

WOODLOT LICENCE FOREST MANAGEMENT REGULATION

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PART 1 - DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

Definitions

- 1 (1) In this regulation:

“**access trail**” means a trail that

- (a) provides access for equipment between areas of harvesting, or between such areas and roads or landings, and
- (b) is constructed, modified, excavated or bladed, or through frequent use has become established;

“**Act**” means the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*;

“**active flood plain**” means a level area, with alluvial soils, adjacent to streams that is flooded by stream water on a periodic basis and is at the same elevation as areas showing evidence of

- (a) flood channels free of terrestrial vegetation,
- (b) recently rafted debris or fluvial sediments newly deposited on the surface of the forest floor or suspended on trees or vegetation, or
- (c) recent scarring of trees by material moved by flood waters;

“adjacent” means an area contiguous to, or in close proximity to,

- (a) a road or a proposed road, or
- (b) a cutblock

that due to its location could directly impact on, or be impacted by, a forest practice carried out within the area of the road or cutblock;

“all layers” means the mature layer, the pole layer, the regeneration layer and the sapling layer;

“archaeological impact assessment” means an assessment of archaeological values that meets the requirements of the minister responsible for the *Heritage Conservation Act*;

“biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification” means a hierarchical classification system of ecosystems that

- (a) integrates regional, local and chronological factors, and
- (b) combines climatic, vegetation and site factors;

“bridge” means a temporary or permanent structure carrying a road above a stream or other opening;

“clearcut” means a silvicultural system that

- (a) removes the entire stand of trees in a single harvesting operation from an area that is
 - (i) one ha or greater, and
 - (ii) at least 2 tree heights in width, and
- (b) is designed to manage the area as an even-aged stand;

“clearing width” means the width required to be cleared of standing timber to accommodate road construction maintenance or use;

“Coast” means that geographic area contained in

- (a) the Coast forest region, and
- (b) the Kalum forest district in the Northern Interior forest region;

“comprehensive strategy for wildlife tree retention” means a forest cover map of the woodlot licence area that

- (a) identifies the forest cover attributes, size, shape and location of wildlife tree patches or forest cover polygons that area, in whole or in part, composed of trees that
 - (i) have at least 2 of the following characteristics:
 - (A) internal decay, heartrot or cavities;

- (B) crevices, cracks or loose bark that is suitable for wildlife;
- (C) large brooms;
- (D) active or recent wildlife use;
- (E) current insect infestation;
- (F) structure suitable for wildlife use including, a large nest, a hunting perch or a bear den;
- (G) it is one of the largest trees on site as determined by height or diameter;
- (H) it is a veteran tree;
- (I) it is a locally important wildlife tree species, or
- (ii) are large and stable and will likely develop two or more of the characteristics referred to in subparagraph (i),
- (b) describes in general terms, the species and characteristics of any individual wildlife trees that
 - (i) will be retained in addition to wildlife tree patches, and
 - (ii) have at least one of the characteristics described in paragraph (a) (i) or are the type of trees described in paragraph (a) (ii), and
- (c) is consistent with objectives for wildlife tree retention specified,
 - (i) by the district manager, if there is no higher level plan that specifies wildlife tree retention objectives for the area, or
 - (ii) in a higher level plan that applies to the area;

“consistent” means not in material conflict;

“culvert” means

- (a) a pipe, arch or box, or
- (b) a log structure, not greater than 6 m in span

that is located below the surface of a road and is designed to carry water from one side of the road to the other;

“direct tributary” means the reaches of a tributary stream that have the same stream order as the most downstream reach of the tributary;

“field traverse” means a traverse carried out in the field using a hip chain, a tight chain or a Global Positioning Satellite system;

“fish stream” means a stream that

- (a) is frequented by any of the following species:

- (i) anadromous salmonids;
 - (ii) rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, brown trout, bull trout, Dolly Varden char, lake trout, brook trout, kokanee, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, mountain whitefish, lake whitefish, arctic grayling, burbot, white sturgeon, black crappie, yellow perch, walleye or northern pike;
 - (iii) identified threatened or endangered fish classified under section 97.5 (1);
 - (iv) regionally important fish classified under section 97.5 (2), or
- (b) has a slope gradient, determined in accordance with the Fish-stream Identification Guidebook, of less than 20%,
 - (i) unless the stream has been identified in a fish inventory carried out in accordance with the Fish-stream Identification Guidebook, as not containing any of the species of fish specified in paragraph (a), or
 - (ii) unless
 - (A) the stream is located upstream of a known barrier to fish passage, identified on a fish and fish habitat inventory map,
 - (B) all reaches upstream of the barrier are simultaneously dry at any time during the year, and
 - (C) no perennial fish habitats exist upstream of the barrier;

“fisheries-sensitive zone” means a flooded depression, pond or swamp, that

- (a) either perennially or seasonally contains water, and
- (b) is seasonally occupied by a species of fish listed in the definition of “fish stream”,

but does not include a wetland or lake that has a riparian management zone established under Part 7 or a stream;

“forest ecosystem network” means an area

- (a) established under a higher level plan, or
- (b) approved by the district manager and an employee of the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks before June 15, 1995,

for the purpose of maintaining or restoring the natural connectivity within an area, but a forest ecosystem network established under paragraph (b) expires on June 15, 2003;

“free growing date” means the free growing date referred to in section 78 (1);

“general wildlife measure” means a general wildlife measure established under section 97.4;

“harvesting” means the practice of felling and removing trees or the removal of dead or damaged trees from an area;

“harvesting of bark beetle infested timber” means harvesting timber that

- (a) is infested with larvae or adult bark beetles,
- (b) has been recently killed by bark beetles, or
- (c) must be removed incidentally to facilitate the removal of timber described in paragraphs (a) and (b);

“identified wildlife” means a wildlife species classified as identified wildlife under section 97.4;

“indicators of potential slope instability” means the indicators of potential slope instability as determined in accordance with the procedure set out in the Mapping and Assessing Terrain Stability Guidebook;

“Interior” means that geographic area in British Columbia that is not the Coast;

“intermediate cuttings” means

- (a) the harvesting of timber if
 - (i) the harvesting takes place before the final harvest or regeneration cut, and does not result in a requirement to establish a free growing stand on the area, and
 - (ii) the majority of the pre-harvest stand volume is not removed, or
- (b) the harvesting of bark beetle infested timber by harvesting scattered trees, small clumps of trees or for access trails required to harvest the timber if, in the opinion of the district manager, the area harvested is too small to require the establishment of a free growing stand;

“known” means, when used to describe a feature, objective or other thing referred to in this regulation as “known”, a feature, objective or other thing that is

- (a) contained in a higher level plan, or
- (b) otherwise made available to the holder of the woodlot licence by the district manager at least 4 months before the operational plan is submitted for approval;

“likelihood of landslides” means the likelihood of landslides as determined by a terrain stability field assessment unless the context indicates otherwise;

“major culvert” means a stream culvert that

- (a) is one of the following:

- (i) a pipe diameter of 2 000 mm or greater;
 - (ii) a pipe arch with a span greater than 2 130 mm;
 - (iii) an open bottom arch with a span greater than 2 130 mm, or
 - (b) has a maximum design discharge of 6 m³/s or greater;
- “marine-sensitive zones”** means herring spawning areas, shellfish beds, marsh areas, aquaculture sites, juvenile salmonid rearing areas and adult salmon holding areas;
- “mature layer”** means the layer of trees that have a stem diameter of 12.5 cm or greater measured at a height of 1.3 m;
- “minor harvesting operations”** means, over the 5 year cut control period referred to in the woodlot licence agreement, timber harvesting operations, including the harvesting of special forest products, of a volume not exceeding the greater of
- (a) 500 m³, and
 - (b) 10% of the 5 year allowable cut, as defined in section 53 (1) of the *Forest Act*;
- “modification”** means, with respect to trails, a significant alteration of an existing trail that involves rebuilding or relocating the trail;
- “old growth management area”** means an area established under a higher level plan which contains or is managed to replace structural old growth attributes;
- “pole layer”** means the layer of trees that have a stem diameter greater than or equal to 7.5 cm, but less than 12.5 cm, measured at a height of 1.3 m;
- “preferred and acceptable species”** means the preferred and acceptable species of trees specified in an operational plan, including an expired forest development plan referred to in section 9 (3);
- “qualified registered professional”** means, with respect to an activity for which this regulation requires a qualified registered professional, a person who
- (a) has appropriate education and experience to carry out the activity, and
 - (b) is a member of, or licensed by, a regulatory body in British Columbia that has the legislated authority to regulate its members or licensees performing the activity;
- “reach”** has the meaning defined in the Fish-stream Identification Guidebook;
- “reconnaissance terrain stability map”** means a map produced from aerial photographs, with few or no ground checks, that identifies unstable and potentially unstable terrain;
- “regeneration date”** means the regeneration date referred to in section 77 (1);

“regeneration layer” means the layer of trees that is less than 1.3 m in height;

“riparian class” means a riparian class determined under Part 7;

“riparian management zone” means the area that is contiguous to any riparian reserve zone or if there is no riparian reserve zone, that area located contiguous to a stream, wetland or lake, of a width determined in accordance with Part 7;

“riparian reserve zone” means the area located contiguous to a stream, wetland or lake, of a width determined in accordance with Part 7;

“risk of sediment delivery to streams” means the risk of sediment delivery to streams as determined in accordance with the Hazard Assessment Keys for Evaluating Site Sensitivity to Soil Degrading Processes Guidebook;

“sanitation treatment” means tree removal or modification operations designed to reduce damage caused by forest pests and to prevent their spread;

“sapling layer” means the layer of trees that have a stem diameter of less than 7.5 cm measured at a height of 1.3 m;

“scenic area” means any visually sensitive area or scenic landscape identified through a visual landscape inventory or planning process carried out or approved by the district manager;

“sensitive slopes” means the following areas:

- (a) areas mapped on terrain stability hazard maps as having a moderate or high likelihood of landslides ;
- (b) if no terrain stability hazard mapping has been done, areas identified on reconnaissance terrain stability maps as having unstable or potentially unstable terrain;
- (c) if no terrain stability hazard mapping or reconnaissance terrain stability mapping has been carried out, areas with a slope gradient greater than 60%;
- (d) areas with indicators of potential slope instability;
- (e) other areas identified by the district manager as having unstable or potentially unstable terrain;

“sidecast” means the act of moving excavated material onto the downslope side of an excavated or bladed trail or a landing during their construction;

“single tree selection” means a silvicultural system in which age classes are created or maintained by the removal, uniformly throughout the stand, of individual trees of all size classes;

“slash” means the residue left on the ground as a result of forest and other vegetation being altered by forest practices or other land use activities;

“snow course” means permanent sample sites established or approved by the government for the purposes of measuring the water content of the snow pack on a given area;

“soil compaction hazard” means the soil compaction hazard as determined in accordance with procedures set out in the Hazard Assessment Keys for Evaluating Site Sensitivity to Soil Degrading Processes Guidebook;

“soil displacement hazard” means the soil displacement hazard as determined in accordance with procedures set out in the Hazard Assessment Keys for Evaluating Site Sensitivity to Soil Degrading Processes Guidebook;

“soil erosion hazard” means the soil erosion hazard as determined in accordance with procedures set out in the Hazard Assessment Keys for Evaluating Site Sensitivity to Soil Degrading Processes Guidebook;

“standards unit” means a portion of the net area to be reforested that will be managed through the application of the same

- (a) stocking requirements, and
- (b) maximum limit for soil disturbance referred to in section 38;

“stocking requirements” means, in relation to an area where there is no silviculture prescription, the preferred and acceptable species and the stocking specifications for a stand of trees that must be achieved for an area as specified

- (a) in section 77 by the regeneration date, or
- (b) in section 78 by the free growing date;

“stream” means any reach, flowing on a perennial or seasonal basis having a continuous channel bed, whether or not the bed or banks of the reach are locally obscured by overhanging or bridging vegetation or soil mats, if the channel bed

- (a) is scoured by water, or
- (b) contains observable deposits of mineral alluvium;

“temporary bridge” means a bridge whose expected life at its current location is 15 years or less.

“terrain stability field assessment” means an on-site assessment, by a qualified registered professional, of the potential impact of timber harvesting, road construction, modification or deactivation, or the construction of excavated or bladed trails, on terrain stability, carried out in accordance with the procedure set out in the Mapping and Assessing Terrain Stability Guidebook

“terrain stability hazard map” means a detailed map of terrain stability hazards produced at a terrain survey intensity level B or C, in accordance with procedures set out in the Mapping and Assessing Terrain Stability Guidebook;

“threatened or endangered fish” means a fish species that in the opinion of the Deputy Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection, or a person authorized by that deputy minister, is threatened or endangered;

“ungulate winter range” means an area that is identified as being necessary for the winter survival of an ungulate species by any of the following:

- (a) a higher level plan;
- (b) the Deputy Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection under section 97.3;
- (c) a wildlife management plan or strategy approved before October 15, 1998
 - (i) by
 - (A) the district manager or regional manager, and
 - (B) the designated environment official,
 - (ii) by the chief forester, or
 - (iii) by the ministers authorized to approve such plansbut a wildlife management plan or strategy approved under this paragraph expires on October 15, 2003, unless
 - (iv) modified under paragraphs (a) or (b), or
 - (v) confirmed before that date under section 97.3;

“visual quality objective” means a resource management objective established by the district manager or contained in a higher level plan that reflects the desired level of visual quality based on the physical characteristics and social concern for the area;

“wetland” means a swamp, marsh or other similar area that supports natural vegetation that is distinct from nearby upland areas;

“wildlife habitat area” means a wildlife habitat area established under section 97.4;

“wildlife habitat feature” means

- (a) a significant mineral lick or wallow,
- (b) an active nest of a bald eagle, osprey or great blue heron, or
- (c) any other localized feature identified by a designated environment official;

“wildlife tree” means a tree with characteristics that provide present or future wildlife habitat;

“wildlife tree patch” means a group of trees that provide present or future wildlife habitat.

(2) In this regulation, and in the Act with respect to woodlot licence areas:

“compacted area” means an area of soil that

- (a) is greater than 100 m² in area and greater than 5 m wide,
- (b) has a moderate, high or very high soil compaction hazard or the assessment of its soil compaction hazard was not documented in an operational plan,
- (c) has been compacted by equipment travelling over it, and
- (d) has one or more of the following attributes:
 - (i) altered soil structure or increased density relative to the surrounding undisturbed soil;
 - (ii) soil puddling;
 - (iii) compacted deposits of forest floor, fine slash, and woody debris overlaying or crushed into the mineral soil;

“corduroyed trail” means logs and woody debris placed side-by-side to form a surface greater than 2 m in length capable of supporting equipment traffic;

“deactivation” means closure and stabilization of a road that will no longer be used by the person who is required to deactivate it under section 64 of the Act, so that the area over which the road was constructed will be stable and will not adversely impact other resources;

“dispersed disturbance” means

- (a) in relation to a cutblock area, a minor harvesting operations area or a minor salvage operations area, where there is no silviculture prescription, any of the following types of disturbance to the soil caused by a forest practice on the area;
 - (i) an area of soil that is at least 1 m x 2 m in area and that otherwise meets the definition of “compacted area”;
 - (ii) a rut in the soil that
 - (A) is at least 30 cm x 2 m, and
 - (B) has a minimum depth, for a distance of at least 2 m, of
 - (I) 15 cm from the surface of the undisturbed forest floor, or

- (II) 5 cm from the surface of the undisturbed mineral soil, if the area has a high or very high soil compaction hazard or the assessment of its soil compaction hazard was not documented in an operational plan;
- (iii) an excavation into mineral soil that is
 - (A) deeper than 30 cm,
 - (B) deeper than 5 cm if it covers
 - (I) at least 80% of a 1.8 m x 1.8 m area, or
 - (II) an area of at least 1 m x 3 m, or
 - (C) to the depth of bedrock;
- (iv) an area in which the forest floor has been removed from
 - (A) over 80% of a 3 m x 3 m area, or
 - (B) over 80% of a 1.8 m x 1.8 m area if the area
 - (I) has a moderate or high likelihood of landslides,
 - (II) has a very high soil erosion hazard,
 - (III) has a very high soil compaction hazard,
 - (IV) has a very high soil displacement hazard, or
 - (V) has not had hazards relating to soil compaction, soil displacement or soil erosion documented in an operational plan, or
- (b) in relation to an area covered by a silviculture prescription, any type of disturbance to the soil described in paragraph (a) that is caused by a forest practice on the area, unless the disturbance is part of a temporary access structure that was rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the district manager;

“excavated or bladed trail” means a constructed trail that has

- (a) an excavated or bladed width greater than 1.5 m, and
- (b) a mineral soil cutbank height greater than 30 cm;

“minor salvage operation” means any harvesting of timber that

- (a) is dead, infested with pests or otherwise damaged or that is required to be harvested to facilitate the removal of the dead, infested or damaged timber, or
- (b) is required as part of a sanitation treatment, and

is of a total volume not exceeding 2 000 m³, excluding the volume harvested from any road clearing width, if the road is required to facilitate the removal of timber referred to in paragraph (a) or (b);

“permanent access structure” means

- (a) a road, landing, pit or quarry, within a cutblock, unless it is identified in an operational plan as requiring rehabilitation, and
- (b) a trail or other similar structure that is identified in an operational plan as being a permanent access structure;

“resource feature” means a resource feature as defined in section 51 (1) of the Act, and includes the following:

- (a) wildlife habitat feature;
- (b) stream, wetland and lake;
- (c) government approved experimental project, growth and yield plot, operational trial and research installation;
- (d) recreation facility;
- (e) snow course;
- (f) domestic water supply intake and related water supply infrastructure;
- (g) marine-sensitive zone;

“stocking requirements” means, in relation to an area where there is a silviculture prescription, the stocking specifications set out in section 22.1 (3) (e) and (f);

“temporary access structure” means

- (a) an excavated or bladed trail that is not identified in an operational plan as a permanent access structure,
- (b) a main skid trail, backspar trail, corduroyed trail or similar structure, that is identified in an operational plan as a temporary access structure, or
- (c) a road, landing, pit or quarry, that is identified in an operational plan as a temporary access structure;

June 2000 (B.C. Reg. 232/00) effective July 1, 2000; October 2000 (B.C. Reg. 341/2000) effective September 1, 1999; February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01); August 2001 (B.C. Reg. 194/01); February 2002 (B.C. Reg. 32/02); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02); April 2003 (B.C. Reg. 122/03); December 2003 (B.C. Reg. 466/03)

Interpretation

- 2 (1) Distances referred to in this regulation are horizontal distances except in relation to the widths of riparian reserve zones and riparian management zones, which are slope distances.

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- (2) In this regulation, references to the district manager include references to a designated forest official authorized by the district manager unless
- (a) the reference is with respect to the approval of
 - (i) a forest development plan, or
 - (ii) an amendment to a forest development plan other than a minor amendment, or
 - (b) the context dictates otherwise.
- (3) In this regulation, references to the following are references to Ministry of Forests' publications of the same name, as amended from time to time:
- (a) Fish-stream Identification Guidebook;
 - (b) Gully Assessment Procedure Guidebook;
 - (c) Hazard Assessment Keys for Evaluating Site Sensitivity to Soil Degrading Processes Guidebook;
 - (d) Mapping and Assessing Terrain Stability Guidebook;
 - (e) Seed and Vegetative Material Guidebook.
- (4) [Repealed B.C. Reg. 350/02]
- (5) For the purposes of section 96 (1) (f) and (2) of the Act, a holder of a woodlot licence is authorized to cut, remove, damage or destroy Crown timber in the course of fire control or suppression operations.
- (6) For the purposes of section 96 (1) (f.1) and (2) of the Act, a holder of a woodlot licence is authorized to cut, remove, damage or destroy Crown timber on an area if the cutting, damaging or destruction of the timber happens in the course of carrying out silviculture treatments, stand tending treatments, forest health treatments, or any other activity that is
- (a) ancillary to the purposes of the Act,
 - (b) authorized by the district manager, or
 - (c) funded under the Forest Investment Vote in the estimates of the ministry.
- (7) This regulation is a prescribed enactment for the purposes of section 96 (1) (g) (iii) of the Act.

July 2002 (B.C. Reg. 177/02); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02); July 2003 (B.C. Reg. 292/03) effective August 5, 2003

Application

- 3 (1) This regulation applies to the holder of a woodlot licence, and that person's employee, agent, contractor or subcontractor, who is carrying out an activity, or who is required to carry out an activity,
- (a) on or in relation to the woodlot licence area, or
 - (b) on or in relation to an area under a road permit that provides access to the woodlot licence area.
- (2) The Forest Road Regulation, the Operational and Site Planning Regulation and the Timber Harvesting and Silviculture Practices Regulation do not apply to a person referred to in subsection (1), despite any provisions in those regulations to the contrary.
- (3) [Repealed B.C. Reg. 350/02]

November 1998 (B.C. Reg. 407/98); February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Workers Compensation Act prevails

- 4 If there is a conflict between the *Workers Compensation Act* or a regulation made under that Act, and this regulation, the *Workers Compensation Act* or the regulation made under that Act prevails.

PART 2 - OPERATIONAL PLANS

Division 1 – General

Best information available

- 5 Subject to any requirement to use known information, a holder of a woodlot licence who is required to prepare an operational plan must, when preparing the plan, use the most comprehensive and accurate information available to the holder.

Additional watershed assessment information

- 6 If requested by the district manager, a holder of a woodlot licence must provide to the district manager information respecting the woodlot licence area that the district manager requires for watershed assessments.

Division 2 – Forest Development Plans

Additional exemptions for forest development plans

- 6.1** The holder of a woodlot licence is exempt from the requirement for a forest development plan for an area under the woodlot licence, if the district manager is satisfied that the only harvesting that will take place in that area is proposed by a person other than the holder and is for one or more of the following purposes:
- (a) establishment of seismic lines;
 - (b) development of a gravel pit or rock pit;
 - (c) mining or oil or gas extraction;
 - (d) widening of a road;
 - (e) facilitating construction or modification of a road by another person who is authorized to carry out the construction or modification under, or pursuant to a permit issued under, the *Forest Act* or any other enactment;
 - (f) establishment of a utility right of way;
 - (g) clearing a fence line;
 - (h) a purpose that the district manager determines is similar to those in paragraphs (a) to (g).

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01)

Review and comment for forest development plans

- 7** (1) In this section “**newspaper**” means a newspaper circulating in the area of a plan, or if no newspaper circulates in that area, then a newspaper that circulates nearest to that area, and includes a newspaper that is free and one that does not have subscribers.
- (2) For the purposes of section 39 (1) of the Act, before submitting a forest development plan or amendment for approval, the holder of a woodlot licence must
- (a) publish a notice, in a form acceptable to the district manager, in a newspaper,
 - (b) refer the plan or amendment for a period specified by the district manager, to any persons specified by the district manager, and
 - (c) submit to the district manager a copy of the forest development plan or amendment in the form that will be made available for review and comment

- (i) at substantially the same time as the publication of the newspaper,
or
 - (ii) at any other time agreed to by the district manager and the holder of
the woodlot licence.
- (3) Despite subsection (2) (a), a holder of a woodlot licence need not publish a
notice of an amendment to a forest development plan before the amendment is
submitted for approval unless the holder received written comments from the
public under subsection (5) with respect to the approval of the plan.
- (4) A holder of a woodlot licence who publishes a notice under subsection (2) (a)
must provide opportunity for review and comment to persons interested or
affected by operations under the plan or amendment for a period of
 - (a) 30 days from the date of publication unless the district manager
determines that a longer period is required to provide adequate
opportunity for review, or
 - (b) at least 5 days from the date of publication if the plan or amendment is
one to which section 42 (1) of the Act applies.
- (5) A holder of a woodlot licence who
 - (a) publishes a notice under subsection (2) (a), or
 - (b) refers the plan or amendment under subsection (2) (b)must ensure that the professional forester who signs the plan or amendment
reviews all written comments received during the specified period of review
and makes any revisions to the plan or amendment that the holder and the
professional forester consider to be appropriate.
- (6) A holder of a woodlot licence who submits for approval a forest development
plan or amendment, must submit with the plan or amendment
 - (a) a copy of the notice required under subsection (2) (a),
 - (b) a copy of each written comment received
 - (i) during the period of public review specified in subsection (4), and
 - (ii) as a result of any referral process specified by the district manager in
subsection (2) (b), and
 - (c) a summary of all revisions made to the plan or amendment under
subsection (5).

(B.C. Reg. December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

8 [Repealed, B.C. Reg. 201/02]

July 2002 (B.C. Reg. 201/02);

Period and effective term of a forest development plan

- 9 (1) A holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that a forest development plan covers a period of at least 5 years unless
- (a) the remaining term of the woodlot licence is less than 5 years, or
 - (b) the district manager is satisfied that the plan cannot be developed for a period of 5 years because
 - (i) the woodlot licence was entered into shortly before the commencement of the harvesting season for the proposed cutblocks and as a result there is insufficient time to prepare a forest development plan that covers a period of 5 years,
 - (ii) a significant portion of the plan is for the harvesting of timber that is damaged by wind, insects or fire and the exact location of the timber cannot be determined, or
 - (iii) of reasons beyond the control of the holder.
- (2) Unless otherwise specified by the district manager, a forest development plan expires 5 years from the date specified in the approval of the plan under Division 5 of Part 3 of the Act.
- (2.1) [Repealed B.C. Reg. 350/02]
- (3) Despite the expiry of a forest development plan, if before the expiry of the forest development plan the holder of a woodlot licence is required to produce a free growing stand on a proposed cutblock in that plan, the holder must establish regeneration and produce the free growing stand in accordance with all of the following requirements, if these requirements are contained in the expired plan:
- (a) the silvicultural system and harvesting method referred to in section 13;
 - (b) the preferred and acceptable species and the regeneration method referred to in section 14;
 - (c) the stand structure to be achieved at the completion of proposed harvesting operations referred to in section 14;
 - (d) the stocking requirements for the indicated biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification referred to in section 14;
 - (e) any other commitments that are made in the plan for specific cutblocks that have not been completed before the expiry of the plan.

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01)

General content requirements of forest development plans

- 10** (1) A holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that a forest development plan addresses the entire woodlot licence area unless the district manager is satisfied that a smaller area is sufficient.
- (2) A holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that a forest development plan includes information and maps, at a scale sufficient to permit adequate assessment by the district manager, of
- (a) the topography, unless exempted by the district manager,
 - (b) the following proposed operations to be carried out by the holder:
 - (i) harvesting;
 - (ii) road construction to provide access to cutblocks, including the construction of any bridge or major culvert that is part of the road;
 - (iii) bridge and major culvert construction within a cutblock, and
 - (c) the location of standards units, and of areas with different biogeoclimatic ecosystem classifications, within a proposed cutblock, if the holder submits information under section 14 related to that cutblock.
- (3) The holder of a woodlot licence must include in the forest development plan the timing of proposed timber harvesting and related forest practices, including road construction, modification, maintenance and deactivation, if the district manager determines that the timing is critical to the management of forest resources.
- (4) If the district manager is satisfied that a known watershed assessment is applicable to a woodlot licence area, the holder of the woodlot licence must ensure that the forest development plan is consistent with that assessment.
- (5) A holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that a forest development plan contains the signature of the holder or of a person who has authority to sign the plan on behalf of the holder.

June 2000 (B.C. Reg. 232/00) effective July 1, 2000; July 2002 (B.C. Reg. 201/02;
December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Information required for the entire woodlot licence area

- 11** (1) The requirements of this section apply to
- (a) the entire woodlot licence area, or
 - (b) a smaller area approved by the district manager under section 10 (1).
- (2) A holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that a forest development plan describes or identifies the following:

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- (a) the forest cover;
 - (b) the location of streams, wetlands and lakes shown on
 - (i) forest cover maps,
 - (ii) terrain resource inventory maps, or
 - (iii) fish and fish habitat inventory maps;
 - (c) public utilities on Crown land including
 - (i) transmission lines,
 - (ii) gas and oil pipelines, and
 - (iii) railways.
- (3) A holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that a forest development plan identifies and describes the following known items:
- (a) sensitive areas established in accordance with the Act;
 - (b) wildlife habitat areas, but the location of the wildlife habitat area must not be shown if the designated environment official makes it known that the location of the wildlife habitat area must not be included in an operational plan or road layout and design, in which case only the name of the identified wildlife protected by the wildlife habitat area must be included;
 - (c) forest ecosystem networks;
 - (d) scenic areas;
 - (e) ungulate winter ranges;
 - (f) community watersheds;
 - (g) community and licensed domestic water supply intakes and related water supply infrastructures;
 - (h) water quality objectives for community watersheds;
 - (i) fish streams;
 - (j) the riparian class of streams, wetlands and lakes;
 - (k) roads proposed by others;
 - (l) temporary or permanent barricades to restrict vehicle access;
 - (m) private property;
 - (n) resource features, other than wildlife habitat features, domestic water supply intakes and archaeological sites;
 - (o) old growth management areas.

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- (4) A holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that a forest development plan specifies
- (a) the general objectives for retention of coarse woody debris, and
 - (b) measures to reduce any losses that are identified after evaluation of the occurrence of significant forest health factors which are causing or may cause damage.
- (5) Unless otherwise specified by the district manager, a comprehensive strategy for wildlife tree retention must be included with the forest development plan when the forest development plan is
- (a) referred to any persons specified by the district manager,
 - (b) made available for review and comment, and
 - (c) submitted for approval.
- (6) A comprehensive plan for wildlife tree retention or a comprehensive strategy for wildlife tree retention does not form part of the approved forest development plan, but may be considered by the district manager under section 41 (1) (b) of the Act in determining whether to approve the forest development plan.
- (7) A comprehensive plan for wildlife tree retention that was included as part of a forest development plan before the effective date of this section is not part of the forest development plan on and after the effective date.
- (8) A holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that a forest development plan specifies measures that will be carried out to protect the following forest resources:
- (a) water quality, if harvesting, road construction, road modification or road deactivation
 - (i) may occur in a community watershed, or
 - (ii) may deleteriously impact water quality at a licence's domestic water supply intake;
 - (b) recreation, if a recreation resource is located in or adjacent to the woodlot area;
 - (c) wildlife or fisheries, if the district manager makes known a significant wildlife or fisheries value that requires measures to protect;
 - (d) any other forest resource value that the district manager makes known as requiring measures for protection.

June 2000 (B.C. Reg. 232/00) effective July 1, 2000; February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01); February 2002 (B.C. Reg. 32/02); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

**Information required for portions of the woodlot licence
affected by proposed operations**

- 12** (1) A holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that a forest development plan, for the area that may be affected by the proposed harvesting or road construction or modification operations, describes all of the following:
- (a) the approximate location of proposed cutblocks;
 - (b) Repealed;
 - (c) [Repealed, B.C. Reg. 201 /02]
 - (c.1) the location of sensitive slopes;
 - (d) the approximate location of road construction operations to be carried out under the plan to provide access to the proposed cutblocks;
 - (d.1) the approximate location of the construction of a bridge or major culvert if it is to be carried out by the holder to provide access to or within a proposed cutblock;
 - (e) Repealed [B.C. Reg. 466/03].
 - (f) Repealed [B.C. Reg. 232/00 effective July 1, 2000]
 - (g) the road deactivation operations that have been conducted in the year previous to the date of the forest development plan submission or are to be conducted under the plan, including a description of roads that are currently deactivated or are to be deactivated under the plan.
- (2) If proposed harvesting or road construction or modification operations under the forest development plan are in a known scenic area with established visual quality objectives, the holder of the woodlot licence must demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the district manager, how the proposed operations will achieve the visual quality objectives.

November 1998 (B.C. Reg. 407/98); June 2000 (B.C. Reg. 232/00) effective July 1, 2000; February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01); July 2002 (B.C. Reg. 201/02); December 2003 (B.C. Reg. 466/03)

**Information required for portions of the woodlot licence
within proposed cutblocks**

- 13** (1) A holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that a forest development plan, for each proposed cutblock, specifies
- (a) the silvicultural system, or if the proposed harvesting is limited to intermediate cuttings, and
 - (b) whether the cutblock will be harvested by cable, aerial or ground based harvesting methods or a combination of those methods.

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- (2) Unless the information referred to in section 14 (6) to (8) is included in the forest development plan, a holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that a forest development plan specifies general objectives for riparian management zones within proposed cutblocks, including the species of trees to be retained and one or more of the following indicators of tree retention for each possible riparian class of stream, wetland or lake:
- (a) the range of basal area to be retained, per hectare;
 - (b) the range for the number of trees to be retained, per hectare, that are greater than a specific minimum diameter;
 - (c) the range for the number of trees to be retained, per hectare, by diameter class;
 - (d) the range for the number of trees to be retained by diameter class, for a specific length of riparian management zone;
 - (e) other similar indicators of tree retention acceptable to the district manager.
- (3) A holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that a forest development plan specifies, for any proposed cutblock within a known ungulate winter range, the known objectives for the ungulate winter range.
- (4) [Repealed B.C. Reg. 350/02]
- (5) [Repealed B.C. Reg. 350/02]
- February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01); July 2002 (B.C. Reg. 201/02); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Terrain stability field assessments

- 13.1** (1) The provisions of this section do not apply to harvesting that is necessary to construct or modify a road.
- (2) A holder of a woodlot licence who proposes to carry out harvesting on a sensitive slope, including the construction of excavated or bladed trails, must ensure that a terrain stability field assessment is carried out, and that the assessment is made available to the district manager on request.
- (3) Despite subsection (2), the terrain stability field assessment is not required in an area outside a community watershed if
- (a) for an area of proposed harvesting located in the Interior, all the following conditions are met:

- (i) the area of proposed harvesting is shown on a terrain stability hazard map as having a moderate likelihood of landslides or, if terrain stability hazard mapping has not been done, the area is shown on a reconnaissance terrain stability map as having potentially unstable terrain;
 - (ii) the proposed timber harvesting method is cable or aerial;
 - (iii) excavated or bladed trails will not be constructed, or
 - (b) the assessment has been carried out for the purposes of locating a road and the assessment included the area of proposed harvesting.
- (4) Despite subsection (2), the terrain stability field assessment is not required in an area inside a community watershed if
- (a) for an area of proposed harvesting located in the Interior, all the following conditions are met:
 - (i) the area of proposed harvesting is shown on a terrain stability hazard map as having a moderate likelihood of landslides, or if terrain stability hazard mapping has not been done, the area is shown on a reconnaissance terrain stability map as having potentially unstable terrain;
 - (ii) the proposed timber harvesting method is cable or aerial;
 - (iii) the silvicultural system will not be clearcut or clearcut with reserves;
 - (iv) excavated or bladed trails will not be constructed, or
 - (b) the assessment has been carried out for the purposes of locating a road and the assessment included the area of proposed harvesting.
- (5) A terrain stability field assessment required under this section does not form part of an operational plan.

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01)

**Additional required information for proposed cutblocks
that must be contained in a forest development plan or a site plan**

- 14** (1) For each proposed cutblock, the holder of a woodlot licence must include all of the following information either entirely in a forest development plan or entirely in a site plan, whichever plan the holder chooses:
- (a) the biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification of the area within each standards unit;
 - (b) the total area of each cutblock;

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- (c) the net area to be reforested and non-productive areas for each cutblock;
 - (c.1) any reserve areas or areas of non-commercial forest cover where the establishment of a free growing stand is not required;
 - (d) the net area to be reforested for each standards unit within each cutblock;
 - (e) areas where the regeneration method is planting or natural;
 - (f) the elevation range if planting is proposed;
 - (g) the preferred and acceptable species for each standards unit;
 - (h) if the proposed cutblock is within a known ungulate winter range
 - (i) the stand structure that will be retained after the proposed harvesting operations are completed, and
 - (ii) the characteristics, species and function of trees that will be retained after the proposed harvesting operations are completed;
 - (i) fish streams that are both in a community watershed and in or adjacent to the cutblock;
 - (j) the riparian class of streams, wetlands and lakes that are in or adjacent to the cutblock;
 - (k) if the harvesting is proposed for areas that are within a riparian management zone or, in accordance with section 35, in a riparian reserve zone, whether falling or yarding across streams will be undertaken and, if falling or yarding across streams will be undertaken, the measures for debris management;
 - (l) the selection criteria and level of retention for wildlife trees and wildlife tree patches;
 - (m) the location of a known resource feature in or adjacent to the cutblock, other than an archaeological site, and
 - (i) any measures to protect the resource feature, or
 - (ii) the reason for not protecting the resource feature;
 - (n) if a terrain stability field assessment is required under section 13.1,
 - (i) a statement that the assessment has been carried out in accordance with procedures required by this regulation for a terrain stability field assessment,
 - (ii) a statement that the proposed harvesting complies with sections 60 and 61, and

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- (iii) a statement
- (A) that the proposed forest development plan or site plan is consistent with the results and recommendations of the assessment, or
 - (B) if the proposed forest development plan or site plan is inconsistent with the results and recommendations of the assessment, that explains the reason for the inconsistency and the reason why the plan should be approved despite the inconsistency.
- (2.1) Despite subsection (1), the requirements of subsection (1) (l) do not apply if the holder has submitted a comprehensive plan for wildlife tree retention or comprehensive strategy for wildlife retention.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), the requirements of subsection (1) (e) to (g) do not apply to proposed cutblocks if the holder of a woodlot licence is not required to produce a free growing stand on that cutblock.
- (3) The size, shape and location of a proposed cutblock in a forest development plan that is submitted for approval must be based on a field traverse, if the holder of a woodlot licence includes in the forest development plan information required by this section for that cutblock.
- (4) If the holder of a woodlot licence includes in a site plan the information referred to subsections (1) and (5) to (8) for a proposed cutblock
- (a) Repealed.
 - (b) the information in the site plan must be based on a field traverse.
- (5) The holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that the forest development plan or site plan includes a map that identifies, for each proposed cutblock,
- (a) the standards unit and the biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification of the area within each standards unit, and
 - (b) the approximate location of any reserve areas greater than .25 ha, including wildlife tree patches and riparian reserve zones.
- (6) The holder of a woodlot licence must ensure, for each riparian management zone within a proposed cutblock, that the forest development plan or site plan specifies the characteristics and species of trees to be retained within the cutblock and, in relation to those trees, provides the information described in one or more of the following paragraphs:
- (a) the minimum basal area to be retained per hectare;

- (b) the minimum number of trees to be retained, per hectare, that are greater than a specified minimum diameter;
 - (c) the minimum number of trees to be retained, per hectare, by diameter class;
 - (d) the minimum number of trees to be retained by diameter class, for a specified length of riparian management zone or for the entire riparian management zone;
 - (e) other similar indicators of tree retention acceptable to the district manager.
- (7) Without limiting subsection (6), if within a cutblock harvesting is proposed in the riparian management zone of a stream that
- (a) has a riparian class of S4, S5 or S6,
 - (b) is a direct tributary to a stream with a riparian class of S1, S2, S3 or S4 that is a known temperature sensitive stream, and
 - (c) currently has sufficient numbers and distribution of trees to provide the shade necessary to prevent the stream temperature from increasing,
- the holder of a woodlot licence must specify in the forest development plan or a site plan, a stand structure in the riparian management zone that will continue to provide the shade necessary to prevent the stream temperature from increasing.
- (8) Without limiting subsection (6), if within a cutblock harvesting is proposed in the riparian management zone of a stream that
- (a) has a riparian class of S4, S5 or S6,
 - (b) is a direct tributary to a
 - (i) stream with a riparian class of S1, S2 or S3, or
 - (ii) marine-sensitive zone, and
 - (c) currently has sufficient numbers and distribution of trees to provide, or contribute significantly to the maintenance of, stream bank or channel stability, or both,
- the holder of a woodlot licence must specify in the forest development plan or a site plan, a stand structure in the riparian management zone that will continue to provide, or contribute significantly to the maintenance of, stream bank or channel stability, or both, as the case may be.
- (9) Despite subsections (6) to (8), if the information required by those subsections is included in a forest development plan, for a cutblock, it need not be included in a site plan for the cutblock.

- (10) The district manager may exempt the holder of a woodlot licence from any or all of the requirements of this section if the district manager is satisfied that the harvesting of the timber will adequately manage and conserve the forest resources of the area and that the harvesting
- (a) is on land that is, or will be, used for
 - (i) grazing or growing of hay in accordance with an agreement under the *Range Act*,
 - (ii) an experimental purpose,
 - (iii) growing Christmas trees, or
 - (iv) any use that is incompatible with the establishment of a free growing stand,
 - (b) is an intermediate cutting that will remove an estimated volume not exceeding 2 000 m³ of timber that is damaged or in danger of being significantly reduced in value, lost or destroyed, or
 - (c) will remove an estimated volume not exceeding 500 m³ and both of the following criteria are met:
 - (i) the holder is not required to produce a free growing stand on the area;
 - (ii) the timber to be harvested is one or more of the following:
 - (A) associated with a minor harvesting operation;
 - (B) damaged or in danger of being significantly reduced in value, lost or destroyed;
 - (C) being felled or removed to eliminate a safety hazard;
 - (D) to facilitate the collection of seed for reforestation;
 - (E) required for trap trees to concentrate insect populations.

(11) [Repealed. B.C. Reg. 350/02]

November 1998 (B.C. Reg. 407/98); February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01); February 2002 (B.C. Reg. 32/02); July 2002 (B.C. Reg. 201/02); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Archaeological impact assessment may be required

- 15** (1) The holder of a woodlot licence must carry out an archaeological impact assessment, and make the assessment available to the district manager, if the district manager
- (a) determines that an archaeological impact assessment is necessary to adequately manage and conserve archaeological sites in the area, and

(b) notifies the holder in writing.

- (2) The archaeological impact assessment does not form part of an operational plan.

Information not required for minor salvage and minor harvesting operations

- 16** (1) Despite sections 10 to 13 of this regulation, a holder of a woodlot licence is not required to include the information specified in those sections if only minor salvage operations will be carried out, unless the district manager, by written notice, requires some or all of that information.
- (2) For minor harvesting operations, a holder of a woodlot licence
- (a) is exempt from the requirements of section 10 (1) (b) (i) and (c) (i) of the Act, and
 - (b) is not required to include the information specified in sections 10 to 13 of this regulation, unless the district manager, by written notice, requires some or all of that information.

Protection of issued cutting permits and road permits

- 17** Despite sections 10 (1) (d) and 41 of the Act, the district manager may not refuse to approve a forest development plan on the grounds that the part of the plan where a cutting permit or road permit has already been issued fails to meet the requirements of section 10 (1) (d) or 41 of the Act.

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01); July 2002 (B.C. Reg. 201/02)

Division 3 – Site Plans

Requirement for site plan if information was not included in the forest development plan

- 18** (1) If information under section 14 relating to a cutblock, an area of minor salvage operations or an area of minor harvesting operations was not included in the forest development plan, the holder of the woodlot licence must, before the commencement of harvesting on the area, prepare and obtain the district manager's approval of a site plan for the area that specifies the information referred to in that section.
- (2) For the purposes of areas of minor salvage operations and areas of minor harvesting operations referred to in subsection (1), references in section 14 to a cutblock are deemed to be references to proposed areas of minor harvesting operations, or minor salvage operations, excluding any roads that provide access to these areas.

- (3) The location of a wildlife habitat area must not be shown on a site plan if the designated environment official makes it known that the location of the wildlife habitat area is not to be included in operational plans.
- (4) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply if under section 14 (10) the district manager exempts the holder of the woodlot licence from all of the requirements of that section.
- (5) For the purposes of subsections (1) and (2), if under section 14 (10) the district manager exempts the holder of the woodlot licence from some, but not all, of the requirements of that section, the holder must, before the commencement of harvesting on the area, prepare and obtain the district manager's approval of a site plan for the area that addresses the requirements of section 14 from which the holder is not exempt.
- (6) A site plan prepared under this section must be consistent with the forest development plan in effect when the site plan is submitted for approval.

June 2000 (B.C. Reg. 232/00) effective July 1, 2000; February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01);
December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Requirement for a site plan

- 19**
- (1) For the proposed cutblock, minor salvage operation or minor harvesting operation, for which a cutting permit has not been issued, the district manager may require the holder of the woodlot licence to prepare and obtain the district manager's approval of a site plan that contains information listed in subsection (2) required by the district manager, if the district manager is of the opinion that additional site level information is necessary to adequately manage and conserve the forest resources within that area.
 - (2) A site plan required under subsection (1) must include any of the following, if required by the district manager:
 - (a) maps describing the approximate location of
 - (i) access structures that will be rehabilitated, and the time frame to complete their rehabilitation,
 - (ii) permanent access structures, and
 - (iii) harvesting and related forest practices;
 - (a.1) maps indicating the location of proposed roads based on a field traverse;
 - (b) information related to the area occupied by permanent access structures or soil disturbance and the rehabilitation of these areas, if a variance from the amounts established under this regulation has been requested by the holder of the woodlot licence;

- (c) the results of soil hazard assessments;
 - (d) a detailed description of the silvicultural system;
 - (e) the stand structure that will be retained at the completion of the proposed harvesting;
 - (f) stocking requirements referred to in Division 2 of Part 6, if the stocking requirements are different than those specified in Division 2 of Part 6 and Schedule A;
 - (g) a description of measures, to accommodate non-timber forest resources that have not been included in the forest development plan;
 - (h) with respect to excavated or bladed trails, all of the following:
 - (i) a description or map of the areas where excavated or bladed trails may be constructed;
 - (ii) the maximum and average height of cutbanks into mineral soil;
 - (iii) the equipment to be used for trail construction if other than an excavator;
 - (iv) if excavated or bladed trails are proposed for construction in a community watershed, the soil erosion hazard and risk of sediment delivery to streams;
 - (v) the time frame to complete rehabilitation of the trails;
 - (i) the results of a forest health assessment;
 - (j) measures that will be taken to reduce significant forest health risks.
- (3) A site plan prepared under this section must be consistent with the forest development plan in effect when the site plan is submitted for approval.

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Holder of a woodlot licence may submit a site plan

- 20** A holder of a woodlot licence may submit to the district manager a site plan that proposes a variance from a requirement under this regulation with respect to the area of a cutblock, minor salvage operation or minor harvesting operation.

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01)

Site plan may cover an area larger than the area of proposed harvesting

- 21** (1) A holder of a woodlot licence may prepare a site plan for an area that covers an area larger than a cutblock, minor salvage operation or minor harvesting operation.

- (2) The district manager may approve that portion of a site plan in subsection (1) that applies to an area of proposed harvesting as either the site plan for the area or as an amendment to a site plan.

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01)

Authorized signatures

- 22** (1) A holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that a site plan contains
- (a) the signature and seal of a professional forester, and
 - (b) the signature of the holder or of a person who has authority to sign the plan on behalf of the holder.
- (2) The requirements of subsection (1) (a) need not be met with respect to a site plan or amendment that is limited to
- (a) an area not greater than 1 ha, unless the change in area is the result of a field traverse that provides more accurate areas for a harvested cutblock, or
 - (b) one or more of the following:
 - (i) an extension of time;
 - (ii) minor changes to the harvesting method and related practices;
 - (iii) minor changes to the location of access structures.
- (3) The signature and seal of a professional forester on a site plan that covers an area larger than the area proposed for harvesting applies to any portion of that site plan that is submitted for approval as a site plan or amendment to a site plan.

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Exemptions for harvesting

- 22.01** (1) Subject to subsection (3), a holder of a woodlot licence is exempt from section 19 (1) and (1.2) of the Act if the cutting permit being applied for is for the harvesting of bark beetle infested timber, timber damaged by wind or any proposed road construction that is necessary to facilitate such harvesting.
- (2) Despite section 18 of this regulation, the district manager may exempt a holder of a woodlot licence from the requirement to prepare, and obtain the district manager's approval of, a site plan for an area of proposed harvesting of bark beetle infested timber or timber damaged by wind if
- (a) the estimated volume to be harvested under the exemption is not more than 5 000 m³, and

- (b) the district manager is satisfied that the exemption is necessary to expedite measures to be taken to limit the spread of the bark beetle or prevent deterioration of timber that has been damaged by wind.
- (3) Before the district manager issues a cutting permit referred to in subsection (1), the district manager, by written notice, may require the holder to provide an opportunity for review and comment of the proposed harvesting and road construction associated with the cutting permit.
- (4) The review and comment referred to in subsection (3) must substantially meet the requirements for review and comment described in section 7.

Requirements in an exempted area

- 22.02** (1) If a holder of a woodlot licence is exempted under section 22.01 (2), the district manager may require the holder to establish a free growing stand on the area in accordance with section 76 and the requirements of this section.
- (2) If a holder of a woodlot licence is required to establish a free growing stand under subsection (1) then, within 3 years of the commencement of harvesting on the area, the holder must submit to the district manager a map based on a field traverse, identifying the size, shape and location of the area harvested, the location of any access trails to the area and indicating the size and location of the net area to be reforested.
 - (3) When preparing the map required under subsection (2), the holder may amalgamate areas that are geographically close if harvesting has taken place over one or more seasons and the district manager agrees that this would simplify future administration.
 - (4) When indicating the net area to be reforested under subsection (2), the holder must exclude from the net area to be reforested any access trails to the area, unless the district manager requires the establishment of a free growing stand on the access trail.
 - (5) If a holder of a woodlot licence is required to establish a free growing stand under subsection (1), the following silviculture stocking specifications apply and are considered to be the site plan for the area, unless other silviculture stocking specifications are specified or approved by the district manager:
 - (a) the preferred species are
 - (i) lodgepole pine,
 - (ii) spruce, and
 - (iii) Douglas-fir if Douglas-fir is present in the area prior to harvesting;

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- (b) subalpine fir is an acceptable species if present in the area prior to harvesting;
 - (c) for purposes of Division 2 of Part 6, the following apply:
 - (i) the silvicultural system approved for the area is other than single tree selection;
 - (ii) the regeneration date is 7 years;
 - (iii) the free growing date is 15 years;
 - (iv) the target stocking standard is 1200;
 - (v) the minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred and acceptable species per hectare is 700;
 - (vi) the minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred species per hectare is 600;
 - (vii) the minimum free growing heights by species are:
 - (A) 2.0 m for lodgepole pine;
 - (B) 1.4 m for Douglas-fir, and
 - (C) 1.0 m for other species;
 - (viii) the height relative to competing vegetation within a 1 m radius of the tree trunk is 150%.
 - (6) If a holder of a woodlot licence is exempted under section 22.01 (2), the maximum proportion of the net area to be reforested that may be occupied by soil disturbance is 10%.
 - (7) The district manager may authorize a greater amount of soil disturbance than allowed by subsection (6) if
 - (a) a disturbance is unavoidable while carrying out the harvesting of bark beetle infested timber or timber damaged by wind, and
 - (b) the proposed activities will not cause or increase the risk of damage to other forest resources.
 - (8) Section 38 (4) applies as if the maximum limit for soil disturbance established under subsection (6) or (7) was specified in a site plan for the area.

February 2002 (B.C. Reg. 32/02)

Division 3.1 – Silviculture Prescriptions

Content of silviculture prescriptions

- 22.1** (1) A holder of a woodlot licence is exempt from the requirement, under section 12 (d) of the Act, to have a silviculture prescription or amendment signed and sealed by a professional forester, if the prescription or amendment is limited as referred to in section 22 (2) of this regulation.
- (2) Despite section 12 of the Act, a silviculture prescription or amendment need not contain long term management objectives.
- (3) The holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that a silviculture prescription contains the following information for the area under the prescription:
- (a) the biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification for the area;
 - (b) the total area under the prescription, including areas of rock, water, swamp and any other area whether or not it is capable of growing a stand of trees;
 - (c) the net area to be reforested, non-productive areas, any areas of non-commercial forest cover and any reserve areas;
 - (d) areas where the regeneration method is planting or natural;
 - (e) if the silvicultural system is other than single tree selection, the following stocking specifications:
 - (i) the preferred and acceptable species of trees;
 - (ii) the minimum allowable horizontal distance between trees of the preferred and acceptable species required for the trees to be considered to be well spaced;
 - (iii) the target number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred and acceptable species per hectare;
 - (iv) the minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred and acceptable species required per hectare;
 - (v) the minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred species required per hectare;
 - (vi) the maximum and minimum number of coniferous trees allowed per hectare after a spacing treatment has been carried out under section 81 (3) or (4);
 - (vii) the required standards that must be met by a healthy, well spaced tree of a preferred or acceptable species in a free growing stand, including

- (A) the minimum height, and
 - (B) the height of the tree relative to competing vegetation within a radius of one metre of the tree trunk;
- (f) if the silvicultural system is single tree selection, the following stocking specifications:
 - (i) for all layers, the preferred and acceptable species of trees;
 - (ii) for the regeneration, sapling and pole layers, the minimum allowable horizontal distance between trees of the preferred and acceptable species required for the trees to be considered to be well spaced;
 - (iii) for all layers, the target number of healthy and well spaced trees of the preferred and acceptable species per hectare;
 - (iv) for all layers, the minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred and acceptable species required per hectare;
 - (v) for all layers, the minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred species required per hectare;
 - (vi) for the sapling layer, the maximum and minimum number of coniferous trees allowed per hectare after a spacing treatment has been carried out under section 81 (3) or (4);
 - (vii) the required standards that must be met by a healthy, well spaced tree of a preferred or acceptable species in a free growing stand, including
 - (A) the minimum height for the regeneration, and
 - (B) the height of the tree relative to competing vegetation within a radius of one metre of the tree trunk for the regeneration;
- (g) the regeneration date as defined in section 70 of the Act;
- (h) the free growing assessment period as defined in section 70 of the Act;
- (i) the maximum proportion of the net area to be reforested that may be occupied by soil disturbance;
- (j) if temporary access structures will be constructed, the maximum proportion of the net area to be reforested that may be occupied by those temporary access structures;
- (k) actions that will be taken to address the sediment and debris transport potential if the area is a gully on the Coast;
- (l) maps describing the approximate location of

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- (i) the area under the prescription, including non-productive areas, any areas of non-commercial forest cover, reserve areas and the net area to be reforested, and
 - (ii) the standards units, if any;
 - (m) the signature of the holder of the woodlot licence or a person who has authority to sign on behalf of the holder.
- (4) Without limiting subsection (3), the holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that a silviculture prescription describes, for the area under the prescription and the areas adjacent to this area, the following:
- (a) the location of all known resource features, other than archaeological sites, and
 - (i) any measures to protect the resource features, or
 - (ii) the reason for not protecting the resource features;
 - (b) the riparian class of streams, wetlands and lakes;
 - (c) if harvesting is proposed for an area that is within a riparian management zone or, in accordance with section 35, a riparian reserve zone.
 - (i) whether falling or yarding across streams will be undertaken, and
 - (ii) if falling or yarding across streams will be undertaken, the measures for debris management;
 - (d) [Repealed B.C. Reg. 350/02]
 - (e) [Repealed B.C. Reg. 350/02]
- (5) The holder of a woodlot licence must ensure, for each riparian management zone within the area under the silviculture prescription, that the prescription specifies the species of trees to be retained within the area and, in relation to those trees, provides the information described in one or more of the following paragraphs:
- (a) the minimum basal area to be retained per hectare;
 - (b) the minimum number of trees to be retained, per hectare, that are greater than a specified minimum diameter;
 - (c) the minimum number of trees to be retained, per hectare, by diameter class;
 - (d) the minimum number of trees to be retained by diameter class, for a specified length of riparian management zone or for the entire riparian management zone;

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- (e) other similar indicators of tree retention acceptable to the district manager.
- (6) If the district manager is of the opinion that additional site level information is necessary to adequately manage and conserve the forest resources within the area, the district manager may require that the silviculture prescription include any of the following:
- (a) maps describing the approximate location of
 - (i) access structures that will be rehabilitated, and the time frame to complete their rehabilitation,
 - (ii) permanent access structures, and
 - (iii) harvesting and related forest practices;
 - (b) a regime of silviculture treatments intended to produce the target number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred and acceptable species per hectare by the end of the free growing assessment period;
 - (c) information related to the area occupied by permanent access structures, soil disturbance and the rehabilitation of temporary access structures;
 - (d) the results of soil hazard assessments;
 - (e) a detailed description of the silvicultural system;
 - (f) the stand structure that will be retained at the completion of the proposed harvesting;
 - (g) a description of measures to accommodate non-timber forest resources that are not included in the forest development plan;
 - (h) a description of measures that will be taken to reduce significant forest health risks;
 - (i) with respect to excavated or bladed trails, all of the following:
 - (i) a description or map of the areas where excavated or bladed trails may be constructed;
 - (ii) the maximum and average height of cutbanks into mineral soil;
 - (iii) the equipment to be used for trail construction if other than an excavator;
 - (iv) if excavated or bladed trails are proposed for construction in a community watershed, the soil erosion hazard and risk of sediment delivery to streams;
 - (v) the time frame to complete rehabilitation of the trails.

(7) The requirements of subsection (3) (d) to (h) do not apply to the area under a silviculture prescription where the establishment of a free growing stand is not required.

(8) [Repealed B.C. Reg. 350/02]

(9) [Repealed B.C. Reg. 350/02]

22.2 [Repealed B.C. Reg. 350/02]

Division 3.2 – Operational Plans for Areas of Unauthorized Harvesting

Operational plans for areas of unauthorized harvesting

22.3 (1) This section applies when

(a) the holder of a woodlot licence

(i) harvests timber in contravention of section 96 of the Act, or

(ii) without authorization, harvests timber from private land that is subject to the woodlot licence, and

(b) the holder is required to establish on that area of unauthorized harvesting a free growing stand under section 76 of this regulation.

(2) The holder of a woodlot licence under subsection (1) must

(a) prepare an amendment to a site plan or silviculture prescription extending the plan or prescription to include the area of unauthorized harvesting, and obtain the district manager's approval of that amendment, or

(b) establish a free growing stand in accordance with a site plan referred to in subsection (3).

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2) (b), the holder must

(a) prepare a site plan that has at least the content referred to in section 14 (1) (a) to (g), and

(b) obtain the district manager's approval of that site plan,

and for this purpose a reference in section 14 to "cutblock" or "proposed cutblock" is deemed to be a reference to "area of unauthorized harvesting".

(4) A site plan or amendment under this section need not be consistent with the size, shape and location of proposed cutblocks in the forest development plan in effect when the site plan or amendment is submitted for approval, but the site plan or amendment must otherwise be as consistent as possible with the forest development plan.

November 1998 (B.C. Reg. 407/98); February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01)

Division 4 – [Repealed, B.C. Reg. 201/02]

Division 5 – Amendments

Amendments required

- 24** (1) A holder of a woodlot licence who has a forest development plan or site plan and knows or ought reasonably to know that performing the operations specified in the plan will not ensure that the results specified in the plan or this regulation will be achieved,
- (a) must submit to the district manager an amendment to the plan, and
 - (b) must not carry out any operation under the plan on any parts of the plan area that would be materially affected by the proposed amendment until the amendment has been approved.
- (2) If the requirements of the forest development plan or site plan cannot be met as a result of
- (a) the holder of a woodlot licence carrying out, or failing to carry out, a forest practice on the area covered by the plan, or
 - (b) the occurrence of a natural event,
- the holder must
- (c) notify the district manager, and
 - (d) if an amendment to the plan is required, not carry out any operation on an area covered by the plan that would be materially affected by the proposed amendment until the amendment has been approved.
- (3) A holder of a woodlot licence who
- (a) exceeds the limits for permanent access structures referred to in section 37 (2) and complies with section 37 (3),
 - (b) exceeds the limits for soil disturbance referred to in section 38 (4) and complies with section 38 (4), or
 - (c) determines that an area described in a forest development plan as a sensitive slope is not, in fact, a sensitive slope
- is not required to amend the operational plan for the area.
- (4) The holder of a woodlot licence is exempt from the requirements
- (a) to submit a new operational plan under section 35 (1) of the Act,
 - (b) to prepare a site plan under section 35 (2) (b) of the Act, or
 - (c) to prepare a site plan under section 36 (4) (b) of the Act.

- (5) A holder of a woodlot licence who is exempt under subsection (4) must prepare a site plan that confirms to this regulation for the area to which the silviculture prescription applied.

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02); July 2003 (B.C. Reg. 292/03) effective August 5, 2003

Minor amendments to operational plans

- 24.1** (1) For the purposes of section 42.1 (1) (b) of the Act, a proposed amendment to an operational plan meets the prescribed requirements if the proposed amendment will not increase the adverse impact on forest resources and is limited to one or more of the following:
- (a) deletions of proposed cutblocks or roads, or portions of proposed cutblocks or roads, provided that the amendment does not deleteriously impact the forest health of the area;
 - (b) minor mapping changes in cutblock or road location resulting from a field traverse having ascertained a more accurate geographic location;
 - (c) changes in the areas of a harvested cutblock as a result of a field traverse that provides more accurate areas;
 - (d) changes in the year or season of harvest or road construction provided that the timing is not critical to the management of non-timber forest resources;
 - (e) changes in the harvesting schedule from current proposed year of harvest to another year, provided the cutblock is under a cutting permit;
 - (f) changes in proposed roads, including temporary roads, provided that the changes maintain the general pattern and intent of proposed road development access;
 - (g) changes to the locations of roads or cutblocks that are consistent with the approximate location shown in the forest development plan;
 - (h) increases in the area of a cutblock, provided that the additional area is outside a riparian reserve zone or an area referred to in section 65 and does not exceed the greater of
 - (i) 10% of the cutblock area, or
 - (ii) 1 hectare;
 - (i) changes in the silvicultural system from a clearcut system to a partial cut system, provided that the changes do not result in
 - (i) an increase in the maximum limits for the proportion of the cutblock that may be occupied with soil disturbance,

- (ii) a change to the stocking requirements for the area, or
- (iii) the retention of low value or poor quality timber that will significantly impede the establishment of vigorous regeneration;
- (j) changes to harvesting systems from ground to aerial or cable provided that the changes do not result in an increase in the maximum limits for the proportion of the cutblock that may be occupied by soil disturbance;
- (k) Repealed [B.C. Reg. 292/03]

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02); July 2003 (B.C. Reg. 292/03) effective August 5, 2003

District manager actions where amendments wrongly made

- 24.2** (1) The district manager may take the action specified in this section, if
- (a) the holder of a forest development plan, silviculture prescription or site plan has made an amendment to the plan or prescription under section 42.1 (1) of the Act without the approval of the district manager, and
 - (b) the district manager considers that the determination by the holder that the amendment met the requirements of that section was wrongly made.
- (2) The district manager, in a written notice to the holder who made the amendment referred to in subsection (1), may request the holder to suspend any operations on the area that are subject to the amendment to the extent that the operations are materially affected by the amendment.
- (3) If the district manager makes a request under subsection (2), the district manager must include reasons for considering that the determination by the holder was wrongly made.
- (4) A request under subsection (2) remains in effect until the earlier of
- (a) the approval of the amendment under section 41 of the Act, and
 - (b) the district manager rescinding the request.
- (5) An amendment made under section 42.1 of the Act that is subject to a request under subsection (2) is without effect.
- (6) A holder of a woodlot licence who amends a silviculture prescription under section 42.1 (1) of the Act must provide the district manager with a copy of the amendment to the prescription.

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Amendments respecting cutblock information

- 25** (1) A holder of a woodlot licence may amend a forest development plan with respect to information referred to in section 14 and 19 that is contained in a forest development plan, including an expired forest development plan referred to in section 9 (3), by providing different information in a site plan.
- (2) Sections 7 and 8 of this regulation do not apply to an amendment under subsection (1).
- (3) A holder of a woodlot licence who has an operational plan, including an expired forest development plan under section 9 (3), that provides for natural regeneration of an area, may plant some or all of the area without requiring an amendment to the plan.

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01); July 2002 (B.C. Reg. 201/02)

Amendments to logging plans

- 25.1** A holder of a woodlot licence who holds a logging plan that pertains to an area for which a silviculture prescription or site plan applies is exempt from the requirements of the Act and this regulation to obtain the approval of an amendment to the logging plan.

July 2003 (B.C. Reg. 292/03) effective August 5, 2003

Division 6 – Transition

- 26** Repealed [B.C. Reg. 18/01]
- 27** Repealed [B.C. Reg. 18/01]

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01)

Requirement for a site plan – transition

- 28** (1) If the forest development plan was approved before the coming into force of this regulation and there is no silviculture prescription approved for the cutblock, before the holder of a woodlot licence harvests timber under a cutting permit, the holder must prepare and obtain approval of a site plan for the cutblock.
- (2) The site plan required under subsection (1) must
- (a) meet the content requirements of section 14 unless exempted by the district manager on the grounds that the exempted information is not necessary to adequately manage and conserve the forest resources, and
 - (b) comply with any request of the district manager under section 19.

Requirement for a logging plan – transition

- 29** (1) If the silviculture prescription was approved for the cutblock before the coming into force of this regulation and there is no logging plan approved for that cutblock, before the holder of a woodlot licence harvests timber under a cutting permit, the holder must prepare and obtain approval of a logging plan for the cutblock.
- (2) The law as it was immediately before June 15, 1998 with respect to logging plans, including, without limitation, the law respecting offences and administrative remedies related to logging plans, continues to apply to a logging plan referred to in subsection (1), except that
- (a) the provisions set out in sections 106 to 119 of the *Forests Statutes Amendment Act, 1997*, apply when brought into force,
 - (b) a regulation made pursuant to the provisions referred to in paragraph (a) or under the authority of a regulation making power referred to in section 128 or 129 of the *Forests Statutes Amendment Act, 1997*, applies, and
 - (c) an enactment that is made to apply explicitly or by necessary implication, applies.

PART 3 - GENERAL FOREST PRACTICES

Compliance with plans and authorizations

- 30** A holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that forest practices and requirements of this regulation are carried out in a manner consistent with all of the following:
- (a) the objectives and specifications for the area contained in an operational plan, including an expired forest development plan referred to in section 9 (3);
 - (b) the results and measures specified in any assessment required under this regulation, or the holder must
 - (i) submit to the district manager the reason for any inconsistency with the results and measures, and
 - (ii) obtain the district manager's written approval of the inconsistency, and the district manager may only give the approval if satisfied that the forest resources will be adequately managed and conserved;
 - (c) any authorizations, conditions or requirements specified by the district manager under this regulation;

(d) any requests of the district manager under this regulation.

November 1998 (B.C. Reg. 407/98); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

District manager's included powers

- 31** (1) If, under this regulation, the district manager is empowered to establish an authorization, condition or requirement, the district manager is also empowered to establish the manner and timing for carrying out the authorization, condition or requirement.
- (2) If the district manager exempts a holder of a woodlot licence from a requirement of the Act or this regulation, the district manager may make the exemption subject to conditions.
- (3) The district manager may require a holder of a woodlot licence to establish a free growing stand on an area that has been exempted from the requirement to prepare a site plan, if there is additional harvesting in the vicinity of the area subject to the exemption.

February 2002 (B.C. Reg. 32/02)

General wildlife measures

- 32** A holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that harvesting, road construction or modification and silviculture treatments are carried out in accordance with general wildlife measures established for application within a wildlife habitat area that
- (a) is identified in an operational plan or road layout and design, if the general wildlife measures are made available to the holder by the district manager at least 4 months before the operational plan or road layout and design was submitted for approval, or
 - (b) is not identified in an operational plan or road layout and design, if
 - (i) at the time the wildlife habitat area is established no cutting permit or road permit has been issued, and
 - (ii) the Deputy Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection specifies that the general wildlife measures apply, and causes the measures to be made available to the holder.

August 2001 (B.C. Reg. 194/01); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Constraining slash and debris in and around aquatic environments

- 33** A holder of a woodlot licence who carries out harvesting or a silviculture treatment must not deposit a volume of slash or debris, capable of damaging fish habitat or reducing water quality, into any of the following:
- (a) a lake;
 - (b) a wetland;
 - (c) a fisheries-sensitive zone or a marine-sensitive zone;
 - (d) a fish stream;
 - (e) a stream in a community watershed;
 - (f) a stream, if a licensed domestic water supply intake has been identified in the forest development plan as being downstream of the harvesting or silviculture treatment;
 - (g) a stream that
 - (i) can transport the slash and debris into any of the areas listed in paragraphs (a) to (f), or
 - (ii) may be destabilized by the accumulated slash and debris and result in increased sediment deposition in the areas listed in paragraphs (a) to (f).

Restrictions on use of machinery

- 34** (1) A holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that the tracks or wheels of ground based machinery used in carrying out harvesting, road construction or modification, or silviculture treatments are not permitted within 5 m of a stream bank except for any of the following:
- (a) for carrying out fire fighting activities;
 - (b) in response to natural disasters;
 - (c) at stream crossings identified in an operational plan or otherwise authorized in writing by the district manager;
 - (d) if operations will be conducted in such a manner that they protect stream banks and minimize damage to understory vegetation;
 - (e) if approved in an operational plan or otherwise authorized in writing by the district manager, to
 - (i) construct or maintain a range development,

- (ii) construct or maintain a work or to carry out an activity within or adjacent to streams for the purpose of controlling soil erosion, protecting stream banks or managing fisheries or wildlife, or
 - (iii) carry out an activity similar to one described in subparagraph (i) or (ii);
- (f) if in the opinion of the district manager
 - (i) no other practicable option exists , or
 - (ii) operating the machinery more than 5 m from the stream bank will create a higher risk of sediment delivery.
- (2) A holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that machinery used in carrying out harvesting, road construction or modification or a silviculture treatment is not fuelled or serviced within the riparian reserve zone or riparian management zone of a stream or a wetland or within 30 m of a lakeshore unless
 - (a) authorized, in writing, by the district manager, or
 - (b) the machinery is
 - (i) on an approved road or landing,
 - (ii) hand held,
 - (iii) required for fire fighting, or
 - (iv) broken down and requires fuelling or servicing to be moved.

Restrictions on harvesting or modification of trees in riparian reserves

- 35** A holder of a woodlot licence who carries out harvesting or silviculture treatments must not harvest, fell or modify trees in an area that is a riparian reserve zone unless the harvesting, felling or modification
- (a) is authorized under section 2 (5), or
 - (b) has been specified in an operational plan or otherwise authorized by the district manager and is for one or more of the following purposes:
 - (i) undertaking recreational facility management;
 - (ii) reducing windthrow potential by topping or pruning;
 - (iii) creating corridors for full suspension yarding;
 - (iv) removing trees for stream crossings, including roads;
 - (v) removing trees for the construction or modification of a road;
 - (vi) carrying out constructing, modifying or maintaining a range development;

- (vii) removing any tree that is hazardous to workers because of location, direction of lean, physical damage, overhead hazards, deterioration of limbs, stems or root system or a combination of these;
- (viii) recovering trees that have been windthrown or have been damaged by fire, insects, disease or other causes;
- (ix) carrying out sanitation treatments;
- (x) managing fisheries values or wildlife values;
- (xi) any other similar purpose.

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Forest practices within community watersheds

- 36** A holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that harvesting, road construction or modification, and silviculture treatments in a community watershed
- (a) protect community water supply intakes and infrastructures identified in a forest development plan,
 - (b) do not cut or damage a tree that is closer than 100 m upslope of a community water supply intake identified in a forest development plan, except to
 - (i) provide access to, or to maintain, a community water supply intake, or
 - (ii) establish a range fence, if the district manager has consented, in writing, to the cutting or damage on being satisfied that
 - (A) there is no practicable alternative location, and
 - (B) the range fence is compatible with the use of the community water supply intake, and
 - (c) do not cause the quality of water to fail to meet water quality objectives that are
 - (i) specified in a forest development plan, or
 - (ii) established by the Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection and made available to the holder at least 4 months before the harvesting, road construction or modification, or silviculture treatment takes place.

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Limits on area that may be occupied by permanent access structures

- 37** (1) The maximum proportion of the total area within a cutblock that may be occupied by permanent access structures is
- (a) the amount specified for the area in an operational plan, or
 - (b) 7% if there is no amount specified for the area in an operational plan.
- (2) A holder of a woodlot licence must not exceed the limit for permanent access structures specified in subsection (1).
- (3) If the limit for permanent access structures specified in subsection (1) is exceeded, the holder of the woodlot licence must
- (a) promptly notify the district manager, and
 - (b) carry out any site rehabilitation measures required by the district manager.

Limits on area that may be occupied by soil disturbance

- 38** (1) The maximum proportion of any standards unit within the net area to be reforested that may be occupied by soil disturbance is
- (a) the amount specified in a forest development plan or site plan, if an assessment of the following hazards has been carried out and documented in the plan:
 - (i) soil compaction hazard;
 - (ii) soil erosion hazard;
 - (iii) soil displacement hazard, or
 - (b) 5%, if the requirements of paragraph (a) have not been met.
- (2) [Repealed B.C. Reg. 350/02]
- (3) A holder of a woodlot licence must not exceed the limit for soil disturbance specified in subsection (1).
- (4) If the limit for soil disturbance specified in subsection (1) or in a silviculture prescription is exceeded, the holder of the woodlot licence must
- (a) promptly notify the district manager, and
 - (b) carry out any site rehabilitation measures required by the district manager.

PART 4 - ROADS

Division 1 – Interpretation

Definitions

39 In this Part:

“**cut slope**” means the face of an excavated bank required to lower the natural ground line to the desired road profile;

“**drainage system**” means a system designed to control the flow of water within a clearing width;

“**ford**” means a dip in a road constructed to facilitate crossing a stream;

“**road prism**” means an area consisting of the road surface and any cut slope and road fill;

“**safe fish passage**” means a safe passage of fish for the purposes of spawning, rearing or migration;

“**stream culvert**” means a culvert used to carry stream flow in an ephemeral or perennial stream channel from one side of the road to the other;

“**wilderness road**” means a forest service road, or a road that is subject to a road permit, road use permit or cutting permit, that is not being used for any of the purposes set out in section 54 (1) and (2) of the Act.

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02); July 2003 (B.C. Reg. 292/03) effective August 5, 2003

Application

40 This Part applies only to Crown land in a woodlot licence area and to Crown land under a road permit issued to the holder of a woodlot licence.

Authority to construct, modify or use a road on Crown land

41 (1) [Repealed B.C. Reg. 350/02]

(2) A holder of a woodlot licence may use a road constructed or modified under a cutting permit after the permit expires and is exempt from section 54 (1) of the Act to the extent necessary to use the road.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), a holder of a woodlot licence using a road on Crown land for a minor harvesting operation is exempt from section 54 (1) of the Act if

- (a) the road has not been deactivated, and
- (b) the road is not modified to allow the use.

- (4) A holder of a woodlot licence described in subsection (3) is not exempt under that subsection and section 54 (1) of the Act applies to the holder if the district manager notifies the holder that the district manager believes that the use of the road will
 - (a) materially affect the use of the road by others, or
 - (b) adversely impact forest resources.
- (5) A holder of a woodlot licence using a road as described in subsection (3),
 - (a) must give to any holders of road permits and road use permits for the road at least 48 hours' notice of the date on which the holder of the woodlot licence will commence to use the road,
 - (b) if the road is not subject to a road permit, road use permit, special use permit, cutting permit or timber sale licence that does not provide for cutting permits, must maintain the road while using it for the minor harvesting operation in accordance with the maintenance requirements that under the Act are applicable to a road permit, and
 - (c) if the road is subject to a road permit, road use permit, special use permit, cutting permit or timber sale licence that does not provide for cutting permits, must
 - (i) contribute a reasonable amount for the routine maintenance of the road, and
 - (ii) pay for, or repair, damage to the road caused by the holder's use of the road.

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Exemptions for roads

- 41.1** (1) A holder of a woodlot licence is exempt from the requirements in section 58 of the Act to identify a road in a forest development plan before constructing or modifying the road if the road is to facilitate the harvesting of bark beetle infested timber or timber damaged by wind.
- (2) A holder of a woodlot licence is exempt from the requirement of section 60 (3) (b) of the Act to make a road layout and design publicly available.

February 2002 (B.C. Reg. 32/02)

Division 2 – General Road Requirements

- 42** [Repealed B.C. Reg. 350/02]

Division 3 – Layout and Design

Road layout and design and related assessments – general

- 43** (1) Before a holder of a woodlot licence carries out road construction or modification, the holder must:
- (a) determine the riparian class of a stream, wetland or lake, that is in or adjacent to the proposed road or road work;
 - (b) subject to subsection (2.1), carry out an archaeological impact assessment, and make the assessment available to the district manager if the district manager notifies the holder in writing that an archaeological impact assessment is necessary to adequately manage and conserve archaeological sites in the area affected by the road or road work.
- (2) Subject to subsection (2.1), if the proposed road is within a scenic area with established visual quality objectives identified in a forest development plan, the holder of a woodlot licence must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the district manager that the road construction or modification is consistent with the established visual quality objectives for that area.
- (2.1) Subsections (1) (b) and (2) do not apply to a road modification, in relation to the repair of, or physical change to, an existing road, if the modification consists of replacing or adding a stream culvert or a bridge, or providing structural repairs to a bridge or major culvert.
- (3) For the purposes of section 60 of the Act, the holder of a woodlot licence must obtain the district manager's approval of a road layout and design if
- (a) except for crossings, the road is proposed to be located within a riparian management area,
 - (b) the road is proposed to be located in a community watershed and within 100 m of a known licensed community water supply intake, or
 - (c) during and after construction, as a result of the road building practices employed, the likelihood of a landslide occurring is greater than low, on terrain that impacts or is impacted by that road, as determined by a site inspection under section 44.1.
- (4) A holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that a road layout and design is consistent with information provided to the holder by the district manager at least 4 months before the road layout and design is submitted to the district manager for approval.

(5) - (9) [Repealed B.C. Reg. 350/02]

June 2000 (B.C. Reg. 232/00) effective July 1, 2000; February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01);
February 2002 (B.C. Reg. 32/02); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02); July 2003 (B.C.
Reg. 292/03) effective August 5, 2003

Selecting road location

- 44** (1) A holder of a woodlot licence required to prepare a road layout and design must
- (a) locate the road to be consistent with higher level plans, any approved operational plan, cutting permit, road permit or special use permit, and
 - (b) select and locate stream crossings so that
 - (i) channel and bank disturbances at the crossing, or immediately upstream and downstream, can be prevented or mitigated, and
 - (ii) any bridge or culvert will be stable.
- (2) A road and related works and activities must be located outside a riparian reserve zone or riparian management zone, except for crossings, unless in the opinion of the district manager,
- (a) no other practicable option exists, or
 - (b) locating the road outside the riparian reserve zone or riparian management zone will create a higher risk of sediment delivery to a stream.
- (3) A road in a community watershed must not
- (a) be located within a 100 m radius upslope of a licensed community water supply intake, unless the district manager agrees that the road may be located closer to the intake, or
 - (b) interfere with the subsurface flow path of a drainage area that contributes to a spring if the information concerning the subsurface flow is made available by the district manager 4 months before the commencement of road construction or modification.
- (4) Subsection (3) (a) does not apply to a road servicing a licensed community water supply intake.

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Site inspections

- 44.1** A holder of a woodlot licence who is required to prepare a road layout and design must ensure that a site inspection is carried out to determine whether measures are required to reduce the likelihood of a landslide occurring, or to reduce the likelihood of a landslide affecting forest resources, if
- (a) terrain stability mapping indicates that the road is located on terrain that is unstable or potentially unstable,
 - (b) the mapping referred to in paragraph (a) has not been done, and the road is located on terrain with slopes greater than 60%, or
 - (c) the road is located on terrain where there are indicators of slope instability.

July 2003 (B.C. Reg. 292/03) effective August 5, 2003

Content of road layout and design

- 45** (1) A holder of a woodlot licence who is required to prepare a road layout and design must ensure that it includes
- (a) a map showing the location of the road, as determined by a field traverse, with the stream or lake crossings indicated on the map,
 - (b) measures to reduce the probability of a landslide occurring, or to reduce the probability of a landslide affecting forest resources, if a site inspection that has been carried out under section 44.1 indicates that those measures are needed to achieve that reduction,
 - (c) a requirement to provide a written statement described under section 48
 - (1) (i) if the road is in terrain described in section 44.1, and the person preparing the measures under paragraph (b) determines that
 - (i) the complexity of the design makes it difficult to implement, or
 - (ii) the extent and nature of the work actually carried out leading up to completion is not readily discernible after completion,
 - (d) the results of an archaeological impact assessment, within an area that is a known scenic area, that demonstrates that the road work is consistent with the established visual quality objectives for that area, and
 - (e) the results of an archaeological impact assessment that meets the requirements of the minister responsible for the *Heritage Conservation Act* if the district manager is satisfied that the assessment is necessary to adequately manage and conserve archaeological sites in the area affected by the road or road work.

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- (2) A road layout and design that is referred to in subsection (1) must include
- (a) the information described in subsection (1),
 - (b) for subsection (1) (a) and (b), the rationale for the road layout and design, and
 - (c) for subsection (1) (c), the rationale for the road layout and design, including
 - (i) information about the likelihood of landslide occurrence, and
 - (ii) if a landslide were to occur, information about the types of forest resources at risk of harm and the likelihood of such a landslide affecting those forest resources.
- (3) The district manager must approve a road layout and design referred to in subsection (1) if
- (a) it conforms to the requirements of subsection (1) and (2), and
 - (b) the district manager is satisfied that the road layout and design adequately manages and conserves forest resources.

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02); July 2003 (B.C. Reg. 292/03) effective August 5, 2003

Drainage design

46 Repealed [B.C. Reg. 292/03]

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02); July 2003 (B.C. Reg. 292/03) effective August 5, 2003

Requirements for designs of bridges, culverts, etc.

47 Repealed [B.C. Reg. 292/03] effective August 5, 2003

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02); July 2003 (B.C. Reg. 292/03) effective August 5, 2003

47.1 Repealed [B.C. Reg. 32/02]

47.2 Repealed [B.C. Reg. 32/02]

Division 4 – Construction, Modification and Maintenance

Requirements for designs for bridges, culverts, etc.

- 47.1** (1) A holder of a woodlot licence who is required to construct or modify a road in compliance with section 62 (1) of the Act or maintain a road in compliance with section 63 of the Act and who
- (a) builds a bridge across a stream, or

(b) installs a culvert in a stream,

must ensure that the bridge or culvert is designed to pass the highest peak flow of the stream that can reasonably be expected within the return periods specified in the following table for the length of time it is anticipated the bridge or culvert will remain on the site:

How long it is anticipated the bridge or culvert will remain on the site	Peak flow return period
For a bridge or culvert that will remain on site for up to 3 years	10 years
For a bridge that will remain on site from 3 to 15 years	50 years
For a bridge that will remain on site for over 15 years	100 years
For a culvert that will remain on site for over 3 years	100 years
For a bridge or culvert, within a community watershed, that will remain on site for over 3 years	100 years

- (2) Despite subsection (1), a holder of a woodlot licence may build a bridge or install a culvert that will not pass the highest peak flow of the stream that can reasonably be expected within the return periods specified in that subsection, if
- (a) in the case of a culvert, the stream is not a fish stream,
 - (b) the bridge or culvert will pass the flow that will occur during the period the bridge or culvert remains on the site,
 - (c) the building or installation occurs during a period of low flow,
 - (d) the bridge, a component of the bridge that is vulnerable to damage by high flow or the culvert, as applicable, is removed before a period of high flow, and
 - (e) in the case of a culvert, the person does not expect to install a culvert of build a bridge at the location where that culvert was installed after the removal of the original culvert.
- (3) A holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that all bridge design and fabrication for a bridge must

- (a) be in accordance with the Canada-wide criteria for
 - (i) bridge design established by the Canadian Standards Association, Canadian Highways Bridge Design Code, CAN/CSA-S6, and
 - (ii) soil properties, as they apply to bridge piers and abutments, established by the Canadian Foundation Engineering Manual,that are applicable to roads at the time the design or fabrication is done, and
 - (b) take into account the effect of logging trucks with unbalanced loads and off-centre driving.
- (4) A holder of a woodlot licence referred to in subsection (1) must ensure that all permanent culvert materials are fabricated according to
- (a) the Canada-wide standards for culvert fabrication, established by the Canadian Standards Association, that are applicable to roads at the time of the fabrication, or
 - (b) standards that ensure at least the same strength and durability as the standards referred to in paragraph (a).
- (5) A holder of a woodlot licence must obtain a professional engineer's written structural analysis of portable bridge superstructures that are being reused at a new site, unless
- (a) the bridge superstructure was originally designed by a professional engineer,
 - (b) the bridge superstructure will be reused at the new site to carry the original design loads or lighter loads, and
 - (c) an inspection of the bridge at the new site before the first use of the bridge is unable to detect any damage or deterioration in the bridge.

July 2003 (B.C. Reg. 292/03) effective August 5, 2003; December 2003 (B.C. Reg. 466/03)

Subgrade construction

- 48** (1) A holder of a woodlot licence required to comply with section 62 (1) of the Act and who constructs a road, or modifies it by relocating it, in compliance with section 62 (1) of the Act, must, in the course of the activity, comply with all of the following:
- (a) fell all standing trees within the clearing width and fell any danger trees that have the potential to reach the proposed road surface;
 - (b) in areas where felled trees could reach streams or lakes;
 - (i) directionally fell trees away from the stream or lake, unless that is impracticable, and

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- (ii) use felling and yarding methods that prevent the stream bank from destabilizing;
 - (c) take steps to ensure that the road will remain stable until it is deactivated or a notice is received under section 64 (11.1) of the Act;
 - (d) take steps to ensure that at the completion of the subgrade construction, any borrow pits, quarries or waste areas are left in a stable condition;
 - (e) not deposit slash, debris or soil into a lake, wetland, stream, fisheries-sensitive zone or marine-sensitive zone, if the deposit is capable of
 - (i) damaging fish habitat, or
 - (ii) causing the water to fail to meet water quality objectives established by the Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection and made available to the holder for at least 4 months;
 - (f) not deposit slash and debris in a manner that would increase the likelihood of slope failure;
 - (g) establish clearing widths that are the minimum required to accommodate the following:
 - (i) road prism;
 - (ii) user safety;
 - (iii) subgrade drainage;
 - (iv) subgrade stability;
 - (v) areas for the placement of slash, debris and other waste;
 - (vi) operation of equipment;
 - (vii) snow removal;
 - (viii) fencing and other structures that are ancillary to the road;
 - (ix) pits or quarries;
 - (x) landings;
 - (h) construct cut slope angles to remain stable over the expected life of the road, unless
 - (i) sliding of soil particles or of thin sheets of soil particles from the cutbank, or
 - (ii) sloughing of the cut bankcannot reasonably be expected to contribute to slope failures;

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- (i) ensure that a qualified registered professional signs and seals a statement that construction or modification work has been carried out in general conformance with the road layout and design, if such a statement is required by the road layout and design under section 45 (1) (c);
 - (j) use rock drilling and blasting techniques that are scheduled and selected to minimize disturbance to existing improvements and to forest resources identified in the forest development plan;
 - (k) locate borrow pits, quarries and waste areas in areas where eroded soil materials or other harmful materials will be prevented from entering streams;
 - (l) keep equipment fueling or servicing fluids controlled or contained to avoid damage to forest resources;
 - (m) if the road being constructed or modified is of snow and ice, minimize ground disturbance by using clean compacted snow and ice as fill material;
 - (n) ensure that a professional engineer signs and seals a statement that the structure is in general conformance with the design drawings and specifications prepared by a professional engineer for:
 - (i) a retaining wall that is more than 1.5 m high, or
 - (ii) another specialized structure, the design of which falls within the practice of professional engineering as defined in the *Engineers and Geoscientists Act*;
 - (o) if the road is in a community watershed,
 - (i) notify the holder of a water licence or the holder's representative of the start date of road construction or modification at least 48 hours before the start of road construction or modification,
 - (ii) ensure that rock that is from an acid generating rock formation is not used for road construction or modification if information concerning the acid generating rock is made available by the district manager 4 months before the commencement of the road construction or modification, and
 - (iii) ensure that the construction or modification does not cause the quality of water to fail to meet the known water quality objectives established by the Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection.
- (2) A holder of a woodlot licence referred to in subsection (1), in the course of constructing or modifying the road, may

- (a) use stumps and logs as retaining structures under or against the fill, if the retaining structures are designed by a qualified, registered professional to provide slope stability, and
 - (b) if the road layout and design was approved under section 45, amend it without approval so long as the amendment will not materially change the expected effects of the original approved design on riparian management areas, known licensed community water intakes, or terrain stability.
- (3) On or before April 30 of each year, for roads that were constructed before December 31 of the previous year, the holder of a woodlot licence who is required to construct a road or modify a road by relocating it, in compliance with section 62 (1) of the Act, must submit to the district manager a map or report, in a form and manner satisfactory to the minister, that identifies the location of the following:
 - (a) the road;
 - (b) bridges, including the bridge type and overall length and the stream crossing identifiers;
 - (c) major culverts, including the diameter or span of the culvert and the stream crossing identifiers;
 - (d) fish-stream culverts, including the diameter or span of the culvert and the stream crossing identifiers;
 - (e) engineered structures other than bridges, culverts or fords;
 - (f) road sections containing stumps, roots and embedded logs left or placed
 - (i) under the road fill within the road prism width, if the road is located on landslide prone terrain, or
 - (ii) under the travelled portion of the road fill for other road locations.

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02); July 2003 (B.C. Reg. 292/03) effective August 5, 2003; December 2003 (B.C. Reg. 466/03)

Building or installing drainage systems

- 49** (1) A holder of a woodlot licence required to construct or modify a road in compliance with section 62 (1) of the Act or to maintain a road in compliance with section 63 of the Act must do all of the following when building or installing the drainage system for the road:
- (a) build such bridges, fords and ditches, and install such culverts as are necessary to maintain surface drainage patterns, in accordance with any design requirements referred to in section 47.1;

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- (b) build bridges, fords or ditches, or install culverts at all crossings of permanent or seasonable streams;
 - (c) ensure that the drainage system
 - (i) intercepts surface or subsurface drainage from the cut slope,
 - (ii) drains ditches and controls ditch erosion,
 - (iii) prevents ponding of water where road stability may be compromised,
 - (iv) prevents water from being directed onto potentially unstable slopes or soil material, and
 - (v) minimizes the amount of sediment entering streams;
 - (d) ensure that any stream and cross-drain culverts are structurally sound, functional, and stable;
 - (e) prevent road embankment and waste materials from interfering with waterflow at culvert inlets and outlets;
 - (f) at culvert outlets, protect fill that is unstable or susceptible to erosion with erosion-resistant materials or drainage structures;
 - (g) build bridges and install culverts to prevent or mitigate stream bank disturbance and to avoid adversely affecting downstream water quality;
 - (h) build crossings of fish streams
 - (i) in accordance with timing windows and measures provided in writing by a designated environment official in order to adequately manage and conserve aquatic resources, and
 - (ii) at a time and in a way that provides safe fish passage and protects fish habitat at the crossing and immediately upstream and downstream of the crossing;
 - (i) after building a bridge designated by a professional engineer, ensure that a professional engineer signs and seals a statement that the entire bridge is in general conformance with the design drawings and specifications;
 - (j) after building a bridge designated by a professional forester, ensure that a professional forester or professional engineer signs and seals a statement that the entire bridge is in general conformance with the design drawings and specifications;
 - (k) after building a bridge not designed by a professional engineer or forester, sign a statement that the entire bridge is in general conformance with the design drawings and specifications.

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- (2) A holder of a woodlot licence referred to in subsection (1) who builds a bridge or installs a major culvert must
- (a) prepare or obtain the following documents:
 - (i) pile driving records;
 - (ii) for new materials used to build the bridge or major culvert, mill test certificates, in-plant steel fabrication drawings, and concrete test results;
 - (iii) soil compaction results;
 - (iv) other pertinent field and construction data,
 - (b) prepare as-built drawings of the bridge or major culvert, and
 - (c) subject to subsection (3), retain the documents and drawings described in paragraphs (a) and (b) for the life of the structure.
- (3) If the district manager cancels a road permit, road use permit or special use permit for a road, a person who is no longer required to maintain a road under section 63 of the Act must submit to the district manager the documents and drawings referred to in subsection (2).
- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply to a road that has been deactivated.

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02); July 2003 (B.C. Reg. 292/03) effective August 5, 2003

Revegetation

- 50** A holder of a woodlot licence who constructs, modifies, maintains or deactivates a road and is required to comply with the Act in doing so, must ensure that soils exposed by the construction, modification, maintenance or deactivation are revegetated within 2 years of the soils becoming exposed, if it is reasonably foreseeable that the erosion of these soils will result in

- (a) sediment entering a stream, wetland or lake, or
- (b) a material adverse effect on another forest resource.

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02); July 2003 (B.C. Reg. 292/03) effective August 5, 2003

Bridge and major culvert inspection, evaluation and maintenance

- 51** (1) A holder of a woodlot licence required to maintain a road under section 63 of the Act must carry out an inspection of bridges and major culverts, and make a record of the inspection, at least once every 3 years after they are constructed, unless

- (a) a longer period is specified by a professional engineer as part of the inspection record, in which case the record must be produced within that longer period, or
 - (b) the stringers or any portion of the structural components of the bridge substructure are untreated wood, in which case the inspection must be carried out at least once every 2 years after construction.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a holder of a woodlot licence required to maintain a road under section 63 of the Act must make an inspection record concerning a bridge or major culvert
 - (a) after the occurrence of an event that could have caused damage to the structure, and
 - (b) more often than is required under subsection (1) and at a level of frequency that a professional engineer determines in writing to be adequate for the continuing safe use of the bridge, if an inspection detects structural defects or if the defects are otherwise evident.
- (3) A holder of a woodlot licence required to maintain a road under section 63 of the Act must retain a copy of the inspection record for one year beyond the actual life of the structure at the site.

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Follow up to inspection of bridge and major culverts

- 52** (1) A holder of a woodlot licence required to maintain a road under section 63 of the Act must, if the bridge has structural deficiencies,
- (a) correct the deficiencies,
 - (b) close, remove or replace the bridge before users or downstream improvements and forest resources are placed at risk,
 - (c) restrict traffic loads to a safe level, or
 - (d) ensure that a professional engineer evaluates the bridge according to the requirements of the Canadian Standards Association, Design of Highway Bridges, CAN/CSA-S6, as amended up to the date of the evaluation.
- (2) If a professional engineer determines that a bridge is unable to carry its original design load, the person required to maintain the road under section 63 of the Act must place a sign on each bridge approach stating the actual capacity of the bridge.

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Road inspection and maintenance

- 53** (1) A holder of a woodlot licence required to comply with section 62 or 63 of the Act who modifies a road other than by relocating it, or maintains a road, must ensure that, for the road and included structures,
- (a) the structural integrity of the road prism and clearing width are protected,
 - (b) the drainage systems of the road are functional,
 - (c) the transport of sediment from the road prism and its effects on other forest resources are minimized,
 - (d) safe passage for fish is provided at fish stream crossings built after June 15, 1995, and
 - (e) the road can safely be used for purposes referred to in section 54 (1) or (2) of the Act.
- (2) A holder of a woodlot licence referred to in subsection (1) must ensure that, for the purposes of subsection (1) (c), road maintenance activities in a community watershed do not cause the quality of water to fail to meet the known water quality objectives established by the Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection.
- (3) Despite subsection (1), if a road is a wilderness road
- (a) subsection (1) (a) and (b) only apply to the extent necessary to ensure that there is no material adverse effect on a forest resource, and
 - (b) subsection (1) (e) does not apply to the person required to maintain the road.
- (4) Before a holder of a woodlot licence who is required to maintain a forest service road in compliance with section 63 (7) of the Act
- (a) builds a bridge,
 - (b) installs a major culvert, or
 - (c) installs a stream culvert on a fish stream,
- the holder must give to the district manager written notice of the location of the bridge or culvert.
- (5) Within 30 days of receiving a notice referred to in subsection (4), the district manager may, by written notice given to the holder of the woodlot licence, specify requirements respecting the building or installing of the bridges or culverts referred to in that subsection.

- (6) The holder of the woodlot licence referred to in subsection (4) may begin building or installing the bridge or culvert referred to in that subsection after
- (a) receiving a notice from the district manager under subsection (5), or
 - (b) 35 days from the date of giving the notice to the district manager under subsection (4) has elapsed
- whichever occurs first.

- (7) The holder of the woodlot licence referred to in subsection (4) who is given a notice from the district manager under subsection (5) must build or install the bridge or culvert in accordance with the requirements specified in the notice.

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02); July 2003 (B.C. Reg. 292/03) effective August 5, 2003

Division 6 – Deactivation

Timing windows for road deactivation

- 54** A holder of a woodlot licence who deactivates a road, must conform with timing windows and measures for works in and around stream crossings developed and made available by a designated environment official.

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Road deactivation

- 55** (1) A holder of a woodlot licence who deactivates a road in compliance with section 64 of the Act must ensure that the deactivation work provides for, or addresses, all of the following requirements:
- (a) removal of all stream culverts other than log culverts;
 - (b) removal of bridge and log culvert superstructures;
 - (c) if failure of a bridge or log culvert substructure would adversely affect downstream forest resources or property, removal of the bridge or log culvert substructure;
 - (d) stabilization of the road prism and clearing width;
 - (e) restoration or maintenance of the surface drainage patterns, consistent with natural drainage patterns;
 - (f) that deactivation works in a community watershed do not cause the quality of water to fail to meet the known water quality objectives established by the Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection;
 - (g) safe fish passage and protection of fish habitat at stream crossings immediately upstream and downstream of the stream crossing structure, and the timing and description of the work to achieve these objectives;

- (h) minimization of the impact of silt and sediment transport on other forest resources.
- (1.1) Without limiting subsection (1), a holder of a woodlot licence referred to in subsection (1) must close the road to motor vehicle traffic, by installing one or more of the following barriers sufficient to prevent access via the road surface width by motor vehicles other than all terrain vehicles, while making the barriers clearly visible to oncoming traffic:
 - (a) a gate;
 - (b) a soil or rock berm;
 - (c) concrete blocks;
 - (d) an excavation;
 - (e) another suitable barrier.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a qualified registered professional must
 - (a) prepare a prescription for deactivation work to reduce the likelihood of landslides in areas that have unstable or potentially unstable terrain, and
 - (b) if specified in the prescription, sign and seal a statement that the deactivation work was carried out in general conformance with the prescription.
- (3) A holder of a woodlot licence who deactivates a road in a community watershed must notify the holder of a water licence or the holder's representative of the start date of deactivation work at least 48 hours before the start of deactivation work.

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02); July 2003 (B.C. Reg. 202/03) effective August 5, 2993

Amendment of deactivation prescription

- 56** A holder of a woodlot licence who deactivates a road under section 64 of the Act must not amend a prescription prepared in accordance with section 55 (2) unless the change is agreed to by a person authorized in that section to prepare such prescriptions.

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Hazard warning

- 57** Before commencement of road deactivation activities, the holder of a woodlot licence who is required to deactivate the road under section 64 of the Act must erect a sign at a location or locations, containing information

- (a) sufficient to warn users of the road of the hazards that may be expected during deactivation work, if the road is open to motor vehicle traffic, and
- (b) upon completion of deactivation work, sufficient to warn potential users of the road that the road is deactivated.

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02); July 2003 (B.C. Reg. 292/03) effective August 5, 2003

PART 5 - HARVESTING PRACTICES

Wildlife tree retention

- 58** (1) On request of a resource agency, a holder of a woodlot licence must make a comprehensive plan for wildlife tree retention or a comprehensive strategy for wildlife tree retention available to the resource agencies for the purposes of auditing.
- (2) A holder of a woodlot licence, who receives authority to harvest wildlife trees or trees that are in a wildlife tree patch, must amend
- (a) the comprehensive plan for wildlife tree retention, or
 - (b) the comprehensive strategy for wildlife tree retention
- to replace the trees that will be harvested with trees of equal or better wildlife tree value.
- (3) Repealed [B.C. Reg. 350/02]
- (4) Nothing in subsection (2) requires a holder of a woodlot licence to make an amendment under that subsection if
- (a) the comprehensive plan for wildlife tree retention, or
 - (b) the comprehensive strategy for wildlife tree retention
- specifies how wildlife trees, or trees that are in a wildlife tree patch, that are harvested will be replaced.

February 2002 (B.C. Reg. 32/02); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02); July 2003 (B.C. Reg. 292/03) effective August 5, 2003

- 59** Repealed [B.C. Reg. 18/01]

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01)

Harvesting on sensitive slopes within community watersheds

- 60**
- (1) The provisions of this section do not apply to harvesting that is necessary to construct or modify a road.
 - (2) The holder of a woodlot licence must not harvest an area within a community watershed that is subject to a high likelihood of landslides.
 - (3) The holder of a woodlot licence must not sidecast material onto slopes in a community watershed that have a high likelihood of landslides.
 - (4) The holder of a woodlot licence must not clearcut an area that is within a community watershed that is subject to a moderate likelihood of landslides and a high risk of landslide debris entering directly into streams, unless a terrain stability field assessment documents the assessor's opinion that, based on the assessment, the assessor has reasonable grounds to believe that clearcutting the area will not significantly increase the risk of a landslide.
 - (5) The holder of a woodlot licence must not construct an excavated or bladed trail on an area within a community watershed that is subject to a moderate likelihood of landslides, unless the result of a terrain stability field assessment documents the assessor's opinion that, based on the assessment, the assessor has reasonable grounds to believe that
 - (a) the excavated or bladed trail can be located, constructed and rehabilitated in a manner that will not significantly increase the risk of a landslide, and
 - (b) there is a low likelihood of landslide debris
 - (i) entering into a perennial stream in a community watershed, or
 - (ii) causing damage to private property or public utilities, including but not limited to roads, bridges, transmission lines, pipelines, recreation sites, or any other similar structures.
 - (6) Without limiting subsection (5) a holder of a woodlot licence must not construct an excavated or bladed trail on an area that is within a community watershed if
 - (a) the soil erosion hazard and risk of sediment delivery to streams have not been assessed, or
 - (b) the results of the soil erosion hazard assessment and risk of sediment delivery to streams assessment indicate that both of the following conditions are met:
 - (i) the soil erosion hazard is high or very high, and
 - (ii) the risk of sediment delivery to streams is moderate, high or very high.

Harvesting on sensitive slopes outside of community watersheds

- 61** (1) The provisions of this section do not apply to harvesting that is necessary to construct or modify a road.
- (2) The holder of a woodlot licence must not clearcut an area that is outside a community watershed that is subject to a high likelihood of landslides, unless a terrain stability field assessment documents the assessor's opinion that, based on the assessment, the assessor has reasonable grounds to believe that clearcutting the area will not significantly increase the risk of a landslide and that there is a low likelihood of landslide debris
- (a) entering into a fish stream or a perennial stream that is a direct tributary to a fish stream, or
 - (b) causing damage to private property or public utilities, including but not limited to roads, bridges, transmission lines, pipelines, recreation sites or any other similar structures.
- (3) The holder of a woodlot licence must not construct an excavated or bladed trail on an area that is outside a community watershed and that is subject to a high likelihood of landslides.
- (4) The holder of a woodlot licence must not construct an excavated or bladed trail on an area that is outside a community watershed that is subject to a moderate likelihood of landslides, unless a terrain stability field assessment documents the assessor's opinion that, based on the assessment, the assessor has reasonable grounds to believe that
- (a) the excavated or bladed trail can be located, constructed and rehabilitated in a manner that will not significantly increase the risk of a landslide, and
 - (b) there is a low likelihood of landslide debris
 - (i) entering into a fish stream or a perennial stream that is a direct tributary to a fish stream, or
 - (ii) causing damage to private property or public utilities, including but not limited to roads, bridges, transmission lines, pipelines, recreation sites, or any other similar structures.
- (5) The holder of a woodlot licence must not sidecast material onto slopes that have a high likelihood of landslides.

Excavated or bladed trails

- 62** (1) For purposes of section 68 (1) (c) of the Act, the holder of a woodlot licence need not obtain the consent of the district manager before constructing an excavated or bladed trail if the holder obtained written authorization from the district manager for that construction before this subsection comes into force.
- (2) A holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that excavated or bladed trails are constructed to achieve all of the following:
- (a) to prevent subsurface seepage water from being diverted onto sensitive slopes or into stream channels or gullies that would not naturally have received the water;
 - (b) to maintain stability of cut slopes and fill slopes;
 - (c) to maintain surface drainage patterns;
 - (d) to facilitate any rehabilitation treatments required under subsection (3) or (5);
 - (e) to minimize soil erosion and the amount of sediment entering streams.
- (3) A holder of a woodlot licence who, before December 15, 1999, constructs or modifies an excavated or bladed trail that is not a permanent access structure must rehabilitate the area occupied by the excavated or bladed trail in accordance with subsection (6), if the trail is located on an area that
- (a) has a moderate or high likelihood of landslides, a high or very high soil erosion hazard, or for which the soil erosion hazard has not been documented in an operational plan, or
 - (b) is within a community watershed.
- (4) A holder of a woodlot licence is exempt from section 67 of the Act and section 30 of this regulation to act in accordance with the silviculture prescription or logging plan to the extent that the prescription or plan contains a requirement for rehabilitating an excavated or bladed trail that is both
- (a) constructed or modified before December 15, 1999, and
 - (b) not located on an area referred to in subsection (3).
- (5) A holder of a woodlot licence who, on or after December 15, 1999, constructs or modifies an excavated or bladed trail that is not a permanent access structure must rehabilitate the area occupied by the trail in accordance with subsection (6).
- (6) Excavated or bladed trails requiring rehabilitation under subsection (3) or (5) must be rehabilitated

- (a) by
 - (i) carrying out to the satisfaction of the district manager all of the following:
 - (A) decompacting the running surface, unless the soil is sand, loamy sand, or contains in excess of 70% coarse fragments by volume;
 - (B) placing sidecast fill material on the excavated portion of the trail;
 - (C) recontouring the slope;
 - (D) re-establishing surface drainage patterns;
 - (D.1) revegetating exposed mineral soil;
 - (E) scattering woody debris on exposed mineral soil surfaces, or
 - (ii) carrying out other measures approved in an operational plan or otherwise authorized in writing by the district manager, and
 - (b) by completing the rehabilitation before or immediately following the conclusion of harvesting, or within another time that is approved in the operational plan for the area or is authorized in writing by the district manager.
- (7) The district manager may exempt a holder from the requirement to rehabilitate an area occupied by an excavated or bladed trail under subsection (3) or (5) on the grounds that
- (a) the area is too small to warrant rehabilitation,
 - (a.1) the trail is on a proposed road location,
 - (b) rehabilitating the area is unlikely to restore productivity to an acceptable level, or
 - (c) rehabilitating the area will create an unacceptable risk of further damage or harm to, or impairment of, forest resources.

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Excavated and bladed trails may be constructed

62.01 Subject to sections 13.1, 60 to 62, a holder of a woodlot licence may construct an excavated or bladed trail on an area if

- (a) the area is under
 - (i) a site plan or the holder has been exempted from the requirement to prepare a site plan for the area, and

- (ii) a cutting permit, and
- (b) constructing the trail will not result in the maximum limit for soil disturbance for the area being exceeded.

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02); July 2003 (B.C. Reg. 292/03) effective August 5, 2003

Requirement to rehabilitate a road that is not a permanent access structure

- 62.1** (1) A holder of a woodlot licence must complete rehabilitation of a road that is not a permanent access structure before or immediately following the conclusion of harvesting, or within another time that is approved in the operational plan for the area or is authorized in writing by the district manager.
- (2) Unless otherwise approved in an operational plan, or authorized by the district manager in writing with or without conditions, a holder of a woodlot licence rehabilitating a road must do all of the following:
- (a) carry out measures to ensure that the area that was occupied by the road prism is stable, and that sediment delivery to streams is minimized;
 - (b) decompact the soil below the road surface;
 - (c) spread retrievable soil material that was displaced to construct the road over the surface of the road;
 - (d) re-establish natural surface drainage;
 - (e) revegetate exposed mineral soil.

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01)

Requirements for access trails

- 62.2** (1) The holder of a woodlot licence who creates an access trail must carry out whatever measures are necessary on an access trail to
- (a) maintain natural surface drainage,
 - (b) minimize soil erosion and the amount of sediment entering streams, and
 - (c) prevent subsurface seepage water, intercepted by the trails, from being diverted into areas that would not naturally have received the water, and that are
 - (i) sensitive slopes, or
 - (ii) stream channels or gullies.

- (2) If a holder of a woodlot licence has been granted an exemption under section 22.01 (2), the holder is exempt from the requirement to obtain the consent of the district manager, under section 68 of the Act, to construct an excavated or bladed trail to facilitate the harvesting of bark beetle infested timber or timber damage by wind.

February 2002 (B.C. Reg. 32/02)

Landings

- 63** (1) A holder of a woodlot licence must construct landings at least 30 m from a fish stream or a stream in a community watershed unless
- (a) there is no other practicable location for the landing,
 - (a.1) the landing construction incorporates drainage systems to minimize runoff flowing onto the landing fill and material,
 - (b) constructing the landing closer to the stream will not create a higher risk of sediment delivery to the stream, and
 - (c) the landing is identified in an operational plan as being closer than 30 m to the stream.
- (2) If the requirement to rehabilitate a landing is specified in an operational plan, the holder of a woodlot licence must
- (a) carry out the rehabilitation measures specified in the operational plan, or
 - (b) if rehabilitation measures are not specified in the operational plan or otherwise authorized in writing by the district manager, do all of the following:
 - (i) incorporate drainage systems to minimize runoff flowing onto the landing and erosion of the landing fill and material;
 - (ii) carry out measures to ensure that the landing is stable;
 - (iii) decompact the landing area;
 - (iv) spread retrievable soil material, that was displaced to construct the landing, over the surface of the landing;
 - (v) re-establish natural surface drainage;
 - (vi) scatter woody debris on exposed mineral soil surfaces;
 - (vii) revegetate exposed mineral soil.

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Restrictions on harvesting in gullies on the Coast

- 64** (1) In this section “**gully**” means an area containing a stream where
- (a) the overall stream gradient is at least 25%, and
 - (b) a reach of that stream, greater than 100 m long, has
 - (i) a side wall greater than 3 m,
 - (ii) a side slope greater than 50%, and
 - (iii) a stream channel gradient greater than 20%;
- (2) Before a holder of a woodlot licence carries out harvesting in a gully that is on the Coast,
- (a) the holder must submit the results of a gully assessment, carried out in accordance with the Gully Assessment Procedure Guidebook, that provides measures to ensure that the harvesting activity will
 - (i) protect gully banks from erosion,
 - (ii) minimize damage to the understory, and
 - (iii) not increase sediment and debris transport potential, and
 - (b) the district manager must determine that the harvesting will adequately manage and conserve the forest resources of the area.

Restrictions on minor harvesting operations or minor salvage operations in sensitive ecosystems

- 65** A holder of a woodlot licence must not carry out minor harvesting operations or minor salvage operations
- (a) in a riparian management zone, or
 - (b) in any of the following areas identified in an operational plan:
 - (i) wildlife tree patches;
 - (ii) forest ecosystem networks;
 - (iii) old growth management areas;
 - (iv) ungulate winter ranges
- unless the holder has received in writing from the district manager the terms and conditions that apply to the harvesting operations.

**Harvesting adjacent to streams, wetlands and lakes
not identified or incorrectly classified**

- 66** Despite section 30, if a stream, wetland or lake was not identified or was incorrectly classified in an operational plan,
- (a) the riparian reserve zone and riparian management zone have the widths established in Part 7, and
 - (b) a holder of a woodlot licence must not carry out harvesting within
 - (i) the riparian reserve zone except in accordance with an approval under section 35, based on the correct classification, or
 - (ii) the riparian management zone, except in accordance with the district manager's written authorization, and the district manager may give the authorization only if satisfied, based on the correct classification, that the harvesting will adequately manage and conserve the forest resources.
- 67** [Repealed B.C. Reg. 350/02]

Temporary stream crossings

- 68** A holder of a woodlot licence carrying out harvesting must comply with all of the following:
- (a) [Repealed B.C. Reg. 350/02]
 - (b) locate, design, construct, use, repair and remove temporary stream crossings in a manner that
 - (i) protects the stream channel and stream bank immediately above and below the stream crossing, and
 - (ii) mitigates disturbance to the stream channel or stream bank at the crossing;
 - (c) locate, design, construct, use, repair and remove temporary stream crossings in a manner that is consistent with timing windows and measures made available by the designated environment official, if the crossing is for a fish stream;
 - (d) remove all temporary stream crossings at the completion of harvesting, unless otherwise directed by the district manager.

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Maintaining stream bank stability

- 69** A holder of a woodlot licence carrying out harvesting or stream cleaning, for purposes other than constructing or modifying an authorized stream crossing, must not remove stable natural material that is in a stream or that is embedded in a stream bank, or a root system that contributes to stream bank stability and fish habitat.

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Restrictions on the location of helicopter or balloon log drop areas

- 70** A holder of a woodlot licence must not locate an aerial harvesting log drop area in
- (a) the littoral zone of a marine or fresh water system,
 - (b) water that is less than 10 m deep, or
 - (c) a marine-sensitive zone.

Felling, yarding and skidding

- 71** A holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that timber is
- (a) felled onto a stream, lake, wetland, marine-sensitive zone or fisheries-sensitive zone, only if
 - (i) approved in an operational plan or otherwise authorized in writing by the district manager, or
 - (ii) it is the only practicable way that the timber can be felled for worker safety, or
 - (b) yarded or skidded through or over any stream or fisheries-sensitive zone, only if approved in an operational plan or otherwise authorized in writing by the district manager.

Landing and roadside slash accumulations

- 72** Unless otherwise authorized by the district manager, a holder of a woodlot licence must burn the combustible slash that accumulates at landings and roadside work areas within the following time periods:
- (a) if the slash is insect-infested, before the insects emerge;
 - (b) if the slash is not insect-infested, before the end of the first burning season after harvesting is completed.

Rehabilitation of compacted areas and corduroyed trails

- 73 (1) Unless subsection (3) applies, the holder of a woodlot licence must complete the rehabilitation of compacted areas and areas occupied by corduroyed trails to the satisfaction of the district manager
- (a) within the time frame specified by the district manager, or
 - (b) if no time frame is specified under paragraph (a), before or immediately following the conclusion of harvesting.
- (2) A holder of a woodlot licence who is required to rehabilitate a corduroyed trail or compacted area must rehabilitate the trail or area to the extent necessary to
- (a) establish a free growing stand on the area,
 - (b) re-establish natural surface drainage, and
 - (c) minimize sediment delivery to streams.
- (3) The district manager may exempt the holder of a woodlot licence from the requirement in subsection (1) on the grounds that
- (a) the area is too small to warrant rehabilitation,
 - (b) rehabilitating the area is unlikely to restore productivity to an acceptable level, or
 - (c) rehabilitating the area will create an unacceptable risk of further damage or harm to, or impairment of, forest resources.

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01)

Protecting the environment

- 73.1 (1) For the purposes of section 45 (3) (b) of the Act, **“inordinate soil disturbance”** means soil disturbance that results in the district manager requiring rehabilitation of soil under
- (a) section 48 (1) of the Act, or
 - (b) section 38 (4) of this regulation.
- (2) For the purposes of section 45 (3) (c) of the Act, **“significant damage”** means any damage to a lake, stream or other watercourse that results from the deposit of a petroleum product or a fluid used to service logging equipment.

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

PART 6 - SILVICULTURE

Division 1 – Definitions

Definitions

74 (1) In this Part and in Schedule A:

“**BG**” means the bunch grass biogeoclimatic zone;

“**BWBS**” means the boreal white and black spruce biogeoclimatic zone;

“**CDF**” means the coastal Douglas-fir biogeoclimatic zone;

“**commencement of harvesting**” means

- (a) for an area harvested under a cutting permit where the holder of a woodlot licence is required to establish a free growing stand under section 76, the date harvesting, excluding road and landing construction, begins on the area,
- (b) for an area where the holder of the woodlot licence harvests Crown timber in contravention of section 96 of the Act, the date the contravention begins, or
- (c) for private land subject to the woodlot licence where the holder of the woodlot licence harvests timber without authorization, the date the harvesting begins;

“**CWH**” means the coastal western hemlock biogeoclimatic zone;

“**ESSF**” means the Engelmann spruce subalpine fir biogeoclimatic zone;

“**ICH**” means the interior cedar hemlock biogeoclimatic zone;

“**IDF**” means the interior Douglas-fir biogeoclimatic zone;

“**MH**” means the mountain hemlock biogeoclimatic zone;

“**MS**” means the montane spruce biogeoclimatic zone;

“**PP**” means the ponderosa pine biogeoclimatic zone;

“**SBPS**” means the sub-boreal pine spruce biogeoclimatic zone;

“**SBS**” means the sub-boreal spruce biogeoclimatic zone;

“**target stocking standard**” means the optimum number of healthy, well spaced and free growing trees of the preferred and acceptable species per hectare as determined in accordance with section 80;

“target stocking standard for single tree selection” means the optimum number of healthy, well spaced and free growing trees of the preferred and acceptable species per hectare for a layer within a stand to be considered fully stocked under a single tree selection silvicultural system as determined in accordance with section 80;

“well spaced” means

- (a) for other than a mature layer in single tree selection silvicultural systems, trees that are at least the following minimum distance apart:
 - (i) the distance specified in an operational plan for the area;
 - (ii) if there is no distance specified in an operational plan for the area,
 - (A) for the BG, BWBS, ESSF, ICH, IDF, MS, PP, SBPS, and SBS biogeoclimatic zones,
 - (I) 1.5 m for planted areas, and
 - (II) 2.0 m for naturally regenerated areas, and
 - (B) for the CDF, CWH and MH biogeoclimatic zones, 2.0 m, and
 - (b) for the mature layer in single tree selection silvicultural systems, any distance apart.
- (2) Despite the definition of **“commencement of harvesting”**, the district manager may authorize, in writing, a different date as the commencement of harvesting, if harvesting of bark beetle infested timber or timber damaged by wind occurs before harvesting the majority of the cutblock volume.

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01); February 2002 (B.C. Reg. 32/02)

Division 2 – Obligations to Produce a Free Growing Stand

Application

- 75 Nothing in this Division applies to the establishment of a free growing stand on an area under a silviculture prescription, or otherwise affects the requirements of the Act with respect to the establishment of a free growing stand on an area under a silviculture prescription.

Producing a free growing stand on required areas

- 76 (1) A holder of a woodlot licence must establish, in accordance with sections 77 to 80, a free growing stand on
- (a) the net area to be reforested, except on areas of intermediate cuttings,
 - (b) areas where the timber was harvested by the holder in contravention of section 96 of the Act, and

- (c) private land subject to the woodlot licence where timber was harvested by the holder without authorization.
- (2) The district manager may exempt the holder of a woodlot licence from the requirements of subsection (1) if the harvesting is limited to one or more of the following:
 - (a) harvesting timber on land that is, or will be, used for
 - (i) grazing or growing of hay in accordance with an agreement under the *Range Act*,
 - (ii) an experimental purpose,
 - (iii) growing Christmas trees, or
 - (iv) any use that is incompatible with the establishment of a free growing stand;
 - (b) harvesting activities limited to
 - (i) removing a safety hazard,
 - (ii) facilitating the collection of seed for reforestation, or
 - (iii) facilitating the entrapment of pests;
 - (c) the felling and removal of special forest products;
 - (d) minor salvage operations;
 - (e) minor harvesting operations.

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Stocking requirements at regeneration date

- 77 (1) When establishing a free growing stand under section 76, the holder of a woodlot licence must establish a stand that meets the stocking requirements of this section on or before the regeneration date, which is
- (a) the date that is determined by moving forward from the commencement of harvesting the number of years that is the number specified for the regeneration date in an operational plan for the area, or
 - (b) if no number is specified for the regeneration date in an operational plan for the area, the date that is,
 - (i) for BG, BWBS, ESSF, ICH, IDF, MH, MS, PP, SBPS, and SBS biogeoclimatic zones,
 - (A) 4 years after commencement of harvesting, for areas where planting is specified in an operational plan, and

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- (B) 7 years after commencement of harvesting, for areas where natural regeneration is specified in an operational plan, and
 - (ii) for CDF and CWH biogeoclimatic zones,
 - (A) 3 years after commencement of harvesting, for areas where planting is specified in an operational plan, and
 - (B) 6 years after commencement of harvesting, for areas where natural regeneration is specified in an operational plan.
 - (2) If the silvicultural system approved for the area is other than single tree selection, the stand of trees must contain at least
 - (a) the minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred and acceptable species per hectare, and
 - (b) the minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred species per hectarespecified in an operational plan for the area, or if not specified in an operational plan for the area, as determined in accordance with Schedule A.
 - (3) If the silvicultural system approved for the area is single tree selection, the stand of trees must contain, for at least one layer of the stand,
 - (a) at least the minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred and acceptable species per hectare, and
 - (b) at least the minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred species per hectarespecified in an operational plan for the area, or if not specified in an operational plan for the area, as determined in accordance with Schedule A.
 - (4) The holder must maintain the stocking requirements of this section from the regeneration date referred to in subsection (1) until
 - (a) the holder is relieved of the obligation to establish a free growing stand under section 69.1 of the Act,
 - (b) the obligation to establish a free growing stand no longer applies in accordance with section 162.1 of the Act, or
 - (c) the holder is granted relief from the obligation to establish a free growing stand under section 162.2 (2) of the Act.

October 2000 (B.C. Reg. 341/2000) effective September 1, 1999; December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Stocking requirements at free growing date

- 78** (1) When establishing a free growing stand under section 76, the holder of a woodlot licence must establish a free growing stand that meets the stocking requirements of this section on or before the free growing date, which is
- (a) the date that is determined by moving forward from the commencement of harvesting the number of years that is the number specified for the free growing date in an operational plan for the area, or
 - (b) if no number is specified for the free growing date in an operational plan for the area, the date that is
 - (i) 15 years after commencement of harvesting for the BG, BWBS, ESSF, ICH, IDF, MH, MS, PP, SBPS, and SBS biogeoclimatic zones, and
 - (ii) 12 years after commencement of harvesting for the CDF and CWH biogeoclimatic zones.
- (2) Repealed [B.C. Reg. 18/2001]
- (3) If the silvicultural system approved for the area is other than single tree selection, the stand of trees must contain at least
- (a) the minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred and acceptable species per hectare, and
 - (b) the minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred species per hectare
- specified in an operational plan for the area, or if not specified in an operational plan for the area, as determined in accordance with Schedule A.
- (4) If the silvicultural system approved for the area is single tree selection, the stand of trees must contain, for at least one layer of the stand,
- (a) at least the minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred and acceptable species per hectare, and
 - (b) at least the minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred species per hectare
- specified in an operational plan for the area, or if not specified in an operational plan for the area, as determined in accordance with Schedule A.
- (5) Healthy, well spaced trees of a preferred or acceptable species, referred to in subsection (3) or (4), must have achieved

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- (a) the minimum height for their species as specified in an operational plan for the area, or if not specified in an operational plan for the area, as determined in accordance with Schedule A, and
 - (b) the height, relative to competing vegetation within a 1 m radius of the tree trunk,
 - (i) specified in an operational plan for the area, or
 - (ii) if there is no amount specified in an operational plan for the area,
 - (A) 125% for the ESSF, IDF, MS, MH, PP and BG biogeoclimatic zones, and
 - (B) 150% for the CDF, CWH, BWBS, ICH, SBPS and SBS biogeoclimatic zones.
- (6) For healthy, well spaced trees of a preferred or acceptable species to be considered free growing, they must have been growing on the area for at least 5 years from the commencement of harvesting, unless the district manager specifies, in writing, another period.
- (7) Despite the requirement in section 30 to comply with an operational plan, the maximum number of coniferous trees allowed per hectare before a spacing treatment is required under section 79 is
- (a) a number established by the regional manager, in writing, in accordance with section 81 (6), or
 - (b) 10 000 trees per hectare, if a number has not been established under paragraph (a).
- (8) If a spacing treatment is required under section 79, the number of coniferous trees per hectare that remain after the spacing treatment must not exceed
- (a) the post spacing density number specified in an operational plan for the area, or
 - (b) if there is no post spacing density number specified in an operational plan for the area, then
 - (i) if a silvicultural system other than single tree selection is approved for the area
 - (A) 2 000 coniferous trees per hectare for the BG, BWBS, ESSF, ICH, IDF, MS, PP, SBPS, and SBS biogeoclimatic zones, or
 - (B) 1 500 coniferous trees per hectare for the CDF, CWH and MH biogeoclimatic zones, and

- (ii) if single tree selection is approved for the area, 1 500 coniferous trees per hectare in the sapling layer.

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01)

Maximum density spacing treatment requirement

- 79** (1) When establishing a free growing stand under section 76, if the maximum number of coniferous trees per hectare on an area exceeds the number specified in section 78 (7), the holder of a woodlot licence must carry out a spacing treatment before the free growing date to reduce the number of coniferous trees per hectare on the area to
- (a) a number not greater than the post spacing density number specified in an operational plan for the area, or
 - (b) if there is no post spacing density number specified in an operational plan for the area, a number not greater than the number specified in section 78 (8).
- (2) For the purposes of determining if the number of trees per hectare before a spacing treatment is required has been exceeded, the following coniferous trees must be counted:
- (a) a tree that is at least 20% of the median height of the preferred and acceptable well spaced trees in the survey plot;
 - (b) if the silvicultural system is single tree selection, a tree that is at least 1.3 m in height and less than 7.5 cm in diameter measured at a height of 1.3 m;
 - (c) a tree that meets criteria established by the chief forester under section 81 (9).

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01)

Target stocking standard

- 80** (1) When establishing a free growing stand under section 76,
- (a) if the silvicultural system approved for the area is other than single tree selection, the holder of a woodlot licence must carry out a regime of silviculture treatments designed to achieve the target stocking standard, as specified in an operational plan for the area, or if not specified in an operational plan for the area, as determined in accordance with Schedule A, or

- (b) if the silvicultural system approved for the area is single tree selection, the holder of a woodlot licence must carry out harvesting and a regime of silviculture treatments that is designed to achieve the target stocking standard for single tree selection for at least one layer of the stand, as specified in an operational plan for the area, or if not specified in an operational plan for the area, as determined in accordance with Schedule A.
- (2) The district manager may require a holder of a woodlot licence to prepare and obtain the district manager's approval of a site plan, or amendment, that outlines a regime of silviculture treatments designed to achieve a target stocking standard required under subsection (1), if the district manager is of the opinion that the holder is not complying with subsection (1).

Division 3 – Free Growing Requirements for Areas Under Silviculture Prescriptions

Maximum density spacing treatment requirement if there is a silviculture prescription for the area

- 81**
- (1) A holder of a woodlot licence is exempt from the requirement under section 70 (3) of the Act to act in accordance with a silviculture prescription to the extent that the prescription contains a requirement for carrying out a spacing treatment before the end of the free growing assessment period to reduce the density of trees to a density specified in the prescription.
 - (2) A holder of a woodlot licence who has an approved silviculture prescription is exempt from the requirements of section 70 (4) (f) and section 70 (6) of the Act.
 - (3) If
 - (a) a silviculture prescription for an area is approved on or after April 1, 1994, and the holder of the woodlot licence is required to establish a free growing stand on the area, and
 - (b) before the end of the free growing period, the number of coniferous trees per hectare in that area exceeds 10 000 or another number specified by the regional manager under subsection (6),

the holder must carry out a spacing treatment on the area before the end of the free growing assessment period to reduce the number of coniferous trees per hectare to within the range limited by the maximum and minimum numbers specified in the prescription.

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- (4) If a silviculture prescription for an area was approved before April 1, 1994, and the holder of the woodlot licence is required to establish a free growing stand on the area, the holder must, if the density of lodgepole pine or drybelt Douglas-fir trees per hectare exceeds 10 000 or another number specified by the regional manager under subsection (6), carry out a spacing treatment on the area before the end of the free growing assessment period to reduce the number of trees
- (a) to within the range limited by the maximum and minimum numbers specified in the prescription, or
 - (b) if a range described in paragraph (a) is not indicated in the prescription, to within the range limited by the maximum and minimum numbers specified by the district manager in a written notice.
- (5) For the purposes of subsection (4), if a range is not specified in the prescription and the district manager does not specify a range in a written notice, then the holder of the woodlot licence must carry out a spacing treatment before the end of the free growing assessment period to reduce the number of trees to a number that does not exceed
- (a) if a silvicultural system other than single tree selection is approved for the area,
 - (i) 2 000 coniferous trees per hectare for the BG, BWBS, ESSF, ICH, IDF, MS, PP, SBPS, and SBS biogeoclimatic zones, or
 - (ii) 1 500 coniferous trees per hectare for the CDF, CWH and MH biogeoclimatic zones, and
 - (b) if single tree selection is approved for the area, 1 500 coniferous trees per hectare in the sapling layer.
- (6) For the purposes of subsections (3) and (4), the regional manager may specify a number other than 10 000, if
- (a) satisfied that a number other than 10 000 is necessary to ensure that forest resources are adequately managed and conserved in an area, and
 - (b) the chief forester has established policies and guidelines under subsection (9).
- (7) The regional manager is not required to specify a number other than 10 000 under subsection (6).
- (8) When specifying a number under subsection (6), the regional manager
- (a) may specify different numbers for different areas and species, and
 - (b) must give written notice of the specification to a holder of a woodlot licence before that holder is bound by the specification.

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- (9) The chief forester may
- (a) establish, vary or cancel policies and guidelines respecting
 - (i) the regional manager's specification of a number of trees per hectare other than 10 000, under subsection (6),
 - (ii) the characteristics of trees that must be counted for the purpose of determining if the number of trees per hectare before a spacing treatment is required has been exceeded, and
 - (iii) any other matters related to stand density management, and
 - (b) make different policies and guidelines for different areas and species.
- (10) The regional manager must follow policies and guidelines under subsection (9).
- (11) The policies and guidelines under subsection (9) must be made available to the public, on request, at regional and district offices of the Ministry of Forests.
- (12) For the purposes of determining if the number of trees per hectare before a spacing treatment is required has been exceeded, the following coniferous trees must be counted:
- (a) a tree that is at least
 - (i) 50% of the median height of the preferred and acceptable well spaced trees in the survey plot, if the median height is 2 m or greater, or
 - (ii) 30% of the median height of the preferred and acceptable well spaced trees in the survey plot, if the median height is less than 2 m;
 - (b) if the silvicultural system is single tree selection, a tree that is at least 1.3 m in height and less than 7.5 cm in diameter measured at a height of 1.3 m;
 - (c) a tree that meets criteria established by the chief forester under subsection (9).

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Silviculture obligations for non-replaceable woodlot licences

- 81.1** For the purposes of section 71 (1) (a) of the Act, the prescribed date is November 1, 1994.

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Division 4 – Silviculture Treatment Constraints

Use of seeds and vegetative material

82 (1) In this section:

“**seedlot**” means a quantity of cones or seeds having the same species, source, quality and year of collection;

“**source**” means

- (a) the geographic source of cones, seeds and vegetative material including the latitude, longitude and elevation of the source, or
- (b) the name and licence number of the seed orchard, cutting orchard or production facility;

“**vegetative lot**” means a quantity of vegetative material or vegetative propagules having the same species, source and year of collection;

“**vegetative material**” means plant parts or tissues used to produce vegetative propagules through asexual means;

“**vegetative propagule**” means a plant that has been produced through asexual means.

(2) If the holder of a woodlot licence carries out planting to produce a free growing stand or carries out planting on a backlog area, the holder must comply with all of the following:

- (a) use only seedlots or vegetative lots collected and registered in accordance with the Tree Cone, Seed and Vegetative Material Regulation;
- (b) unless otherwise authorized by the district manager, use the best genetic quality source available;
- (c) not exceed the limits for seed or vegetative material transfer specified in the Seed and Vegetative Material Guidebook, unless otherwise permitted by the district manager;
- (d) store seeds for reforestation with the Ministry of Forests;
- (e) keep a record of the registration numbers of the seedlots or vegetative lots used and the locations where they are planted;
- (f) use only seedlings or vegetative propagules that indicate on their shipping containers whether or not the seedlings or vegetative propagules have been treated with pesticides;

- (g) if the holder knows or should know of forest health concerns that affect the health of the species of trees that are required by the operational plan, use only naturally or genetically improved resistant seed sources, seedlings or vegetative propagules if they are available.

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

83 [Repealed B.C. Reg. 350/02]

Use of livestock for silviculture purposes

- 84** (1) A holder of a woodlot licence who uses livestock for site preparation or brush control must ensure that all of the following are complied with:
- (a) all necessary measures, including any specified by the district manager, are taken to
 - (i) protect fish, wildlife and their habitat,
 - (ii) minimize conflict between livestock and animals that could prey on livestock,
 - (iii) protect irrigation and licensed domestic water supply intakes,
 - (iv) prevent transmission of disease from livestock to wildlife, and
 - (v) maintain the health of livestock;
 - (b) a livestock corral is not constructed
 - (i) within a riparian reserve zone or riparian management zone, or
 - (ii) on a site that drains directly into a stream, lake or other watercourse bearing fish or used as a potable water source;
 - (c) the district manager is notified before the arrival of livestock;
 - (d) all livestock health certifications and health inspections required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food are carried out.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a holder of a woodlot licence must not use livestock to carry out site preparation or brush control within a riparian reserve zone or riparian management zone in a community watershed.

85 [Repealed B.C. Reg. 350/02]

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01)

Use of fertilizer for silviculture purposes

- 86** (1) A holder of a woodlot licence must ensure that fertilizer used in silviculture treatments is stored, handled and applied in a manner that protects forest resources.

- (2) In a community watershed, the holder of a woodlot licence who, for silviculture purposes, broadcasts fertilizer rather than using it for a spot treatment, must ensure that it
- (a) is not applied
 - (i) closer than 100 m upslope of a water intake, or
 - (ii) within 10 m of a perennial stream that is observable from the air, at the height it will be applied, unless authorized by the district manager and the Minister of Health or a person authorized by that minister,
 - (b) does not result in
 - (i) nitrate nitrogen levels in a stream measured immediately below the area where it is applied, exceeding 10 ppm,
 - (ii) chlorophyll levels exceeding
 - (A) 2 micrograms/litre in a lake, or
 - (B) 50 milligrams/square metre in a stream, or
 - (iii) water quality falling below any water quality objectives for the community watershed that
 - (A) are specified in a forest development plan, or
 - (B) were established by the Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection and made available at least 4 months before the application of the fertilizer.

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Insect behaviour modifying treatments

- 87** Unless exempted by the district manager, the holder of a woodlot licence who uses trap trees or pheromones to concentrate insect populations must ensure that the insect brood is destroyed before the insects emerge.

Division 5 - Surveys and Reports

Silviculture surveys

- 88** (1) If required by the district manager, a holder of a woodlot licence must carry out a survey of the nature and extent of
- (a) the total area of the cutblock that is occupied by permanent access structures, and
 - (b) soil disturbance within the net area to be reforested.

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- (2) If the district manager is of the opinion that a holder of a woodlot licence has not met a requirement under section 70 (4) (d) of the Act or section 77 of this regulation on an area, the district manager may, in a notice given to the holder, require the holder to carry out a survey of the number of healthy well spaced trees on the area.
- (3) A holder of a woodlot licence must carry out a survey for the net area to be reforested, on or before the free growing date or within the free growing assessment period for areas under a silviculture prescription, identifying all of the following:
- (a) the area for which the free growing stocking requirements have been met;
 - (b) the number of healthy, well spaced free growing trees per hectare of preferred and acceptable species;
 - (c) the number of healthy, well spaced free growing trees per hectare of the preferred species;
 - (d) the total number of countable coniferous trees per hectare for the purpose of determining compliance with the maximum number of coniferous trees allowed per hectare under section 79 or 81;
 - (e) for any areas for which the free growing stocking requirements have not been met, the areas that are
 - (i) satisfactorily stocked, or
 - (ii) not satisfactorily restocked;
 - (f) the inventory label and silviculture label, including species component, age, height, density and site index.
- (3.1) Despite subsection (3), the district manager may exempt the holder of a woodlot licence from the requirement to carry out a free growing survey on an area if
- (a) the district manager is satisfied that a free growing stand has been established on the area, and
 - (b) the holder has provided the information referred to in subsection (3) (a) to (d) and (f) for that area.
- (4) A holder of a woodlot licence who has carried out intermediate cuttings must carry out a survey, between 1 and 3 years after the completion of harvesting on the area, that identifies
- (a) the area,
 - (b) the inventory label including species component, age, height, density and site index, and

- (c) the incidence of damage by forest health factors affecting trees.
- (4.1) Despite subsection (4), the district manager may exempt the holder of a woodlot licence from the requirement to carry out a survey on an area of intermediate cuttings if
 - (a) the area is too small to warrant the survey, or
 - (b) the extent of harvesting does not significantly change the inventory label.
- (5) Without limiting subsections (1) to (4.1), a holder of a woodlot licence must
 - (a) carry out surveys and assessments to the satisfaction of the district manager,
 - (b) redo them if required by the district manager,
 - (c) keep a record of each of those surveys or assessments, and
 - (d) provide a copy of those records to the district manager when submitting the annual report for the year in which the survey or assessment was carried out, unless the district manager requires the copy at a different time.

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Free growing declarations

- 88.1** (1) The holder of a woodlot licence must not make a declaration under section 162.1 of the Act that an obligation to establish a free growing stand has been met unless the stand of trees
- (a) meets the requirements of section 78, if the area is under a site plan, or
 - (b) meets the requirements of section 70 (4) (e) of the Act and section 81 of this regulation, if the area is under a silviculture prescription.
- (2) For the purposes of section 162.1 (6) of the Act, for areas under a silviculture prescription, the stand must be within the “free growing assessment period” as defined in section 70 (1) of the Act.
- (3) Despite section 162.1 (2) of the Act, a declaration under that section may be signed by the holder of a woodlot licence or a person who has authority to sign on behalf of the holder.
- (4) For the purposes of section 162.1 (3) of the Act, the prescribed period is 15 months.
- (5) A holder of a woodlot licence is exempt from the requirements of section 162.1 (5) of the Act.

- (6) A holder of a woodlot licence who makes a declaration under section 162.1 (1) of the Act in relation to an obligation to establish a free growing stand on an area where a brushing treatment has been carried out, remains responsible for the obligation unless, at the time of the declaration, the period since the brushing treatment was carried out is
- (a) a minimum of
 - (i) 2 years for a chemical brushing treatment, and
 - (ii) 3 years for a manual brushing treatmentin the SBS or the BWBS, or
 - (b) a minimum of 2 years for any brushing treatment in biogeoclimatic zones other than the SBS or the BWBS.
- (7) The district manager may authorize a shorter period than specified in subsection (6) (a) or (b).

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Waiver or funding of free growing obligation

- 88.2** (1) To claim the relief or funding under section 162.2 of the Act relating to the establishment of a free growing stand, a holder of a woodlot licence must provide to the district manager the following information:
- (a) the nature of the relief sought and why the holder is entitled to it;
 - (b) if the relief sought is funding under section 162.2 (4) of the Act, a proposal for the course of action and time frame for returning the stand to the condition referred to in that subsection, and an estimate of the extra expense involved in carrying out the course of action.
- (2) If the district manager is satisfied that the relief of an obligation or funding is required, then within 1 year of receiving all the information referred to in subsection (1), the district manager must grant the relief or provide the funds.
- (3) If the district manager determines that
- (a) the obligation to establish a free growing stand should continue, and
 - (b) either
 - (i) the holder of a woodlot licence has not provided a proposed course of action, or
 - (ii) the proposed course of action is unacceptable,
- then the district manager must provide and fund an alternate course of action.

- (4) For the purposes of section 22.1 (1) of the Act, a silviculture prescription for an area is without effect if, under section 162.2 (3) (b) of the Act, the district manager has relieved the holder of the prescription from the obligation to establish a free growing stand on the area.

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Reporting obligations

- 89** A holder of a woodlot licence must submit to the district manager, on or before April 30 each year, an annual report in the form, and with the content, required by the chief forester.

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01)

PART 7 - RIPARIAN WIDTHS

Division 1 – General

Determining the applicable riparian widths

- 90** (1) The district manager may
- (a) vary the width of a riparian reserve zone or riparian management zone established under this Part,
 - (b) require a riparian reserve zone or riparian management zone and specify the width of that zone, if a riparian reserve zone or riparian management zone is not established under this Part, and
 - (c) notify the holder of the woodlot licence of any specification or variance under paragraph (a) or (b).
- (2) If the holder of a woodlot licence receives a notice under subsection (1), then for any identified stream, wetland or lake, the specifications or variances contained in the notice apply to the riparian reserve zone or riparian management zone associated with the identified stream, wetland or lake.
- (3) If the holder of a woodlot licence does not receive a notice under subsection (1), then the riparian reserve zone or riparian management zone widths specified in this Part apply to the woodlot licence area.

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Measuring riparian widths

- 91** (1) Riparian reserve zones are the area of a width specified in this Part that is measured from
- (a) the edge of a stream channel bank,

- (b) the edge of a wetland, and
 - (c) the edge of
 - (i) the natural boundary of a lake, or
 - (ii) a wetland that is contiguous to a lake, if the wetland is up to 5 ha in size.
- (2) Riparian management zones are the area of a width specified in this Part that is measured from
- (a) for streams,
 - (i) the outer edge of the riparian reserve zone, or
 - (ii) if there is no riparian reserve zone, the edge of the stream channel bank, to the widest of
 - (A) the top of the inner gorge of the stream,
 - (B) the width specified under section 90 (1) or in 93 (1), or
 - (C) the outer edge of any
 - (I) active flood plain, or
 - (II) wetland that is less than 1 ha in size and is within the width of the riparian management zone.
 - (b) for wetlands or lakes,
 - (i) the outer edge of the riparian reserve zone, or
 - (ii) if there is no riparian reserve zone, the edge of the wetland or lake.

Division 2 – Streams

Riparian classes of streams

- 92** (1) Streams in community watersheds and fish streams have the following riparian classes:

Stream Width (m)	Riparian Class
>20	S1
>5≤20	S2
1.5≤5	S3
<1.5	S4

- (2) Streams outside of community watersheds that are not fish streams have the following riparian classes:

Stream Width (m)	Riparian Class
>3	S5
≤3	S6

Minimum widths of riparian reserve zones and riparian management zones

- 93** (1) For each riparian class referred to in section 92, the minimum riparian reserve zone width and riparian management zone width on each side of the stream are as follows:

Riparian Class	Riparian Reserve Zone (m)	Riparian Management Zone (m)
S1	50	20
S2	30	20
S3	20	20
S4	0	30
S5	0	30
S6	0	20

- (2) Despite subsection (1), if a stream has, on average, over a 1 km length,

- (a) a channel width of 100 m or greater, and
- (b) an active flood plain width of 100 m or greater

then the stream has no riparian reserve zone, but does have a riparian management zone of 100 m or the width of the active flood plain, whichever is greater.

Division 3 – Wetlands

Riparian classes of wetlands

- 94** A wetland has a riparian class of
- (a) W1 if the wetland is greater than 5 ha in size,
 - (b) W2 if the wetland is between 1 and 5 ha in size and is in the following biogeoclimatic zones and subzones:
 - (i) Ponderosa Pine;
 - (ii) Bunch Grass;

- (iii) Interior Douglas-fir, very dry hot, very dry warm or very dry mild;
- (iv) Coastal Douglas-fir;
- (v) Coastal Western Hemlock very dry maritime, dry maritime or dry sub-maritime,
- (c) W3 if the wetland is between 1 ha and 5 ha in size and is in a biogeoclimatic zone or subzone other than those referred to in paragraph (b),
- (d) W4 if the wetland is
 - (i) between 0.25 and 1 ha in size and is in a biogeoclimatic zone or subzone referred to in paragraph (b) (i), (ii) or (iii), or
 - (ii) between 0.5 ha and 1 ha in size and is in a biogeoclimatic zone or subzone referred to in paragraph (b) (iv) or (v), or
- (e) W5 if the area consists of 2 or more individual wetlands with overlapping riparian management zones and the combined size of the wetlands is 5 ha or larger.

Minimum widths of riparian reserve zones and riparian management zones for wetlands

- 95** (1) For each riparian class referred to in section 94, the minimum reserve zone and riparian management zone width is the following:

Riparian Class	Riparian Reserve Zone (m)	Riparian Management Zone (m)
W1	10	40
W2	10	20
W3	0	30
W4	0	30
W5	10	40

- (2) Despite subsection (1), upland terrain within a bog dominated or muskeg dominated wetland larger than 1 000 ha in boreal, sub-boreal or hyper maritime climates has no riparian reserve zone or riparian management zone.

Division 4 – Lakes

Riparian classes of lakes

- 96** A lake has a riparian class of
- (a) L1 if the lake is

- (i) greater than 5 ha in size, or
 - (ii) designated by the district manager,
- (b) L2 if the lake is between 1 ha and 5 ha in size and is in the following biogeoclimatic zones and subzones:
 - (i) Ponderosa Pine;
 - (ii) Bunch Grass;
 - (iii) Interior Douglas-fir, very dry hot, very dry warm or very dry mild;
 - (iv) Coastal Douglas-fir;
 - (v) Coastal Western Hemlock very dry maritime, dry maritime or dry submaritime,
- (c) L3 if the lake is between 1 ha and 5 ha in size and is in a biogeoclimatic zone or subzone other than those referred to in paragraph (b), or
- (d) L4 if the lake is
 - (i) between 0.25 and 1 ha in size and is in a biogeoclimatic zone or subzone referred to in paragraph (b) (i), (ii) or (iii), or
 - (ii) between 0.5 and 1 ha in size and is in a biogeoclimatic zone or subzone referred to in paragraph (b) (iv) or (v).

Minimum widths of riparian reserve zones and riparian management zones for lakes

- 97** (1) A lake with a riparian class of L1 has a riparian reserve zone width of 10 m, unless otherwise specified by the district manager, and a riparian management zone of a width established by the district manager.
- (2) A lake with a riparian class other than L1 has the following minimum riparian reserve zone and riparian management zone widths:

Riparian Class	Riparian Reserve Zone (m)	Riparian Management Zone (m)
L2	10	20
L3	0	30
L4	0	30

- (3) Despite subsections (1) and (2), a lake greater than 1 000 ha has no riparian reserve zone.

PART 7.1 - UNGULATE WINTER RANGE AND IDENTIFIED WILDLIFE

97.1 [Repealed B.C. Reg. 350/02]

97.2 [Repealed B.C. Reg. 350/02]

Ungulate winter range

- 97.3** (1) The Deputy Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection may, by written order, establish an ungulate winter range by identifying in the order
- (a) an area of land that is necessary for the winter survival of an ungulate species, and
 - (b) objectives for the management of that area.
- (2) An ungulate winter range that is identified in a wildlife management plan or strategy approved before October 15, 1998 ceases to be an ungulate winter range on October 15, 2003 unless confirmed before that date by the Deputy Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection.
- (3) If an ungulate winter range identified in a wildlife management plan or strategy under paragraph (c) of the definition of “ungulate winter range” has no objectives specified for the management of the winter range, the designated environment official may, by written order, establish objectives for the winter range.

August 2001 (B.C. Reg. 194/01); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Identified wildlife and general wildlife measures

- 97.4** (1) The Deputy Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection, or a person authorized by the Deputy Minister, may, by written order,
- (a) classify a species at risk as identified wildlife, if satisfied that the species needs to be managed through a higher level plan, wildlife habitat area or general wildlife measure,
 - (b) establish a mapped area of land as a wildlife habitat area, if satisfied that the mapped area is necessary to meet the habitat requirements of identified wildlife,
 - (c) establish a management practice, that applies inside wildlife habitat areas, as a general wildlife measure, if satisfied that the management practice is necessary to maintain the identified wildlife within those areas, and
 - (d) establish a management practice, that applies within a specified ecosystem unit as a general wildlife measure, if satisfied that the management practice is necessary to maintain a specified habitat.

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- (2) The classification of a species at risk as identified wildlife, and the establishment of a general wildlife measure and a wildlife habitat area, may be varied or cancelled by a written order signed by the Deputy Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection or a person authorized by the Deputy Minister.
 - (3) An order made under subsection (1) or (2) is effective when a notice that the order has been made and the locations where the details of the order may be obtained are published in the Gazette.
 - (4) An order establishing a wildlife habitat area under subsection (1) may provide that the location of the area is not to be published under subsection (3), in which case subsection (3) does not require the location to be published.
 - (5) If an order provides that the location of a wildlife habitat area is not to be published, no person may disclose the location of the wildlife habitat area, except in terms that are not precise enough to allow a person to find the area, to anyone other than a person who needs to know the location in order to administer or comply with an enactment of British Columbia or Canada, or a law, or for purposes of protecting or studying the wildlife protected by the wildlife habitat area.
 - (6) An order made under subsection (1) (c) or (d) may delegate the authority to vary some or all management practices in the order to the regional environment stewardship manager in the Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection.
 - (7) A delegation under subsection (6) may
 - (a) confer a discretion on the regional environment stewardship manager, and
 - (b) provide differently for different persons, places or transactions.

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01); August 2001 (B.C. Reg. 194/01); May 2002 (B.C. Reg. 109/2002); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

Regionally important and identified threatened or endangered fish

- 97.5** (1) The Deputy Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection, or a person authorized by the Deputy Minister may, by written order, classify a species of fish as identified threatened or endangered fish for the purposes of the definition of “fish stream” in section 1.

- (2) The Deputy Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection, or a person authorized by the Deputy Minister may, by written order, classify a species of fish as regionally important fish for the purposes of the definition of “fish stream” in section 1.
- (3) An order made under subsection (1) or (2) is effective when a notice that the order has been made and the locations where the details of the order may be obtained are published in the Gazette.

February 2001 (B.C. Reg. 18/01); August 2001 (B.C. Reg. 194/01); December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

PART 8 - OFFENCES

Offences

- 98** (1) A person who contravenes section 37 (3), 38 (4), 62 (6), 73 or 76 (1) commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$500 000 or to imprisonment for not more than 2 years or to both.
- (2) A person who contravenes section 18 (1), 19 (2), 24 (1) or (2), 37 (2) or 38 (3) commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$100 000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year or to both.
- (3) A person who contravenes section 33, 34, 35, 82 (2) (f), 85 (1) (b) or (d) or (2) or 86 (2) commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$5 000 or to imprisonment for not more than 6 months or to both.

PART 9 [Repealed B.C. Reg. 18/01]

SCHEDULE A - STOCKING STANDARDS

Stocking standards for silvicultural systems other than single tree selection

- 1** (0.1) In this Schedule, “**region**” means a forest region established under section 1 of the Forest Regions and Districts Regulation as it was on the coming into force of this subsection.
 - (1) This section applies to all silvicultural systems other than single tree selection.
 - (2) In Table A, for each area that is within a region listed in column 1 that has a biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification listed in columns 2 and 3 in the same row as the region, the following apply:
 - (a) the target stocking standard in column 4;

- (b) the minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred and acceptable species per hectare in column 5;
 - (c) the minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred species per hectare in column 6.
- (3) In Table A, column 7 lists the minimum height for a tree species, identified by an abbreviation listed in subsection (4), for the region in column 1 that has a biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification listed in columns 2 and 3 that matches the biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification identified for the area in an operational plan.
- (4) In column 7 of Table A:
- “All” means all tree species identified in an operational plan as preferred or acceptable;
 - “Ba” means amabilis fir;
 - “Bg” means grand fir;
 - “Bl” means subalpine fir;
 - “Bp” means noble fir;
 - “Cw” means western red cedar;
 - “Fd” means Douglas-fir;
 - “Hm” means mountain hemlock;
 - “Hw” means western hemlock;
 - “Lw” means western larch;
 - “Other” means a preferred or acceptable species other than those listed in the row in which the term “other” appears;
 - “Pl” means lodgepole pine;
 - “Pw” means white pine;
 - “Py” means ponderosa pine;
 - “Ss” means Sitka spruce;
 - “Sx” means hybrid spruce or interior spruce;
 - “Sxs” means hybrid Sitka spruce;
 - “Yc” means yellow cedar.

December 2002 (B.C. Reg. 350/02)

TABLE A
(section 1 of Schedule A)**Stocking Standards for Silvicultural Systems Other than Single Tree Selection**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7
Region	Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification		Target Stocking Standard	Minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred & acceptable species per ha.	Minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees of healthy, well spaced trees of preferred species	Minimum Free Growing Height (m)
	Subzone/Variant	Site Series				
all regions	BGxh1	04,05	400	200	200	All 0.6
all regions	BGxh1	06	600	400	400	All 0.6
all regions	BGxh1	07	1000	500	400	All 0.6
all regions	BGxh2	03,04,07	400	200	200	All 0.6
all regions	BGxw1	03,05	400	200	200	All 0.6
all regions	BGxw1	08	1200	700	600	All 0.6
all regions	BWBSdk1	01,03,04,05,06,07	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Other 0.8
all regions	BWBSdk1	02,08	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	BWBSdk1	09,10,11	400	200	200	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	BWBSdk2	01,03,05	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Other 0.8
Prince George	BWBSdk2	02,04,06	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
Prince Rupert	BWBSdk2	02,04	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
Prince Rupert	BWBSdk2	06	1000	500	400	PI 1.6 Other 0.8
all regions	BWBSdk2	07	400	200	200	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	BWBSdk2	08	400	200	200	All 0.6
all regions	BWBSmw1	01,03,04,05,06	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Other 1.0
all regions	BWBSmw1	02	1200	700	600	PI 1.4 Sx 1.0
all regions	BWBSmw1	07	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	BWBSmw1	08	400	200	200	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	BWBSmw2	01,02,03,04,05	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Other 1.0
all regions	BWBSmw2	06	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	BWBSmw2	07	400	200	200	All 0.8
all regions	BWBSmw2	08,09,10	400	200	200	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	BWBSwk1	01,02,03,04,05	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Other 1.0
all regions	BWBSwk1	06	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	BWBSwk1	07,08	400	200	200	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	BWBSwk2	01,03,04,05	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Other 1.0
all regions	BWBSwk2	02,06	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	BWBSwk2	07,08	400	200	200	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	BWBSwk3	01	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Sx 1.0
all regions	CDFmm	01	900	500	400	PI 1.25 Fd 2.0 Bg 1.4 Cw 1.0
all regions	CDFmm	02,10	400	200	200	PI 1.25 Fd 2.0 Bg 1.4 Cw 1.0
all regions	CDFmm	03,11,14	800	400	400	PI 1.25 Fd 2.0 Bg 1.4 Cw 1.0
all regions	CDFmm	04,05	900	500	400	Fd 3.0 Bg 1.75 Cw 1.5
all regions	CDFmm	06,07,08,12,13	900	500	400	Fd 4.0 Bg 2.25 Cw 2.0
all regions	CWHdm	01,04,06	900	500	400	Fd 3.0 Lw 1.5 Hw 3.0 Cw 1.5 Pw 2.5
all regions	CWHdm	02,11	400	200	200	PI 1.25 Fd 2.0 Ss 3.0 Lw 1.0 Hw 2.0 Cw 1.0 Pw 2.5

all regions	CWHdm	03,12,15	800	400	400	PI 1.25 Fd 2.0 Ss 3.0 Lw 1.0 Hw 2.0 Cw 1.0 Pw 2.5
all regions	CWHdm	05,07,08,09,13,14	900	500	400	Fd 4.0 Bg 3.5 Hw 4.0 Cw 2.0 Pw 2.5
all regions	CWHds1	01,05,06	900	500	400	PI 2.0 Fd 2.25 Sx,Bp,Hw 1.0 Lw,Py 1.25 Cw 1.5 Pw 2.5
all regions	CWHds1	02,11	400	200	200	PI 1.25 Fd 1.5 Cw 1.0
all regions	CWHds1	03,12	800	400	400	PI 1.25 Fd 1.5 Cw 1.0
all regions	CWHds1	04	800	400	400	PI 2.0 Fd 2.25 Sx,Bp,Hw 1.0 Lw,Py 1.25 Cw 1.5 Pw 2.5
all regions	CWHds1	07,08,09	900	500	400	Fd 3.0 Bg 2.0 Bp 1.5 Cw 2.0
all regions	CWHds2	01,05,06	900	500	400	PI 2.0 Fd 2.25 Ss 2.0 Sx 1.0 Hw 1.0 Cw 1.5
all regions	CWHds2	02,11	400	200	200	PI 1.25 Ss 1.0 Cw 1.0
all regions	CWHds2	03,04	800	400	400	PI 2.0 Fd 2.25 Ss 2.0 Sx 1.0 Hw 1.0 Cw 1.5
all regions	CWHds2	07,08,09	900	500	400	Fd,Ss 3.0 Cw 2.0
all regions	CWHds2	12	800	400	400	PI 1.25 Ss 1.0 Cw 1.0
all regions	CWHmm1	01,05,06	900	500	400	Fd 3.0 Ba 0.75 Hw 2.0 Cw 1.5 Pw 2.5
all regions	CWHmm1	02,03,12	800	400	400	PI 1.25 Fd 2.0 Ss 2.0 Lw 1.5 Cw 1.0 Pw 2.5
all regions	CWHmm1	04	900	500	400	PI 1.25 Fd 2.0 Ss 2.0 Lw 1.5 Cw 1.0 Pw 2.5
all regions	CWHmm1	07,08,09	900	500	400	Fd 4.0 Ba 1.0 Hw 2.5 Cw 2.0
all regions	CWHmm1	11	400	200	200	PI 1.25 Fd 2.0 Ss 2.0 Lw 1.5 Cw 1.0 Pw 2.5
all regions	CWHmm2	01,05,06	900	500	400	Fd 2.25 Ba,Sx 0.75 Cw,Yc,Bp 1.0 Hw 1.25 Pw 2.5
all regions	CWHmm2	02,03,07,10	800	400	400	PI 1.25 Fd 1.5 Sx 0.5 Lw,Hw 1.0 Cw,Yc 0.75 Pw 2.5
all regions	CWHmm2	04	900	500	400	PI 1.25 Fd 1.5 Sx 0.5 Lw,Hw 1.0 Cw,Yc 0.75 Pw 2.5
all regions	CWHmm2	08	900	500	400	Fd 3.0 Ba 1.0 Hw 1.75 Cw 1.25 Yc 1.25
all regions	CWHmm2	09	400	200	200	PI 1.25 Fd 1.5 Sx 0.5 Lw,Hw 1.0 Cw,Yc 0.75 Pw 2.5
all regions	CWHms1	01,05	900	500	400	Fd 2.25 Sx,Bp 1.0 Lw,Hw,Cw,Yc 1.5 Ba 0.75
all regions	CWHms1	02,10	400	200	200	PI 1.25 Fd 1.5 Sx 0.75 Cw,Yc 1.0 Pw 2.5
all regions	CWHms1	03	800	400	400	Fd 2.25 Sx,Bp 1.0 Lw,Hw,Cw,Yc 1.5 Ba 0.75
all regions	CWHms1	04,06,07,08	900	500	400	Fd 3.0 Sx,Bp 1.25 Lw,Hw,Cw,Yc 2.0 Bg,Pw 2.5 Ba 1.0
all regions	CWHms1	11	800	400	400	PI 1.25 Fd 1.5 Sx 0.75 Cw,Yc 1.0 Pw 2.5
all regions	CWHms2	01,05	900	500	400	PI 1.0 Fd 2.25 Ba 0.75 Hw,Cw 1.0
all regions	CWHms2	02,10	400	200	200	PI 1.25 Fd 1.5 Ss 2.0 Cw 0.75
all regions	CWHms2	03	800	400	400	PI 1.0 Fd 2.25 Ba 0.75 Hw,Cw 1.0
all regions	CWHms2	04,06,07,08	900	500	400	Fd 3.0 Ss 4.0 Ba 1.0 Sx,Hw,Cw 1.25
all regions	CWHms2	11	800	400	400	PI 1.25 Fd 1.5 Ss 2.0 Cw 0.75
all regions	CWHvh1	01,15	900	500	400	PI 1.5 Ss 3.0 Ba 1.75 Hw 2.0 Cw 1.5
all regions	CWHvh1	02,12,14,18,19	400	200	200	PI 1.25 Ss 2.0 Hw 1.25 Cw,Yc 1.0
all regions	CWHvh1	03,11,13	800	400	400	PI 1.25 Ss 2.0 Hw 1.25 Cw,Yc 1.0
all regions	CWHvh1	04,05,06,07,08,09	900	500	400	Ss 4.0 Ba 2.25 Hw 1.75 Cw 2.0
all regions	CWHvh1	16	400	200	200	PI 1.5 Ss 3.0 Ba 1.75 Hw 2.0 Cw 1.5
all regions	CWHvh1	17	900	500	400	PI 1.25 Ss 2.0 Hw 1.25 Cw,Yc 1.0
Prince Rupert	CWHvh2	01,04,05,06,07,08,0 9,15,17	900	500	400	Hw,PI,Ss 2.0 Cw,Yc 1.5 Ba 1.4
Prince Rupert	CWHvh2	02,12,14,16,18,19	400	200	200	Ss 2.0 Hw 1.8 PI 1.4 Other 1.0
Prince Rupert	CWHvh2	03,11,13	800	400	400	Ss 2.0 Hw 1.8 PI 1.4 Other 1.0
Vancouver	CWHvh2	01,15	900	500	400	PI 1.5 Ss 3.0 Ba 1.75 Hw 2.0 Cw,Yc 1.5
Vancouver	CWHvh2	02,12,14,18	400	200	200	PI,Hw 1.25 Ss 2.0 Hw 1.25 Cw,Yc 1.0
Vancouver	CWHvh2	03,11,13	800	400	400	Ss 2.0 Hw 1.25 PI 1.25 Cw,Yc 1.0
Vancouver	CWHvh2	04,05,06,07,08,09,1 7	900	500	400	Ss 4.0 Ba 2.25 Hw 1.75 Cw,Yc 2.0
Vancouver	CWHvh2	16	400	200	200	PI,Cw,Yc 1.5 Ss 3.0 Ba 1.75 Hw 2.0

Prince Rupert	CWHvm1	01,04,05,06,07,08,09,10	900	500	400	Hw,Ss 2.0 Cw 1.5 Ba 1.4
Prince Rupert	CWHvm1	02,13	400	200	200	Hw,PI 1.4 Other 1.0
Prince Rupert	CWHvm1	03,12,14	800	400	400	Hw,PI,Ss 1.4 Other 1.0 Hm 0.8
Vancouver	CWHvm1	01,04,05,06	900	500	400	Fd 3.0 Ss 3.0 Ba 1.75 Hw 3.0 Cw 1.5
Vancouver	CWHvm1	02,13	400	200	200	PI 1.25 Fd 2.0 Hw 2.0 Cw 1.0
Vancouver	CWHvm1	03,12	800	400	400	PI 1.25 Fd 2.0 Hw 2.0 Cw 1.0
Vancouver	CWHvm1	07,08,09,10	900	500	400	Ss 4.0 Ba 2.25 Hw 4.0 Cw 2.0
Vancouver	CWHvm1	14	800	400	400	Fd 3.0 Ss 3.0 Ba 1.75 Hw 3.0 Cw 1.5
Prince Rupert	CWHvm2	01,04,05,06,07,08	900	500	400	Hw,Ss 2.0 Cw,Yc 1.5 Ba 1.4
Prince Rupert	CWHvm2	02,10	400	200	200	Hw 1.8 PI 1.4 Other 1.0
Prince Rupert	CWHvm2	03,09,11	800	400	400	Hw 1.8 PI,Ss 1.4 Other 1.0 Hm 0.8
Vancouver	CWHvm2	01,05,06	900	500	400	Ss 3.0 Ba 1.75 Hw 2.5 Cw,Yc 1.5
Vancouver	CWHvm2	02,10	400	200	200	PI 1.25 Fd,Ba 1.5 Ss 2.0 Hm 0.75 Cw,Yc 1.0 Pw 2.5 Hw 1.75
Vancouver	CWHvm2	03,09,11	800	400	400	PI 1.25 Fd,Ba 1.5 Ss 2.0 Hm 0.75 Cw,Yc 1.0 Pw 2.5 Hw 1.75
Vancouver	CWHvm2	04	900	500	400	PI 1.25 Fd,Ba 1.5 Ss 2.0 Hm 0.75 Cw,Yc 1.0 Pw 2.5 Hw 1.75
Vancouver	CWHvm2	07,08	900	500	400	Ss 4.0 Ba 2.25 Hw 3.5 Cw,Yc 2.0
all regions	CWHwh1	01,14,16	900	500	400	PI 2.0 Ss 3.0 Hw 2.0 Cw 1.5
all regions	CWHwh1	02,04	900	500	400	PI 1.25 Ss 2.0 Hw 1.25 Cw,Yc 1.0
all regions	CWHwh1	03,05,07,08	900	500	400	Ss 4.0 Hw 2.75 Cw 2.0
all regions	CWHwh1	06	800	400	400	Ss 4.0 Hw 2.75 Cw 2.0
all regions	CWHwh1	10,12	800	400	400	PI 1.25 Ss 2.0 Hw 1.25 Cw,Yc 1.0
all regions	CWHwh1	11,13,17,18	400	200	200	PI 1.25 Ss 2.0 Hw 1.25 Cw,Yc 1.0
all regions	CWHwh1	15	400	200	200	PI 2.0 Ss 3.0 Hw 2.0 Cw 1.5
all regions	CWHwh2	01,02,03	900	500	400	Ss 1.5 Hm 1.0 Hw 2.0 Cw,Yc 1.5
all regions	CWHwh2	04	800	400	400	Ss 1.5 Hm 1.0 Hw 2.0 Cw,Yc 1.5
all regions	CWHwh2	05	400	200	200	Hm 0.75 Hw 1.25 Cw,Yc 1.0
all regions	CWHwh2	06	800	400	400	Hm 0.75 Hw 1.25 Cw,Yc 1.0
all regions	CWHwm	01,02,03,04,05,06,08	900	500	400	Hw,Ss,PI 2.0 Hm 1.0 Other 1.4
all regions	CWHwm	09	800	400	400	Hw,Ss 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	CWHwm	10	400	200	200	PI 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	CWHws1	01,03,04,05,06,07,08	900	500	400	Hw,Sxs,PI 2.0 Other 1.4
all regions	CWHws1	02	600	400	400	Hw,PI 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	CWHws1	10	400	200	200	PI 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	CWHws1	11	800	400	400	Hw,Sxs 1.4 Other 1.0
Prince Rupert	CWHws2	01,03,04,05,06,07	900	500	400	PI 2.0 Hw 1.3 Other 1.0
Prince Rupert	CWHws2	02	600	400	400	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
Prince Rupert	CWHws2	08	900	500	400	All 1.0
Prince Rupert	CWHws2	10	400	200	200	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
Prince Rupert	CWHws2	11	800	400	400	All 0.8
Vancouver	CWHws2	01,05	900	500	400	Bl,Sx,Ba 0.75 PI 2.0 Fd 1.5 Hw, Cw 1.0
Vancouver	CWHws2	02	600	400	400	PI 1.25 Sx 0.6 Ba,Hw,Cw 0.75
Vancouver	CWHws2	03	800	400	400	PI 2.0 Bl,Sx,Ba 0.75 Fd 1.5 Hw,Cw 1.0

Vancouver	CWHws2	04,06,07,08	900	500	400	Bl,Sx,Ba 1.0 Hw,Cw 1.25
Vancouver	CWHws2	10	400	200	200	PI 1.25 Sx 0.6 Ba,Cw,Hw 0.75
Vancouver	CWHws2	11	800	400	400	PI 1.25 Sx 0.6 Ba,Hw,Cw 0.75
all regions	CWHxm	01,04,06	900	500	400	Fd 3.0 Lw 1.5 Hw 2.0 Cw 1.5 Pw 2.5
all regions	CWHxm	02,11	400	200	200	PI 1.25 Fd 2.0 Ss,Lw 1.5 Cw 1.0 Pw 2.5
all regions	CWHxm	03,12	800	400	400	PI 1.25 Fd 2.0 Ss,Lw 1.5 Cw 1.0 Pw 2.5
all regions	CWHxm	05,07,08,09,13,14	900	500	400	Fd 4.0 Bg 3.5 Cw 2.0 Pw 2.5
all regions	CWHxm	15	800	400	400	Fd 4.0 Bg 3.5 Cw 2.0 Pw 2.5
all regions	ESSFdc1	01,04	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Other 0.8
all regions	ESSFdc1	02,03,05,06	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	ESSFdc2	01,06,07	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Other 0.8
all regions	ESSFdc2	03,04,05,08	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	ESSFdk	01,03,04,05,06	1200	700	600	PI,Lw 1.6 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	ESSFdk	02	1000	500	400	PI,Lw 1.2 Fd 0.8 Other 0.6
all regions	ESSFdv	01,05	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Other 0.8
all regions	ESSFdv	02	400	200	200	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	ESSFdv	03,04,06	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	ESSFmc	01,04,05,06,07	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Other 0.8
all regions	ESSFmc	02,03	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	ESSFmc	08,09,10	1000	500	400	All 0.6
all regions	ESSFmk	01,03,04,05	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Other 0.8
all regions	ESSFmk	02	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	ESSFmk	06,07	1000	500	400	All 0.8
all regions	ESSFmm1	01,04,05,06	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Other 0.8
all regions	ESSFmm1	02,03	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	ESSFmm1	07	400	200	200	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	ESSFmv1	01	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Other 0.8
all regions	ESSFmv1	02,03,04,05	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	ESSFmv2	01,02,04,05	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Other 0.8
all regions	ESSFmv2	03	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	ESSFmv2	06	400	200	200	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	ESSFmv3	01,04,05,06	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Other 0.8
all regions	ESSFmv3	02,03,07	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	ESSFmv4	01,04	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Other 0.8
all regions	ESSFmv4	02,03	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	ESSFmv4	05	400	200	200	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	ESSFmw	01,04,05,06	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Other 1.0
all regions	ESSFmw	02,03,07,08	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
Vancouver	ESSFmw	01,05,06	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Sx 1.0 Bl 0.75 Ba 0.6
Vancouver	ESSFmw	02,03,07,08	1000	500	400	Bl,Ba 0.6 PI 1.25 Fd 1.0 Sx 0.75
Vancouver	ESSFmw	04	1200	700	600	Bl,Ba 0.6 PI 1.25 Fd 1.0 Sx 0.75
all regions	ESSFvc	01,04	1200	700	600	All 0.8
all regions	ESSFvc	02	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	ESSFvc	03,05	1000	500	400	All 0.6
all regions	ESSFvw	01	1200	700	600	All 0.8
all regions	ESSFvw	02	600	400	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	ESSFvw	03	1000	500	400	All 0.6
all regions	ESSFvw	04	600	400	400	All 0.6
all regions	ESSFwc1	01,03,04	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Other 0.8
all regions	ESSFwc1	02	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	ESSFwc2	01,04,05,06,07	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Other 0.8
all regions	ESSFwc2	02,03,08	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	ESSFwc2	09	400	200	200	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	ESSFwc3	01	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Other 0.8
all regions	ESSFwc3	02	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	ESSFwc3	03	400	200	200	All 0.6
all regions	ESSFwc4	01,04	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Other 0.8
all regions	ESSFwc4	02,03,07	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6

all regions	ESSFwc4	05,06	1200	700	600	All 0.8
Cariboo	ESSFwk1	01,03,04,05,	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Other 1.0
Cariboo	ESSFwk1	02	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
Cariboo	ESSFwk1	06,07	1000	500	400	All 0.8
Prince George	ESSFwk1	01,03,04,05,	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Other 0.8
Prince George	ESSFwk1	02	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
Prince George	ESSFwk1	06,07	1000	500	400	All 0.6
all regions	ESSFwk2	01,02,04,05,	1200	700	600	All 0.8
all regions	ESSFwk2	03	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Other 0.8
all regions	ESSFwk2	06	1000	500	400	All 0.6
all regions	ESSFwm	01,02,03,04	1200	700	600	PI,Pw,Lw 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	ESSFwv	01,03,04,05,06	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Other 0.8
all regions	ESSFwv	02	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	ESSFwv	07,08,09	1000	500	400	All 0.6
all regions	ESSFxc	01,06,07	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Other 0.8
all regions	ESSFxc	02	600	400	400	PI 1.2 Others 0.6
all regions	ESSFxc	05,08	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	ICHdk	01,03,04,05,06,07	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	ICHdk	02,08,09	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	ICHdw	01a,01b,03,04	1200	700	600	PI,Pw,Lw 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	ICHdw	02	1000	500	400	PI,Lw 1.4 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	ICHmc1	01,03,04,05	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Other 1.0
all regions	ICHmc1	02	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	ICHmc1	06	1000	500	400	All 0.8
all regions	ICHmc1a	01,02,03	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Other 1.0
all regions	ICHmc2	01,03,04,05,06,51,52,53,54	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Other 1.0
all regions	ICHmc2	02	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	ICHmc2	07	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	ICHmc2	08	400	200	200	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	ICHmk1	01,01-YS,04	1200	700	600	PI,Lw 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	ICHmk1	02	600	400	400	PI 1.4 Fd 1.0 Others 0.8
all regions	ICHmk1	03,07	1000	500	400	PI,Lw 1.4 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
Kamloops	ICHmk1	05,06	1200	700	600	PI,Lw 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 0.8
Nelson	ICHmk1	05,06	1200	700	600	PI,Lw 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	ICHmk2	01,04,05	1200	700	600	PI,Lw 2.0 Fd 1.4 Sx 0.8 Other 1.0
all regions	ICHmk2	02	600	400	400	PI 1.4 Fd 1.0 Others 0.8
all regions	ICHmk2	03,06	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	ICHmk3	01,04,05,06	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	ICHmk3	02,03,07	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	ICHmm	01,03,04,05	1200	700	600	PI,Pw 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	ICHmm	02,06	1000	500	400	PI,Fd 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	ICHmm	07,08	400	200	200	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	ICHmw1	01,02,03,04,05,06	1200	700	600	PI,Pw,Lw 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	ICHmw1	07	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
Kamloops	ICHmw2	01,01-YS,02,03,04,05	1200	700	600	PI,Pw,Lw 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
Kamloops	ICHmw2	06,07	1000	500	400	PI,Pw 1.4 Other 0.8
Nelson	ICHmw2	01,03,04,05,06	1200	700	600	PI,Pw,Lw 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
Nelson	ICHmw2	07,08	1000	500	400	PI,Pw 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	ICHmw3	01,01-YS,02,03,04,05,06,07	1200	700	600	PI,Pw,Lw 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	ICHmw3	02,03,08	1000	500	400	PI,Pw,Lw 1.4 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	ICHvc	01,03,04,05	1200	700	600	All 1.0
all regions	ICHvc	02	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Other 1.0

all regions	ICHvc	06,51	1000	500	400	All 0.8
all regions	ICHvc	52	400	200	200	All 0.8
all regions	ICHvk1	01,02,03,04	1200	700	600	PI,Pw,Lw 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	ICHvk1	05,06	1000	500	400	PI,Pw 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	ICHvk2	01,03,04,05	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	ICHvk2	02,06	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	ICHvk2	07	400	200	200	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	ICHwc	01,03,04	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Other 1.0
all regions	ICHwc	02,07	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	ICHwc	05,06	1200	700	600	All 1.0
all regions	ICHwc	08,51	1000	500	400	All 0.8
all regions	ICHwc	52	400	200	200	All 0.8
all regions	ICHwk1	01,04,05	1200	700	600	PI,Pw,Lw 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
Kamloops	ICHwk1	02,06,07	1000	500	400	PI,Pw 1.4 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
Kamloops	ICHwk1	03	1200	700	600	PI,Pw,Lw 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
Prince	ICHwk1	03	1000	500	400	PI,Pw 1.4 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
George						
all regions	ICHwk1	06,07,08	1000	500	400	PI,Pw 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	ICHwk2	01,03,05,06,07	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	ICHwk2	02	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	ICHwk2	04	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Fd 1.0 Other 1.0
all regions	ICHwk2	08	1000	500	400	All 0.8
all regions	ICHwk3	01,03,04,05	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	ICHwk3	02,06,07	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	ICHwk3	08	1000	500	400	All 0.8
all regions	ICHwk3	09	400	200	200	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	ICHwk4	01,04,05,06,07	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
Cariboo	ICHwk4	02,03,08	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
Prince	ICHwk4	02,03	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
George						
Prince	ICHwk4	08	1000	500	400	PI 2.0 Other 1.0
George						
all regions	ICHxw	01	1200	700	600	PI,Pw,Lw 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	IDFdk1	01,04,05,06	1000	500	400	PI,Lw 1.0 Fd 0.8 Other 0.6
all regions	IDFdk1	02,03	600	400	400	PI 1.0 Fd 0.8 Py 0.6
all regions	IDFdk1a	94	1200	700	600	Fd 1.0
all regions	IDFdk2	01,03,06,07	1000	500	400	PI,Lw 1.0 Fd 0.8 Other 0.6
all regions	IDFdk2	02	600	400	400	Fd 0.8 Py 0.6
all regions	IDFdk2	04,05	1200	700	600	PI,Lw 1.4 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	IDFdk3	01,04,05,06	1200	700	600	PI 1.4 Fd 1.0 Sx 0.8
all regions	IDFdk3	02,07,08,09	1000	500	400	PI 1.0 Fd 0.8 Sx 0.6
all regions	IDFdk3	03	600	400	400	PI 1.0 Fd 0.8
all regions	IDFdk4	01,04,05,07	1200	700	600	PI 1.4 Fd 1.0 Sx 0.8
all regions	IDFdk4	02	600	400	400	PI 1.0 Fd 0.8
all regions	IDFdk4	03,06,08,09,10	1000	500	400	PI 1.0 Fd 0.8 Sx 0.6
all regions	IDFdm1	01,04,07	1000	500	400	PI,Lw 1.0 Fd 0.8 Other 0.6
all regions	IDFdm1	03	600	400	400	PI 1.0 Fd 0.8 Py 0.6
all regions	IDFdm1	05,06	1200	700	600	PI,Lw 1.4 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	IDFdm2	01,05,07	1000	500	400	PI,Lw 1.0 Fd 0.8 Other 0.6
all regions	IDFdm2	03	600	400	400	PI 1.0 Lw 1.0 Fd 0.8 Py 0.6
all regions	IDFdm2	04	1200	700	600	PI,Lw 1.4 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	IDFmw1	01,01-YC,05,06	1200	700	600	PI,Lw 1.6 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	IDFmw1	02,03	600	400	400	PI,Lw 1.2 Fd 0.8 Py 0.6
all regions	IDFmw1	04,	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Fd 0.8 Other 0.6
all regions	IDFmw2	01,01-YC,01-YS,04	1200	700	600	PI,Lw 1.6 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	IDFmw2	02	600	400	400	PI 1.2 Fd 0.8 Py 0.6
all regions	IDFmw2	03	1000	500	400	P,Lw 1.6 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	IDFmw2	05	400	200	200	PI 1.2 Other 0.6

all regions	IDFww	01,03,04	600	400	400	PI 2.0 Fd,Lw,Cw,Py 1.5 Ss 3.0
all regions	IDFww	02	400	200	200	PI 1.25 Fd 1.0
all regions	IDFww	05,06	1000	500	400	Fd 2.0 Ss 4.0 Bg,Cw 2.0
all regions	IDFww	07	1000	500	400	PI 2.0 Fd 1.5 Ss 3.0 Lw,Cw,Py 1.5
all regions	IDFxh1	01,06,07	1000	500	400	Lw 0.8 Others 0.6
Kamloops	IDFxh1	01,06,07	1000	500	400	All 0.6
all regions	IDFxh1	02	400	200	200	All 0.6
all regions	IDFxh1	03,04,05	600	400	400	All 0.6
all regions	IDFxh1	08	1200	700	600	PI,Lw 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	IDFxh1a	98	1200	700	600	Fd 0.8 Py 0.6
all regions	IDFxh2	01,05	1000	500	400	All 0.6
all regions	IDFxh2	02,03	400	200	200	All 0.6
all regions	IDFxh2	04	600	400	400	All 0.6
all regions	IDFxh2	06,07	1200	700	600	All 0.6
all regions	IDFxh2	08	1000	500	400	PI 0.8 Other 0.6
all regions	IDFxh2a	95	1200	700	600	All 0.8
all regions	IDFxm	01	1000	500	400	All 0.6
all regions	IDFxm	02,04,05,06,07,08	1200	700	600	Fd 0.8 Sx 0.8
all regions	IDFxm	03,09	1000	500	400	PI 0.8 Fd 0.6 Sx 0.6
all regions	IDFxw	01,05	1200	700	600	All 0.8
all regions	IDFxw	02,03,04	600	400	400	All 0.6
all regions	IDFxw	06,07	1000	500	400	All 0.6
Prince	MHmm1	01,03,04,05,07	900	500	400	All 1.0
Rupert						
Prince	MHmm1	02,06,09	800	400	400	All 0.8
Rupert						
Prince	MHmm1	08	400	200	200	All 0.8
Rupert						
Vancouver	MHmm1	01,03,04,05	900	500	400	Sx,Hm,Yc 1.0 Bp 1.25 Ba 0.6
Vancouver	MHmm1	02,06,09	800	400	400	Sx,Hm,Yc 0.75 Ba 0.6
Vancouver	MHmm1	07	900	500	400	Sx,Hm,Yc 0.75 Ba 0.6
Vancouver	MHmm1	08	400	200	200	Sx,Yc,Hm 0.75 Ba 0.6
Prince	MHmm2	01,03,04,05,07	900	500	400	All 1.0
Rupert						
Prince	MHmm2	02,09	800	400	400	All 0.8
Rupert						
Prince	MHmm2	06	800	400	400	All 1.0
Rupert						
Prince	MHmm2	08	400	200	200	All 0.8
Rupert						
Vancouver	MHmm2	01,03,04,05	900	500	400	Sx,Hm,Yc 1.0 Bp 1.25 Ba 0.6
Vancouver	MHmm2	02,06,09	800	400	400	Sx,Hm,Yc 0.75 Ba 0.6
Vancouver	MHmm2	07	900	500	400	Sx,Hm,Yc 0.75 Ba 0.6
Vancouver	MHmm2	08	400	200	200	Sx,Hm,Yc 0.75 Ba 0.6
Prince	MHwh	01,03,04,05,07	900	500	400	All 1.0
Rupert						
Prince	MHwh	02,08	400	200	200	All 0.8
Rupert						
Prince	MHwh	06,09	800	400	400	All 0.8
Rupert						
Vancouver	MHwh	01,03,04,05	900	500	400	Ss 1.5 Ba 0.6 Hm,Cw,Yc,Hw 1.0
Vancouver	MHwh	02,08	400	200	200	Ss 1.0 Ba 0.6 Hm,Cw,Yc 0.75
Vancouver	MHwh	06,09	800	400	400	Ss 1.0 Ba 0.6 Hm,Cw,Yc 0.75
Vancouver	MHwh	07	900	500	400	Ss 1.0 Ba 0.6 Hm,Cw,Yc 0.75
all regions	MSdc	01,04	1200	700	600	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	MSdc	02,03	1000	500	400	PI 1.0 Other 0.6
all regions	MSdk	01,04,05,06	1200	700	600	PI,Lw 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	MSdk	03	1000	500	400	PI,Lw 1.0 Other 0.6

all regions	MSdm1	01,04,05,06,08	1200	700	600	PI,Lw 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	MSdm1	02	600	400	400	PI,Lw 1.0 Fd 0.6
all regions	MSdm1	03,07	1000	500	400	PI,Lw 1.0 Others 0.6
all regions	MSdm2	01,04,05,06	1200	700	600	PI,Lw 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	MSdm2	03,07	1000	500	400	PI 1.0 Other 0.6
all regions	MSxk	01,06,07,08	1200	700	600	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	MSxk	02,05,09	1000	500	400	PI 1.0 Other 0.6
Kamloops	MSxk	05	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
Kamloops	MSxk	06	1200	700	600	PI 1.0 Other 0.6
all regions	MSxv	01,02,04,05,06	1200	700	600	PI 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	MSxv	03,07,08	1000	500	400	PI 0.8 Other 0.6
all regions	PPdh1	01,04,05,06	600	400	400	All 0.6
all regions	PPdh2	01	600	400	400	All 0.6
all regions	PPdh2	03,04	1000	500	400	All 0.6
all regions	PPxh1	01,02,04,05	400	200	200	All 0.6
all regions	PPxh1	06	600	400	400	All 0.6
all regions	PPxh1	07,08	1000	500	400	All 0.6
all regions	PPxh2	01,02,03,04	400	200	200	All 0.6
all regions	PPxh2	06	600	400	400	All 0.6
all regions	PPxh2	07	1000	500	400	All 0.6
all regions	SBPSdc	01,03,04	1200	700	600	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	SBPSdc	02,05,06,08	1000	500	400	PI 1.0 Other 0.6
all regions	SBPSdc	07	400	200	200	PI 1.0 Other 0.6
all regions	SBPSmc	01,03	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Other 0.8
all regions	SBPSmc	02,04,05,06	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	SBPSmc	07	400	200	200	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	SBPSmk	01,03,04,05,06	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	SBPSmk	02,07	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Fd 0.8 Other 0.6
all regions	SBPSmk	08	400	200	200	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	SBPSxc	01,03	1200	700	600	PI 1.4 Sx 0.8
all regions	SBPSxc	02,04,05,06	1000	500	400	PI 1.0 Other 0.6
all regions	SBSdh	01,04,05,06	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	SBSdh	02,03,07	1000	500	400	PI,Pw,Lw 1.4 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	SBSdh	08	400	200	200	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	SBSdk	01,03,04,05,06,08	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	SBSdk	02,07	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	SBSdk	09,10	400	200	200	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	SBSdw1	01,03,04,05,06,07,08	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	SBSdw1	02,09	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	SBSdw2	01,03,04,05,06,07,08,09	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	SBSdw2	02,10	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	SBSdw2	11	400	200	200	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	SBSdw3	01,03,04,05,06,07,08	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	SBSdw3	02,09	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	SBSdw3	10	400	200	200	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	SBSmc1	01,03,04,05,06	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	SBSmc1	02,07,08	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Fd 0.8 Other 0.6
all regions	SBSmc2	01,03,04,05,06,08,09	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Other 0.8
all regions	SBSmc2	02,07,10,11	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	SBSmc2	12	400	200	200	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	SBSmc3	01,02,03,04,05,06,07	1200	700	600	PI 1.6 Other 0.8
all regions	SBSmc3	08	1000	500	400	PI 1.2 Other 0.6
all regions	SBSmh	01,04,05,06,07,08	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0

all regions	SBSmh	02,03	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	SBSmh	09	1000	500	400	All 0.8
all regions	SBSmk1	01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	SBSmk1	09	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	SBSmk1	10	400	200	200	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	SBSmk2	01,02,03,04,05	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Other 1.0
all regions	SBSmk2	06	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	SBSmm	01,05,06,07	1200	700	600	PI,Lw 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	SBSmm	02,03,04,08	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	SBSmw	01,03,04,05,06,07,08	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	SBSmw	02,09	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	SBSmw	10	400	200	200	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	SBSvk	01,02,03,04,05,07	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	SBSvk	06	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	SBSvk	08	400	200	200	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	SBSwk1	01,03,04,05,06,07,08	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	SBSwk1	02,09,10	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Fd 1.0 Other 0.8
all regions	SBSwk1	11	400	200	200	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	SBSwk2	01,03,04,05,	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Other 1.0
all regions	SBSwk2	02,06	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Other 0.8
all regions	SBSwk3	01,03,04,05,06,07	1200	700	600	PI 2.0 Fd 1.4 Other 1.0
all regions	SBSwk3	02,08	1000	500	400	PI 1.4 Other 0.8

Region: Where a particular forest region has stocking standards that are different than those of other regions for the same biogeoclimatic unit, the region is identified to indicate where the standards apply.

The minimum heights that are assigned for various tree species in a group of biogeoclimatic site series do not imply that the tree species are acceptable for all the site series. The preferred and acceptable tree species for any site series must be approved in an operational plan. Once a tree species has been approved as preferred or acceptable on a given site series, the minimum height in the table must be achieved unless an alternative free growing height has been approved in an operational plan.

Stocking standards for single tree selection silvicultural systems

- 2 (1) This section applies to single tree selection silvicultural systems.
- (2) In Table B, the target stocking standard in column 1 is the target stocking standard determined under Table A for the applicable biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification and region.
- (3) In Table B, for the appropriate target stocking standard, the following apply:
- (a) the target stocking standards for single tree selection for all layers is the number contained in column 3;
 - (b) the minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred and acceptable species per hectare for all layers is the number contained in column 4;
 - (c) the minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred species per hectare for all layers is the number contained in column 5.
- (4) In Table B, to determine if the minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred and acceptable species per hectare has been achieved for a layer, a person must add the healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred and acceptable species for that layer and for each layer above it in the table; for example, if the requirement is to have 400 trees in the pole layer and there are 100 trees in the mature layer and 300 in the pole layer, the requirement for 400 in the pole layer has been met.
- (5) In Table B, to determine if the minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred species per hectare has been achieved for a layer, the procedure in subsection (4) applies.
- (6) The minimum free growing heights for the preferred and acceptable species of trees are contained in column 7 of Table A for the applicable biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification and region.

TABLE B
(section 2 of Schedule A)

Stocking Standards for Single Tree Selection Silvicultural Systems
(all numbers in this table are healthy well spaced trees per hectare)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Target stocking standard for the appropriate biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification from Table A	Layer	Target stocking standard for single tree selection	Minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred and acceptable species per ha.	Minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees of the preferred species per ha.
1200	mature	600	300	250
	pole	800	400	300
	sapling	1000	500	400
	regeneration	1200	700	600
1000	mature	400	200	200
	pole	600	300	250
	sapling	800	400	300
	regeneration	1000	500	400
900	mature	400	200	200
	pole	500	300	250
	sapling	700	400	300
	regeneration	900	500	400
800	mature	300	150	150
	pole	400	200	200
	sapling	600	300	300
	regeneration	800	400	400
600	mature	300	150	150
	pole	400	200	200
	sapling	500	300	300
	regeneration	600	400	400
400	mature	200	100	100
	pole	300	125	125
	sapling	300	150	150
	regeneration	400	200	200