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**Forest Stewardship Plan #930
Term: 2023 to 2028
Community Forest Agreement K2R**

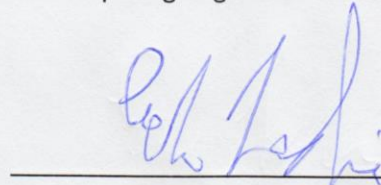
Signature of the Person Required to Prepare this FSP:



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Date: April 26, 2023

Signature of the Preparing Registered Professional Forester



Erik Leslie, RPF 4724

"I certify that the work herein fulfills the standards expected of a member of the Association of British Columbia Forest Professionals."

Date: April 26, 2023

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1 Interpretation

1.1 Definitions under Acts and Regulations

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

1.2 Definitions Specific to this FSP

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

Fuel Hazard means the potential fire behaviour, without regard to the state of weather or topography, based on the physical fuel characteristics, including fuel arrangement, fuel load, condition of herbaceous vegetation and the presence of ladder fuel.

Primary Forest Activities means any or all of timber harvesting, permanent road deactivation and/or road construction.

Qualified Professional means a person deemed by the agreement holder to be qualified, in terms of appropriate levels of education, training, and experience, 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 the agreement holder has the appropriate education, training and experience to carry out the activity; and
- (b) Is a member of, or is 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 is a two part process composed of (1) a written communication (either mailed or sent electronically) from the agreement holder to another party or a newspaper advertisement which informs the reader of a planned primary forest activities and (2) a specified time frame (generally 30 days) within which the reader can request additional information, request a meeting for discussion, and/or provide written comments on the planned activity which will be considered.

Retention silvicultural system is as defined in the Silvicultural Systems Handbook for British Columbia published by the Ministry of Forests, Forest Practices Branch, March 2003.

Site Plan means site specific plans and supporting documents as per FRPA S10(2). Site Plans indicate how the Results and Strategies in this FSP will be applied.

Wildland Urban Interface Zone (WUI) is as defined in the Area H South and Village of Slocan and Area H North and Villages of Silverton and New Denver Community Wildfire Protection Plans

(2020), which is the zone within 2 km from areas with more than 6 structures per hectare. The WUI zone is shown on the attached FSP map.

1.3 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 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 regards to FSP's, 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 to be able to be measured, quantified or calculated.

Verifiable means with respect to Results and Strategies to be able to be verified, proven, authenticated or demonstrated.

Acronym Definitions

CFA	Community Forest Agreement
ECA	Equivalent Clearcut Area
FDU	Forest Development Unit
FPPR	Forest Planning and Practices Regulation
FRPA	Forest and Range Practices Act
FSP	Forest Stewardship Plan
GAR	Government Actions Regulation
HLPO	Kootenay Boundary Higher Level Plan Order, October 26 2002
LU	Landscape Unit
MOF	Ministry of Forests
OGMA	Old Growth Management Area
POD	Point of Diversion
QP	Qualified Professional
QRP	Qualified Register Professional
RMA	Riparian Management Area
RMZ	Riparian Management Zone
RMZO	Resource Management Zone Objective
RRZ	Riparian Reserve Zone
SIFCo	Slocan Integral Forestry Cooperative
VQO	Visual Quality Objective
WHA	Wildlife Habitat Area
WTRA	Wildlife Tree Retention Area
WUI	Wildfire Urban Interface

2 Application of this FSP

2.1 Description of the Forest Stewardship Plan Area

This Forest Stewardship Plan applies to the 15,969 hectare area of Community Forest Agreement K2R which is held by the Slocan Integral Forestry Cooperative, and to each Cutting Permit and Road Permit issued to the agreement holder within K2R after the term of this Forest Stewardship Plan commences.

2.2 Term of the Forest Stewardship Plan

The term of this Forest Stewardship Plan:

- a. shall be, per FRPA 6(1)(a), 5 years,
- b. may end earlier than 5 years if the FSP holder chooses to replace it with another approved FSP,
- c. per FRPA 6(2), may be extended by the minister pursuant to applicable Acts and Regulations, and
- d. will commence on the day the Delegated Decision Maker grants approval to this FSP.

2.3 Forest Development Units

Forest Development Units identify areas in which the agreement holder may conduct primary forest activities. FDUs have common values, objectives and practice requirements.

There are three FDUs and they contain the entire CFA K2R agreement area. There are no FDUs outside of the agreement area.

The boundaries of the FDUs and the features required to be identified under FPPR Section 14 are shown on the maps in Appendix A.

Table 1 lists the FDU areas and Figure 1 provides an overview of the FDUs.

FDU No.	FDU Name	Landscape Unit FDU is Within	Gross Area of FDU (ha)
1	Pedro	N513 - Pedro and N515 - Lemon	10,528
2	Ringrose	N515 - Lemon	1,437
3	Red Mountain	N524 - Idaho	4,004
Total			15,969

Table 1: Forest Development Units within CFA K2R.

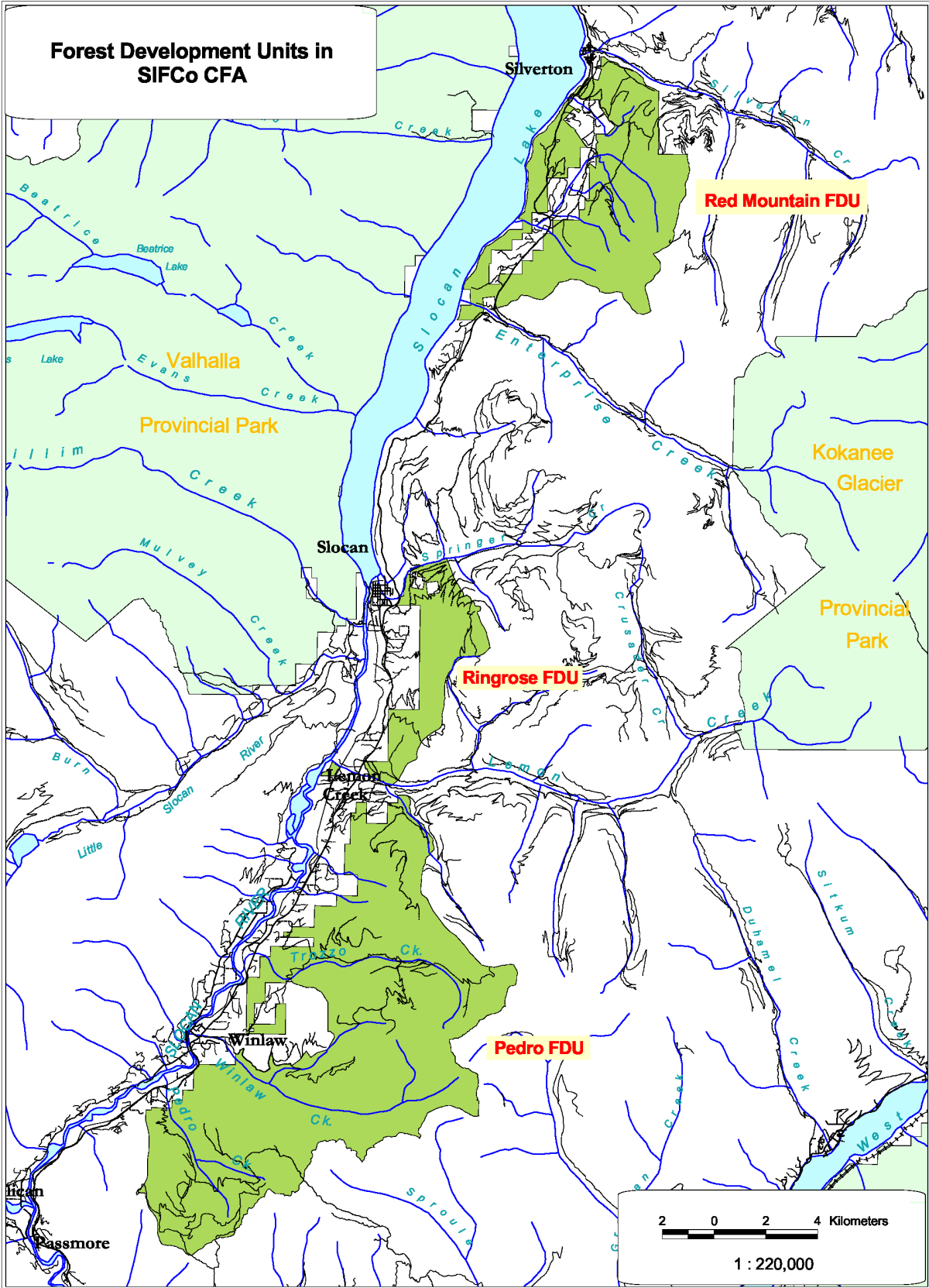


Figure 1: Forest Development Units within CFA K2R.

2.4 Collaboration within Shared Management Units

When CFA K2R is operating within a landscape unit or community watershed within which other Forest License or Agreement Holders have timber harvesting rights, the following strategy will apply:

Agreement Holder Developed Strategy: Collaboration	
Collaboration within Shared Management Units	<p>When timber harvesting is planned within shared landscape units and/or community watersheds, the agreement holder will</p> <p>(a) offer to exchange information on planned activities with all other materially affected licence or agreement holders, and where this offer is accepted,</p> <p>(b) will endeavor to collaborate with the other affected licence or agreement holder in relation to the following values, where applicable, to ensure that the objectives set by government for managing and protecting the values in legally established land use plans or regulations, or enabled through regulation, will be achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Old and Mature Forest ii. Connectivity Corridors iii. Water in Community Watersheds iv. Ungulate Winter Range <p>If the holders of the multiple Forest Stewardship plans that overlap the landscape unit or community watershed in question are unable to reach an agreement for sharing the responsibility to obtain results consistent with objectives set by government, a request will be made to the Minister to act under section 9 of the Forest and Range Practices Act.</p>

2.5 Review and Comment Period

Practice Requirements	The agreement holder complied with:
Providing Notice re: FSP	FPPR Section 20
Review and Comment re: FSP	FPPR Section 21

The public was informed that the Forest Stewardship Plan was available for review and comment through notices placed in the Valley Voice newspaper March 10 and March 24, 2022 editions.

Potentially affected agreement holders were identified using the Integrated Land and Resource Registry and were sent an information sharing letter by email.

A copy of the public notice, the standard information sharing letter, and the list of parties who were contacted are included in Appendix D.

First Nations with interests in the FSP area were identified from the *Contacts for First Nation Consultation Areas Public Map Service*, and were either sent an information sharing letter by email or the FSP information sharing material was uploaded to the appropriate First Nations portal.

A copy of the standard information sharing letter and the list of First Nations who were contacted are included in Appendix E.

The Forest Stewardship Plan was made available for public review and comment on the SIFCo website, at the SIFCo office, and through meetings arranged with any stakeholders if requested for a sixty two day period from March 9 to May 10, 2022.

2.6 Public and Stakeholder Comments

Practice Requirements	The agreement holder complied with:
Responding to Review and Comment re: FSP	FPPR Section 22
No comments were received from the public or stakeholders.	

2.7 First Nations Comments

Practice Requirements	The agreement holder complied with:
Responding to Review and Comment re: FSP	FPPR Section 22
A summary of comments received, descriptions of any changes made to the plan as a result of the comments received, and a description of the efforts made to meet with First Nation groups affected by the plan to discuss the plan are contained in Appendix E.	

2.8 Sharing Operating Plans

This FSP is a landscape level plan that indicates how the agreement holder will be consistent with government objectives for managing and protecting forest and range values.

This FSP does not show operational plans for road construction, harvesting, fuel management or ecosystem restoration activities. Information sharing on and discussion of operational level plans will be carried out by the agreement holder as such plans are developed.

Agreement holder developed Measures: Information Sharing of Operating Plans

Sharing Operating Plans

The agreement holder will share information and provide a reasonable opportunity for review and comment to First Nations, water license holders, adjacent landowners, and potentially affected stakeholders. Information sharing will include written notification with a map illustrating the location(s) of planned forest development.

First Nations, water license holders, adjacent landowners, and potentially affected stakeholders will be given at least 30 days to review and comment on planned primary forest activities

All written comments received by the agreement holder regarding operating plans will be addressed prior to conducting primary forest activities.

Where practical, operating plans will be modified to reflect comments and concerns received. The agreement holder is willing to work with First Nations to develop an alternative solution or compromise if comments are not considered feasible.

3 Kootenay Boundary Higher Level Plan Order

This FSP area is subject to the Kootenay Boundary Higher Level Plan Order (HLPO) which came into effect on October 26, 2002.

The HLPO has been amended several times since 2002, but none of the amendments affect the area covered by this FSP.

The HLPO Resource Management Zone Objectives (RMZO) have been developed specifically for this region and take precedence over objectives set by government under the Forest and Range Practices Act and the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation where they conflict.

Results and strategies to comply with the HLPO RMZO are contained within this FSP.

4 Values, Objectives, and Practice Requirements

The Government of BC has established objectives for various forest resource values in legislation, regulations or approved higher level plans under FRPA or other acts that affect land management. To facilitate implementation of these objectives government has established practice requirements and/or provisions for Results and/or Strategies, or combinations thereof, to be defined with the FSP.

All of the Objectives, Practice Requirements, Results, Strategies, and Measures following apply to all FDUs in this FSP.

4.1 Soils

Objective Set by FRPA/FPPR for Soils	
Regulation	FPPR Section 5
Objective	Soils The objective set by government for soils is to conserve the productivity and the hydrologic function of soils..
Regulation	FPPR Section 12.1(1) An agreement holder is exempt from the requirement in Section 5 of FRPA to specify results or strategies for soils if the approved FSP includes an undertaking that the person will comply with sections 35 and 36 of FPPR.
Practice Requirements	The agreement holder will comply with:
a) Soil disturbance limits	FPPR Section 35
b) Permanent access structure limits	FPPR Section 36

4.2 Timber

4.2.1 Objectives Set by HLPO for Timber	
RMZO	RMZO 7: Enhanced Resource Development Zones
Objective:	To support intensive forest management for the purpose of increasing volumes of merchantable timber and to reduce industry costs while maintaining adequate environmental stewardship Enhanced Resource Development Zones – Timber emphasis is assigned as outlined on map 7.1.
Not Applicable:	No mapped Enhanced Resource Development Zones – Timber overlap the FDUs in this FSP so HLPO RMZO 7 is not applicable to this FDP.
RMZO	RMZO 10: Social and Economic Stability
Objective:	To ensure that there are no unintended outcomes of the bringing into force objectives 1 to 9 on the social and economic stability of communities located within the area of the higher level plan, the Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management in consultation with communities, forest licensees and other interests will create thresholds

	for timber supply, costs and timber profiles that will initiate a review of these objectives.
Not Applicable:	HLPO RMZO 10 is not applicable to the intent and purpose of this plan.

4.2.2 Objectives Set by FRPA/FPPR for Timber

Regulation	FPPR Section 6
Objective	<p>Timber</p> <p>The objectives set by government for timber are to:</p> <p>(a) maintain or enhance an economically valuable supply of commercial timber from British Columbia's forests,</p> <p>(b) ensure that delivered wood costs, generally, after taking into account the effect on them of the relevant provisions of this regulation and of the Act, are competitive in relation to equivalent costs in relation to regulated primary forest activities in other jurisdictions, and</p> <p>(c) ensure that the provisions of this regulation and of the Act that pertain to primary forest activities do not unduly constrain the ability of a holder of an agreement under the Forest Act to exercise the holder's rights under the agreement.</p>
Practice Requirements	The agreement holder is exempt.
a) Timber	Under FPPR Sec 12 (8) the agreement holder is exempt from the requirement to prepare a result or strategy for timber.

4.3 Wildlife

4.3.1 Objectives Set by HLPO for Wildlife	
RMZO	RMZO 3: Caribou
Objective:	To retain seasonal habitats for mountain caribou in order to contribute to maintaining viability of the existing subpopulations according to the forest cover requirements shown in Table 3.1, within the caribou habitat areas shown on Map 3.1.
Not Applicable:	HLPO RMZO 3 was cancelled and replaced with GAR orders UWR U-4-010 to UWR U-4-14 for caribou winter range in 2009. The FDU's covered by this FSP are outside of caribou UWR areas identified in the noted GAR orders.
RMZO	RMZO 5: Grizzly Bear Habitat and Connectivity Corridors
Objective:	To maintain mature and/or old forests adjacent to important grizzly bear habitat as shown on Map 5.1. To maintain mature and/or old forests within connectivity corridors shown on Map 5.2 for purposes of regional forest ecosystem connectivity.
Result for RMZO 5:	
Result:	The agreement holder will comply with HLPO RMZO 5. Where applicable, mature forest targets must be used to address RMZO 5 if connectivity corridors and/or grizzly bear habitat have been identified. In addition, old forest targets should be used to address this objective unless other conservation values such as protection of rare or under represented old growth forests would be adversely affected. Protected areas must first be used to reduce the mature or old forest targets where available within the biogeoclimatic unit. Objectives 1 and 2 in HLPO RMZO 5 do not apply at this time as they rely on the mapping of important grizzly bear areas, and these have not been mapped.
4.3.2 Objectives Set by FRPA/FPPR and GAR for Wildlife	
Legislation and Regulations:	FPPR Section 7 and Section 70, GAR Sections 9 to 13
Objectives:	Wildlife: Species at Risk, Regionally Important Wildlife, Ungulate Winter Range, General Wildlife Measures: The objective set by government for wildlife is to conserve sufficient wildlife habitat in terms of amount of area, distribution of areas and attributes of those areas, for (a) the survival of species at risk, (b) the survival of regionally important wildlife, and

	<p>(c) the winter survival of specified ungulate species.</p> <p>Species at Risk</p> <p>Species at risk that reside in the agreement holder’s operating area, for which the agreement holder will provide special management are listed as Red or Blue by the Ministry of Environment, or as Endangered, Threatened or Special Concern (listed on Species at Risk Public Registry Schedule 1) by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Schedule 1 can be found at the following website: https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/species-risk-public-registry.html</p> <p>Wildlife Habitat Areas</p> <p>The minister responsible for the Wildlife Act by order may establish an area as a wildlife habitat area (WHA) if satisfied that special management has not otherwise been provided for under Government Actions Regulations or another enactment, and the area is necessary to meet the habitat requirements of a category of species at risk or regionally important wildlife.</p> <p>Note: No established or currently proposed WHAs are overlapped by the FDUs of this FSP.</p> <p>Wildlife Habitat Feature</p> <p>An authorized person who carries out a primary activity must ensure that the primary forest activity does not damage or render ineffective a wildlife habitat feature.</p>
<p>Preamble:</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Orders under the GAR Sections 9 to 13 establish Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHAs), Ungulate Winter Range (UWR) and Wildlife Habitat Features (WHFs) and specify General Wildlife Measures (GWMs) for specific species.</p> <p>In many cases newer GAR orders establishing WHAs and GWMs have addressed and replaced the requirements of earlier FPPR Section 7(2) notices.</p> <p>The only FPPR Section 7(2) Notice in effect and applicable to the FDUs of this FSP at time of approval is:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Indicators Of The Amount, Distribution And Attributes Of Wildlife Habitat Required For The Survival Of Species At Risk In The Arrow Boundary Forest District, December 30, 2004</p> <p>The Notice applies to the Arrow Boundary Forest District, which is now part of the Selkirk Resource District. The species at risk listed in the notice are Coeur d’Alene</p>

	<p>Salamander, Flammulated Owl and Interior Western Screech Owl.</p> <p>There are currently no inventoried habitat sites of the noted species within the area of the CFA.</p> <p>The GAR Orders in effect and applicable to the FDUs of this FSP at time of approval are:</p> <p>GAR U-4-001 - UWR - November 28, 2019</p> <p>The location of UWRs established per GAR U-4-001 are shown on the FDU map of this FSP.</p> <p>This Order establishes an exemption per FPPR S 7(3) from the obligation to prepare a result or strategy in relation to the objectives set out in FPPR 7(1) for Ungulate Winter Range in the West Kootenay area.</p> <p>GAR 4-113 - WHA - Western Screech Owl - May 12, 2011</p> <p>This Order establishes an exemption per FPPR S 7(3) from the obligation to prepare a result or strategy in relation to the objectives set out in the 2004 Notice per FPPR 7(1) for the Western Screech Owl in the Arrow Boundary Forest District.</p> <p>As of the commencement date of this FSP, no WHAs for any species have been established within the FDUs of this FSP.</p> <p>GAR M 213 - Wildlife Habitat Features - May 29, 2018</p> <p>GAR M 213 applies throughout all FDUs of this FSP.</p>
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Agreement Holder Developed Result for FPPR Section 7(2) and GAR Sections 9 to 13:

<p>Result for Wildlife:</p>	<p>The agreement holder will carry out primary forest activities only where consistent with the requirements of current or future applicable (i) Notices under FPPR Section 7(2) and (ii) Orders under the GAR Sections 9 to 13.</p>
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Agreement Holder Developed Strategy for FPPR 7(2) Species at Risk:

<p>Strategy for Species at Risk:</p>	<p>There are currently no inventoried occurrences or habitat sites of the species identified in the December 20, 2004 Notice within the FDUs in this FSP.</p> <p>The following strategy will be followed to ensure consistency with the Notice:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personnel responsible for layout of primary forest activities will receive training¹ regarding the attributes of SAR habitat per the FPPR 7(2) Notices relevant to the
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¹ Training will either be *annual* (for personnel who work for the agreement holder at least once per year) or *prior to commencement of work* for the Agreement Holder (for personnel who work for the agreement holder less than once per year).

	<p>FDUs of this FSP.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. During operational planning of a primary forest activity, a QRP will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the FPPR 7(2) Notices relevant to the planning area, • review existing data of species occurrences, including the BC Species & Ecosystems Explorer, and Conservation Data Center and Wildlife Species Occurrence data sets downloaded from the BC GeoData Warehouse, • use available vegetation and terrain information to assess the ecological characteristics of the planning area, • create an initial list of species listed in Notices, species at risk and/or ecosystems at risk that may occur in the planning area, and • carry out a field reconnaissance of the planning area to assess if species or ecosystems at risk are present or likely present. 3. If a species or ecosystem at risk is present or likely present in the planning area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Qualified Professional Biologist will provide a professional recommendation on whether (i) the primary forest activity can proceed as planned without compromising the persistence of the species or ecosystems at risk, (ii) can proceed with modifications to mitigate impacts on the species or ecosystems at risk, or (iii) should not proceed. • If, in the opinion of the Qualified Professional Biologist, the primary forest activity can proceed with modifications, the Qualified Professional Biologist will provide professional recommendations on measures to ensure the persistence of the species or ecosystems at risk. The recommendations will be incorporated in the Site Plan, will be communicated to forestry workers and contractors, and will be followed during primary forest activities. • The Qualified Professional Biologist will report any observed occurrences to the B.C. Conservation Data Centre (CDC).
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Agreement Holder Developed Strategy for FPPR 70(2) / GAR M 213 Wildlife Habitat Features:

<p>Strategy for Wildlife Habitat Features:</p>	<p>The following strategy will be followed to ensure consistency with the FPPR 70(2) and GAR Order M 213:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personnel responsible for layout and carrying out of
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	<p>primary forest activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • will receive training² on the attributes of wildlife habitat features (WHF) per the Order and per the <i>Field Identification of Wildlife Habitat Features for SIFCo Operational Workers</i> guide, • in case a previously unnoted WHF is found during layout or operations, will follow the <i>SIFCo Standard Operating Procedures Bird Nest and Wildlife Habitat Features Encounters</i>, and • will bring any potential WHF they encounter to the attention of the QRP referred to below. <p>2. During the operational planning of a primary forest activity, a QRP will review existing spatial data for known Wildlife Habitat Features from the BC GeoData Warehouse and will carry out a field reconnaissance of the planning area to assess if WHF per Order M 213 are present or likely present.</p> <p>3. If WHF per Order M 213 are present or likely present in the planning area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Qualified Professional Biologist will provide a professional recommendation on whether (i) the primary forest activity can proceed as planned without risk of damaging or rendering ineffective the WHF, (ii) can proceed with modifications to ensure that WHF are not damaged or rendered ineffective, or (iii) should not proceed. • If, in the opinion of the Qualified Professional Biologist, the primary forest activity can proceed with modifications, the Qualified Professional Biologist will provide professional recommendations on measures to prevent damage to and to maintain the effectiveness of the WHF. The recommendations will be incorporated in the Site Plan, and will be followed during primary forest activities. <p>4. Any WHF identified under this strategy will be reported to government per FPPR 86(3)(b).</p>
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² Training will either be *annual* (for personnel who work for the agreement holder at least once per year) or *prior to commencement of work* for the Agreement Holder (for personnel who work for the agreement holder less than once per year).

4.4 Riparian Areas

Objectives Set by FRPA/FPPR for Water, Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity Within Riparian Areas	
Regulation:	FPPR Section 8
Objective:	Riparian Areas The objective set by government for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas is to conserve, at the landscape level, the water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity associated with those riparian areas.
Regulation:	FPPR Section 12.1(2) An agreement holder is exempt from the requirement in Section 5 of FRPA to specify results or strategies for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity if the approved FSP includes an undertaking that the person will comply with sections 47 to 51, 52 (2) and 53 of FPPR.
Practice Requirements	The agreement holder will comply with:
a) Stream riparian classes	FPPR Section 47 (1 to 3 and 5 to 8) with the exception that the commitment to Section 47 (4) contained in Section 47 (7) does not apply.
b) Wetland riparian classes	FPPR Section 48
c) Lake riparian classes	FPPR Section 49
d) Restrictions in a riparian management area	FPPR Section 50
e) Restrictions in a riparian reserve zone	FPPR Section 51, with the additional purpose listed as "Addition to FPPR 51(1)" below.
f) Restrictions in a riparian management zone	FPPR Section 52(2) Note: FPPR 52(2) applies to circumstances where an authorized person fells, modifies or removes trees adjacent to a stream. As all classified streams in the FDUs of this FSP will have a minimum 10 meter riparian reserve zone, the circumstances to which FPPR 52(2) is applicable will not occur.
h) Temperature sensitive streams	FPPR Section 53 Note 1: No temperature sensitive streams have been designated within the FDUs of this FSP. The agreement holder will comply with FPPR 53 if a temperature sensitive stream is designated within a FDU. Note 2: FPPR 53 requires protection of overstory trees and understory vegetation adjacent to temperature sensitive streams and direct tributaries. As all classified streams in the FDUs of this FSP will have a minimum 10 meter riparian reserve zone, the circumstances to which FPPR 53 is applicable will not occur.

Agreement Holder Developed Strategies for Water, Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity Within Riparian Areas

Regulation:	FPPR Section 12 (3) and 12.3(1)
Objectives:	<p>FPPR Section 12 (3): A person who prepares a forest stewardship plan must specify in it, for the objective set out in section 8, a result or strategy that addresses retention of trees in a riparian management zone.</p> <p>FPPR 12.3(1) An agreement holder who is required to prepare a forest stewardship plan is exempt from FPPR Section 47 (4) if the approved plan includes an intended result or strategy for the objective for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity set out in section 8 in relation to the areas of primary forest activity under the plan.</p>

Agreement Holder Developed Strategy - Alternative to FPPR Section 47(4)

Riparian Reserve Zone Strategy for Stream Classification S4, S5 and S6:	The agreement holder will provide enhanced stream protection while carrying out primary forest activities by establishing a Riparian Reserve Zone on stream classes S4, S5 and S6.
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Riparian Class	Riparian Management Area Width (meters)	Riparian Reserve Zone Width (meters)	Riparian Management Zone Width (meters)
S1-A	100	0	100
S1-B	70	50	20
S2	50	30	20
S3	40	20	20
S4	30	10	20
S5	30	10	20
S6	20	10	10

All distances in table above are slope distances.

Agreement Holder Developed Strategy - Addition to FPPR 51(1) Restrictions in a riparian reserve zone:

Tree removal to address windfirmness in Riparian Reserve Zones	<p>Additional purpose for removing trees in the riparian reserve zone of an S4, S5, or S6 stream:</p> <p>(j) improving riparian windfirmness by removing up to 20% of the pre-harvest basal area >12.5cm dbh within the RRZ Only (a) hemlock, Grand fir, subalpine fir, spruce; or (b) other conifer trees with a height to diameter ratio³ >90 may be removed. .</p>
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³ The ratio determined by dividing measured height by measured diameter, with both height and diameter expressed in the same units of measurement.

	<p>The rationale for removal of non-windfirm trees within the RRZ must be documented in the FPPR S12(3) Riparian Assessment and consider such factors as described in the Riparian Assessment section below.</p>
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Agreement Holder Developed Strategies - Supplement to FPPR 51(1) Riparian Reserve Zones:

<p>Primary Forest Activities In or Adjacent To Riparian Reserve Zones</p>	<p>The agreement holder will comply with FPPR 51, with the addition of the following strategies.</p> <p>Designated Operational Stream Crossings</p> <p>Per FPPR 51(1)(c), a stream crossing may be constructed in a riparian reserve zone. When constructing a temporary stream crossing to allow equipment engaged in a primary forest activity to cross a classified stream, the following strategies will be followed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of designated stream crossings will be kept to a practicable minimum. 2. The constructed width of machine trail in the designated stream crossings will be kept to a practicable minimum. 3. The approaches to designated stream crossings will be constructed as close to perpendicular to the watercourse as possible to reduce area impacted. 4. Any overburden or waste soil resulting from construction of designated crossings will be placed in an area that is separated from the stream by a terrain feature, such that the removed material is not likely to re-enter the stream. <p>Remove Debris</p> <p>If slash or vegetation debris is deposited into a classifiable riparian feature or a riparian reserve zone during a primary forest activity, the debris will be removed as soon as practicable within one year of deposition.</p>
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Agreement Holder Developed Strategy per FPPR 12(3) Riparian Management Zones:

<p>Riparian Management Zone Strategies for all classes of streams, wetlands and lakes:</p>	<p>Retention Level</p> <p>20% to 100% of the pre-harvest basal area >12.5cm dbh within the RMZ will be retained.</p> <p>The spatial pattern of prescribed retention may vary throughout the RMZ and may include single trees, clumps of trees, and/or reserves or WTRA's.</p> <p>Riparian Assessment</p> <p>Prior to a primary forest activity in a RMZ, a riparian assessment will be completed by a QRP to inform the RMZ retention levels to be specified in the Site Plan. The riparian assessment will consider such factors as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tree species composition, • soils,
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • windthrow potential*, • risk of erosion and/or mass wasting, • stream channel stability, • wildlife habitat, • fish habitat, • the role of trees and understory vegetation in conserving biodiversity, • visual quality, • operational constraints, • damage or imminent threats to the stand, • the type, timing or intensity of forest practices that can be carried out in the context of riparian management, • the role of forest shading in controlling an increase in temperature within a temperature sensitive stream, if the increase might have a deleterious effect on fish or fish habitat, • forest health factors, and/or • other site specific factors the QRP deems important. <p>* Windthrow potential will be assessed using an approach consistent with the Windthrow Field Cards (FS 712)</p>
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Agreement Holder Developed Strategies - Sediment Management

<p>Primary Forest Activities In or Adjacent To Riparian Areas</p>	<p>Prior to constructing a road or access structure within the area where surface water flow could transport sediment to a stream, a QRP will develop measures to reduce and/or manage water transport of sediment from the exposed soil associated with the new construction to adjacent streams.</p> <p>The following practices will be applied to reduce the potential transport of sediment into streams when constructing new roads or access structure within the area where surface water flow could transport sediment to a stream:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimize exposed soil surfaces to minimize potential sediment yield. 2. Seed exposed soil surfaces with Canada Common #1 or Canada #1 Ground Cover seed mixture as quickly as possible. 3. Reduce potential erosion by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • placing culverts and cross drainage consistent with natural drainage patterns. • armoring at culvert outflows. • armoring ditches where the ditch line directly connects with a stream. 4. Where practicable, construct bridges higher than the road grade to prevent water on the road surface from transporting sediment onto the bridge deck and into the
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4.5 Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds

Objective Set By FRPA/FPPR for Fish Habitat in Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds:	
Regulation:	FPPR Section 8.1
Objective:	FPPR Section 8.1 The objective set by government for fish habitat in fisheries sensitive watersheds is to prevent the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities in the fisheries sensitive watershed from resulting in a material adverse impact on the habitat of the fish species for which the fisheries sensitive watershed was established.
Not Applicable at This Time:	Currently there are no fisheries sensitive watersheds identified in the FDUs of this FSP.

4.6 Community Watersheds

The Ringrose FDU contains a part of **the Springer Creek Community Watershed**. No other community watersheds are overlapped by the FDUs of this FSP.

4.6.1 Objectives Set by FRPA/FPPR for Community Watersheds	
Regulation:	FPPR Section 8.2
Objective:	FPPR Section 8.2 The objective set by government for water being diverted for human consumption through a licensed waterworks in a community watershed is to prevent the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities within the community watershed from resulting in: (a) a material adverse impact on the quantity of water or the timing of the flow of the water to the waterworks, or (b) the water from the waterworks having a material adverse impact on human health that cannot be addressed by water treatment required under (i) an enactment, or (ii) the licence pertaining to the waterworks.
Practice Requirements	The agreement holder will comply with:
Protecting water quality	FPPR Section 59
Licensed waterworks	FPPR Section 60
Excavated or bladed trails	FPPR Section 61

Agreement Holder Developed Strategy for Community Watersheds:	
Hydrological Assessment Strategy:	Prior to an primary forest activity in a Community Watershed, a QRP will calculate the approximate equivalent clearcut area

	<p>(ECA) of the watershed. If the ECA including planned forest development is expected to exceed 20%, then a watershed assessment will be completed.</p> <p>For the purposes of this section, Watershed Assessment is a professional level analysis, carried out by a Qualified Registered Professional, which studies existing and/or future forest development related effects on hydrologic and geomorphic processes in a community watershed. Watershed Assessments will follow the joint professional guidance report Watershed Assessment and Management of Hydrologic and Geomorphic Risk in the Forest Sector.</p> <p>A Watershed Assessment will include but is not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identifying fans and delineating watersheds. 2. Identifying elements-at-risk in watersheds and on fans, while taking into account potential climate change impacts. 3. Identifying historical and current, hydrologic and geomorphic processes affecting runoff, the frequency and magnitude of peak flows, sediment delivery and sediment transport in a watershed to determine baseline conditions for future comparison. 4. Identifying past natural and anthropogenic disturbance. 5. A qualitative risk analysis that assesses the sensitivity of the watershed to changes in the magnitude and frequency of flow regime changes, increases in sediment delivery or changes to riparian function. 6. Estimate changes in the risk (consequence and likelihood) to elements at risk, given past development/disturbance and future forest development, and their cumulative effects on water quality, quantity and timing of flow. 7. Providing input to guide forest management planning at the watershed level. <p>The Watershed Assessment must include recommendations or establish thresholds for forest management to minimize changes in the risk to elements at risk.</p> <p>Watershed Assessments will be conducted in advance of new forest developments and are intended to provide guidance for: forest planning, harvesting, road construction or permanent deactivation for up to 10 years. Watershed Assessments will be considered relevant and current up to 10 years, or until appreciable change⁴ has occurred beyond the limits of</p>
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⁴ Appreciable change is defined as a change to the disturbance level, either natural or unnatural, that could increase the qualitative risk to elements previously identified as at risk, and is measured by using Equivalent Clearcut Area as an indicator of cumulative hydrologic change. A Qualified Registered Professional will assess the impacts of the disturbance against the recommendations and thresholds within the assessment to determine if a new assessment is required. If a natural event or proposed development is expected to exceed the current assessment’s established recommendations or thresholds for Equivalent Clearcut Area, then a new assessment will be required in advance of further primary activities.

	<p>recommendations or thresholds established in the original assessment.</p> <p>Planning and implementation of operational activities will be consistent with the recommendations or thresholds of the Watershed Assessment.</p> <p>Exception to the Strategy: When there is not a relevant or current Watershed Assessment; a Watershed Assessment of the entire watershed will not be required if the proposed development is less than, or equal to, 2% of the watershed area and the cumulative area harvested or disturbed since the last Watershed Assessment is less than 4% of the watershed area.</p> <p>In the absence of a relevant and current Watershed Assessment, ECA will be maintained below 20% and road density will be maintained below 1 km/km².</p>
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4.6.2 Objective Set by GAR for Community Watersheds

Regulation:	GAR Section 8
Objectives:	<p>8 (1) The minister responsible for the Land Act by order may designate as a community watershed all or part of the drainage area that is upslope of the lowest point from which water is diverted for human consumption by a licensed waterworks, if satisfied that, to protect the water that is diverted for human consumption, the area requires special management, that is not otherwise provided for under this regulation or another enactment,</p> <p>(a) to conserve the quality, quantity and timing of water flow, or</p> <p>(b) to prevent cumulative hydrological effects that would have a material adverse effect on the water.</p> <p>(2) The minister responsible for the Wildlife Act by order may establish for a community watershed water quality objectives respecting a matter referred to in subsection (1).</p>
Practice Requirements	
None at This Time:	No water quality objectives have been established at date of FSP submission so no Practice Requirements have been established under GAR.

4.7 Consumptive Use Streams

The FDUs in this FSP contain numerous licensed water intakes on streams and springs.

4.7.1 Objectives Set by HLPO for Consumptive Use Streams

RMZO	RMZO 6: Consumptive Use Streams
Objective:	To reduce the impacts of forest development on streams licensed for human consumption, apply specified stream side management provisions to S5 and S6 streams that meet specified conditions.

Definition:	RMZO 6 applies to the streamside management zone on specified reaches of S5 and S6 streams, which extends from the edge of the stream channel bank or the outer edge of the active floodplain, to a minimum distance of 30 meters on each side of the stream, or to the top of the inner gorge, whichever is greater.
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Result and Measures for RMZO 6

Strategy for RMZO 6:	The agreement holder will follow the HLPO RMZO 6 requirements for specified reaches of S5 and S6 streams on which there is a water intake which is licensed for human consumption.
Measures for RMZO 6:	<p>Prior to carrying out primary forest activities in a streamside management zone identified per RMZO 6, a QRP will develop measures to safeguard water licensed for human consumption for activities in the stream side management zone.</p> <p>The measures specified above will be incorporated in the Site Plan prepared for each primary forest activity and will be followed during primary forest activities.</p>

4.7.2 Objective Set by FRPA/FPPR for Water within Riparian Areas

Regulation:	FPPR Section 8
Objective:	<p>Riparian Areas</p> <p>The objective set by government for water... within riparian areas is to conserve, at the landscape level, the water quality... associated with those riparian areas.</p>
Practice Requirements	The agreement holder will comply with:
Protecting water quality	FPPR Section 59
Licensed waterworks	FPPR Section 60

Agreement Holder Developed Strategy: Planning in Domestic Use Watershed

Planning Process:	<p>Prior to commencement of primary forest activities in a Domestic Use Watershed the agreement holder will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain the current information on water Point of Diversion (POD) locations and status from the BC data catalogue. • Obtain the publicly available information on the water licence holders associated with POD(s) that may be affected by the primary forest activity. • Contact potentially affected domestic use water agreement holders whose contact information is publicly available to inform them of the planned activities and ask for comments. • Ensure that comments from domestic use water agreement holders are considered when planning primary forest activities.
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Agreement Holder Developed Strategy: Timber Harvesting near Licensed Waterworks in Domestic Use Watersheds

Timber Harvesting near Licensed Waterworks:	<p>The agreement holder will not harvest timber within a 100 m radius upslope of a licensed waterworks where the water is diverted for human consumption, unless the timber harvesting will not increase sediment delivery to the water intake.</p>
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4.8 Biodiversity

4.8.1 Objectives Set by HLPO for Biodiversity	
RMZO	RMZO 1: Biodiversity Emphasis
Objective:	To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity through the assignment of biodiversity emphasis to each Landscape Unit (LU).
Result for RMZO 1:	
Result:	<p>The agreement holder will comply with HLPO Resource Management Zone Objective 1.</p> <p>The FDUs of this FSP overlap LUs N513, N514 and N524.</p>
RMZO	RMZO 2: Old and Mature Forest
Objective:	To maintain mature and old forests at the level set for each Landscape Unit by the HLPO.

Result for RMZO 2 Old Forest:

Result:

The agreement holder will comply with HLPO Resource Management Zone Objective 2.

The requirements of Objective 2 of the KBHLPO for Old Forest are considered to be fulfilled by the mapped non-legal Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs) within each Landscape Unit (LU) that the FDUs in this FSP overlap. These OGMAs are shown on the FDU map of this FSP.

Agreement Holder Developed Strategies: RMZO 2 Old Forest

Strategies for RMZO 2 Old Forest:

The Kootenay-Boundary Higher Level Plan Order Selkirk Reporting Suite will be used for tracking Old Forest targets. Old Forest targets are achieved with OGMA's, where the OGMA's are used as a surrogate to aspatial Old Forest targets. The entire area of the crown forest land base contained within OGMA's is considered Old Forest irrespective of stand age.

Old Forests located outside of OGMA's do not contribute to the Old Forest targets, except if the OGMA's do not meet the targets.

If the HLPO Reporting Suite shows that Old Forest targets are not met by the OGMA's in any LU, a recruitment strategy will be developed to meet the targets using a combination of the existing OGMA's and Old Forest areas from outside the existing OGMA's within the LU. If insufficient Old Forest is available to meet the target, Mature Forest will be recruited. The recruitment strategy (a) will follow the guidance contained in "Kootenay-Boundary Higher Level Plan Order Reporting Suite – Guidance Document for Monitoring Report Table: Biodiversity Seral Stage Targets (2020" and (b) will consider the factors identified in HLPO footnote k and the guidance that applies to the footnote k, which is contained in Appendix B.

The agreement holder will share the recruitment strategy with other affected licence or agreement holders in the landscape unit. The information shared will include a written rationale and a map of the forest stands to be recruited.

The Old Growth Management Areas - Non Legal - Current data set from the BC Geodata Warehouse will be used to determine the spatial extent of OGMA's.

No harvesting will take place in OGMA's or Ancient Forests⁵, except as described in the Agreement Holder Developed Strategies for Entering OGMA's, immediately below.

Agreement Holder Developed Strategies for Entering OGMA's

Strategies for Entering OGMA's:

No harvesting will take place in an OGMA or an Ancient Forest except:

1. for access requirements, if no other practicable alternative location exists, or where another location would result in greater risk to one or more Forest and

⁵ Ancient Forest Stands defined from the Land Management Handbook #25 as >400 years for NDT 1, 2, 4 and >250 years for NDT 3.

	<p>Range Practices Acts values;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. to carry out wildland urban interface forest fuel reduction treatments; 3. to remove damaged timber where an Old Growth Management Area has been rendered ineffective by natural damaging agents including wind, fire, insects or disease⁶, or 4. for operational or safety reasons⁷. <p>For the purposes of this section, ‘rendered ineffective’ means, in the opinion of a Biologist or Ecologist, damaged to a degree that the OGMA no longer has the biological values of mature or old forest considering the factors identified in footnote k of KBHLPO Objective 2 (5). When evaluating the footnote k factors the score card found in Appendix B will be used.</p> <p>When timber is harvested from an Old Growth Management Area a Registered Professional Forester will document the decision within a Site Plan or Supporting Document.</p> <p>When the area of OGMA to be harvested is greater than 0.25 hectares:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Registered Professional Forester will prepare a written rationale (a) indicating the reasons for harvesting the timber in the OGMA and (b) spatially identifying a replacement area from within the CFA area at least the same size as the harvested areas that provides equal or greater biological value consistent with the requirements of KBHLPO Objective 2 (5), including the factors identified in footnote k. • an assessment by a Biologist or Ecologist is required to determine the biological value of the forest in the area to be removed and in the identified replacement area. <p>The written rationale will consider the following factors when assessing biological value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the factors identified in footnote k,
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⁶ Insects or disease as they relate to threatening the sustainability and resiliency of the forested ecosystems within the Old Growth Management Area, where strategies and/or tactics will be implemented to minimize losses from damaging insects and diseases.

⁷ This would be related to timber development adjacent to an Old Growth Management Area or Ancient Forest where there is no other alternative to operationally or safely harvest the timber. This applies to these situations: yarder halos where the tail holds or guy line tiebacks would infringe on an Old Growth Management Area, or for the removal of danger trees. Danger tree means any tree that is a hazard to people.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintaining or improving interior old forest habitat conditions, • presence of Old Forest attributes, • maintaining or improving landscape level connectivity, • prioritizing protection of ancient forests, rare ecosystems⁸ and old forests, and • relative biological value of the proposed replacement area in relation to any other potential replacement areas in same biogeoclimatic subzone/variant in same landscape unit within the CFA area, assessed per the above listed factors. <p>Determination of the area of OGMA harvested and replacement area required will take into account any small areas rendered ineffective or stranded from the main OGMA due to road construction or other tree removals.</p>
<p>Agreement Holder Developed Strategies for Information Sharing and Reporting re: Changes to OGMAs</p>	
<p>Strategies for Information Sharing and Reporting</p>	<p>When a change >0.25 hectares to an OGMA is proposed, the information sharing package sent to First Nations by the agreement holder will include the following material prepared per Strategies for Entering OGMAs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the written rationale, • the biologist or ecologist assessment (if applicable), and • spatially identified replacement area(s) pertaining to the OGMA amendment or replacement. <p>Changes to the boundaries or locations of the OGMAs will be tracked by the agreement holder. Spatial data of OGMA additions and reductions will be submitted to Ministry of Forests annually per the Selkirk Resource District Protocol for Managing OGMA Consolidation Mapping or upon request from the MoF.</p>
<p>Result for RMZO 2 Mature Forest:</p>	
<p>Result:</p>	<p>The agreement holder will comply with HLPO Resource Management Zone Objective 2.</p>

⁸ A rare old forest ecosystem has an unusual composition of species, or structure of forest cover that may be threatened by human activities. It can also be composed of flora that would not normally be found in its bioclimatic domain.

Agreement Holder Developed Strategies: RMZO 2 Mature Forest

Strategies for RMZO 2 Mature Forest:

The agreement holder will use the Higher Level Plan Objectives Reporting Suite application to monitor the area of Mature Forest in relation to the Mature+Old Forest retention targets set by HLPO RMZO 2 in LUs N513 and N515.

(No Mature+Old Forest retention target is set in RMZO 2 for LU N524.)

Primary forest activities on CFA K2R will be constrained:

1. To ensure that harvest on CFA K2R do not result in reducing mature forest area to less than the applicable RMZO 2 targets, and
2. To allocate mature forest retention targets in LUs N513 and N515 to areas within the connecting corridor mapped in LUs N513 and N515, per RMZO 5(5).

Information on planned primary forest activities in Mature Forest in LUs N513 and N515 will be shared with other affected licence or agreement holders per the Collaboration within Shared Management Units strategy in this FSP.

If the HLPO Reporting Suite shows that Mature + Old Forest targets are not met by the OGMAs in any LU, a recruitment strategy will be developed to meet the targets using a combination of the existing OGMA's and Mature Forest areas from outside the existing OGMA's within the LU. The recruitment strategy will follow the guidance contained in "Kootenay-Boundary Higher Level Plan Order Reporting Suite – Guidance Document for Monitoring Report Table: Biodiversity Seral Stage Targets (2020)".

If a recruitment strategy is required for Mature Forest per RMZO 2(5), the agreement holder will share the recruitment strategy with other affected licence or agreement holders in the landscape unit. The information shared will include a written rationale and a map of the forest stands to be recruited.

4.8.2 Objectives Set by HLPO for Green-up Height

RMZO

RMZO 4: Green-up

Objective:

To establish the green-up height as 2.5 meters for areas adequately stocked and 3.0 meters for areas not adequately stocked, based on the criteria in the regulations, except in:

- i. community watersheds,
- ii. visually sensitive areas within known scenic areas,
- iii. Enhanced Resource Development Zones, and
- iv. fire-maintained ecosystems as identified in RMZO 8.

Result for RMZO 4: Green-up	
Result:	The agreement holder will comply with HLPO RMZO 4.
4.8.3 Objectives Set by HLPO for Fire-Maintained Ecosystems	
RMZO	RMZO 8: Fire-Maintained Ecosystems
Objective:	To restore and maintain the ecological integrity of fire-maintained ecosystems identified on HLPO Map 8.1
Not Applicable at This Time:	HLPO Map 8.1 has not been published, and therefore RMZO 8 is not in effect.
4.8.4 Objective Set by FRPA/FPPR for Wildlife and Biodiversity at the Landscape Level	
Objective:	The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level is, to the extent practicable, to design areas on which timber harvesting is to be carried out that resemble, both spatially and temporally, the patterns of natural disturbance that occur within the landscape.
Regulation:	FPPR Section 12.4 An agreement holder is exempt from FPPR Section 64(1) Maximum Cutblock Size if the approved FSP includes an intended results or strategy for wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level.
Agreement Holder Developed Result for Maximum Cutblock Size:	
Result for Maximum Cutblock Size:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maximum cutblock size outside of the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) and designated landscape-level fuel breaks must comply with FPPR Section 64. 2. Cutblocks greater than 40 hectares within the WUI and designated landscape-level fuel breaks must <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. use the retention silvicultural system, b. include WTRA's that account for at least 20% of the gross block area, and c. implement a prescription that includes fuel hazard reduction. <p>Dispersed trees outside of mapped WTRA's can be used to contribute to the wildlife tree retention area targets.</p> <p>The area equivalency of the retained dispersed trees will be determined as the total basal area of the retained trees, measured by a QP, divided by the basal area of the pre-harvest forest type, measured by a QP.</p>
Practice Requirements	The agreement holder will comply with:
Harvesting adjacent to another cutblock	FPPR Section 65, except that the 3 meter minimum height will be changed to 2.5 meters in Sections 65(3)(a) and 65(3)(b)(ii) to comply with HLPO RMZO 4 in areas that RMZO 4 applies to.

4.8.5 Objective Set by FRPA/FPPR for Biodiversity at the Stand Level

Objective - FPPR 9.1:	The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to retain wildlife trees.
Regulation:	FPPR Section 12.5 An agreement holder is exempt from FPPR Section 66 - Wildlife Tree Retention and Section 67 - Restriction on Harvesting in Wildlife Tree Retention Areas if the approved FSP includes an intended results or strategy for wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level.

Agreement Holder Developed Result for Wildlife Tree Retention:

Result for Wildlife Tree Retention:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The total area of wildlife tree retention areas (WTRAs) that relate to the cutblocks in a cutting permit is a minimum of 7% of the total area of the cutblocks. 2. The total area of wildlife tree retention areas that relate to a cutblock is a minimum of 3.5% of the total area of the cutblock. 3. For the purposes of (1) and (2) above, a WTRA may relate to more than one cutblock if all of the cutblocks that relate to the WTRA collectively meet the applicable requirements of this section. 4. WTRAs will be identified during harvest planning and will be documented and mapped in the Site Plan prepared for each harvest unit. 5. Forest areas with the following attributes will be prioritized for inclusion in WTRAs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • connected to adjacent free growing or unharvested forests, • large trees, large veteran trees, and large dead trees (compared to average stand height and diameter), • large trees with internal decay, heart rot or stem cavities, • trees with crevices, cracks or loose bark that is suitable for wildlife • trees with large mistletoe brooms • trees or features with active or recent wildlife use, and/or • uncommon tree or vegetation species.
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Agreement Holder Developed Strategy for Quantifying Dispersed Wildlife Tree Retention:

Strategy for Quantifying Dispersed Wildlife Tree Retention:

Dispersed trees outside of mapped WTRA can be used to contribute up to 50% to the wildlife tree retention area targets.

The area equivalency of the retained dispersed trees will be determined as the total basal area of the retained trees, measured by a QP, divided by the basal area per hectare of the pre-harvest forest type, measured by a QP.

Agreement Holder Developed Strategy re: Harvesting in Wildlife Tree Retention Areas

Strategy re: Harvesting in Wildlife Tree Retention Areas:

Timber harvesting will not be carried out within a WTRA except for one or more of the following reasons:

1. the trees on the net area to be reforested of the cutblock to which the wildlife tree retention area relates have developed attributes that are consistent with a mature seral condition,
2. to remove trees that contain insect populations that constitute a threat to forest health,
3. to allow the establishment of tail holds or guy line tiebacks for adjacent harvest operations,
4. to remove a safety hazard,
5. to construct a road or access trail where no alternative practicable option for the road or access trail location exists, or
6. where the trees in the WTRA are damaged as a result of wind, fire or forest health factors and, in the documented opinion of a QRP, the WTRA is rendered ineffective.

For the purposes of this section, 'rendered ineffective' means altered such that the forest in the WTRA no longer has significant ecological attributes that are valuable to wildlife.

For the purposes of this section, ecological attributes that are valuable to wildlife includes:

- large trees, large veteran trees, and large dead trees (compared to average stand height and diameter)
- large trees with internal decay, heart rot or stem cavities,
- trees with crevices, cracks or loose bark that is suitable for wildlife
- trees with large mistletoe brooms
- trees or features with active or recent wildlife use, and/or
- uncommon tree or vegetation species.

If, in the quantified opinion of a QRP, the ecological attributes of the WTRA that are valuable to wildlife are maintained following harvesting carried out for reasons of (1) to (4) above, a rationale for maintaining the WTRA will be provided in the Site Plan.

If, in the quantified opinion of a QRP, the ecological attributes of the WTRA that are valuable to wildlife are not maintained following harvesting carried out for reasons of (1) to (4) above, or harvesting is carried out for reason (5) and >0.2 hectares have been harvested, an area of

	<p>replacement WTRA that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) equivalent in size⁹, and (b) as equivalent as practicable in ecological attributes valuable to wildlife <p>to the harvested WTRA area will be identified in a location as close as practicable to the harvested WTRA.</p> <p>The replacement WTRA area and the QRP assessments to establish equivalency will be documented in the Site Plan for the harvest unit.</p>
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4.9 Visual Quality

4.9.1 Objectives Set by HLPO for Visuals	
RMZO	RMZO 9: Visuals
Objective:	To conserve the quality of views from communities, major waterways and major highways by establishing the areas identified on Map 9.1 as known scenic areas.
Not Applicable:	HLPO RMZO 9 was replaced by a GAR <i>Order for the Establishment of Visual Quality Objectives and Scenic Area for the Arrow Boundary Forest District</i> on December 31, 2005.

4.9.2 Objectives Set per GAR 7(1) and 7(2) for Visual Quality	
Regulations:	FPPR Section 9.2, GAR Sections 7(1) and 7(2)
Objective:	The <i>Order for the Establishment of Visual Quality Objectives and Scenic Area for the Arrow Boundary Forest District</i> established mapped scenic areas and mapped area with differing Visual Quality Objectives on December 31, 2005.
Result for Visual Quality:	
Result:	<p>The agreement holder will comply with the Visual Quality Objectives established by the <i>Order for the Establishment of Visual Quality Objectives and Scenic Area for the Arrow Boundary Forest District</i> dated December 31, 2005, consistent with the definitions in FPPR S1.1.</p> <p>Completed primary forest activities will comply with the Visual Quality Objectives established by the Order, except in circumstances where either of the Alternative Visual Quality Objectives – Wildland Urban Interface or Alternative Visual Quality Objectives – Specified Operations apply.</p>
Agreement Holder Developed Strategy for Alternate Visual Quality Objectives:	
Strategy: Alternative Visual	Where a VQO of Retention was established in the Order

⁹ Determination of area to be replaced will also take into account any small areas rendered ineffective or stranded from the main WTRA due to road construction or other tree removals.

<p>Quality Objectives - Wildland Urban Interface</p>	<p>within the Wildland Urban Interface Zone, the agreement holder will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. meet a VQO of Partial Retention after completion of road building and harvesting, 2. implement principles of good visual design as per the Visual Impact Assessment Handbook, including borrowing from the natural character of the terrain and forest types, 3. use a retention silvicultural system, and 4. implement a prescription that includes fuel hazard reduction.
<p>Agreement Holder Developed Strategy for Alternate Visual Quality Objectives:</p>	
<p>Strategy: Alternative Visual Quality Objectives - Specified Operations</p>	<p>Where timber harvesting for salvage, forest health management, or fuel hazard reduction is planned but the established Visual Quality Objective is not achievable due to the circumstances, an alternate Visual Management result and a strategy to achieve the result will be proposed as an amendment to this FSP.</p>
<p>Agreement Holder Developed Strategy to Meet Visual Quality Objectives:</p>	
<p>Strategy: Visual Impact Assessment:</p>	<p>The agreement holder will conduct a Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) for planned primary forest activities located in known scenic areas.</p> <p>The VIA will assess the visual landscape from significant public viewpoints and determine potential visual impacts.</p> <p>The results of the VIA will be incorporated into cutblock design.</p>

4.10 Cultural Heritage Resources

Objectives Set by per FRPA 10 for Cultural Heritage Resources	
Regulation:	FPPR Section 10
Objective:	<p>The objective set by government for cultural heritage resources is to conserve, or, if necessary, protect cultural heritage resources that are</p> <p>(a) the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people, and</p> <p>(b) not regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act.</p>
Agreement Holder Developed Strategy for Requesting Information On Cultural Heritage Resources:	
Strategy: Requesting Information	<p>When planning a primary forest activity, the agreement holder will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Utilize the BC government First Nation Consultation Areas Public Map Service Consultative Areas Database to identify First Nations with interests in the potentially affected area with whom information on planned primary forest activities should be shared. 2. Share information with First Nations by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing maps (either mailed or sent electronically), • providing spatial data of planned primary forest activities by email or through upload to portal, • requesting in writing any information the recipients may wish to share regarding cultural heritage resources (CHR) in the planned primary forest activity area or anywhere in the CFA landbase, and • offering in writing to meet through video conferencing to discuss planned activities. 3. The above information sharing process will be initiated at least 60 days prior to conducting primary forest activities.
Agreement Holder Developed Strategy for Response to Information Received on Cultural Heritage Resources:	
Strategy: Responding to Information on CHR	<p>If cultural heritage resources are brought to the agreement holder's attention when planning a primary forest activity, the agreement holder will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Respond to First Nation(s) who identified the CHR. 2. The agreement holder may share information on the CHR with MOF and ask for their assessment per FPPR Schedule 1(4). 3. Work with the First Nation(s) who identified the CHR to revise the Site Plan for the planned primary forest

	<p>activity to the extent required to conserve, mitigate impacts on, or protect the identified CHR, taking into account FPPR Section 10 and Schedule 1(4).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Keep a written record of First Nations comments, agreement holder responses to First Nations comments, information provided by First Nations on CHR, and changes in Site Plans to minimize potential impacts on CHR. 5. With the exception of the Province of BC, keep any or all shared information on CHR confidential.
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Agreement Holder Developed Strategy for Response to Cultural Heritage Resources Identified During Operations:

<p>Strategy: Response to CHR Identified During Operations</p>	<p>If at any time a cultural heritage resource becomes known while implementing a primary forest activity the agreement holder will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Halt operations to the extent necessary to protect or conserve the CHR. 2. Record the location, details of the resource, time and date of the discovery and other relevant information. 3. Share information on the CHR with MOF and ask for their assessment per FPPR Schedule 1(4), and share information on the CHR, the planned activity and the expected outcome of the activity with affected First Nation(s) 4. Work with the First Nation(s) who identified the CHR to revise the Site Plan for the planned primary forest activity to the extent required to conserve, mitigate impacts on, or protect the identified CHR, taking into account FPPR Section 10 and Schedule 1(4). The measures, if any, that are committed to in the Site Plan will be communicated back to the First Nation in writing. 5. Keep a record of all steps taken with regard to the cultural heritage resource.
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4.11 Archeological Resources

The Heritage Conservation Act governs the protection and conservation of archeological sites and objects in British Columbia. The agreement holder is obligated to comply with the Heritage Conservation Act, and the content of this FSP has no impact on those obligations.

Presented here for information only, the agreement holder uses the following procedures to ensure compliance with the Heritage Conservation Act with regards to archeological sites and objects:

1. An Archeological Overview Assessment has been completed for all currently accessible portions of the CFA landbase.
2. If primary forest activities are being considered in an area that has been identified in the Archaeological Overview Assessment as having a moderate or high archaeological potential, a

QRP Archaeologist will be retained to carry out a professional review and provide recommendations. The Archaeologist's recommendations will be followed in any operational activities.

3. Workers carrying out primary forest activities will receive a briefing on, and will be provided with, an Archeological Chance Finds standard operating procedure. The key component of the SOP is to stop work in area immediately if a potential archeological feature is found, and obtain a QRP review.

4.12 Resource Features

Objectives Set by GAR / FPPR for Resource Features	
Regulations:	GAR Section 5, FPPR Section 70
Objective:	<p>A "resource feature" means a resource feature identified under GAR Section 5, and may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a surface or subsurface element of a karst system; (b) a range development; (c) Crown land used for research or experimental purposes; (d) 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; (e) 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; (f) an interpretive forest site, recreation site or recreation trail; (g) a trail or other recreation facility referred to in section 57 of the Act that is authorized by the minister or under another enactment; (h) a recreation feature that the minister considers to be of significant recreational value. <p>FPPR 70 (1) requires that an authorized person who carries out a primary forest activity must ensure that the primary forest activity does not damage or render ineffective a resource feature.</p>
Result for Resource Features:	
Result:	<p>The agreement holder will not damage or render ineffective a resource feature during primary forest activities.</p> <p>At time of submission, there are no Resource Features identified within the FDUs of this FSP.</p>
Strategy for Karst	
Strategy:	<p>When planning a primary forest activity, the agreement holder will utilize provincial karst mapping to identify karst potential.</p>

	<p>Where karst features are identified, either during planning or during primary forest activities, a QRP will establish an adequate buffer to protect the features.</p> <p>The location of the karst features and any measures to protect the features will be recorded in the Site Plan.</p>
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4.13 Special Trees Protection

Objectives Set by Special Tree Protection Regulation	
Regulation:	Special Tree Protection Regulation
Objective:	A responsible person for a primary forest activity must ensure that, in the course of carrying out that activity, specified trees are not cut, damaged or destroyed, and supporting trees are not felled, topped or destroyed.
Practice Requirements	The agreement holder will comply with the Special Tree Protection Regulation.

4.14 Recreation

Objectives Set per FRPA for Recreation Features	
Legislation and Regulations:	FRPA Sections 56, 180 and 181; FPPR 70(1); Forest Recreation Regulation Section 16
Objectives:	<p>Under FRPA, the minister may establish Crown land as an interpretive forest site, a recreation site or a recreation trail and establish objectives for the established feature.</p> <p>All objectives in respect to an interpretive forest site, a recreation site and/or a recreation trail that were in effect immediately before the effective date of FRPA are continued as objectives under FRPA.</p>
Practice Requirements	The agreement holder will comply with FPPR S70(1).
Rockslide Lake Trail – REC5075	The objective is to manage the Rockslide Lake recreation trail for a forested, semi-primitive recreation experience. The trail will be maintained and adjacent vegetation conserved. Opportunities for hiking and mountain biking are available. No mechanical use permitted.
Crusader Creek Trails - REC6888	No management objectives have been established for this feature.
Bannock Point Recreation Site – REC5077 Bannock Point Recreation Trail – REC106888	The objective for the Bannock Point Recreation Site and Trail is to manage the Bannock Point recreation site for a lakeside recreation experience. The campsite and trail will be maintained; the lake shoreline and natural vegetation will be conserved. Opportunities for camping, picnicking, and swimming will be available at the site. Access is by non-motorized trail and boat.

Agreement Holder Developed Results for Established Recreation Features:

Results:

The agreement holder will comply with the following:

1. Primary forest activities within or adjacent to an established recreation feature will be carried out consistent with the established objectives of the recreation site or trail.
2. Primary forest activities within or adjacent to an established recreation feature will proceed only if authorized by a Recreation Officer.
3. If additional recreation features with associated tenure holders are established within the FDUs of this FSP, the agreement holder will provide the recreation tenure holder with a reasonable opportunity for review and comment.
4. If an established non-motorized recreation trail is crossed by a road, the agreement holder will erect physical barriers and/or signage as necessary to control motorized access and/or advise users of trail use restrictions.

Agreement Holder Developed Strategies for Established Recreation Features:

Strategies:

Where the agreement holder carries out primary forest activities within or adjacent to an established recreation feature the following strategies will be followed, unless otherwise approved or directed by a Recreation Officer:

1. where practicable, activities will take place during periods of low recreational use, as determined through consultation with a Recreation Officer;
2. established recreation feature(s) within two tree lengths of active work sites will be closed for as short a period as practicable to manage public safety;
3. safety hazards within the primary forest activity area which could impact the established recreation feature(s) will be removed as soon as practicable and prior to reopening the recreation feature;
4. the running surface of established recreation trails within or adjacent to the primary forest activity will be cleared of any debris and re-established as soon as practicable, and no later one month of completion of primary forest activities, or one month after snow-free conditions, or as directed by the Recreation Officer.
5. new access structures will not be constructed across an established recreation trail unless there is no other practicable location; and
6. primary forest activities adjacent to established recreation feature(s) will minimize damage to

	natural understory vegetation, to the extent practicable, within 30 meters of the recreation feature.
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4.15 Invasive Plants

Objectives Set per FRPA / FPPR for Invasive Plants	
Legislation and Regulations:	FRPA Section 47 and FPPR Section 17
Objectives:	<p>A person carrying out a forest practice must carry out measures that are specified in the applicable operational plan to prevent the introduction or spread of prescribed species of invasive plants.</p> <p>A person who prepares a forest stewardship plan must specify measures in the plan to prevent the introduction or spread of species of plants that are invasive plants under the Invasive Plants Regulation, if the introduction or spread is likely to be the result of the person's forest practices.</p>
Agreement Holder Developed Measures for Invasive Plants:	
Measures:	<p>The agreement holder will comply with the following measures to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive alien plants:</p> <p>Training</p> <p>Field layout and supervisory staff will be trained annually in identification of priority invasive plants, as described in <i>Best Practices for Preventing the Spread of Invasive Plants during Forest Management Activities, 2013 edition</i>, developed by the Ministry of Forests and the Invasive Species Council of BC.</p> <p>Reporting</p> <p>Should invasive plants which (a) have a status of Contain, Eradicate or Prevent on the CKISS Invasive Plant Priority List or (b) are listed in the Invasive Plants Regulation be observed outside of known infestation areas, the agreement holder will file a report using the 'Report Invasives BC' app or the CKISS website <i>Report an Invasive Species</i> page within 30 days.</p> <p>Practices</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The agreement holder will participate in the Central Kootenay Invasive Species Society (CKISS). 2. The agreement holder will review the current provincial invasive species dataset-during operational planning to be informed of known locations of invasive plants near planned operations. 3. Priority invasive plants present in or adjacent to proposed operating areas will be identified during

	<p>the field layout. Where priority invasive plants are found, specific measures to prevent introduction or spread will be incorporated in Site Plans, including the measures listed below.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Equipment of staff and contractors will be inspected for visible invasive plant parts and seeds and any invasive plant material found will be removed and securely bagged for disposal before entering work sites. 5. During forestry operations and road maintenance in areas where priority invasive plants are present, infested sites will be avoided for parking and log sorting, and operations will commence in areas with low or no infestation and move towards more infested areas. 6. The agreement holder will grass seed exposed mineral soils along new or deactivated / rehabilitated roads and landings where exposed soil exceeds 0.01 hectares in a contiguous area. Seeding will be completed as soon as practicable within one year of completion of primary forest activities. 7. Seeded areas will be monitored the following year to confirm that seeding was successful. Areas will be re-seeded within one year if initial seeding was not successful. 8. Seeding will use Canada Common #1 or Canada #1 Ground Cover seed mixtures.
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4.16 Natural Range Barriers

Objectives Set per FRPA / FPPR for Natural Range Barriers	
Legislation and Regulation:	FRPA Section 48 and FPPR Section 18
Objectives:	A person carrying out a forest practice or a range practice that directly or indirectly removes or renders ineffective a natural range barrier must carry out measures that are specified in an operational plan for the area, or authorized by the minister, to mitigate the removal or the ineffectiveness of the natural range barrier.

Agreement Holder Developed Measures for Natural Range Barriers:

Measures:

As of the date of commencement of this FSP, there are no range use tenures, no grazing activity, and no known natural range barriers within the FDUs in this FSP.

If a range tenure is awarded within any of the FDUs and natural range barriers are identified, then this FSP will be amended to specify measures to mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective natural range barriers.

5 Stocking Standards

Stocking Standards	
Regulations	FRPA 107 and FPPR Sections 16, 44 and 97
	<p>Stocking Standards</p> <p>The agreement holder will comply with the Selkirk Resource District South Columbia default stocking standards and Fire Management / Wildland Urban Interface stocking standards, as amended from time to time, that are in effect on the date of commencement of harvesting operations in any standards unit.</p> <p>Early Free Growing Date</p> <p>When free growing standards have been achieved the agreement holder may declare achievement of free growing per FPPR 97(5), with due consideration of FPPR 97(6), using the approved variation process in RESULTS.</p>
Applies to FDU	All

K2R FSP #930 2023-2028

Appendix A

FSP Map

An XML/GML file of the FDUs of this FSP and a full size PDF of the map on the following page have been uploaded to the FSP tracking site.



**Community Forest Agreement K2R
Forest Stewardship Plan Map**
Pedro, Ringrose and Red Mountain
Forest Development Units

**Forest and Range Planning and Practices Regulation
Section 14 Information**

- Forest Development Unit
- Pedro** Forest Development Unit Name
- Old Growth Management Areas
- Ungulate Winter Range
- Community Watershed
- Class 1 Scenic Areas
- Class 1.1A Lake
- Road Permit held by the Agreement Holder

Other Features

- Provincial Parks
- Outer Boundary of Wildland Urban Interface Zone per RDCK Area H CWPPs

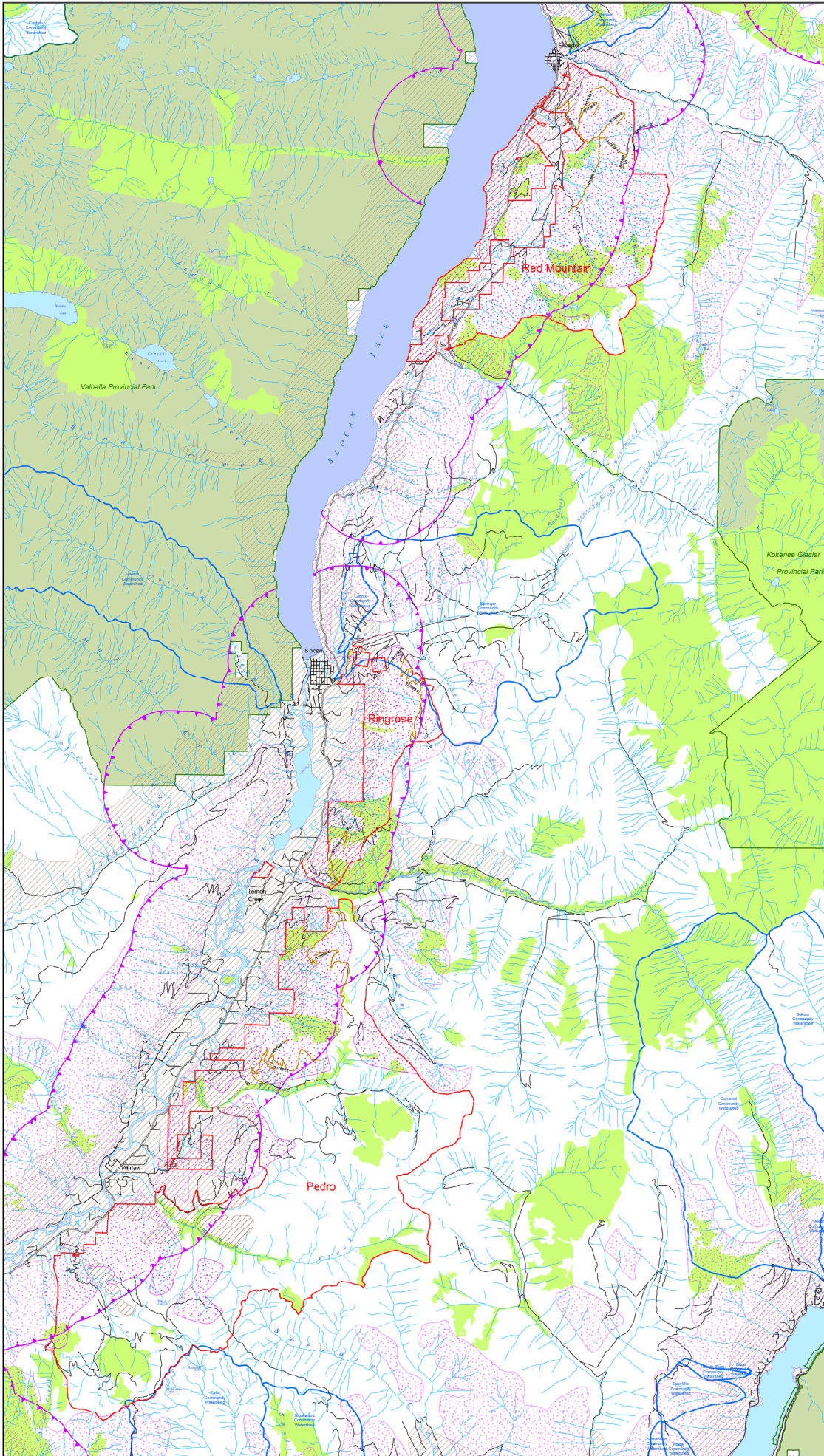
Water Features

- Other Lake or River
- Streams
- Indefinite Streams

Transportation

- Highway
- Other Road

There were no declared Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds, Lakeshore Management Zones or Wildlife Habitat Areas in effect within the area covered by this FSP as of February 1, 2022



K2R FSP #930 2023-2028

Appendix B

Factors to Consider when Assessing Suitability of Old Forests per HLPO Footnote k

Factors to Consider when Assessing Suitability of Old Forests per HLPO Footnote k

Footnote k Factor	Definition and Interpretation	Sources for Additional Information
Stand age	<p>Minimum ages of old and mature forests are listed in the HLPO. Stands are assessed based on the age of the dominant cohort in a stand. Field-based measurements using tree cores take precedence over forest inventory estimated ages. Ancient forests have particularly high conservation value.</p>	<p>HLPO, Biodiversity Guidebook (1995); LMH 25 describes Very Old Forests (structural stage 7b) as >400 in NDT 1,2,4 and >250 in NDT 3. These age classes will be considered ancient forests.</p>
Successional status	<p>Describes the stand development status of a forest, including factors such as tree species composition and canopy complexity.</p> <p>Older successional stands with greater structural diversity, more large structures and greater canopy complexity have greater conservation value.</p>	<p>LMH 25 (2010) describes both Successional status and Structural stages</p>
Presence of old growth attributes	<p>Old forest attributes differ between ecosystems. Typical old forest attributes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • large live trees (for the BEC unit), • large snags and CWD in a range of decay classes; wildlife trees; • multiple canopy layers (from regen to dominants); • canopy gaps; and • well-developed plant communities. 	<p>The size of “large” and density of expected large attributes is described in a series of research projects that were completed in the Kootenay Boundary Region (1999-2006). These “index of old growthness” reports will be used to inform a professional rationale.</p>

Size of stand	<p>Larger stands of old forests are preferred because they provide more habitat, more interior habitat conditions, and less edge habitat.</p> <p>The minimum legal size of an OGMA is 2 ha, but larger patches are encouraged, and the intention is to maintain or increase patch size where possible.</p> <p>Large OGMA's are intended to maximize the inclusion of old forest and should only include mature or younger forest where (1) recruitment is required or (2) conservation benefits have been assessed and old forest biodiversity values are captured equally or better than would be achieved through inclusion of different patches of old forest.</p> <p>In many landscapes, large old forest patches with interior habitat are uncommon, and the overall quantity of old forests is low.</p>	Guidance on expected patch size, by BEC and NDT (Holt 2000) ¹		
		Natural Disturbance Type	Percentage of OGMA's on Landscape	Patch Size
		NDT1	40 - 100% 40% 15% 5%	> 1000 ha 250 - 1000 ha 50 - 250 ha < 50 ha
		NDT2	35% 35% 25%	> 500 ha 250 - 500 ha 50 - 250 ha
		NDT3 (ICH / ESSF) NDT4	20% 40% 30% 10%	> 500 ha 250 - 500 ha 50 - 250 ha < 50 ha
Amount of human impact	<p>Human impacts such as historic (or recent) selective harvesting, roads, trails, linear corridors, etc. reduce the value of old forest stands.</p> <p>These impacts will be considered when identifying replacement old forest areas.</p>			
Dispersion/connectivity of the stand	<p>Landscape level connectivity allows for the flow of species, genes, and populations. Old forest retention planning should avoid fragmentation and creation of isolated patches.</p> <p>However, smaller stands may have high old forest conservation value where old forest is uncommon or where forests are very old.</p> <p>Riparian areas, low passes between mountains, and areas that support movement from low to high elevation provide increased connectivity value.</p>	The Biodiversity Guidebook provides information on landscape connectivity.		

¹ Holt. 2000. An index of Old-Growthness for the ESSFwm BEC unit in the Nelson Forest Region. Prepared for the Inter-Agency Management Committee, Min. Env., Lands and Parks.

Rarity of the stand	<p>The range of ecosystems in a geographic area should be included in a network of OGMA's.</p> <p>Old forests in ecosystems with few remaining old forests and/or stands with uncommon structures (e.g., very old/ancient forests or very large remnant/veteran trees) are often prioritized in OGMA selection.</p>	<p>The Conservation Data Centre's Ecosystem Explorer provides lists of Ecosystems at Risk based on plant communities (e.g., site series level); these are currently being reviewed and updated with incorporation of new BEC.</p>
Other Factors	Interpretation	Sources for Additional Information
Old Growth Technical Advisory Panel	<p>The April 2020 Gorley and Merkel report and subsequent mapping and analysis work by the Old Growth Technical Advisory Panel (OGTAP) led to a proposed voluntary deferral of harvesting in a set of old forests in November 2021.</p> <p>The OGTAP identified a minimum stand age, height and quadratic mean diameter which, when used to filter the current VRI inventory data in each landscape unit and BEC subzone combination, identified a set of VRI polygons that appear to meet the target set for old growth protection in that analysis unit.</p> <p>The parameters were used to create initial maps showing areas proposed to be deferral from harvesting. However, FLNRORD stresses that the maps themselves are not the end product; the parameters are the product. The VRI data used to make the maps is known to have errors. If a stand is captured by the parameters, based on actual stand attributes not inventory data, it should be deferred, regardless of the map.</p> <p>Guidance on field based assessment processes is being prepared by the OGTAP.</p> <p>The provincial old growth forest initiative is a work in progress. Parameters to be considered and deferral status of any particular area may change.</p> <p>The holder will consider the current OGTAP stand age, height and quadratic mean diameter parameters when assessing any replacement old forest area.</p>	<p>A NEW FUTURE FOR OLD FORESTS A Strategic Review of How British Columbia Manages for Old Forests Within its Ancient Ecosystems, Gorley and Merkel, April 2020</p> <p>Priority Deferrals An Ecological Approach, Old Growth Technical Advisory Panel – October 2021</p> <p>OG TAP Old Growth Deferral: Background and Technical Appendices</p>

Appendix C

Public and Stakeholder Review and Comment

In public was informed that this Forest Stewardship Plan was available for review and comment through a notice posted in the Valley Voice newspaper March 11 and March 24 editions.

March 10, 2022 *The Valley Voice*

COMMUNITY

19

Kaslo's budget with small tax increase gets initial council approval

by John Boivin, Local Journalism Initiative reporter submitted

The Kaslo Area Youth Council (KAYC) has moved to a new location, directly across the hall from Sunnyside Natural Foods, 404 Front Street.

At the centre, KAYC offers two weekly drop-in programs: Girls & Non-Binary Drop In, Thursdays 3-6 pm, and Friday Night Drop-In 7-10 pm. They also offer Dungeons and Dragons Adventure Club every second Sunday 1-5 pm, by registration only. All programs are free, and materials, supplies and snacks are provided.

The annual membership drive will happen this April.

KAYC is also currently recruiting new board members. "All the folks involved at the Kaslo Youth

"The Village portion of tax on that house would have been shared, but we're not sure if that youth voices need to be heard and respected," says Shannon Isaac, KAYC coordinator. "We are invested in developing adults with a sense of compassion, responsibility, teamwork, effective communication skills and a fun-loving attitude toward life."

KAYC was incorporated in May of 1996 with the intention to provide services and a facility that respond to the needs and concerns identified by young people ages 12 to 18, living in Kaslo and along the north end of Kootenay Lake.

Anyone with a spare hour or two a month and interested in joining the board can email kayc@kaslo.org or call Shannon at 250-353-7780.

The proposed budget includes several projects planned in 2021, but replacement - \$525,000; Kaslo River Dike project - \$346,033; arena condenser and electrical - \$218,900; planning - \$124,059; Front Street Park - \$62,000.

The big unknown is whether or not the Village will secure grants from... spending any money unnecessarily for an interview will be contacted.

115 Slocan Avenue · P.O. Box 40, New Denver, BC V0G 1S0
(250) 358-2316 · office@newdenver.ca · www.newdenver.ca

5G comes to Nakusp and New Denver areas

by Jan McMurray

Telus has been rolling out its 5G network – and it has arrived in the Nakusp and New Denver areas.

"Existing network infrastructure and cell towers have been upgraded to provide 5G connectivity in these communities. Residents do require a 5G-enabled device to access the 5G network," said a Telus spokesperson.

She said Kaslo and other parts of the West Kootenay will gain access to 5G in a later phase of the roll-out.

According to the Telus website, 5G promises up to ten times faster internet speeds, higher capacity and bandwidth, ultra-low latency (delays) in transmission, almost 100% reliability, and up to one

million devices supported in one square kilometre. However, residents require a 5G-enabled device to access the network.

To see a map with 5G coverage, visit telus.com, go to the mobility tab, then to 'network and coverage' and scroll down to 'check my coverage.'

It pays to advertise in the Valley Voice!!!

Call toll free
1-833-501-1700
for details



Slocan Integral Forestry Cooperative Community Forest Agreement K2R Forest Stewardship Plan - 2022 to 2027

The Slocan Integral Forestry Cooperative (SIFCo) is proposing an updated Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) for Community Forest Agreement K2R.

The Community Forest Agreement (CFA) is an area based tenure, which includes the Pedro Creek, Winlaw Creek, Trozzo Creek, Elliott Creek, and Ringrose Creek drainages, parts of the Lemon Creek and Springer Creek drainages, and the Hasty Creek, Vevey Creek and Brahm's Creek drainages. The FSP is a landscape level plan which establishes objectives, strategies and results for conserving and protecting timber and non-timber resource values on crown land within the CFA. The FSP has been prepared per the requirements of the Forest and Range Practices Act and the Forest Planning and Practices regulation.

The FSP does not contain specific operational plans for individual harvesting, fuel management, or ecosystem restoration projects. These will be addressed in future planning and ongoing community involvement processes.

The objective of this notice is to provide the public and interested parties with an opportunity to review and comment on the FSP.

While information sharing has closing dates specified to ensure clarity in communications, the public and stakeholders are welcome to contact us at any time with questions, concerns or comments related to our activities.

The FSP is available for viewing at: <https://www.sifco.ca/forest-stewardship-plan>

Other means to view the FSP can be arranged by request.

SIFCo can be reached by phone: 250-226-7012 or email: office@sifco.ca for additional information or discussion.

In order for comments to be reflected in the final submission of this FSP, please send written submissions by email to office@sifco.ca or by mail to SIFCo, Box 189, Winlaw, B.C. V0G 2J0 by May 10, 2022.

No comments were received from the public.

Potentially affected agreement holders were identified using the Integrated Land and Resource Registry and were sent an information sharing letter by email. A referral letter was sent to the following recipients, advising them of the proposed FSP and asking for their written comments.

- Trapline TR0417T001
- Trapline TR0417T002
- Trapline TR0417T003
- Trapline TR0416T004
- Kalesnikoff Lumber Co. Ltd.
- Interfor Corporation - Castlegar

- BC Timber Sales - Kootenay Region
- Baldface Lodge

No comments were received.

The referral letter stated:

Dear <Agreement Holder>:

The Slocan Integral Forestry Cooperative (SIFCo) is proposing an updated Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) for Community Forest Agreement K2R that overlaps parts of your <agreement details>.

The Community Forest Agreement (CFA) is an area based tenure in the Slocan Valley, which includes the Pedro Creek, Winlaw Creek, Trozzo Creek, Elliott Creek, and Ringrose Creek drainages, parts of the Lemon Creek and Springer Creek drainages, and the Hasty Creek, Vevey Creek and Brahms Creek drainages.

SIFCo is a cooperative managed by a Board that is appointed by local watershed stewardship groups. The management emphasis in CFA K2R is on maintaining water quality quantity and timing of flow; maintaining ecosystem health and resilience; managing fuel and fire hazards in the wildland urban interface zone; and climate change adaptation. Wherever possible, partial cutting methods that maintain forest structure, composition and function are utilized in harvest areas.

SIFCo will comply with the government request to defer harvesting in old forests which field review shows meet the applicable targets for forest age, height and diameter.

The FSP is a landscape level plan which establishes objectives, strategies and results for conserving and protecting timber and non-timber resource values on crown land within the CFA, and has been prepared per the requirements of the Forest and Range Practices Act and the Forest Planning and Practices regulation.

The FSP does not contain specific operational plans for individual harvesting, fuel management, or ecosystem restoration projects. These will be addressed in future planning and ongoing community involvement processes.

While this FSP review and comment has closing dates specified, you are welcome to contact us at any time with questions, concerns or comments related to our activities.

The FSP is available for viewing at:

<https://www.sifco.ca/forest-stewardship-plan>

Other means to view the FSP can be arranged by request.

SIFCo can be reached by phone: 250-226-7012 or email: office@sifco.ca for additional information or discussion.

In order for comments to be reflected in the final submission of this FSP, please send written submissions by email to office@sifco.ca or by mail to SIFCo, Box 189, Winlaw, B.C. V0G 2J0 by May 10, 2022.

K2R FSP #930 2023-2028

Appendix D

Summary of First Nations Review and Comment

First Nations to be informed of this FSP were identified using the *Contacts for First Nation Consultation Areas Public Map Service*. First Nations were informed that this Forest Stewardship Plan was available for review and comment through direct contact on March 9, 2022 using the Nations Connect portal, the Ktunaxa Connect portal, or email, depending on their stated preference. The following First Nations were contacted:

- Adams Lake Indian Band
- Ktunaxa Nation Council
- Little Shuswap Lake Indian Band
- Lower Similkameen Indian Band
- Neskonlith Indian Band
- Okanagan Indian Band
- Okanagan Nation Alliance
- Shuswap Indian Band
- Skeetchestn Indian Band
- Simpcw First Nation
- Splots'in First Nation
- Tk'emlups te Secwepemc
- Upper Nicola Indian Band
- Westbank First Nation

The information sharing letter stated:

Dear Chief and Council:

The Slocan Integral Forestry Cooperative (SIFCo) is proposing an updated Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) for Community Forest Agreement K2R.

The Community Forest Agreement (CFA) is an area based tenure in the Slocan Valley, which includes the Pedro Creek, Winlaw Creek, Trozzo Creek, Elliott Creek, and Ringrose Creek drainages, parts of the Lemon Creek and Springer Creek drainages, and the Hasty Creek, Vevey Creek and Brahms Creek drainages.

SIFCo is a cooperative managed by a Board that is appointed by local watershed stewardship groups. The management emphasis in CFA K2R is on maintaining water quality quantity and timing of flow; maintaining ecosystem health and resilience; managing fuel and fire hazards in the wildland urban interface zone; and climate change adaptation. Wherever possible, partial cutting methods that maintain forest structure, composition and function are utilized in harvest areas.

SIFCo will comply with the government request to defer harvesting in old forests which field review shows meet the applicable targets for forest age, height and diameter.

The FSP is a landscape level plan which establishes objectives, strategies and results for conserving and protecting timber and non-timber resource values on crown land within the CFA, and has been prepared per the requirements of the Forest and Range Practices Act and the Forest Planning and Practices regulation.

The FSP does not contain specific operational plans for individual harvesting, fuel management, or ecosystem restoration projects. These will be addressed in future planning and ongoing community involvement processes.

While this FSP review and comment has closing dates specified, you are welcome to contact us at any time with questions, concerns or comments related to our activities.

The FSP is available for viewing at:

<https://www.sifco.ca/forest-stewardship-plan>

Other means to view the FSP can be arranged by request.

SIFCo can be reached by phone: 250-226-7012 or email: office@sifco.ca for additional information or discussion.

In order for comments to be reflected in the final submission of this FSP, please send written submissions by email to office@sifco.ca or by mail to SIFCo, Box 189, Winlaw, B.C. V0G 2J0 by May 10, 2022.

Replies were received from:

Little Shuswap Lake Indian Band: "We defer to the Secwepemc Band(s) whose traditional territory this project lies within."

Penticton Indian Band: The Penticton Indian Band required payment to review the proposed FSP. SIFCo did not pay their invoice. The Penticton Indian Band has therefore stated that "We do not consent, agree or otherwise approve of the activity / development referred to by you in your letter to us dated March 9, 2022".

Ktunaxa Nation Council: The Ktunaxa Nation Council sent a copy of the *Ktunaxa Forestry Standards Document For Forestry Within ?Ama?Kis Ktunaxa*. SIFCo considered this document as comments on the proposed FSP, and replied to the Ktunaxa Nation Council.

The following changes were made to the FSP after review of the Ktunaxa Standards:

- Added to Invasive Plant Section: "During forestry operations and road maintenance in area where invasive plants are present, operations will commence in areas with low or no infestation and move towards infested areas."
- Added a description of the attributes of desirable wildlife trees to the Agreement Holder Developed Result for Wildlife Tree Retention.

SIFCo inquired if Ktunaxa wished to meet to discuss this FSP on May 20, 2022. As of June 7, 2022, no reply was received.