retention levels in RMZs within a cutblock, as prescribed by a QRP in a Site Plan or associated document, will:</p>

i. be as specified in the table below and retain some area, individual trees or groups of trees in every RMZ, based on the factors assessed in 2a;

Riparian Class	% of the Pre-Harvest Basal Area per Hectare to be Retained ²
S1-A stream	20-100%
S1-B stream	20-100%
S2 stream	20-100%
S3 stream	20-100%
S4 stream	10-100%
S5 stream	10-100%
S6 stream	>0-100%
All classes of wetlands or lakes	10-100%

ii. be either regularly distributed or irregularly distributed as single trees or groups of trees; and

iii. be of the number, distribution, species, size(s) and characteristics as specified by the QRP.

c. In situations where tree retention occurs in part or all of a RMZ, and where the trees or area are considered by a QRP to be suitable based on the factors assessed in 2a above, the trees or area in the RMZ may contribute to stand level wildlife tree retention targets (WTRAs). These decisions will be documented in a Site Plan or associated document.

d. In conducting timber harvesting, the direction of falling and yarding/skidding will be away from streams, wetlands and lakes, or parallel to streams, unless a safety hazard dictates otherwise or it is not practicable. For streams, where falling and yarding away is not practicable, directional bridging will be utilized prior to cross-stream yarding and introduced slash and debris will be removed from the wetted perimeter of the stream, and from adjacent steep stream banks where debris is likely to slip into the stream, concurrent with harvesting.

e. To maintain stream bank and stream channel integrity on all streams and NCD's that do not have a riparian reserve zone a minimum 8 metre special management zone (SMZ) will be established along both sides of streams within harvest areas with the exception of designated / stream crossing trails.

f. Increased structure (large CWD, snags, understory, live stems), non merchantable vegetation, broadleaf trees, high value snags, and food sources will be targeted for retention in RMZs and SMZs.

g. Primary forest activities will minimize new coarse woody debris and sediment inputs into streams to the extent practicable.

h. To protect water quality along roads and at stream crossings, the following management strategies will be used:

- installing stream crossing trails perpendicular to the stream channel

- prioritizing crossing locations with a narrow width, a straight section (not meandering or braided) and stable stream banks, stream bed and approaches
- using structures and materials that will not obstruct stream flow
- avoiding destabilizing stream banks or stream bed during installation
- installing sediment and erosion control measures, as appropriate, before starting work;
- minimizing exposed channel crossing by equipment
- implementing deactivation practices that maintain stream bank stability, avoid channel, bank and adjacent soil disturbance, re-stabilizing exposed soils, re-establishing natural drainage, and removing introduced debris and foreign material
- removing stream crossing structures when they are no longer required.

¹. For information, with regard to FPPR Section 53, there are no temperature sensitive streams designated within any portions of the FDU of this FSP as of the commencement date of the FSP

². Based on all stems ≥ 12.5 cm. dbh within the RMZ area.

5.3.1.6 Wildlife and Biodiversity — Landscape Level

Legal References: FPPR Sec. 9, Sec. 12.1(3), Sec. 64 and Sec. 65

Relates to: FSP Sec. [5.2.2](#), and Sec. [5.3.1.3](#), KBHLPO Objectives 4 and 7

Results and Strategies
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In accordance with FPPR Section 12.1(3), as a result for the objective for wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level that is set out in Section 9 of the FPPR, NACFOR will comply with Section 64 (1)(2)(3)(4) and Section 65 (Harvesting adjacent to another cutblock) of the FPPR except that the height requirement in Section 65(3)(a) and Section 65(3)(b)(ii) is reduced from 3 metres to 2.5 metres. The Green-up height requirement is superseded by Visually Effective Green-up (VEG) in visually sensitive areas and by the recommendations of the hydrological report in community watersheds. 2. Where a cutblock is planned to be consistent with FPPR Section 64(2)(a)(ii), the following strategies are specified: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A QRP will complete an assessment to ensure that the cutblock is consistent with the size, spatial and temporal distribution, and structural characteristics of an opening that would result from natural disturbance within the applicable landscape unit and BEC zone, and provide a rationale if the cutblock exceeds the maximum cutblock size in FPPR Section 64(1). b. Where the applicable landscape unit and BEC zone is within a shared landscape unit, NACFOR will exchange information and collaborate with each licence or agreement holder to ensure that the target patch size and spatial and temporal distribution will be achieved.

5.3.1.7 Wildlife and Biodiversity — Stand Level

Legal References: FPPR Sec. 9.1, Sec. 12.5 (1), Sec. 12.5 (2), Sec. 66 and Sec. 67

Relates to: FSP [Appendix 3](#)

Results and Strategies

In accordance with FPPR Sections 12.5(1) and 12.5(2), for the objective for wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level that is set out in Section 9.1 of the FPPR NACFOR specifies the following as alternate results and strategies for Sections 66 (Wildlife Tree Retention Areas) and 67 (Restriction on harvesting) of the FPPR:

1. *As a strategy, at the planning stage for timber harvesting and prior to NACFOR conducting timber harvesting, a QP will establish Wildlife Tree Retention Areas (WTRAs), considering the 'Attributes of High-Value Wildlife Tree Retention Strategies' in Appendix 3. The QRP will identify and map the WTRA areas, as well as document the attributes identified, in a Site Plan or associated documents.*
2. *As a result, at any point in time following the completion of harvesting of a Development Area, an area equivalent to a minimum of 7% of all the cutblock areas will be retained in WTRAs, and the following additional strategies are specified:*

- a. *WTRA percent retention will be calculated as follows:*

WTRA % Calculation
$\text{WTRA \%} = \frac{\text{WTRA Area of the Cutblock (Hectares)}}{\text{Gross Block Area}} \times 100$

- b. *the minimum area in WTRA(s) will be calculated at the Development Area level;*
- c. *a WTRA may relate to one or more cutblocks of the Development Area;*
- d. *areas of individual trees and clumps or patches (disbursed retention) which are less than 0.25 ha in size can be used to contribute to the required WTRA percentage on the basis of the total basal area of the trees retained divided by the average basal area of the associated forest type;*
- e. *some area, individual trees, clump(s) or patch(es) will be retained in every cutblock to contribute towards the WTRA requirement and, subject to 2f below, the minimum area retained in any individual cutblock will be 3.5% of the cutblock area;*
- f. *the minimum area retained in any individual cutblock may be less than 3.5%, but will be greater than 0%, if the cutblock is less than 5 hectares in size*
- g. *retention of broadleaf trees will be prescribed except where falling is required for forest health or safety concerns, or to enhance certain biodiversity objectives. Clumps of broadleaf trees will be incorporated into WTRAs or WTPs where operationally practicable; and*
- h. *subject to Strategy 3 below, WTRAs will be retained at least until trees in the net area to be reforested (NAR) have developed attributes that are consistent with a mature seral condition.*

3. *As a result, timber within a WTRA or Wildlife Tree Patch (WTP) will not be harvested, except for one or more of the following reasons and subject to Strategy 4 below:*

- a. *to facilitate harvesting of a cutblock - for tail holds, guy line tiebacks, designated skid trails or yarding corridors;*
- b. *to address safety hazards;*
- c. *where timber is damaged as a result of wind, fire or forest health factors and, in the opinion of a QRP, the WTRA or WTP is rendered ineffective¹;*
- d. *where windthrown trees are a potential source to cause epidemic insect spread²;*
- e. *where timber is highly susceptible³ to insect damage; and/or*
- f. *to facilitate road construction or address operational constraints to cable yarding, where there is no other practicable option, or where another option would result in greater risk to one or more FRPA Values.*

4. *As a strategy, where timber is harvested in an established WTRA or WTP, and the harvest area is mappable (greater than 0.25 hectares), a QRP will document in a Site Plan or associated document the reasons for harvesting in the established WTRA or WTP. If required to achieve the minimum area retained in WTRAs specified in Result #2, the QRP will identify one or more replacement WTRAs that provide an area and habitat that is at least equivalent⁵ to the portion of the WTRA or WTP from which timber is being harvested. The QRP will document and map the replacement area in a Site Plan or associated document.*

¹. *For the purposes of this section, 'rendered ineffective' means, in the opinion of a QRP, as documented in a Site Plan or associated document, damaged to a degree that the WTRA or WTP no longer has attributes consistent with a mature or old seral condition and considering the original intent of the WTRA or WTP (if known).*

². *For the purposes of this section, 'a potential source to cause epidemic insect spread' means situations where windthrown trees are:*

- *spruce or Douglas-fir species, which have been down for 3 years or less; and*
- *in proximity (within 4 km.) to susceptible mature stands, defined as a timber type where:*
 - *>20% of the stems/ha. or basal area (>12.5 cm. dbh) is spruce >100 years old, in the case of spruce blowdown; or*
 - *>20% of the stems/ha. or basal area (>12.5 cm. dbh) is Douglas-fir >80 years old, in the case of Douglas-fir blowdown.*

³. *For the purposes of this section, 'highly susceptible' means a susceptibility hazard class of high or very high as indicated by a field assessment or on FOR susceptibility mapping and/or as defined within a FOR Forest Health Strategy and where the timber is within 2 kilometres of a currently infested⁴ area.*

⁴. *For the purposes of this section, 'infested' means a live infestation level greater than 30% of the stems per hectare of the stand, as indicated by a field assessment.*

⁵. *For the purposes of this section, 'equivalent' means equal in area and having attributes consistent with a mature or old seral condition and/or attributes as described in Appendix 3.*

5.3.2 Wildlife

5.3.2.1 Grizzly Bear Habitat and Connectivity Corridors

Legal References: KBHLPO Objective 5

Relates to: FSP Sec. [5.3.2.4](#) and Sec. [5.3.1.2](#)

Information
<p><i>Objective 5 of the KBHLPO specifies maintenance of mature and/or old forest adjacent to important grizzly bear habitat as shown on a map (Map 5.1). Although this mapping has not been completed or made available as of the commencement date of this FSP and therefore the grizzly bear habitat portion of this objective is not in effect, NACFOR has specified a strategy for maintenance of grizzly bear habitat. Objective 5 also specifies maintenance of mature and/or old forest within identified (mapped) connectivity corridors for regional ecosystem connectivity.</i></p>

Results and Strategies
<p>1. As a strategy for the maintenance of important grizzly bear habitat, where important habitat (e.g., avalanche tracks, denning sites, etc.) is identified within an area planned for road construction or timber harvesting, NACFOR will undertake the following before constructing a road or conducting timber harvesting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. follow existing management strategies and measures¹; and/orb. refer the area to a QP for a field assessment; andc. implement existing management strategies and measures and/or QP recommendations, including incorporating these into site plans or associated documents. <p>2. As a strategy for the portion of KBHLPO Objective 5 related to connectivity corridors, NACFOR will comply with Objective 5 utilizing connectivity corridor mapping for the purposes of allocating mature-plus-old targets as specified in KBHLPO Objective 2 (Old and Mature Forest).</p> <p><small>¹ For the purposes of this section, 'existing management strategies and measures' are those identified in guidance documents such as: the Ministry of Environment's 'Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife' guide (http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/frpa/iwms/accounts.html#second) and/or existing reports prepared by QPs.</small></p>

5.3.2.2 Caribou

Legal References: KBHLPO Objective 3, GAR Sec. 9 to Sec. 13

Relates to: FSP Sec. [5.3.2.4](#)

Information
<p><i>The objective for Caribou that is set out in Objective 3 of the KBHLPO is not in effect as this objective was cancelled by Ministerial (variance) Order 09, on January 8th, 2009. The requirements for habitat retention for Mountain Caribou are now specified within GAR orders establishing ungulate winter ranges and general wildlife measures. Results and strategies related to ungulate winter range, including those related to Mountain Caribou, are specified in FSP Section 5.3.2.4.</i></p>

5.3.2.3 Objectives Set by Government for Wildlife

Legal References: FPPR Sec. 7 and GAR Sec. 9 to Sec. 13

Relates to: FSP Sec. 5.3.2.4 Information
<p><i>Per FPPR Section 7(3), persons required to prepare a FSP are exempt from the obligation of specifying a result or strategy in relation to the objective set by government for wildlife in FPPR Section 7(1) if the objective is addressed by objectives established in relation to Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHAs), Ungulate Winter Ranges (UWRs), General Wildlife Measures (GWMs) or Wildlife Habitat Features (WHFs), or if an order given under the GAR Sections 9 to 13 specifically includes an exemption. These circumstances apply to the FDU of this FSP. See FSP Section 5.3.2.4 for results and strategies regarding the conservation of wildlife habitat.</i></p>

5.3.2.4 Species at Risk, Regionally Important Wildlife, Ungulate Winter Range, Wildlife Habitat Areas and Wildlife Habitat Features

Legal References: KBHLPO Objectives 3 & 5, FPPR Sec. 7 and GAR Sec. 9 to Sec. 13

Relates to: FSP [Appendix 4](#)

Information
<p><i>Notices given under FPPR Section 7(2) specify the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for identified species at risk (SAR), regionally important wildlife and ungulate species. Orders under the GAR Sections 9 to 13 establish WHAs, UWRs and WHFs and specify GWMs for specific species. In many cases the newer GAR orders establishing WHAs and GWMs have addressed and replaced the requirements of earlier FPPR Section 7(2) notices.</i></p>
<p><i>Section 7(2) Notices and GAR Orders in effect and applicable to the FDU of this FSP are listed in Appendix 4 of this FSP, including links to the individual orders and boundary maps, where applicable. The locations of established UWRs are shown on the FDU map of this FSP and on the maps accompanying the respective GAR orders (links in Appendix 4). As of the commencement date of this FSP, no WHAs have been established within any portions of the FDU of this FSP.</i></p>
<p><i>There are three species at risk (SAR) identified in a Section 7(2) Notice for the Arrow/Boundary area as follows: Coeur d'Alene Salamander, Flammulated Owl and Interior Western Screech Owl.</i></p>
<p><i>In addition to the SAR identified in the above Section 7(2) Notice, NACFOR utilizes the Ministry of Environment B.C. Conservation Data Centre (CDC) database to assist with the identification of, and management strategies for, species designated as Red Listed (at risk of being lost - extirpated, endangered or threatened) or Blue Listed (of special concern):</i></p> <p><i>https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/plants-animals-ecosystems/conservation-data-centre</i></p>
<p><i>With regard to UWR, the GAR Orders establishing UWRs and specifying General Wildlife Measures relevant to this FSP are: U-4-001 - for Elk, Mule Deer, White-tailed Deer and Moose and U-4-014 - for Mountain Caribou (see Appendix 4).</i></p>
<p><i>As of the commencement date of this FSP, a GAR Order is in effect which identifies 14 Wildlife Habitat Features (WHFs) and is applicable to the FDU of this FSP (see Appendix 4).</i></p>

Results and Strategies
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a result, NACFOR will construct a road or conduct timber harvesting only where it is consistent with the requirements of the applicable Notices under FPPR Section 7(2) and Orders under the GAR Sections 9 to 13. 2. With regard to SAR, UWRs, WHAs and WHFs, NACFOR specifies the following additional strategies: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. site plans and/or associated documents prepared by a QRP for each cutblock will describe how timber harvesting and road construction are consistent with the requirements of any Notices related to SAR and Orders related to any WHAs, UWRs and WHFs relevant to the proposed forest development; b. When a species at risk is known, or likely to be in proximity to an area planned for development, a systematic pre-development survey for animal and plant SAR, listed ecological communities, and WHFs will be completed. c. contractors who conduct forest development planning and layout activities in the field will be confirmed to have annual SAR awareness training, including information regarding species identification, WHF identification, habitat attributes, best management practices and reporting; d. contractors who conduct primary forest activities will be confirmed to have annual SAR awareness training, and/or be provided with information regarding species identification, WHF identification and reporting requirements; e. where a SAR is identified in relation to planned forest development activities or primary forest activities NACFOR will report the observed occurrence through the B.C. Conservation Data Centre (CDC)² and undertake one or more of the following options: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. follow existing management strategies and measures¹; ii. include the area in a WTRA, RRZ, or other reserve area; and/or iii. refer the area to a QRP for a professional assessment and implement the resulting recommendations; f. where a SAR is identified in relation to active primary forest activities NACFOR will cease or modify operations to the extent necessary to protect the SAR and associated habitat and undertake one or more of the options described in strategy 2e; and g. contractors will be confirmed to have WHF awareness training and be provided with information regarding wildlife habitat features identification, attributes, and reporting. <p>¹. For the purposes of this section, 'existing management strategies and measures' are those identified in guidance documents such as: the Ministry of Environment's 'Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife' guide (http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/frpa/iwms/accounts.html#second) and/or existing reports prepared by QRPs.</p> <p>². Observed occurrences of SAR will be reported to the CDC by June 1 of each year</p>

5.3.3 Fish Habitat in Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds

Legal References: FPPR Sec. 8.1 and GAR Sec. 14(1) and Sec. 14(2)

Information
<p><i>As of the commencement date of this FSP, there are no designated fisheries sensitive watersheds within the FDU of this FSP. As a result, Section 8.1 of the FPPR does not apply to this FSP.</i></p>

5.4. Water for Consumptive Use

5.4.1 Water in Community Watersheds

Legal References: FPPR Sec. 8.2, Sec. 59 to Sec. 63, Sec. 84

Relates to: FSP [Appendix 5](#)

Information
<p><i>Designated community watersheds within the FDU of this FSP and in effect at the time of the commencement of this FSP are listed in Appendix 5 and are shown on the FDU Map.</i></p>

Results and Strategies
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <i>For the objective for water in community watersheds that is set out in Section 8.2 of the FPPR, NACFOR adopts, as a result or strategy, Sections 59 to 63 of the FPPR, and the following additional strategies are specified:</i><ol style="list-style-type: none">2. <i>Prior to constructing a road or conducting timber harvesting within a community watershed, NACFOR will ensure:</i><ol style="list-style-type: none">a. <i>a hydrologic assessment¹, including consideration of cumulative effects² and the impacts of climate change, is carried out by a QRP in accordance with the Professional Practice Guidelines for Watershed Assessment and Management of Hydrologic and Geomorphic Risk in the Forest Sector V1.0 (egbc.ca)</i>b. <i>the design of planned cutblocks and roads and/or prescribed measures are consistent with the recommendations of the hydrologic assessment; and</i>c. <i>while primary forest activities are being conducted, a Qualified Professional will monitor, including documentation in inspection forms, to ensure that all activities are conducted in accordance with the recommendations of the hydrologic assessment.</i>3. <i>At the planning and design stage for road construction and timber harvesting, NACFOR will provide a referral letter to the water licensee, which includes a description of the planned activities and provides a reasonable opportunity for review and comment.</i>4. <i>At least 48 hours before the commencement of any road construction or deactivation in a community watershed, NACFOR will provide written notification to the water licensee.</i>

¹. For the purposes of this section, a 'hydrologic assessment' is defined as an analysis, conducted by a QRP, of existing and potential forest development related effects on water and water-related resources conducted

at the site or watershed level and includes, as determined by the QRP, the following elements, if considered important by the QRP:

- a risk analysis assessing the risk of potential impacts to elements at risk;
- an overview of the watershed including creek morphology;
- a watershed snapshot or report card update (a GIS analysis);
- a review of cumulative effects of past and proposed activities;
- specific recommendations for hazard mitigation; and/or
- a drainage plan for roads and other related development.

². For the purposes of this section, 'cumulative effects' means, in relation to forest hydrology, the effects (e.g., changes to quantity & timing of water flow, water quality, stream channel conditions and sensitivity, redirected runoff, etc.) caused by the combined results of past, current and future forest development by all forest agreement holders, as well as other known activities, within a watershed or development area.

5.4.2 Consumptive Use Streams

Legal References: KBHLPO Objective 6 and FPPR Sec. 59 & Sec. 60(1)

Relates to: FSP Sec. [5.3.1.5](#)

Results and Strategies
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. For the objective for consumptive use streams set out in Objective 6 of the KBHLPO, as a result or strategy, NACFOR will comply with Objective 6 and, as additional strategies, NACFOR will, at the planning and design stage for road construction and timber harvesting:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. provide a referral letter to licensed domestic water users¹, or their designated group representative, which includes a description of the planned activities and provides a reasonable opportunity² for review and comment;b. as documented in a Site Plan or associated document, for each stream where the streamside management zone of Objective 6 applies:<ol style="list-style-type: none">i. ensure specific measures are prescribed by a QRP to safeguard water licenced for human consumption; andii. plan and design timber harvesting in accordance with the strategies for RMZs, as specified in Section 5.3.1.5 of this FSP.2. As a strategy, exposed soils on cut and fill slopes along new roads will be grass seeded and exposed soils on new landings and rehabilitated areas will be grass seeded and/or planted with trees. Exposed soils are to be grass seeded concurrent with, or during the first spring or fall after the completion of, road construction or rehabilitation activities. Where any contiguous grass seeded areas greater than 0.1 hectare fail to establish (germinate) with grass after one growing season, these areas will be reseeded within 12 months following the first growing season. Grass seeding will 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.3. As a result or strategy, NACFOR will comply with Section 59 (Protecting water quality) and Section 60(1) (Licenced waterworks) of the FPPR.

¹. For the purposes of this section, 'licensed domestic water users' are those listed on the B.C. Government Water Licences Query (or successor) website as holding a licence for domestic use and where the licenced intake is being utilized.

². Either a 30 or 60 day referral period unless a shorter period is mutually agreed to.

5.5. Visual Quality - Scenic Areas and Visual Quality Objectives

Legal References: FPPR Sec. 1.1 and 9.2, KBHLPO Objective 9, GAR Sec. 7(1) and Sec. 7(2)

Information
<i>The objective set by government for visual quality in FPPR Section 9.2 establishes default objectives for visual quality in Scenic Areas where Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) have not otherwise been legally established. Because VQOs have been legally established within the FDU of this FSP, FPPR Section 9.2 does not apply.</i>
<i>With regard to KBHLPO Objective 9, where Scenic Areas or VQOs are established by Section 7 GAR Orders or other legal orders, these cancel and replace those established previously by the KBHLPO. Therefore, Objective 9 of the KBHLPO also does not apply.</i>
<i>The following are the orders that legally establish Scenic Areas and VQOs for the FDU within this FSP, and which are in effect on the commencement date of this FSP:</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scenic Areas Established by: GAR Sec. 7(1) Order by District Manager, Arrow Boundary Forest District, Dec. 31, 2005. 2. VQOs Established by: GAR Sec. 7(2) Order by the District Manager, Arrow Boundary Forest District, Dec. 31, 2005. <p><i>The accompanying FDU map shows the locations of Scenic Areas and corresponding VQOs applicable to the FDU of this FSP.</i></p>

Results and Strategies
Results and Strategies
<i>For the objectives for visual quality that are established through the applicable Section 7(2) GAR Orders, NACFOR specifies the following result (#1) and strategies (#2 to #4):</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>As a result, where NACFOR constructs a road or conducts timber harvesting within a Scenic Area, the completed road construction and/or timber harvesting will achieve the VQO established for the area.</i> 2. <i>At the planning stage for road construction and timber harvesting, NACFOR will complete a Visual Impact Assessment which assesses whether the proposed activities are expected to achieve established VQOs at the completion of road construction or timber harvesting, using the categories of visually altered forest landscape as defined in FPPR Section 1.1, by:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>assessing the proposed visual alteration from one or more significant public viewpoints, located on water or land, that provides a viewing opportunity and has relevance to the landscape being assessed; and</i> b) <i>utilizing the latest Visual Impact Assessment Guidebook, 2022 (or other guiding documents as updated from time to time) to estimate the likely resulting VQO</i>

using the descriptive categories of visually altered forest landscape as defined in FPPR Section 1.1.

3. *Where road construction and/or timber harvesting is planned and it is not practicable to achieve the established VQO, given the circumstances or conditions of a particular area, prior to timber harvesting or road construction, NACFOR will follow district guidance on visual amendments and obtain the DDM's approval of an FSP amendment for site- specific alternate or modified results and/or strategies.*
4. *Visual Landscape Inventory (VLI) Polygon #765 has an Established Visual Quality Objective (EVQO) of Partial Retention (GAR 7.1 / 7.2: DM December 31st, 2005). Due to previous harvesting the Existing Visual Condition (EVC) for VLI #765 is rated as Modification (M), which exceeds the EVQO. As per the table below, NACFOR is submitting a result for Visuals for VLI Polygon #765 that has met the FPPR Section 25.1(1) consistency test in an amendment to the previous NACFOR FSP #761 dated December 1st, 2021. Until the current Douglas Fir Bark Beetle (IBD) infestation on the landscape has subsided, the Licensee is proposing an alternate Result and Strategy for VLI polygon 765. Where road construction and/or timber harvesting is proposed in VLI Polygon #765 to address forest health conditions, the following strategies will be implemented by NACFOR at the layout stage to mitigate the visual impacts:*

- a) *incorporate visual design practices in harvest planning including natural design characteristics, feathered edges, wildlife tree patches, and natural force lines such that new openings are easy to see, small to medium in scale and natural and not rectilinear or geometric in shape as per the definition of PR in FPPR Section 1.1;*
- b) *where practicable, harvest openings will be less than 1 hectare in size, with in-block retention of healthy overstory trees, targeting species not susceptible to insects and windthrow;*
- c) *in clear cut openings greater than 1 hectare in size, target retention of 20 stems per hectare >25 cm dbh of species not susceptible to insects and windthrow where such species are present;*
- d) *retain clumps of layer 2 (7.5 cm to 12.5 cm dbh) and understory where practicable and plan retention to minimize the appearance of straight lines, angles and roads, where operationally feasible and where sanitation objectives will not be compromised;*
- e) *maintain existing vegetation and regeneration on cut and fill slopes, to the extent practicable, to provide roadside screening;*
- f) *rehabilitation and reforestation of roads and skid trails immediately, or as soon as practicable, following harvesting;*

FDU	Geographic Location	Forest Health	VLI Polygon	Established VQO	Existing VQC	Scale (allowable extent)	Acuity (allowable extent)
1	McDonald Creek	IBD	765	Partial Retention	Modification	Large in Scale	Very easy to see

In December 2021 as per FRPA Section 112, the DM has applied some conditions to the alternate Result and strategy:

- g) Douglas-fir logs that have been felled/decked during the IBD flight (April 1 - September 1) must be removed from site prior to April 1st of the following year*
- h) Post-harvest monitoring of windthrow and incidence of IBD report should be sent to the district office annually for two years following harvesting, along with a plan to remove those trees at risk of further infestation.*
- i) If mature Douglas-fir trees are to be retained within the cutblock, ensure that only healthy trees are retained and that an appropriate MCH anti-aggregation pheromone system is implemented. MCH treatments should continue for two years post-harvest. Consult with District Stewardship team or Regional Entomologist regarding appropriate treatment options. MCH treatment is not required on trees identified for the trap tree program.*
- j) Stump heights are to be kept as low as possible. Residual green Douglas-fir stumps higher than 0.8m should be treated with an appropriate MCH anti-aggregation pheromone system for one-year post-harvest. Green Douglas-fir harvest debris >20cm diameter should be treated with MCH, removed from the site, and/or incorporated into slash piles.*
- k) Debris in slash piles must be removed or burned as soon as possible following harvesting and no later than April 1st, of the spring following the conclusion of harvest operations.*

5.6. Cultural Heritage Resources

Legal References: FPPR Sec. 10

Results and Strategies
<p><i>For the objective to conserve or protect cultural heritage resources¹ (CHRs) that is set out in Section 10 of the FPPR, the strategies² specified by NACFOR are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>1. Before NACFOR constructs a road or conducts timber harvesting within the asserted traditional territory of a First Nation³, NACFOR will provide to the First Nation a written request to share information, providing a reasonable opportunity for review and comment, and including:</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>a. A minimum 30-day referral period prior to constructing a road or conducting timber harvesting</i><i>b. a description and a map of the forest development activities planned;</i><i>c. a request for comments and information on the type, location, and extent of any traditional use that is of continuing importance to the First Nation; and</i><i>d. an offer to meet with the First Nation.</i><i>2. Where a meeting takes place, the purpose of the meeting will be to:</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>a. review the available information from NACFOR and the First Nation;</i>

- b. determine areas of concern that may result from forest management activities when compared with First Nation interests or activities;
- c. identify if an assessment (e.g., Preliminary Field Reconnaissance, Archaeological Assessment and/or Cultural Heritage Assessment) is warranted;
- d. identify management activities and measures that meet the needs of both NACFOR and the First Nation; and
- e. evaluate the potential for impacts to CHRs considering the following factors (as modified from FPPR Schedule 1, Sec.4):
 - i. the relative value or importance of a particular CHR to a traditional use by an aboriginal people;
 - ii. the relative abundance or scarcity of a CHR that is the focus of a traditional use;
 - iii. the historical extent of a traditional use of a CHR;
 - iv. the impact on timber harvesting rights of conserving or protecting a CHR; and
 - v. options for mitigating impacts that a forest practice might have on a CHR.

3. In the event that NACFOR receives comments in response to a request to share information but a meeting does not occur, NACFOR will complete an evaluation, including those steps in Strategy 2 which are applicable, and will communicate the outcome of the evaluation to the First Nation that provided comments.
4. NACFOR will provide feedback within 30 days of receiving comments or information, including in writing, to a First Nation that provides comments or information. NACFOR will provide feedback prior to commencing activities to a First Nation that provides comments or information within the minimum 30-day referral period. Feedback will include management activities and measures that have been implemented to address any comments or information received or, where recommendations can not be followed, a rationale of why the recommendations will not be met. NACFOR will consider any recommendations received from Strategies 2 and 3 and implement those where there is mutual agreement and where practicable.
5. Where traditional use information is made available, NACFOR will hold any information received in confidence. It is only with the express written consent or direction of the holder of the traditional use information that NACFOR will release any information to any other party (including other First Nation groups or government agencies).
6. If NACFOR becomes aware of a First Nation's CHR in proximity to road construction or timber harvesting operations, NACFOR will modify or cease operations to the extent necessary to protect the resource, and undertake the following steps:
 - a. record the location of the CHR;
 - b. evaluate the direct impact of the activities on the CHR;

c. if the above evaluation determines it necessary, alter the design and/or prescription of the road or timber harvesting to conserve, mitigate or protect the CHR; and

d. communicate the outcome of the evaluation to the First Nation whose CHR may be affected and offer to meet with the First Nation.

1. For the purposes of this section, 'cultural heritage resources' refers to those resources that are the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to those people, and not regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act.
2. Strategies #1 to #5 will be implemented before NACFOR constructs a road or conducts timber harvesting while Strategy #6 will be utilized in the event that a risk to a First Nation's artifact is identified after road construction or timber harvesting activities have commenced.
3. To identify the First Nation(s) with asserted traditional territories relevant to planned forest development, NACFOR utilizes the B.C. Government First Nations Consultative Areas Database.

5.7. Recreation Resources

Legal References: FRPA Sec. 56, Sec. 180 and Sec. 181, FPPR Sec. 70(1), FRR Sec. 16

Information		
<p><i>The Minister may establish an area as an interpretive forest site, a recreation site or a recreation trail and establish objectives for these. In addition, every area established or continued as an interpretive forest site, a recreation site or a recreation trail under the FPC is continued under FRPA, including objectives for these. The following is a list of the recreation sites and trails established by government within or directly adjacent to the FDU of this FSP:</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrow Park Trail • Galena Bay Trail • Wensley Creek Cross Country Ski Trails </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Box Lake Recreation Site • Kuskanax Creek Trail • Arrow Lakes ATV Trails </td> </tr> </table> <p><i>The location of recreation sites and recreation trails are identified on the FDU map of this FSP.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrow Park Trail • Galena Bay Trail • Wensley Creek Cross Country Ski Trails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Box Lake Recreation Site • Kuskanax Creek Trail • Arrow Lakes ATV Trails
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrow Park Trail • Galena Bay Trail • Wensley Creek Cross Country Ski Trails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Box Lake Recreation Site • Kuskanax Creek Trail • Arrow Lakes ATV Trails 	

Results and Strategies
<p><i>Where NACFOR constructs a road or conducts timber harvesting in an area where these activities may affect an interpretive forest site, a recreation site or a recreation trail, the following result (#1) and strategies (#2 to #7) are specified:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Road construction, timber harvesting and related activities will be consistent with any objective established for the interpretive forest site, recreation site or recreation trail. 2. Forest activities overlapping or adjacent to an interpretive site, a recreation site or a recreation trail will be communicated to a Recreation Officer. Timber harvesting and road construction activities will proceed only with the authorization of a Recreation Officer. 3. Where an agreement or tenure exists with respect to a site or trail, at the planning and design stage for timber harvesting and road construction or deactivation, NACFOR will

provide a referral to the agreement holder, describing the planned activities and allowing a reasonable opportunity for review and comment.

4. *If NACFOR carries out primary forest activities¹ within the area of a recreation site or trail that has an established objective that includes a reference to 'motorized' or 'non-motorized' use, this reference does not apply to industrial access or use of machinery for primary forest activities.*
5. *If NACFOR carries out primary forest activities within the area of a recreation site or trail that is intended as, or has an established objective that includes, 'non-motorized' access and new road construction provides motorized access, the road will be deactivated and/or rehabilitated within one year following completion of primary forest activities, to a condition which re-establishes the degree of access to that which existed prior to the activities.*
6. *Unless otherwise approved or directed by a Recreation Officer, where NACFOR carries out primary forest activities within the area of a recreation site or trail the following measures will be implemented:*
 - a. *temporary signage will be erected to inform users of the activities;*
 - b. *work with applicable recreation clubs to promote user safety during activities;*
 - c. *activities will take place during periods of low recreational use, where practicable, as determined through consultation with a Recreation Officer;*
 - d. *new roads to access timber will not be constructed across a trail unless there is no other practicable location, or unless another location would result in greater risk to one or more FRPA Values, and in such situations roads will be designed to bisect trails in a perpendicular fashion where practicable;*
 - e. *all trails, including FRPA Section 57 trails and un-authorized trails, will be cleared of debris and have safety hazards removed concurrent with primary forest activities and the 'running surface' of trails will be re-established where damaged as soon as practicable and no later than 12 months following the completion of primary forest activities; and*
 - f. *activities adjacent to trails will minimize damage to natural understory vegetation, to the extent practicable.*

¹. For the purposes of this section, 'primary forest activities' means one or more of the following: (a) timber harvesting; (b) mechanical silviculture treatments; (c) road construction and deactivation.

6. MEASURES IN RELATION TO INVASIVE PLANTS AND NATURAL RANGE BARRIERS

6.1. Measures to Prevent the Introduction or Spread of Invasive Plants

Legal References: FRPA Sec. 47, FPPR Sec. 17

Information

NACFOR is member of the Land Managers Committee of the Central Kootenay Invasive Species Society and participates in the maintenance of an Operational Framework that provides direction to resource managers on invasive plant species of highest management priority for control, inventory, and monitoring:

https://ckiss.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/CKISS_Operational-Framework_2018_FNL.pdf

As a component of this initiative, an Invasive Plant Priority List has been compiled for the Nakusp Invasive Plant Management Area (IPMA), which is referenced by NACFOR in its forest development planning and operations.

Measures

For the purposes of FRPA Sec. 47 and FPPR Sec. 17, NACFOR specifies the following measures 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, NACFOR will refer to the FOR Provincial Invasive Species 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 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. NACFOR 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 Invasives BC 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 NACFOR constructs a road or conducts timber harvesting the following measures will be utilized and are requirements that apply to NACFOR 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 promptly following construction no later than the first available spring or fall after completion of these activities;*
- ii. *grass seed exposed soils on all new landings and rehabilitated areas promptly following the time of mineral soil exposure no later than the first available spring or fall after completion of these activities, 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. NACFOR will request the certificate of seed analyses for each species in a mix prior to purchasing and blending the seed and will check each one for IP seeds. NACFOR will reject any mix that contains seeds of FRPA listed or regional priority species.”*

4. *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.*

6.2. Measures to Mitigate the Loss of Natural Range Barriers

Legal References: FRPA Sec. 48 and Sec. 51, FPPR Sec. 18

Information
<i>As of the date of commencement of this FSP there are no range units, range agreements or natural range barriers within any portions of the FDU identified in this FSP and therefore the requirement to specify measures to mitigate the loss of natural range barriers does not apply.</i>

7. STOCKING STANDARDS

7.1. Free Growing Stand Assessment and Stocking Standards

Legal References: FRPA Sec. 29(2), FPPR Sec. 16 and Sec. 44

1. *For the purposes of FPPR Section 16(4) (specifying stocking standards), NACFOR hereby adopts the Selkirk Resource District South Columbia 2018 Default Stocking Standards, as amended from time to time, except when Strategy 4 below applies. A copy of the version of these stocking standards in effect on the date of the commencement of this FSP is submitted as an accompanying document.*
2. *For the purposes of FPPR Section 16(1) (whether free growing is assessed on a block basis or collectively across blocks), NACFOR specifies that FPPR Section 44(1), free growing stands generally (assessed on a block basis), applies in all situations and circumstances under this FSP.*
3. *For the purposes of FPPR Section 16(3), for each area where NACFOR is required to establish a free growing stand:*
 - (a) *the applicable stocking standards and applicable regeneration date referred to in FPPR Section 44(1)(a); and*
 - (b) *the applicable stocking standards and applicable free growing height referred to in FPPR Section 44(1)(b);*
are as set out within the stocking standards identified in Section 1 above, as amended from time to time.
4. *NACFOR adopts the Selkirk Resource District Wildland Urban Interface Default Stocking Standards – Version 1.0, as amended from time to time. These stocking standards will be used within the 2km wildland urban interface areas as designated in the RDCK Area K and the Village of Nakusp Community Wildfire Protection Plan, July 2018 or within landscape-level fuel break areas as designated in a landscape-level fire management plan. A copy of the version of these stocking standards in effect on the date of the commencement of this FSP is submitted as an accompanying document.*

8. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 - Cutting Permits and Road Permits in Effect

In accordance with FPPR Section 14(3)(j), the following are the cutting permits (CPs) and road permits (RPs) held by NACFOR and in effect four months before the FSP submission date:

Cutting Permits (CPs)	
Location	CP#
Entire Community Forest Agreement K2S Area	K2S CP002
Entire Community Forest Agreement K2S Area	K2S CP003

Road Permits (RPs)	
Location	RP#
Galena Bay	R17275
McDonald Creek	R17567
Fosthall Creek	R17967
Box Lake	R20033
Box Lake	R20668
Summit Lake	R20694
Wensley Creek	R21586
Lower Lookout	R22615

APPENDIX 2 - Declared Areas

In accordance with FPPR Section 14(4), the following areas are identified by NACFOR as declared areas as of the FSP submission date:

Cutblocks	
Location	Cutblock #
Summit Lake	2811, 2812, 2813, 2814
Lower Lookout	2131
Baerg Road	1115, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125
Wensley	5031
McDonald Creek	1315, 1411, 1412, 1521, 1522, 1613, 1621, 1631, 1632, 1633
North Slewiskin	1234

Roads	
Location	Road Name/#
Summit Lake	Branch 2, Branch 4
SW Slewiskin Creek	BR2319

APPENDIX 3 - Attributes of High-Value Wildlife Tree Retention Strategies

Based on: *The Wildlife Tree Committee of British Columbia. 2006. Wildlife Tree Retention: Management Guidance*

Attributes of a high-value wildlife tree	Attributes of a high-value wildlife tree patch	Attributes of high-value, dispersed wildlife tree retention	Attributes of high-value wildlife tree retention at the cutblock level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal decay (heart rot or natural/excavated cavities present). Crevices present (loose bark or cracks suitable for bats). Large brooms present. Active or recent wildlife use. Tree structure suitable for wildlife use (e.g., large nest, hunting perch, bear den). Large trees for the site (height and diameter) and veterans. Locally important wildlife tree species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees with valuable wildlife tree attributes, including large dead trees. Potentially dangerous trees have been assessed. Large patches with no harvest related modifications. Patches anchored on high-value trees/habitats, and/or other biodiversity criteria (e.g., around raptor nests, cave entrances), riparian areas, and/or operationally difficult areas (e.g., wet areas). Retention of uncommon species, stand characteristics, and other elements of stand-level biodiversity. Designed in consideration of windthrow risk. Designed to balance valuable wildlife tree habitat attributes (e.g., heart rot, brooms, insects) and forest health issues. Considers how individual tree species and site conditions affect stand structure. Patches distributed throughout the cutblock. Undisturbed forest floor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife trees that can be safely worked around during current and near future forest operations. Retained trees have the potential to achieve the desired stand structure attributes (e.g., tall, large diameter trees). Considers the susceptibility to windthrow. Includes deciduous trees, vets, "wolf trees" and other trees of generally lower economic value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on a pre-harvest field assessment that identifies best opportunities for retaining wildlife trees in the most ecologically and operationally appropriate locations. Contains a diversity of wildlife tree retention strategies (e.g., a range of patch sizes combined with dispersed trees). Captures a diversity of habitat types. Any fallen trees within reserve areas are left in place to function as coarse woody debris, unless they pose a significant forest health or other concern. Considers tree windfirmness. Patch and individual tree retention considers the site, stand and individual trees during layout (e.g., low height/diameter ratio). Ecological interpatch distance has been incorporated into design. Identifiable on a map for long-term tracking and evaluation/monitoring. Higher levels of retention on cutblocks with high ecological values, and lower levels of retention on cutblocks with low ecological values. However, ideally some retention on every cutblock. Increased retention levels where there are exceptional wildlife tree or other stand-level biodiversity values that can be retained.

Note: In general, no single retention strategy is appropriate for all sites. Factors, such as stand type and condition, tree species, and windthrow hazard, create unique conditions for each stand.

APPENDIX 4 - FPPR Section 7(2) Notices and GAR Orders

1) Species at Risk Notices - FPPR section 7(2)

NOTICE	Location / Forest District	Date Notice Given	Species	Exemption from objective (Complete, Partial)	WHA Orders and Notices Providing Exemption
Notice - AB	Arrow Boundary	Dec. 30, 2004	Coeur d'Alene Salamander	Partial	Data Sensitive
			Flammulated Owl	-	
			Interior Western Screech Owl	Complete	Order (PDF 104KB) (No WHAs within NACFOR FDU)

2) Ungulate Winter Range - GAR Orders

ORDER / UWR.ID	Species (Location)	Date Order Takes Effect	Total Hectares	Date Amendment Takes Effect (d/m/y)	Approved Objectives/ General Wildlife Measures	Approved Boundaries
U-4-001	Elk, Mule Deer, White-tailed Deer and Moose (Arrow Boundary)	Jan. 3, 2007	277,387	15/02/2007 7/12/2006 2/2/2006	PDF PDF PDF PDF	Boundaries
U-4-014	Mountain Caribou (Central Kootenay / Arrow Boundary)	Dec. 17, 2009	276,944	09/12/2010	PDF PDF PDF (Rationale)	Boundaries

3) Wildlife Habitat Features in the Kootenay Boundary Region - GAR Order

ORDER #	Wildlife Habitat Features	Date Order Takes Effect	Order	Field Guide	Field Cards
M213	(a) a nest of a Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) (b) a nest of an Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>) (c) a nest of a Flammulated Owl (<i>Psiloscopsflammeolus</i>) (d) a nest of a Western Screech-Owl <i>macfarlanei</i> subspecies (<i>Megascops kennicottii macfarlanei</i>) (e) a nest of a Great Blue Heron (<i>Ardea herodias</i>) (f) a nest of a Lewis's Woodpecker (<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>) (g) a nest of a Williamson's Sapsucker (<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>) (h) an American Badger burrow (<i>Taxidea taxus</i>) (i) a Grizzly Bear den (<i>Ursus arctos</i>) (j) a significant mineral lick (k) a significant wallow (l) a bat hibernaculum (m) a bat nursery roost (n) a hot spring or thermal spring	July 1, 2018	PDF	PDF	PDF

APPENDIX 5 - Designated Community Watersheds in Effect

The following are the designated community watersheds overlapping with the FDU of this FSP and in effect at the time of FSP commencement:

Community Watershed Name	Water Source	Operating Area	Total Hectares	Trim Map	Date Designated
Baerg Community Watershed	Baerg Creek	Box-Summit	410.4	082K.012	15-Jun-95
Brouse Community Watershed	Brouse Creek	Wensley	310.7	082K.022	15-Jun-95
Dog Community Watershed	Dog Creek	Box-Summit	1083.1	082K.012	15-Jun-95
Kuskanax Community Watershed	Kuskanax Creek	Kuskanax	34905.2	082K.032	15-Jun-95