

January 10, 2001

Major Licensees
Small Business Forest Enterprise Program
Woodlot Licensees and
Community Forest
Lakes Forest District

Re: Statement of District Manager's policy concerning LRMP implementation

Under Section 41(1) of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act* (the act), I am required to approve an operational plan or amendment that has been prepared and submitted in accordance with the act, the regulations and the standards, and that I am satisfied will adequately manage and conserve the forest resources of the area to which it applies.

In April 2000 Cabinet approved the Lakes District Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) and conveyed it to participating ministries for implementation. The LRMP will assist me in approving operational plans by providing policy direction on the management of important land and resources in the plan area. Therefore, consistent with the Operational Planning Regulation Section 1.1 (which defines the known information) and Policy 18-1 (Scheduled Change), I designate the following LRMP information as known information:



1. Agriculture/Settlement Zone (LRMP figure 5) and objectives
2. General Resource Management Zone (LRMP figures 5) with it's Intensive Timber Management Areas sub-zone (LRMP figures 6) and objectives
3. Special Resource Management Zone (LRMP figure 5) with it's sub-zones and objectives. The following are the sub-zones:
 - ◆ Backcountry Lakes (LRMP figure 7)
 - ◆ Recreation Emphasis (LRMP figure 8)
 - ◆ Caribou Migration Corridor (LRMP figure 9)
 - ◆ Ungulate Winter Habitat (LRMP figure 10)
4. Significant Visual and Visual Areas (LRMP figure 3) and the visual quality objectives as per the existing Visual Landscape Inventory
5. Biological Ecosystem Network -Strong Links (LRMP figure 4)
6. New Protected Areas (LRMP figure 5 and 11) and objectives. The following are new protected areas:

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• THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA IS AN "EMPLOYMENT EQUITY EMPLOYER" •

Ministry of
Forests

Lakes Forest District

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- ◆ Burns Lake South
- ◆ Babine Lake Sites
- ◆ Entiako
- ◆ Sutherland
- ◆ Uncha Mountain / Red Hills

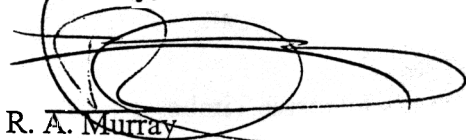
7. Chapter 3-General Resource Management Direction objectives
8. Appendix 3-Chelaslie Caribou Migration Corridor Management Strategy
9. Appendix 5-Visual Landscape Management Strategy

I have reviewed the strategies for the objectives of the Lakes District LRMP and believe that many of them are relevant to and will provide appropriate guidance in the development of operational plans and amendments which pertain to the area covered by the plan. I, therefore, recommend that these strategies be considered and incorporated into operational plans and amendments. For your convenience, the summary of the strategies pertinent to the development of the operational plans is enclosed with this letter.

I will continue to evaluate each operational plan or amendment on its own merit prior to making a decision on whether or not it should be approved. To assist me in this process, where an operational plan or amendment does not incorporate the strategies, I will expect an adequate explanation of the circumstances which justify their omission.

To ensure continuity of the LRMP implementation my direction letter of June 22, 1998 will remain in effect for four months from the date of this letter. If you have any questions regarding the letter or the enclosed documents you can contact Gunter Hoehne or Merima Domazet.

Yours truly,



R. A. Murray
District Manager
Lakes Forest District

pc: Brent Turmel (Senior Forester-Major Tenures, Woodlot Licenses & CommunityForest)

Enclosed:

Lakes District LRMP implementation and monitoring update

LRMP strategies pertinent to the preparation of the operational plans

Lakes Land and Resource Management Plan Implementation Plan

Order Establishing Resource Management Zones and Resource Management Zone Objectives for the Lakes District (Higher Level Plan)

Strategic Land Use Plans (General Bulletin Number 24)

Section Heading	Task	Strategy
Access	Reduce impacts on sensitive habitats (alpine, subalpine, wetlands, rare communities, dry ecosystems)	27.1, 55.2, 55.4, 46.3
Access	Limit circular routes	55.3
Access	Adequately maintain or permanently deactivate roads impacting fish (access plans)	52.5
Access	Interagency review of access proposals	27.1
Agriculture	Seed cutblocks and disturbed areas where appropriate	12.2
Agriculture/Settlement Zone	Minimise access at times important to wildlife	5.1
Agriculture/Settlement Zone	Provide security cover and screening adjacent to roads	5.2
Back-country Lakes Sub-Zone	Design exploration and development to reduce impacts to coservation of the lake ecosystems, recreation and other resource values, and natural features	2.1, 4.1, 4.2
Back-country Lakes Sub-Zone	Rank conservation higher than recreation or motorised access	2.3, 3.2
Back-country Lakes Sub-Zone	Manage Chief Louis and Uduk Lakes for caribou habitat	2.4
Back-country Lakes Sub-Zone	Use a mixture of silviculture systems (alternative to clear-cutting)	4.5
Back-country Lakes Sub-Zone	Focus harvesting on forest health	4.4
Back-country Lakes Sub-Zone	Minimise impacts of fire and forest pest control	5.1
Back-country Lakes Sub-Zone	Manage for "semi-primitive, non-motorised recreation" (Recreation Opportunity Spectrum)	3.1
Back-country Lakes Sub-Zone	Manage BLs as significant visual areas (use a preservation VQO adjacent to lakes and a retention VQO in BL area)	3.6, 3.7, 4.3
Back-country Lakes Sub-Zone	Minimise impacts of access (maximize use of existing access, use less intrusive/permanent forms of access, increase restrictions on access near lakes)	3.3, 4.6

Section Heading	Task	Strategy
Back-country Lakes	Rehabilitate roads used to develop resources or to control natural disturbance	5.1, 4.6
Sub-Zone		
Biodiversity	Use an ecological approach in management / planning	42.2
Biodiversity	Minimise fragmentation, maximise interior forest (Resource Development Plans)	43.4
Biodiversity	Distribute seral stages over the landscape	43.5
Biodiversity	Resemble natural disturbance size, shape and pattern	43.5
Biodiversity	Use stand level biodiversity management to diversify structure and species	43.6
Biodiversity	Restrict spread of non-indigenous species by avoiding introductions and eliminating identified species	42.6
Biodiversity	Use BEN strong links as interim FEN	44.8
Biodiversity	Maintain habitat connectivity within corridors	44.3
Biodiversity	Maintain 70% forest structure and function	44.5
Biodiversity	Use a mixture of silviculture systems (alternative to clear-cutting) within landscape connectivity corridors	44.5
Biodiversity	Minimize linear barriers to wildlife movement within landscape connectivity corridors through a coordinated planned approach to access management	44.7
Caribou Migration	Conserve caribou migratory and winter habitat	2.1, 3.1
Caribou Migration	Follow the Chelastie Caribou Migration Corridor Strategy (Appendix 3)	2.2, 1.1, 4.1
Caribou Migration	Ensure harvesting maintains seral stage distributions preferred by caribou (FDP)	1.2
Caribou Migration	Count both natural and industrial disturbance for seral stages	2.2
Caribou Migration	Maintain good terrestrial and arboreal lichen habitats (FDP and SP)	3.6
Caribou Migration	Maintain forest cover on good lichen sites and in very high-use areas.	3.4

Section Heading	Task	Strategy
Caribou Migration Corridor Sub-Zone	Use a mixture of silviculture systems (alternative to clear-cutting)	3.4
Caribou Migration Corridor Sub-Zone	Only harvest to manage forest health or to enhance habitat in the very high-use areas	3.3
Caribou Migration Corridor Sub-Zone	Ensure harvesting maintains caribou movement routes (FDP)	1.2, 3.5
Caribou Migration Corridor Sub-Zone	Avoid fragmenting old forest	3.5
Caribou Migration Corridor Sub-Zone	Only harvest stands that are impassable to caribou (see Chelaslie IRM Report) (FDP)	2.3
Caribou Migration Corridor Sub-Zone	Minimise impacts of fire and forest pest control	4.2
Caribou Migration Corridor Sub-Zone	Limit the duration and extent of development in high and very-high use areas	3.2
Caribou Migration Corridor Sub-Zone	Minimise harvesting at times of greatest caribou use	3.7
Caribou Migration Corridor Sub-Zone	Minimize surface access in very-high use areas (permit temporary access, use less intrusive/permanent forms, maximize the use of existing roads, control traffic during caribou migration and occupancy)	3.8
Caribou Migration Corridor Sub-Zone	Fully rehabilitate all new access within very high use areas	3.8, 4.2
Caribou Migration Corridor Sub-Zone	Determine exact harvesting location in FDPs	2.3
Community	Manage resources sustainably	32.3
Cultural Heritage Values	Do not disclose the nature of FN sites	29.7
Cultural Heritage Values	Use archaeological overview assessments and traditional use studies to provide an overview of FN cultural values in planning	29.2, 29.4

LRMP strategies pertinent to the preparation of the operational plans

Section Heading	Task	Strategy
Cultural Heritage Values	Undertake archaeological impact assessments and apply management measures to mitigate impacts of development if indicated by (i) archaeological overview assessments, (ii) planning processes, (iii) assessments under the Environmental Assessment Act, (iv) development proposals referred to the Archaeology Branch	29.3
General Resource Management Zone	Manage to accommodate a mix of resource development and conservation uses and values	2.1
Intensive Timber Management Sub-Zone	Increase the timber harvesting landbase (use new technology, use stand types previously excluded, minimise site degradation)	3.12
Intensive Timber Management Sub-Zone	Use intensive harvesting and silviculture	3.1
Intensive Timber Management Sub-Zone	Harvest based on merchantability in the absence of other harvesting priorities	3.10
Intensive Timber Management Sub-Zone	Allow cutblocks to exceed 60 ha where they attempt to simulate fire	3.13
Intensive Timber Management Sub-Zone	Aim to increase utilisation	3.9
Intensive Timber Management Sub-Zone	Prepare sites appropriately	3.2
Intensive Timber Management Sub-Zone	Reduce regeneration delays	3.4

Section Heading	Task	Strategy
Intensive Timber Management Sub-Zone	Plant genetically improved seedlings, where applicable	3.5, 3.2
Intensive Timber Management Sub-Zone	Control competing vegetation	3.8
Intensive Timber Management Sub-Zone	Control tree density	3.6, 3.2
Intensive Timber Management Sub-Zone	Prune and fertilise	3.2
Intensive Timber Management Sub-Zone	Thin commercially and pre-commercially	3.7
Intensive Timber Management Sub-Zone	Apply intensive forest health surveys and effective pest management techniques (as per FPC) while minimising impacts on non-timber values	3.11
Multiple Resources	Allow non-commodity use where appropriate	17.1 17.4, 17.5, 21.1, 22.1 37.1, 39.2
Multiple Resources	Allow development in all zones except NPAs	1.1, 7.1, 9.1, 13.1, 24.1, 26.1
Multiple Resources	Respect other values during development	1.1
Multiple Resources	Minimise impacts on recreation features	
Multiple Resources	Manage key ungulate winter habitats with sensitivity	50.2
Multiple Resources	Consult FN where activities affect traditional territories	30.1
Multiple Resources	Consider needs of (and consult) property owners when developing next to private land	32.5
New Protection Zone	Respect resources both within and adjacent to NPAs	3.1
New Protection Zone	Discuss and co-ordinate management of NPAs and adjacent land	1.3

LRMP strategies pertinent to the preparation of the operational plans

Section Heading	Task	Strategy
New Protection Zone	Promote good visual design and appropriate access management adjacent to NPAs	6.3
Water	Maintain or permanently deactivate roads impacting domestic water (access plans)	53.3
Recreation Emphasis Sub-Zone	Maintain recreation values and protect key recreation features	1.2, 2.1
Recreation Emphasis Sub-Zone	Manage for a "natural-environment" recreation experience	1.2, 2.3
Recreation Emphasis Sub-Zone	Manage Recreation Areas as visual areas	2.6
Recreation Emphasis Sub-Zone	Use a mixture of silviculture systems (alternative to clear-cutting)	3.3
Recreation Emphasis Sub-Zone	Minimise impacts of fire and forest pest control	4.1
Recreation Emphasis Sub-Zone	Plan access to limit impacts (address season, size, permanence, gates and visual screening)	3.4
Recreation Emphasis Sub-Zone	Rehabilitate access where standards are exceeded	4.1
Special Habitats	Conserve valuable terrestrial and aquatic habitat using special management	42.7
Special Habitats	Specially manage dry ecosystem habitats	46.1
Special Resource Management Zone	Maintain habitat and recreation values	2.1, 3.1, 1.1
Special Resource Management Zone	Where values overlap, apply the most constraining guidelines	1.3
Special Resource Management Zone	In the CMC, manage for caribou foremost	1.3
Special Resource Management Zone	Ensure Silvicultural Prescriptions match zone objectives	2.3
Special Resource Management Zone	Consider experimental management	2.2

Section Heading	Task	Strategy
Species of Concern	Conserve species at risk	45.1
Species of Concern	Manage species, habitats and ecosystems of concern	43.3
Species of Concern	Maintain sufficient habitat for big game and fur-bearers	18.1, 19.1
Species of Concern	Follow provincial grizzly bear conservation strategy	48.3
Species of Concern	Implement grizzly bear management guidelines in areas with bears and important habitat (Sutherland Valley, Klaylahnkut, Flemming)	48.4
Species of Concern	Minimise bear/human conflict	48.5, 25.3
Species of Concern	Maintain caribou habitat, mainly in the special management zone	49.1
Species of Concern	Manage for caribou where ungulate habitats overlap	49.2
Species of Concern	Manage key ungulate winter habitats with sensitivity	50.2
Special Habitats	Integrate requirements of dry ecosystem habitats into forest management (identify and map dry ecosystem habitats in FDPs)	46.1
Timber	Promote sensitive, innovative harvesting and silviculture where economically feasible and ecologically appropriate	6.1
Timber	Harvest timber proportional to its existence with the focus on species, volume, and resource management zone profiles	32.2
Timber	Contact range users during FDPs	12.1
Ungulate Winter Habitat Sub-Zone	Maintain patterns of forest cover suitable for ungulates (resource plans)	4.1, 2.2, 1.1
Ungulate Winter Habitat Sub-Zone	Maintain adequate canopy closure for security (hiding), snow interception and thermal cover	2.1, 3.1, 3.2
Ungulate Winter Habitat Sub-Zone	Maintain suitable forest connectivity, interior forest and edge (use provincial biodiversity guidelines)	2.2
Ungulate Winter Habitat Sub-Zone	Use a mixture of silviculture systems	4.2
Ungulate Winter Habitat Sub-Zone	Maintain forage/natural browse (range/silviculture plans)	4.4, 2.1, 3.1
Ungulate Winter Habitat Sub-Zone	Simulate conditions of natural fire	2.3

LRMP strategies pertinent to the preparation of the operational plans

Section Heading	Task	Strategy
Ungulate Winter Habitat Sub-Zone	Manage for deer where deer and moose winter ranges overlap	1.3
Ungulate Winter Habitat Sub-Zone	Ensure that access maintains suitable winter habitat conditions (access management provisions, Resource Development Plans)	1.1
Ungulate Winter Habitat Sub-Zone	Avoid roading steep south facing slopes	3.3
Ungulate Winter Habitat Sub-Zone	Minimise ungulate displacement, habitat degradation and vulnerability to hunting	4.3
Ungulate Winter Habitat Sub-Zone	Address season, permanence, gates and visual screening of roads	4.3
Ungulate Winter Habitat Sub-Zone	Identify and manage for locations, forest types, cover distributions and forest cover attributes needed for winter habitats in resource plans	1.1
Ungulate Winter Habitat Sub-Zone	Consider other species	2.4
Visual Quality	Rank wildlife concerns above VQOs	41.1
Visual Quality	Maintain the quality of scenic and visual resources within significant visual and visual areas	41.1, 41.3
Visual Quality	Follow the Visual Landscape Management Strategy (Appendix 5)	40.2
Visual Quality	Use the existing Visual Landscape Inventory to provide interim visual quality objectives in significant visual and visual areas	40.3
Visual Quality	Use the Visual Design Manual to design harvest units	41.2
Wildlife	Provide trapping industry with information about proposed development	19.4

The task column provides a brief description of the strategies' intent.

The strategies pertaining to the: Agriculture/Settlement Zone, Back-Country Lakes Sub-Zone, Caribou Migration Corridor Sub-Zone, General Resource Management Zone, Intensive Timber Management Sub-Zone, Recreation Emphasis Sub-Zone, Special Resource Management Zone, and Ungulate Winter Habitat Sub-Zone are from Chapter 4 of the LRMP. The remaining strategies are from chapter 3.

July 26, 2000

File Number: 12434-25/LAKES

Order Establishing Resource Management Zones and Resource Management Zone Objectives for the Lakes District Pursuant to Sections 3(1) and 3(2) of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act* (the Act)

Pursuant to section 3(1) of the Act, Zones A, B and C as presented on Map 1 (attached) are Resource Management Zones.

Resource Management Zone A

Pursuant to section 3(2) of the Act, the following provisions are Resource Management Zone objectives for Resource Management Zone A:

Maintain early, mature plus old, and old seral stages by:

- (1) Using Table 1 to determine seral stage targets¹ for each landscape unit including recruitment strategies where necessary. In the case of catastrophic events such as wildfire or insect outbreaks, the District Manager and Designated Environment Official by mutual agreement and in consultation with the public may deviate from the requirements of Table 1 as the situation dictates;
 - (2) Locating Old Growth Management Areas¹ (OGMAs) which will contribute to part of the old seral target;
 - (3) Providing for interior forest conditions¹ in OGMAs that are a minimum of 600 metres wide. The minimum area of interior forest condition to be retained within old seral will be based on the percentages in Table 2; and
 - (4) Including the range of ecosystem types present in each landscape unit when establishing OGMAs. Ecosystem types consist of site series grouped into subhygric, mesic and xeric classes for each variant as per Table 4.
- 2 Where there is no landscape unit objective in place as of the date that this objective (Objective 2) comes into effect (see transition provisions in Objective 7 below), the levels of early, mature plus old, and old seral stage distribution in Table 1 are the target levels for each Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC) zone variant of each landscape unit in Resource Management Zone A as per Map 1 (attached) and not just a basis for developing targets through landscape unit planning.

¹ The establishment of seral stage distribution, old growth management area targets and interior forest conditions will be completed through landscape unit planning.

Resource Management Zone B (Chelaslie Caribou Migration Corridor)

Pursuant to section 3(2) of the Act, the following provisions are Resource Management Zone objectives for Resource Management Zone B:

- 3 Maintain early, mature plus old, and old seral stage by:
 - (1) Using Table 3 to determine seral stage targets for each landscape unit including recruitment strategies where necessary¹. In the case of catastrophic events such as wildfire or insect outbreaks, the District Manager and Designated Environment Official by mutual agreement and in consultation with the public may deviate from the requirements of Table 3 as the situation dictates;
 - (2) Locating OGMA¹s which will contribute to part of the old seral stage target;
 - (3) Providing for interior forest condition¹ in OGMA¹s that are a minimum of 600 metres wide. The minimum area of interior forest condition to be retained within old seral will be based on the percentages in Table 2; and
 - (4) Including the range of ecosystem types present in each landscape unit when establishing OGMA¹s. Ecosystem types consist of site series grouped into subhygric, mesic and xeric classes for each variant as per Table 4.

Table 1: Seral Stage Distribution for Resource Management Zone A

Biodiversity Emphasis Option ^d	Early ^a			Mature plus Old ^b			Old ^c		
	L	I	H	L	I	H	L	I	H
SBS (dk, mc2, wk3)	N/A	<54%	<40%	>11%	>23%	>34%	>11%	>11%	>16%
ESSF (mc, mv1, mv3)	N/A	<36%	<27%	>14%	>28%	>42%	>9%	>9%	>13%

^a Early forest is <40 years for SBS and ESSF

^b Mature forest is >100 years for SBS and >120 years for ESSF

^c Old forest is >140 years for SBS and >250 years for ESSF

^d BEOs assigned to Landscape Units as per the Prince Rupert Region Landscape Unit Planning Strategy.

SBS is Sub-Boreal Spruce, its subzones and variants

ESSF is Engelmann Spruce Sub-Alpine Fir, its subzones and variants

Table 2: Interior Forest Condition Targets

NDT	Low BEO	Intermediate and High BEO
NDT 2	>10%	>25%
NDT 3	>10%	>25%

Table 3: Seral Stage Distribution for Resource Management Zone B

Seral Stage Management Zone*	Seral Stages		
	> 140 Years	> 80 Years	< 40 Years
High Use		> 60%	< 25%
Moderate Use		> 45%	< 32%
Low Use		> 30%	< 54%

* From attached Map 1

Table 4: Lakes Forest District Ecosystem Types

Ecosystem Type	SBSdk	SBSmc2 ^a	ESSF ^b
Subhygric	* 09, 10, some 08	12, some 10	10, some 08, some 09
Mesic	01, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, some 08	01, 03, 05, 06, 07, 09, some 10	01, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, some 08, some 09
Xeric	02	02	02

^a SBSwk3 is included within the SBSmc2 for representation purposes.

^b All ESSF subzones and variants (mc, mv1, and mv3) are included together for representation purposes.

* Numbers 01-12 in Table 4 refer to site series as identified through *A Field Guide to Site Identification and Interpretation for the Prince Rupert Forest Region*, updated 1993.

- 4 Where there is no landscape unit objective in place as of the date that this objective (Objective 4) comes into effect (see transition provisions in Objective 7 below), the levels of early, mature plus old, and old seral stage distribution in Table 3 become the target levels in each seral stage management zone of each landscape unit in Resource Management Zone B as per attached Map 1 and not just a basis for developing targets through landscape unit planning.

Joint Approval of Forest Development Plans

- 5 Pursuant to Section 2(1) of the Operational Planning Regulation, the approval of both the District Manager, Ministry of Forests and the Designated Environment Official, Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks is required for all forest development plans or parts of forest development plans within the high use seral stage management zone in Resource Management Zone B (Chelaslie Caribou Migration Corridor) on attached Map 1.

Resource Management Zone C (Lindquist and Chikamin Mineral/Wildlife Management Zone)

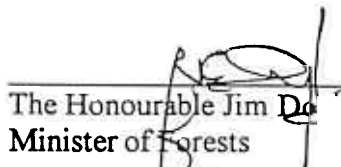
- 6 Maintain caribou habitat by not permitting commercial timber harvesting except where required for approved mineral exploration and development and/or oil and gas exploration and development.

Transition

- 7 Pursuant to section 9.1 of the Act, Objectives 2 and 4 come into effect on October 1, 2001.

Effective Date of the Order

This order will take effect on October 1, 2000.



The Honourable Jim Do
Minister of Forests

SEP 29 2000

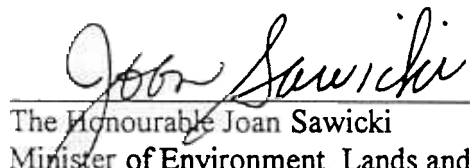
Date



The Honourable Dan Miller
Minister of Energy and Mines

SEP 29 2000

Date



The Honourable Joan Sawicki
Minister of Environment, Lands and Parks

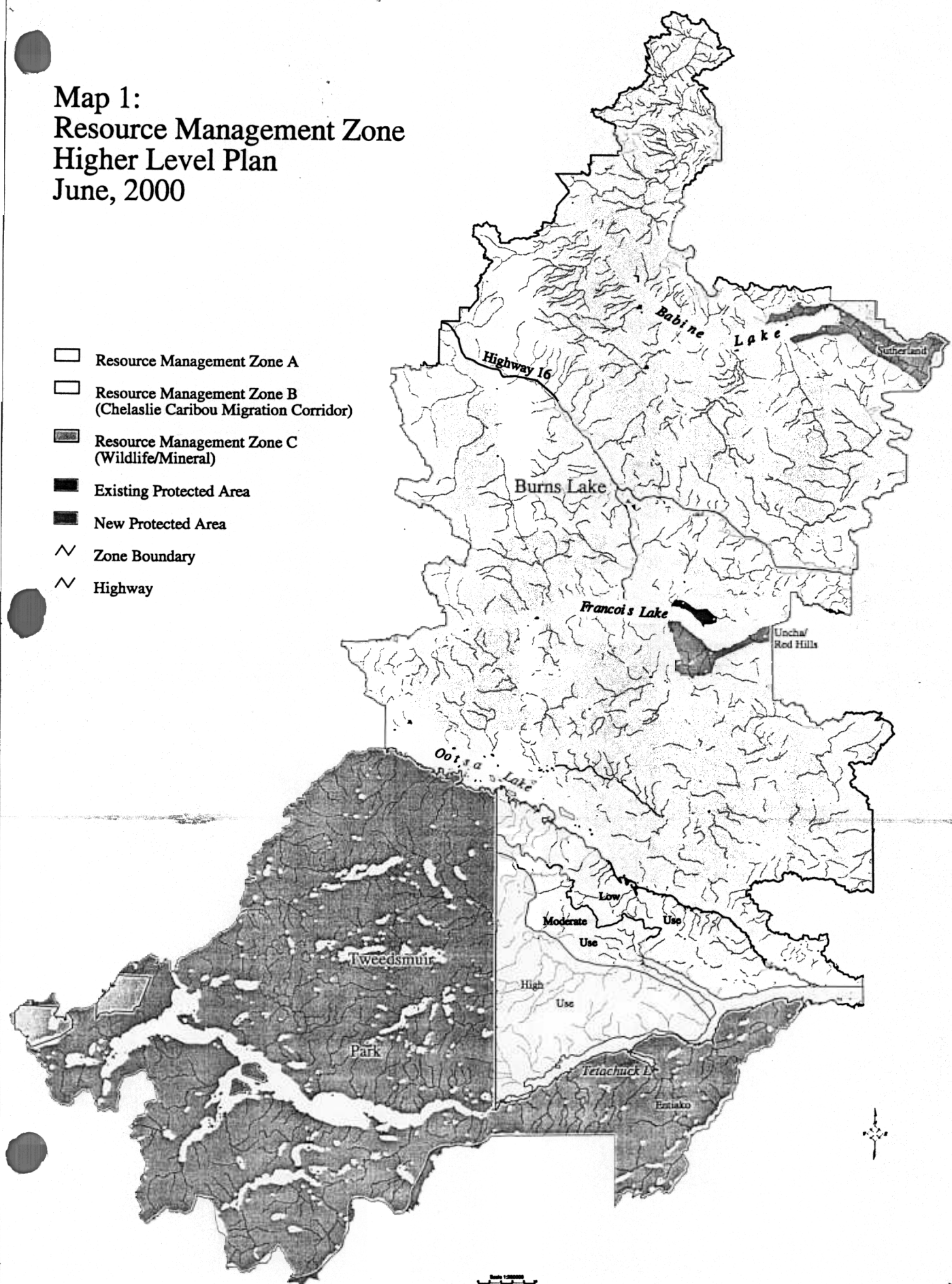
SEP 29 2000

Date

LAKES DISTRICT LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Map 1:
Resource Management Zone
Higher Level Plan
June, 2000

-  Resource Management Zone A
-  Resource Management Zone B (Chelashie Caribou Migration Corridor)
-  Resource Management Zone C (Wildlife/Mineral)
-  Existing Protected Area
-  New Protected Area
-  Zone Boundary
-  Highway



Lakes District LRMP implementation and monitoring update

The LRMP was approved by the Cabinet in April 2000, officially released on May 05, 2000, and conveyed to all participating ministries for implementation. It is intended to assist government agencies, by providing policy direction, on the management of important land and resources in the Plan Area. The Prince Rupert Interagency Management Committee (IAMC) is now responsible for ensuring that the LRMP is implemented, monitored and reviewed on a regular basis.

In order to fulfil its mandate the IAMC has

- ◆ established the Lakes District LRMP Monitoring Committee (LDMC) which is basically a watchdog and has advisory roll to the IAMC (for more details on LDMC roles and responsibilities refer to the LRMP Chapter 6), and
- ◆ adapted Implementation and Monitoring Procedures recommended by the Provincial Monitoring Framework For Strategic Land Use Plans, Working Draft (July 1999) and Strategic Land Use Plan Monitoring Procedures, Draft for Review (February 2000).

The IAMC will be undertaking two types of LRMP monitoring

- ◆ Implementation monitoring and
- ◆ Effectiveness monitoring

Implementation monitoring and effectiveness monitoring are complementary activities. An implementation monitoring system defines the projects and expected outcomes that need to be accomplished to achieve the strategies in the LRMP. An effectiveness monitoring system determines whether the implementation of the LRMP strategies has led to the achievement of its goals and objectives.

Implementation Monitoring System

The first step of the implementation monitoring system was to identify all strategies that need to be implemented to achieve the management direction in the LRMP.

The second step was to group the strategies into base and incremental. Base strategies (often referred to as base activities) are the strategies that will be implemented and monitored through the existing legislation, government agencies mandates and programs, and other processes such as ministry budget estimates, Auditor General reports etc.

Incremental strategies (often referred to as incremental activities) are strategies that will need to be implemented as specific LRMP projects. They frequently require the input of additional resources (time, money, research activities, etc).

The third step was to prepare a LRMP Implementation Plan. The purpose of the Implementation Plan is to define responsibilities and completion targets for the LRMP strategies not covered under base activities. Within the Implementation Plan all incremental strategies are sorted by lead agency with related strategies grouped together as implementation projects. The Lakes LRMP Implementation Plan was approved by the IAMC at their January 11, 2001 meeting. The copy of the Implementation Plan is

included for your information. Some projects (MOF's responsibility) recommend licensees' participation. The extent of the licensees' involvement has not yet been determined.

An implementation assessment will be conducted each year to determine the level of progress on each project. Based on the assessment, an annual Monitoring Report will be prepared which documents the completion status of all projects and indicates whether the overall intent of the LRMP is being met. The report will include recommendations for revisions to individual projects or to the overall implementation process if appropriate. The IAMC will probably release the first report in the first half of the year 2001.

Effectiveness Monitoring System

The first step of the effectiveness monitoring system was to define the resource categories. Resource categories capture the key environmental values and human resource use activities addressed in the LRMP. Draft categories have been defined.

The second step was to summarise goals and objectives into desired outcomes, which define management intent or targets for each of the category. Draft desired outcomes have been defined.

The third step is to develop a set of performance indicators for each desired outcome. Effectiveness is measured against those indicators. They are intended to show whether the implementation of the LRMP strategies has had a positive, negative or neutral effect on environment, economic and social values in the plan area. Indicators will be measured consistently over time. The IAMC and responsible agencies are in the process of developing the suitable indicators.

An effectiveness assessment will be conducted every three to five years. It will include an evaluation of the implementation progress for each of the LRMP projects and an analysis of the indicator results for each of the desired outcome. Based on the assessment, a Monitoring Report will be prepared that summarises the level of progress on each of the LRMP projects and the results for each desired outcome. The report will include recommendations for improvement where appropriate including revisions to the LRMP. It is expected that the first effectiveness monitoring report will be released three years following the LRMP approval.



General Bulletin 24

March 7, 2000

Strategic Land Use Plans

Purpose of this Bulletin

This Bulletin provides guidance for statutory decision-makers regarding the appropriate consideration of approved strategic land use plans through the:

- preparation of operational plans by licensees and others, and
- approval of operational plans by statutory decision-makers.

What are Approved Strategic Land Use Plans ?

Approved Strategic land use plans (SLUPs) include regional plans, Land and Resource Management Plans (LRMPs) and special strategic land use decisions (e.g. for spotted owls). SLUPs are prepared through extensive stakeholder and inter-agency consultation, often involving several years of effort. Cabinet approves strategic land use plans with formal transmittal letter from the three ministers: Forests (MOF); Environment, Lands and Parks (MELP); and Energy and Mines (MEM).

A list of SLUPs is available from the [Land Use Co-ordination Office \(LUCO\) website](#).

Components of Strategic Land Use Plans

There are two distinct components of approved SLUPs:

1. **Higher Level Plan (HLP) Component**
The Code enables the three ministers to establish the objectives of an SLUP as an HLP. Operational plans under the Code must be consistent with any HLP(s) in effect.
2. **Non-Higher Level Plan Component**
Although cabinet approved SLUPs constitute a land use decision, there is no legal requirement that operational plans be consistent with SLUPs that have not been declared an HLP. Non-HLP components of an SLUP is information that should be considered in the preparation and approval of operational plans.

In summary, the only mechanism set up in the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act* to implement SLUPs is the HLP.

Below is a description of both components of SLUPs. This guidance will also be referenced in the following documents:

- *Higher Level Plans: Policies and Procedures (HLP:P&P)*
- *Administration of Forest Operational Plans (AFOP)*

- Forest Practices Code Bulletin: The Application of Section 41(1)(b) of the Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act

Higher Level Plan Components

Through the establishment of HLPs, SLUPs can legally influence forest practices under the Code. This is normally accomplished by having the three ministers (MOF, MELP, and MEM) legally establish resource management zone (RMZ) objectives. The objectives should clarify general direction in the SLUP, pertain to forest resources, be relevant to Code operational plans and vary from normal Code management.

Landscape unit objectives, other HLPs and operational plans **must not** materially conflict with legally established RMZ objectives. This ensures that appropriate components of SLUPs become part of the legal regulatory framework of the Code over a specific area.

To facilitate HLP RMZ decisions, procedures for legally establishing HLP RMZ objectives (see references) have been drafted. These draft procedures have been developed in consultation with MELP, MEM, LUCO and IAMC and will be included in an up-coming revision to *HLP: P&P*.

HLP RMZ objectives should reflect the decisions emanating from an SLUP. Examples of where HLP RMZ objectives may be needed include:

- where the Code explicitly permits an HLP to alter normal Code legal requirements (e.g. cutblock size)
- where resource objectives for certain values (e.g. caribou winter range) must be followed
- where action that varies from current Chief Forester direction is required (e.g. landscape unit objectives for mature plus old seral are to be established)
- where actions are required that constitute a significant change (higher or lower) in environmental standards (e.g. certain habitat measures for wildlife)
- where actions are required that constitute a significant change (higher or lower) in costs to industry (e.g. access strategy) or impacts on timber supply (e.g. raising or lowering green-up requirements) beyond those normally associated with Code implementation
- where joint approval of forest development plans for certain areas (e.g. sensitive wildlife areas) is required.

Non-Higher Level Plan Components

SLUPs may contain information that should be considered in the preparation and approval of a Code operational plan but is not desirable to establish as a resource management objective.

This includes resource information, general management direction, and a variety of resource management objectives and strategies that have not been established as an HLP. Statutory decision-makers (SDMs) for operational planning should consider the guidance from SLUPs in relation to local circumstances and potential application for operational plans in their districts.

Considering the SLUP guidance does not mean the SDM must adopt it. The SDM must decide how much weight to give these components of an SLUP in determining whether the proposed operational plan satisfies the second half of the two part test for plan approval set out in section 41 (1) of the Code.

Section 41(1)(b) of the Code states that a district manager must be satisfied that the operational plan or amendment will adequately manage and conserve the forest resources of the area to which it applies. One of the considerations in meeting the approval test can be the guidance provided by the SLUP. But SDMs do not have the legal authority to require implementation of a non-HLP SLUP component because they feel it provides for better management than current Code standards. Implementation of a non-HLP SLUP component should be based on a structured and defensible assessment of risk to the resource considering circumstances and evidence specific to the area under the proposed plan. A separate bulletin on the application of s.41(1)(b) of the Code (see references) provides more detail on the use of risk analysis in this context.

Below are examples of SLUP components that may be considered in the preparation and approval of operational plans, and that may lead the SDM to conclude there would be an unacceptable risk

by not addressing them:

- resource information prepared in support of SLUPs (e.g. location of important non-timber values)
- guidelines for resource values (e.g. caribou) can be considered but can't be given broad application – there must be evidence in front of the SDM sufficient to show an unacceptable risk to a particular resource in the area under the plan
- practices that vary from normal Code requirements that may be undertaken on a discretionary basis, where provided for in the legislation (that is, make full use of the flexibility that already exists in the Code)
- referral of operational plans to other agencies or affected stakeholders where prescribed in the SLUP.

Statutory Decision-Maker Policy

SDMs may choose to communicate to licensees how HLP and non-HLP components of SLUPs may be considered in the preparation of operational plans. One important tool to do this is the development of SDM policy.

SDMs may, if they feel it is necessary, create policy to communicate principles they use to guide their decision-making when evaluating an operational plan. This may be particularly important where an SDM must repeatedly make complex decisions weighing a range of facts including consideration of SLUPs. SDM policy should not be rigid or binding "rules". For more information on SDM policy, refer to the *AFOP*.

For example, an SDM can provide policy indicating that incorporation of non-HLP caribou guidelines into proposed operational plans is not mandatory, but that in his or her opinion the guidelines generally provide for adequate management and conservation of caribou in the forest district. The policy may request that plan proponents consider adopting the guidelines into their proposed operational plans. It should also be expressly noted that each plan will be evaluated on its individual circumstances, that the guidelines may not be applicable in all circumstances, and that the SDM is willing to consider whether measures other than the guidelines may be adequate to manage and conserve caribou for the area under the plan.

For more detail on the appropriate use of the "adequately manage and conserve test", refer to the joint MOF/MELP bulletin on section 41(1)(b) listed under references.

There are, however, limitations to implementing non-HLP components of SLUPs through SDM policy. Firstly, SDMs do not have the legal authority to require licensees to adopt non-HLP components on a district-wide basis. SDMs must turn their minds to the specific circumstances of each proposed plan on a case by case basis. Secondly, SDM policy cannot override legal Code requirements. For example, in the absence of HLP direction:

- certain provisions of the Code cannot be changed
- legal direction must be followed (e.g. Chief Forester direction for landscape unit planning)
- transitional provisions in the Code take effect (see below).

If these limitations are of concern, a proposal to establish HLP RMZ objectives should be considered.

Transition

Although SLUPs can be immediately considered once approved by Cabinet, that consideration needs to be consistent with the legal provisions under the Code. For example, in order to provide stability for planned forest operations, the Code was amended to allow for the "gating" of cutblocks whereby a Category A cutblock, once approved, would not normally be subject to further approval review. Only a few exceptions allow review of Category A cutblocks (e.g. if specified in an HLP). These, and other clauses in the Code, are intended to provide for an orderly transition period. Therefore, approval of an SLUP does not mean it can be immediately and fully implemented and this needs to be communicated particularly to planning table participants. For example, it may take several years for some Category A cutblocks to be harvested once approved.

LAKES LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Final

Project 1: Access Management (MF)

Description:

The purpose of the project is to provide for the maintenance of access opportunities for the full range of resource development and users needs while minimizing conflict with the conservation of sensitive environmental, recreational, cultural heritage and other resource values. BC Forest Service will develop an access management strategy to co-ordinate access development among the various users to ensure that future development utilises existing and/or shared access wherever possible in the interest of sustaining long term forest productivity and reducing negative impacts of access development on all habitats.

Participants:

BC Environment, other government agencies (as required), forest licencees, other licence holders, First Nations and the public

Project Timelines:

Start Date: November 05, 2000

Completion Date: May 05, 2001

Task 1.1 Develop an Access Management Strategy

Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
1. Rank areas of access concern	28.2
2. Identify opportunities, restrictions and levels of acceptable use	27.2, 28.1
3. Develop standards and procedures to mitigate impacts of access in alpine habitats	55.4
4. Assess and rank roads that cause chronic negative impact to fish or domestic water use	52.5, 53.3
5. Discourage circular routes	55.3
6. Consult with the Lakes LRMP Monitoring Committee and agencies	27.2, 28.3

Project 2: Agriculture (MF / MAF)

Description:

The agriculture project includes improvement of existing agriculture inventories and undertaking of new detailed inventories of agricultural land with the focus on Agriculture/Settlement Zone. The purpose of these inventories is:

- To identify the areas most appropriate for future agriculture development
- To maintain opportunities and access to crown land for agriculture development
- To assist in determining the most suitable use of the land and in identifying management measures to address potential land use conflict

Participants:

BC Environment, other government agencies (as appropriate), local agriculture operators

Project Timelines:

Start date: Inventory Plan funding and ranking

Completion Date: Continuing

Task 2.1 Improve agricultural inventories (land capability, use, soils, other values) within Agriculture/Settlement Zone

Activities	LRMP Strategies (Agriculture/Settlement Zone)
1. Develop and maintain inventory of land capability and use	1.2
2. Improve soils and arability mapping	1.2
3. Inventory agricultural lands with potential for low conflict. Identify key habitats and biodiversity values, suitable arable soils, existing forestry investment and potential woodlot opportunities, areas with value for long term timber production	1.5, 3.2
4. Allow input of local agriculture operators and appropriate government agencies into agriculture inventories	1.3

Project 3: Grazing Management (MF)

Description:

The intent of the project is to maintain/enhance the current level of grazing while accommodating other values (sensitive habitats, timber, wildlife, etc.).

Participants:

BC environment, forest licencees, range licensees

Project Timelines:

Start date: May 05, 2001

Completion Date: Continuing

Task 3.1 Promote Grazing

Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
1. Restore fire maintained ecosystems	11.2

Project 4: Timber Management (MF)

Description:

The general management intent of the Lakes LRMP is to provide secure land base in order to maintain a stable, sustainable timber supply. In the short term timber supply stability will be tested through development of long term harvesting plans. In addition, opportunities to optimize timber supply will be explored within the framework of a detailed District wide Timber Management Strategy.

Participants:

BC Environment, other government agencies (as required), forest licencees, First Nations and the public

Project Timelines:

Task 4.1

Start date: November 05, 2000

Completion Date: May 05, 2002

Task 4.2

Start date: Underway

Completion date: May 05, 2001

Task 4.3

Start date: May 05, 2001

Completion date: Continuing

Task 4.4

Start Date: May 05, 2006

Completion date: Continuing

Task 4.5

Start Date: May 05, 2000

Completion Date: May 05, 2001

Task 4.6

Start Date: Inventory Plan funding and ranking

Completion date:

Task 4.7

Start Date: May 05, 2002

Completion Date: May 05, 2003

Task 4.1 Develop and deliver a Timber Management Strategy

Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
1. Increase long-term quality and quantity of timber	3.2, 4.1
2. Allow intensive silviculture where appropriate	3.4
3. Allocate silvicultural funding using strategy	
4. Provide opportunities for value added manufacturing	32.3
5. Provide opportunities that create more jobs per cubic metre	32.3
6. Aim to capture more value per cubic metre of wood for all timber products.	4.2, 32.3

Task 4.2 Develop Long Term Harvesting Plans

Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
1. >= 20 years spatially-explicit which include long term access proposals	2.2
2. Develop strategies to mitigate short-term timber shortfalls, if needed	2.3

Task 4.3 Develop a Forest Health Management Strategy

Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
1. Develop a Forest Health Management Strategy consistent with LRMP zones objectives	5.2

Task 4.4 Monitor harvesting (focus on species, volume and RMA profiles) at regular intervals

Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
1. Monitor harvesting of species, volume and RMA profiles at regular intervals of five years	32.2

Task 4.5 Designate Provincial Forest as Forest Land Reserve	
Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
1. Designate Provincial Forest as Forest Land Reserve as per strategy 1.2	1.2
Task 4.6 Evaluate lands for suitability for FLR or Agriculture/Settlement	
Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
1. Evaluate lands for suitability for FLR or Agriculture/Settlement (outside of those indicated in 1.2)	1.3,13.3, 24.5
Task 4.7 Develop and implement a Deciduous Management Strategy	
Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
1. Maintain deciduous in deciduous-leading stands	43.9
2. Maintain percent cover in District	43.9

Project 5: Recreation (MF)

Description:

The emphasis of the project is to maintain a wide spectrum of public recreation and tourism values and opportunities. This will be achieved through conservation of natural resource values attractive to outdoor recreationists, and the linking of desired recreation experiences with compatible resource management zones. BC Ministry of Forests will develop detailed management plans, over time, for each Backcountry Lake in order to ensure the maintenance of conservation and backcountry recreation values within these areas. In addition BC Forest Service will develop detailed management plans, over time, for each Recreation Area in order to ensure the maintenance of public recreation values and the high quality recreation opportunities available within these areas.

Participants:

BC Environment, other government agencies (as required), forest licencees, and the public

Project Timelines:

Task 5.1

Start date: May 05, 2001

Completion Date: November 05, 2002

Task 5.2

Start date: May 05, 2000

Completion date: Continuing

Task 5.3

Start Date: May 05, 2000

Completion Date: Continuing

Task 5.4

Start Date: May 05, 2001

Completion date: November 05, 2002

Task 5.5

Start Date: May 05, 2003

Completion date: Continuing

Task 5.1 Develop Back-country Lakes (BL) Management Plans

Activities	LRMP Strategies (Back-country Lakes Sub-Zone)
1. Define BL boundaries using topographic breaks, a 1 km buffer target and draft boundaries	1.2
2. Define objectives, acceptable use, acceptable change, zones	1.1
3. Define strategies to minimise conflict and to maintain values and forest health	1.1

4. Discuss opportunities for commercial backcountry recreation with tourism industry	1.3
5. Develop access management provisions (consider season, size, permanence, gates and monitoring and visual screening; determine provisions for motorised, non-road access)	4.7, 3.2
6. Include public and inter-agency participants	1.1, 3.2
Task 5.2 Decommission existing access within Back-country Lakes where appropriate	
Activities	LRMP Strategies (Back-country Lakes Sub-Zone)
1. Decommission existing access where appropriate	3.3, 4.6
Task 5.3 Choose an alternative lake if a BL loses its conservation and recreation values	
Activities	LRMP Strategies (Back-country Lakes Sub-Zone)
1. Choose an alternative lake, if a BL loses its conservation and recreation values	3.9
Task 5.4 Develop Recreation Area Management Plans for each area in the Recreation Emphasis Sub-Zone	
Activities	LRMP Strategies (Recreation Emphasis Sub-Zone)
1. Define objectives, acceptable use and acceptable change	1.3, 1.1, 2.2
2. Define strategies to minimise conflicts and to maintain values	1.3, 1.1, 2.2
3. Define zones	1.3, 1.1, 2.2
4. Address access	2.5
5. Apply higher green-up standards to higher value areas	3.2
6. Include public and agencies	1.3
Task 5.5 Monitor recreation use	
Activities	LRMP Strategies
1. Monitor recreation use within the Recreation Emphasis Sub-Zone	2.4 (Recreation Emphasis Sub-Zone)
2. Monitor levels and impacts of recreational use within the Back-country Lakes Sub-Zone	3.5 (Back-country Lakes Sub-Zone)

Project 6: Cultural Heritage (MF)

Description:

The intent of the project is to conserve select cultural heritage resources.

Participants:

First Nations

Project timelines:

Start date: May 05, 2000

Completion Date: Continuing

Task 6.1 Designate appropriate FN traditional sites as "sensitive areas"

Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
Designate appropriate FN traditional sites as "sensitive areas"	29.7

Project 7: Watershed Management (MF)

Description:

In order to protect, conserve and/or restore aquatic ecosystem functions and process all watersheds within the Lakes Forest District will be assessed to determine the need for watershed assessments as required under the Section 14 of the Forest Practices Code Operational Planning Regulation.

Participants:

BC Environment, other government agencies (as required), forest licensees, water-user representative

Project timelines:

Task 7.1

Start Date: May 05, 2000

Completion date: May 05, 2001

Task 7.2

Start Date: May 05, 2001

Completion date: May 05, 2002

Task 7.1 Identify watersheds that require watershed assessment

Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
1. Consider aquatic resources which may be at risk, development rate and ecosystem resilience	51.2

Task 7.2 Develop guidelines for timber development in domestic-use watersheds

Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
1. Develop guidelines for timber development in domestic-use watersheds	53.1

Project 8: Silviculture (MF)

Description:

Areas previously harvested within the special resource management zone will be reviewed for the consistency with the zone objectives. Recommendations will be made where appropriate for rehabilitation /enhancement of affected habitats or recreation values.

Participants:

BC Environment, Forest licencees

Project timelines:

Start Date: November 05, 2000

Completion Date: May 05, 2002

Task 8.1 Within Special Resource Management Zone rehabilitate/enhance habitat and recreation values of sites already harvested (based on existing silviculture prescriptions)

Activities	LRMP Strategies (Special Resource Management Zone)
1. Review existing silviculture prescriptions to determine consistency with the objectives and strategies of this zone	2.3

Project 9: Inventories (MF)

Description:

In co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment Ministry of Forests will develop a district inventory plan to identify information and mapping needed to support planning and management of resource values.

Participants:

BC Environment, other government agencies (as required)

Project Timelines:

Start Date: May 05, 2000

Completion Date: November 05, 2000

Task 9.1 Prepare a LRMP Inventory Plan which identifies and ranks information and maps needed to improve resource management and to develop air and water quality objectives

Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
1. Prepare a LRMP Inventory Plan which identifies and ranks information and maps needed to improve resource management and to develop air and water quality objectives	42.3

Project 10: Special Resource Management Zone (MF)

Description:

The intent of the project is to provide specific resource management guidelines for key wildlife and recreation values in order to supply sufficient clarity and directive detail to support operational level resource management decision-making.

Participants:

BC Environment, other government agencies (as required), forest licencees

Project timelines:

Start Date: As required

Completion Date:

Task 10.1 Develop guidelines to protect resource values within Special Resource Management Zone where appropriate

Activities	LRMP Strategies (Special Resource Management Zone)
1. Develop new guidelines where existing insufficient or do not exist	1.1
2. Consult with LDMC and stakeholders	1.1

Project 11: Research (MF)

Description:

Ministry of forest will, in co-operation with other resource agencies and stakeholders, investigate opportunities to establish benchmarks for scientific study and conservation management of lake ecosystems.

Participants:

BC Environment, other government agencies (as required), forest licencees

Project Timelines:

Start Date: May 05, 2000

Completion Date: Continuing

Task 11.1 Investigate opportunities to use Back-country Lakes for research

Activities	LRMP Strategies (Back-country Lakes Sub-Zone)
1. Investigate opportunities to use BLs for research	2.2

Project 12: Water (MF)

Description:

In order to facilitate conservation and the development of management strategies and practices Ministry of Forests will in co-operation with the Ministry of Environment undertake inventory of lakes and lakeshores.

Participants:

BC Environment

Project Timelines:

Start Date: Inventory Plan funding and ranking

Completion date: Continuing

Task 12.1 Inventory and classify lake/ lakeshore

Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
1. Inventory and classify lake/ lakeshore	51.4

Project 13: New Protection Zone (MF)

Description:

Ministry of Forests and BC Parks will develop a Memorandum of Understanding which should consider joint determination of the point at which natural occurrences within parks (new protected areas) become a risk to adjacent values, and the appropriate action to be taken to reduce said risk.

Participants:

BC Parks

Project timelines:

Start Date: November 05, 2000

Completion Date: May 05, 2001

Task 13.1 Develop a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with BC Parks

Activities	LRMP Strategies (New Protection Zone)
1. Develop a MOU allowing joint determination of risks to adjacent values	3.1

Project 14: Parks (BCP)

Description:

The purpose of the project is:

- To develop comprehensive park management plans, over time, for each approved protected area in order to ensure the maintenance of the conservation and recreation and cultural heritage values
- To give direction for the protection of the resource values adjacent to the new protected area
- To recognize the legal rights of existing tenure holders and landowners

Participants:

Other government agencies (as required), tenure holders (as required), public

Project Timelines:

Task 14.1 ; Task 14.3

Start date: May 05, 2000

Completion date: Continuing

Task 14.2 ; Task 14.5

Start date: On park designation

Completion date: Continuing

Task 14.4

Start date: Prior to park designation

Completion date: On park designation

Task 14.6

Start Date: After Management Plan completed

Completion date:

Task 14.1 Designate New Protected Areas and issue tenures for appropriate activities

Activities	LRMP Strategies (New Protection Zone)
1. Discontinue existing tenures for commodity extraction	2.1
2. Rehabilitate roads and blocks as appropriate	2.1
3. Retain tenures not based on commodity extraction	2.2
4. Allow non-commodity tenure holders to transfer rights	2.3
5. Retain existing commercial backcountry operations in new parks	23.1 (chapter 3)
6. Allow trapping	2.4
7. Facilitate sale of trapping tenures to parks where appropriate	2.4
8. Allow existing private property and related access	2.7
9. Compensate tenure holders where rights lost	2.6
10. Consult tenure holders about changes	2.6
11. Amend non-commodity tenures to comply with Parks policy	2.2, 2.6

Task 14.2 Manage resources and monitor use in Protected Areas

Activities	LRMP Strategies (New Protection Zone)
1. Provide opportunities for primitive and backcountry recreation	6.1
2. Close roads and limit recreation access as appropriate	6.1
3. Monitor recreational use and impacts	6.2

4. Manage habitat of non-key fish and wildlife species	5.4
5. Investigate opportunities to use NPAs in studies	5.2
6. Use Range Management guidelines to maintain sensitive plant communities on grazing tenures	4.3
7. Preserve caribou habitat in the Entiako PA	8.1
8. Use fire to restore and conserve natural grasslands	4.5
Task 14.3 Respect resources within and adjacent to New Protected Areas	
Activities	LRMP Strategies (New Protection Zone)
1. Where management includes prescribed burning, develop Fire Management Plans to protect adjacent resources and public	3.4
2. Discuss and co-ordinate management of NPAs and adjacent land	1.3, 3.1
Task 14.4 Develop Park Management Plans	
Activities	LRMP Strategies (New Protection Zone)
1. Develop and use Management Direction Statements until Park Management Plans are ready	1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 4.2, 4.5, 6.1, 8.1, 23.2 and 24.6 (chapter 3)
2. Develop park-specific MPB management strategies	3.3
Task 14.5 Collect resource inventories in new parks	
Activities	LRMP Strategies (New Protection Zone)
1. Collect resource inventories in new parks	4.4
Task 14.6 Designate the Entiako PA as Class A park	
Activities	LRMP Strategies (New Protection Zone)
1. Prior to park designation, develop an ecosystem based management plan which meets the dual objective under strategy 8.1	8.2

Project 15: Mineral and Energy (MEM)

Description:

The purpose of the project is to maintain opportunities and access for energy and mineral exploration, development and transportation, to conduct these activities in an environmentally responsible manner and to integrate them with other resource uses and activities.

Participants:

Other Government Agencies (as required), Prince Rupert Interagency Planning team, Mineral and Energy companies/proponents, public

Project timelines:

Task 15.1

Start Date: 2001

Completion Date:

Task 15.1 Promote exploration and development of new mining, energy and quarry opportunities

Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
1. Existing "no staking" and "conditional" mineral reserves will be forwarded by MEM for review to Prince Rupert IAMC with a view to amending or cancelling as appropriate.	9.2

Project 16: Tourism / Recreation (MSBTC)

Description:

The main intent of the project is to maintain a wide spectrum of public recreation and tourism values and opportunities, to integrate them with other resource uses and to conduct them in an environmentally responsible manner.

Participants:

Other Government Agencies (as required), general public

Project timelines:

Task 16.1

Start date: Inventory Plan funding and ranking

Completion Date:

Task 16.2; Task 16.3 ; Task 16.4

Start date: May 05, 2001

Completion Date: Continuing

Task 16.1 Maintain opportunities for a secure, long-term, viable tourism industry

Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
1. Inventory tourism feature, resources and commercial users	21.2

Task 16.2 Provide opportunities for commercial backcountry recreation operations

Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
1. In more detailed plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify existing commercial backcountry recreation. Identify areas with capability and suitability for new operations. Recommend guidelines or policies to maintain existing and potential opportunities. 	22.2, 22.1

Task 16.3 Consider other resource values

Activities	LRMP Strategies
1. Avoid impacting significant recreation features	38.2 (chapter 3)
2. Maintain habitat and recreation values (apply most constraining guidelines when values overlap) within the Special Resource Management Zone	2.1, 3.1, 1.1, 1.3 (Special Resource Management Zone)
3. Direct new commercial infrastructure for tourism and recreation outside of Backcountry Lake Areas	3.8 (back-country lakes sub-zone)

Task 16.4 Encourage community stability

Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
Promote diversification by providing opportunities for development of non-extractive natural resource based industries.	32.4

Project 17: Cultural Heritage (MSBTC)**Description:**

The intent of the project is to encourage the development of cultural heritage resources in co-operation with aboriginal people and local governments.

Participants:

Other Government Agencies (as required), local communities, first nations

Project Timelines:

Start Date: May 05, 2001

Completion Date: Continuing

Task 17.1 Encourage development of cultural heritage interpretative facilities and programs

Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
Assess opportunities for interpretative facilities and programs with FN and local communities	31.1
2. Consider signage for cultural heritage sites in strategic plans	31.2

Project 18: Settlement (BCL)**Description:**

The purpose of the project is to ensure that settlement, communications and utility development, maintenance and upgrading activities will take place with sensitivity to high value wildlife habitat, recreation values, and visual quality objectives.

Participants:

Ministry of Agriculture, other Government Agencies (as required), Regional District

Project Timelines:

Start Date: May 05, 2000

Completion Date: Continuing

Task 18.1 Recognize environmental conservation and other land use and management objectives

Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
1. Direct allocations away from land with significant environmental or resource values, where possible	25.1

2. Integrate settlement with other resource uses	24.4
3. Avoid impacting significant recreation features	38.2
4. Maintain habitat and recreation values (apply most constraining guidelines when values overlap) within the Special Resource Management Zone	2.1, 3.1, 1.1, 1.3 (Special Resource Management Zone)
5. Direct settlement towards municipalities, community plan areas and existing settlement corridors	24.2
6. Review settlement proposals with interested agencies	25.1
7. Promote diversification by providing opportunities for development of non-extractive natural resource based industries.	32.4

Project 19: Agriculture (BCL)

Description:

The intent of the project is to provide/maintain opportunities for agricultural development and expansion onto suitable lands while protecting other resource values and considering other management objectives.

Participants:

Other Government Agencies (as required)

Project Timelines:

Start Date: May 05, 2000

Completion Date: Continuing

Task 19.1 Assess proposed agricultural lease sites

Activities	LRMP Strategies
1. Exclude critical habitat from agriculture leases	16.3 (chapter 3)
2. Describe ways to minimise impacts to wildlife and habitat in Agriculture Lease Plans	16.1, 16.3, 53.5 (chapter 3)
3. Assess proposed agricultural lease sites for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • key habitats and biodiversity values • suitable arable soils • existing forestry investment and woodlot opportunities 	2.2 (Agriculture/Settlement-zone)

Project 20: Ecosystems (BCE)

Description:

The purpose of the project is to maintain healthy, functioning ecosystems that are essential to the diversity, abundance, distributions and life cycles of fish, wildlife, vegetation and water resources. Key to the maintenance of ecosystem health will be the conservation of biodiversity and the adequate protection of rare or threatened ecosystems, species or habitat types.

Participants:

Other Government Agencies (as required), Land Use Co-ordination Office, LRMP Monitoring Committee, public

Project Timelines:

Task 20.1 activity 1

Start Date: Inventory Plan funding and ranking

Completion Date: Continuing

Task 20.1 activity 2

Start Date: On formation of LDMC

Completion Date: Continuing

Task 20.1 activity 3, 5, 7

Start Date: May 05, 2000

Completion date: Continuing

Task 20.1 activity 4

Start Date: November 05, 2000

Completion Date: May 05, 2002

Task 20.1 activity 6

Start Sate: November 05, 2000

Completion Date: Continuing

Task 20.2 activity 1, 3

Start Date: May 05, 2000

Completion Date: Continuing

Task 20.2 activity 2

Start Date: Inventory Plan funding and ranking

Completion Date: Continuing

Task 20.1 Maintain healthy, functioning ecosystems

Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
1. Develop inventories and terrestrial ecosystem maps (interpretive and field based) mapping ecologically valuable areas first	44.9, 47.1
2. Develop and implement an ecological monitoring program	42.1
3. Investigate opportunities to use BLs for ecosystem research	2.2 (back-country lakes sub-zone)
4. Develop guidelines to address forest encroachment	11.2, 46.2
5. Address public concern over chemicals	15.2
6. Prevent introductions of fish into certain lakes currently without fish	51.5
7. Restore wild fish stocks where necessary	51.1

Task 20.2 Protect, conserve and reduce risks to rare, threatened and endangered terrestrial and aquatic species

Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
1. Obtain information on rare, threatened and endangered species	45.1
2. Prepare and maintain an inventory of red and blue listed species	45.2
3. Monitor species at risk	45.1

Project 21: Fish (BCE)

Description:

The purpose of the project is to ensure the maintenance of the sufficient habitat of appropriate capability to sustain fish populations and to maintain sustainable harvest of fish resources.

Participants:

Other Government Agencies (as required), Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)

Project Timelines:

Task 21.1 activity 1, 2

Start Date: Inventory Plan funding and ranking

Completion Date: Continuing

Task 21.1 activity 3

Start Date: May 05, 2001

Completion Date: As needed

Task 21.1 activity 4

Start Date: May 05, 2000

Completion Date: Continuing

Task 21.1 Ensure the sustainability of fish species diversity and populations, especially wild fish stock

Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
1. Use inventory to identify and rank sensitive fish habitats requiring protection or site-specific management	52.3
2. Keep inventories of fish populations sufficient to calculate sustainable harvests	17.3
3. Develop a strategic Fisheries Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify objectives and strategies for specific fish species	52.1
4. Identify areas where over-fishing threatens populations	20.2

Project 22: Wildlife (BCE)

Description:

The purpose of the project is to ensure the maintenance of the sufficient habitat of appropriate capability to sustain wildlife populations and to maintain sustainable harvest of wildlife resources. In addition, the project provides for the integrated management of wildlife and agriculture.

Participants:

Other Government Agencies (as required), public

Project Timelines:

Task 22.1 activity 1, 2

Start Date: November 05, 2000

Completion Date: May 05, 2001

Task 22.1 activity 3

Start Date : May 05, 2001

Completion Date: May 05, 2002

Task 22.1 activity 4, 6 ; Task 22.2 ; Task 22.3 ; Task 22.4

Start Date: May 05, 2000

Completion Date: Continuing

Task 22.1 activity 5 ; Task 22.5

Start Date: Inventory plan funding and ranking

Completion Date: Continuing

Task 22.1 Maintain the regional diversity and suitable abundance of native terrestrial animal species

Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
Recommend "wildlife habitat areas" or "sensitive areas" for establishment adjacent to alpine and subalpine environments	47.2
2. Recommend a "wildlife habitat area" or "sensitive area" for establishment at the headwater of Tildesly Creek	47.2
3. Establish Grizzly Bear Management Plans and areas	48.3
4. Minimise road/rail kill by educating drivers	50.5
5. Upgrade the quality of information on habitat requirements and capability over time (field research and inventory mapping)	50.1
6. Enhance ungulate forage and habitat in key winter habitats (strategic plans, MELP initiatives)	50.3

Task 22.2 Integrate agriculture and wildlife both in the Ag/Settlement zone and throughout the planning area.

Activities	LRMP Strategies
1. Describe ways to reduce impacts to agriculture in wildlife population and habitat enhancement proposals	16.1 (chapter 3)
2. In the Agriculture Settlement Zone, monitor and review conflicts between wildlife and agriculture/settlement	4.4 (agriculture settlement zone)

Task 22.3 Provide for a sustainable harvest of wildlife resources	
Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
1. Assign sufficient AAH to guide/outfitters and trappers to ensure a viable industry	18.3, 19.2, 17.2
2. Keep a system of licensing guide/outfitters and trappers that provides certainty and sustainability	18.4, 19.3
Task 22.4 Within the Caribou Migration corridor, address factors affecting caribou population success focusing on providing/maintaining quality caribou habitat and movement opportunities enabling caribou migration during spring and autumn and providing for winter range.	
Activities	LRMP Strategies (Caribou Migration Corridor Sub-Zone)
Use adaptive management to study impacts on caribou and lichens.	2.4
2. Address non-habitat caribou management issues	2.5
Task 22.5 Within the Ungulate Winter Habitat Sub-Zone, maintain/enhance viable winter range habitat areas for populations of ungulate species.	
Activities	LRMP Strategies (Ungulate Winter Habitat Sub-Zone)
1. Improve inventories of ungulate winter habitats with ecosystem mapping	1.4

Project 23: Water and Air (BCE)

Description:

The purpose of the project is to maintain air and water quality throughout the planning area. Monitoring of community and domestic use watersheds and watersheds with significant downstream fisheries values will provide the basis for assessments of water quality. Emphasis will be placed on avoidance of impacts leading to decline in water quality and /or changes to water quantity and timing of flow in community and domestic use watersheds and watersheds with significant downstream fisheries values.

Participants:

Other Government Agencies (as required), public

Project Timelines:

Task 23.1 activity 1, 2, 4 ; Task 23.2 activity 2

Start Date: May 05, 2000

Completion Date: Continuing

Task 23.1 activity 3

Start Date: November 05, 2000

Completion Date: Continuing

Task 23.2 activity 1

Start Date: May 05, 2001

Completion Date: Continuing

Task 23.1 Maintain water quality, quantity and timing of flow at appropriate levels	
Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
1. Set measurable water quality objectives and assess the impacts of development on water quality within community watersheds and watersheds that have significant downstream fisheries or domestic water values	53.4
2. Prepare Water Management Plans to guide licensing, community development planning and resource use where appropriate	53.2
3. Minimize agricultural related decline in water quality and degradation of streambanks and riparian areas	53.5
4. Inform strategic planning about agricultural use of water	14.1
Task 23.2 Maintain air quality within established national and provincial criteria	
Activities	LRMP Strategies (chapter 3)
1. Monitor communities with poor air quality first	54.2
2. Encourage partnerships to address air quality, targeting action on localised sources of pollution	54.3

Key to Acronyms:

BCE = BC Environment, Ministry of Environment, Lands & Parks

BCP = BC Parks, Ministry of Environment, Lands & Parks

MSBTC = BC Ministry of Small Business, Tourism & Culture

MAF = BC Ministry of Agriculture & Food

MF = BC Ministry of Forests

BCL = BC Lands and Assets Corporation

MEM = BC Ministry of Energy and Mines

