



BC Timber Sales

Seaward (Tłasta) Business Area

2011-2016 Forest Stewardship Plan

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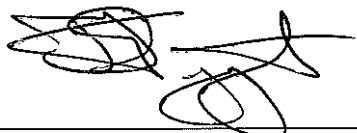
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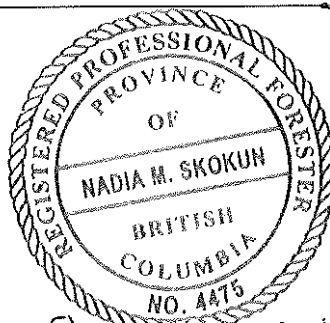
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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Definitions and Abbreviations

The following definitions and abbreviations are provided for reference:

BCTS – means BC Timber Sales, a division of the Ministry of Forests and Range

‘cultural heritage resource’ – as defined in *the Forest Act*, means an object, a site or the location of a traditional societal practice that is of historical, cultural or archaeological significance to British Columbia, a community or an aboriginal people

GAR – means the Government Actions Regulation of the FRPA

FDU(s) – means Forest Development Unit(s)

FPPR – means the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation of the FRPA

FRPA – means *the Forest and Range Practices Act*

FSP – means Forest Stewardship Plan

‘FSP holder or plan holder’ – refers to Seaward BCTS and licensees under the Forest Act that are signatories to this FSP

‘minor salvage cutblock’ – in the context of the Order to Establish A Landscape Unit and Objectives, is defined as less than 2.0 ha of harvesting and/or less than a total volume of 2000m³ excluding volume harvested from any road clearing width, if the road is required to facilitate the removal of the timber within the minor salvage cutblock

OGMA(s) – means old growth management area(s)

Primary Forest Activities – mean one or more of the following (according to the FPPR):

- (a) Timber harvesting
- (b) Silviculture treatments
- (c) Road construction, maintenance and deactivation

‘Qualified Person’ – means a person who by experience and/or education is considered knowledgeable and able to provide expert advice on a given subject in a given situation

‘Qualified Professional’ – means a person who by education, experience and professional credentials is considered knowledgeable and able to provide expert advice on a given subject in a given situation

‘reasonable efforts’ – means pursuing a fair, rational approach that a sensible person in similar circumstances would logically employ

RMZ – in reference to riparian matters means a ‘riparian management zone’; and in the context of the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan and related Higher Level Plan Order means a ‘resource management zone’

‘Seaward or Seaward BCTS’ – means the Ministry of Forests and Range, BC Timber Sales - Seaward (Tlasta) Business Area, under the direction of the Timber Sales Manager

SMZ – means a special management zone under the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan Higher Level Plan Order

THLB – means timber harvesting land base

UWR – means an ungulate winter range

WHA – means a wildlife habitat area

WTP and WTR – means wildlife tree patch and wildlife tree retention respectively

1.2 Application of the FSP

Seaward BCTS has prepared this FSP as required under section 3(2) of the FRPA, to direct development related to primary forest activities for cutblocks and roads that will be managed under this plan. Results, strategies, undertakings, measures and standards specified in the plan apply to the holder of this FSP and where applicable, by extension to the holder of a timber sale licence, or road permit, or other harvest authority granted by the Timber Sales Manager under the jurisdiction of this FSP.

Most of the area subject to this FSP is located within the North Island – Central Coast Forest District, with a small portion falling within the Campbell River Forest District (see Figure 1). Seaward BCTS has defined operating areas located throughout the Central Coast, Broughton Archipelago and on northern Vancouver Island.

This FSP contains the following components:

1. Maps illustrating Landscape Units (LU) within which the FSP Holder may develop harvest opportunities and roads subject to:
 - (1) Seaward's defined operating areas, and
 - (2) the influence of other features as described in section 14 of the FPPR
2. Results and/or Strategies or Undertakings to address established objectives for:
 - Objectives established and continued under sections 3 to 5 of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act* (including: the Order Establishing Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives, approved Landscape Unit Plans, and the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan Higher Level Plan Order)
 - Land Act Objectives established through the *Ministerial Order, South Central Coast* for Ecosystem Based Management
 - Land Act Objectives established through the *Ministerial Order, Central and North Coast* for Ecosystem Based Management
 - Soils
 - Cultural Heritage Resources
 - Water
 - Fish
 - Biodiversity
 - Visual Quality, and
 - Wildlife
3. Stocking Standards

Measures to address natural range barriers and the introduction and spread of invasive plants

1.3 Area to which this FSP Applies

This FSP applies to all cutblocks and roads developed and managed by the FSP Holder. Timber sale licences issued and road permits or other harvest authorities granted by the Timber Sales Manager, or road building carried out by the FSP Holder will be consistent with this FSP. However, this FSP does not apply to cutblocks or roads in cutting authorities issued by the Timber Sales Manager before the commencement date of this FSP, or to previously harvested areas. In addition, this FSP also does not apply to areas identified as FRPA section 196 blocks and/or roads, subject to the appropriate application of the conditions in FRPA section 196.

The plan area is divided into 3 FDUs, CNC, SCC and NVI (Central North Coast (CNC), South Central Coast (SCC), and North Vancouver Island (NVI)). FDUs have been established to be consistent with existing land use order boundaries. Within the 3 larger FDU there are multiple operating areas, within which Seaward will

operate. Except as may be required to access operating areas or to avoid timber isolation, cutblocks and roads will be developed within Seaward's defined operating areas.

Operating areas include:

- (1) Harvesting areas identified within the Mid Coast TSA, Kingcome TSA and Pacific TSA and Strathcona TSA
- (2) in some situations, BCTS may continue to develop timber sales within Tree Farm Licences through *the Forest Act* apportionment process; and
- (3) Areas outside of 1 and 2 above where agreed to with the primary 'chart' holder.

It is possible that new Seaward BCTS operating areas may be established during the life of this FSP. Due to the dynamic nature of operating areas, and to minimize the potential impact on our development planning, the FDUs in this FSP includes the entire area of the North Island – Central Coast Resource District (excluding Malcolm Island). Seaward BCTS does not expect to develop harvest opportunities in areas that are not within a Seaward BCTS operating area as described in situations (1), (2), and (3) above.

1.3.1 Licensee(s)

This FSP applies to Licensee(s) listed below:

Licensee	FDU(s)
Seaward/tlasta BC Timber Sales	All

1.4 Additional Stewardship Elements Outside of the FSP which Apply to Seaward BCTS

The Seaward FSP includes results, strategies and undertakings for Objectives Set by Government (OSBG) that have been established through the FRPA and the Land Act. The FSP therefore only contains results, strategies and undertakings for legally binding objectives that have been established by government.

- Forest Stewardship initiatives taken by Seaward BCTS, however, do not end at the FSP. The Seaward FSP forms only one part of the overall forest stewardship and due diligence vision. Seaward BCTS is involved in a wide scope of forest management and due diligence initiatives pertaining to the long term management of forest resources that expand beyond the FRPA legal framework. Some examples include: Achievement of Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) certification for the entire business area,
- Achievement of Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification for the Mid Coast Timber Supply Area portion of the business area in partnership with the Coast Forest Conservation Initiative (CFCI) consortium of forest companies,
- Achievement of SAFE Company Certification from the BC Forest Safety Council,
- Continuing Maintenance of International Standards Organization (ISO) 14001 certification for the entire business area including conforming to the Environmental Management System (EMS) environmental standards,
- Ongoing long term implementation and development of Ecosystem Based Management (EBM) through fully participating in the collaborative Coast Forest Conservation (CFCI) and Joint Solutions Project (JSP) initiatives across the South and Central Coast Land Use Plan areas.

In addition to these initiatives and outside the FRPA legal framework, the FSP Holder also remains subject to many other legislative requirements such as the *Foresters Act*, *Heritage Conservation Act*, the *Wildlife Act*, the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act* (obligations related to blocks harvested under the Code), *Forest Act*, *Land Act*, the *Species At Risk Act*, *Federal Fisheries Act*, *Workers Compensation Act*, and other acts related to the management and stewardship of natural resources. There are also a number of existing orders related to wildlife habitat that contain general wildlife measures that must be adhered to by the FSP Holder.

Insert Figure 1 – Seaward Forest Stewardship Plan Area

2.0 FSP Term

The term of this FSP is five years.

3.0 Results and Strategies for Established Objectives

3.1 Landscape Level Plan Objectives

The following landscape level plans are objectives set by government (as described under the FRPA section 1(1)).

3.1.1 Provincial Order Establishing Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives

The biodiversity emphasis and old growth objectives stated in the Order Establishing Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives (located in Appendix C), in effect June 30, 2004, apply to this FSP (hereafter in this section referred to as the Order).

Result or Strategy

In all LUs where old growth management areas (OGMAs) have not been spatially identified:

The FSP Holder will plan primary forest activities consistent with the Order by achieving, to the degree possible due to circumstances within the control of the FSP Holder, an amount equal to or greater than the minimum specified percentages of old forest and old forest recruitment, by landscape unit as described in Table 1: Old Growth Retention and Recruitment.

Where applicable, non-contributing old forest and recruitment from non-contributing forest within 50 years of being old will be used to meet the requirements of the Order for old forest retention or recruitment before forest from the THLB will be reserved from harvest.

Where the amount of non-contributing old forest along with recruitment from non-contributing forest within 50 years of being old is insufficient to meet the intent of the Order, old forest within the THLB will be set aside from harvesting at least until such time that suitable replacement areas identified in the non-contributing land base have become old forest.

In instances where old forest from the THLB is unavailable, mature non-contributing forest will be set aside and recruited for old forest retention. Where mature non-contributing forest is unavailable, mature forest from the THLB will be set aside and recruited for old forest retention.

The amounts referenced in this strategy are aspatial and the calculations are shown in Table 1. If required, the FSP Holder may spatially identify recruitment areas. Seaward BCTS will manage the required percentages through Cengea (Forest management database) and through RESULTS.

Table 1 Old Growth Retention and Recruitment

LU	Biodiversity Emphasis ¹	BEC Variant	% Old Growth Retention target	% Old forest and suitable recruitment available in non-contributing	Minimum % old forest and suitable recruitment to be retained over the term of the FSP ²	Old forest retention required from THLB, or suitable recruitment required ³
Ahnuhati – kwalate	High	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Ahta	High	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Alison	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Ape	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Belize	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Bella Coola	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Bonanza	Intermediate	CWH vm1	>13%	8.5%	13%	To achieve the 13% target, 4.5% or 721 ha of old forest should be recruited from within the THLB. Subject to VILUP Objective 10 conditions, there is 1/3 draw down within RMZ 11.
		CWH vm2	>13%	30.6%	13%	
		MH mm1	>19%	54.5%	19%	
		MH mmp	>19%	91.5%	19%	
Braden	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (see section 3.1.5 s.14)				
Broughton	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Charles	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Clayton	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Clyak	High	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (see section 3.1.5 s.14)				
Dean	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (see section 3.1.5 s.14)				
Denny	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (see section 3.1.5 s.14)				
Don Peninsula	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (see section 3.1.5 s.14)				
Draney	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (see section 3.1.4 s.14)				
Elerslie	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (see section 3.1.5 s.14)				
Evans	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (see section 3.1.5 s.14)				
Fish Egg	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (see section 3.1.5 s.14)				
Franklin	High	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Fulmore	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Gilford	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Holberg	Low	CWH vh1	>13%	48.1%	13%	Subject to VILUP Objective 10 conditions, there is 1/3 draw down within RMZ 7.
		CWH vm1	>13%	26.5%	13%	
		CWH vm2	>13%	26.6%	13%	
		MH mm1	>19%	98.5%	19%	
Huaskin	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Johnston	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (see section 3.1.5 s.14)				
Jump Across	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (see section 3.1.5 s.14)				
Kakweiken	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
King Island	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (see section 3.1.5 s.14)				
Klaskish	High	CWH vh1	>19%	61.4%	19%	
		CWH vm1	>19%	62.5%	19%	
		CWH vm2	>19%	88.1%	19%	
		MH mm1	>28%	100%	28%	
Klinaklini Glacier	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Knight East	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Kwatna /Quatlana	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (see section 3.1.5 s.14)				
Labouchere	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (see section 3.1.4 s.14)				
Lower Kimsquit	High	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (see section 3.1.5 s.14)				
Lower Kingcome	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Lower Klinaklini	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				

LU	Biodiversity Emphasis ¹	BEC Variant	% Old Growth Retention target	% Old forest and suitable recruitment available in non-contributing	Minimum % old forest and suitable recruitment to be retained over the term of the FSP ²	Old forest retention required from THLB, or suitable recruitment required ³
Lower Nimpkish	Low	NA Approved LU plan				
Lull-Sallie ⁴	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Mahatta	Low	CWH vh1	>13%	34.9%	13%	
		CWH vm1	>13%	16.4%	13%	
		CWH vm2	>13%	59.1%	13%	
		MH mm1	>19%	70.4%	19%	
Middle Klinaklini	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Miriam	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Nahwitti	Intermediate	N/A Approved LU Plan				
Nascall	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (see section 3.1.5 s.14)				
Nekite	High	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Neroutsos	Low	CWH vm1	>13%	8.2%	13%	This variant is currently within the 2/3 allowable draw down.
		CWH vm2	>13%	32.9%	13%	
		MH mm1	>19%	86.9%	19%	
Nigei	Low	CWH vh1	>13%	61.7%	13%	
Nootum/ Koeve	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (see section 3.1.5 s.14)				
Nusatsum	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Roderick	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (see section 3.1.5 s.14)				
Roscoe	Low	N/A Approved Land Use Objectives (see section 3.1.5 s.14)				
Saloompt	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
San Josef	Intermediate	NA Approved LU Plan				
Seymour	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Sheep Passage	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.5 s. 14)				
Shushartie	High	NA Approved LU plan				
Sim	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Smith Sound	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Smitley / Noeick	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Smoke-house	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Snowdrift	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
South Bentinck	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Sutslem/ Skowquiltz	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (see section 3.1.5 s.14)				
Swindle	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (see section 3.1.5 s.14)				
Talchako / Gyllenspetz	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Taleomey / Asseek	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Tsitika	High	CWH vm1	>19%	33.3%	19%	
		CWH vm2	>19%	37.2%	19%	
		MH mm1	>28%	67.9%	28%	
		MH mmp	>28%	92.3%	28%	
Tsulquate	Intermediate	N/A Approved LU Plan				

LU	Biodiversity Emphasis ¹	BEC Variant	% Old Growth Retention target	% Old forest and suitable recruitment available in non-contributing	Minimum % old forest and suitable recruitment to be retained over the term of the FSP ²	Old forest retention required from THLB, or suitable recruitment required ³
Twin	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (see section 3.1.4 s.14)				
Upper Kingcome	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Upper Nimpkish	Intermediate	NA Approved LU plan				
Wakeman	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Yeo	Low	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (see section 3.1.5 s.14)				

The FSP Holder will not authorize or undertake timber harvesting or road construction within the reserved THLB areas until either:

- (1) suitable replacement areas in the non-contributing land base have become old forest; or
- (2) draft OGMAs are advanced for consideration and approval for the applicable Landscape Unit, as per provision A8 in the Order Establishing Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives, or are legally established as part of an approved Landscape Unit plan.

¹ Landscape Units with a Low biodiversity emphasis are subject to a maximum draw down of 2/3 of the old forest target as specified in provision A5 of the Order Establishing Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives.

² This minimum amount is subject to applicable draw down as noted above and within the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan Higher Level Plan Order.

³ For landscape units where old forest retention or recruitment is required from the THLB in order to meet the old growth requirement, as detailed in the Order Establishing Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives, area proportional to the amount of contributing forest within existing identified BCTS operating area relative to the entire Landscape Unit, will be set aside and reserved from harvest. Wherever possible this will be done in coordination with other affected licensees.

⁴ FDU Figures based on RLUPs version 2.01 data (all other FDUs have been updated with available data from RLUPs version 3.2)

3.1.2 Landscape Unit Objectives

Within the North Island – Central Coast Forest District, Seven Landscape Unit Plans have been established with objectives that are objectives set by government. They include the Upper Nimpkish, Lower Nimpkish, Shushartie, San Joseph and Malcolm Island, Nahwitti, Tsulquate and Marble landscape units. Seaward BCTS does not have any operating areas within the Malcolm Island and Marble Landscape Unit so no results or strategies are required. Following are the results and strategies related to the Landscape Unit Plan objectives:

For the Upper Nimpkish Landscape Unit:

Landscape unit objectives for the Upper Nimpkish Landscape Unit were made effective October 24, 2005 in the Order to Establish A Landscape Unit and Objectives (see Appendix C).

Result for Objective 1:

- (1) Subject to subsections (2) to (6), the FSP Holder will maintain or recruit old growth forests in established OGMA's, as shown on the Upper Nimpkish Landscape Unit map dated August 5, 2005.
- (2) To accommodate operational requirements for timber harvesting and road or bridge construction, for OGMA's that are 10 ha or greater in size, the FSP Holder may adjust OGMA boundaries, provided that:
 - (a) the boundary adjustment does not affect more than 10 percent of the area of OGMA, and the FSP Holder identifies suitable OGMA replacement forest of at least equivalent age, structure and area, in order of priority, either directly adjacent to the OGMA or, in the same variant and landscape unit as the adjusted OGMA; or
 - (b) road or bridge construction is required to access resource values beyond or adjacent to the OGMA and no other practicable option for road or bridge location exists, and the FSP Holder identifies suitable OGMA replacement forest of at least equivalent age, structure and area, in order of priority, either directly adjacent to the OGMA or, in the same variant and landscape unit as the adjusted OGMA.
- (3) With regard to (2)(b), the FSP Holder is not required to identify suitable OGMA replacement forests if Seaward permanently deactivates and rehabilitates a temporary road or bridge site within four years after construction.
- (4) In recognition of surplus suitable old seral forest located in protected areas, riparian reserve zones, or areas required for species at risk management within the Upper Nimpkish Landscape Unit, the FSP Holder is not required to identify OGMA replacement forest in the CWHxm2, CWHvm1 and MHmm1 variants provided that the total area of mature and old seral forest maintained in OGMA's plus the contributing old seral forest area in protected areas meets or exceeds the targets specified below.

CWHxm2 Old Seral Target = 472 ha
CWHvm1 Old Seral Target = 3,354 ha
MHmm1 Old Seral Target = 3,093 ha
- (5) Consistent with the Order, the FSP Holder may carry out or authorize the following activities within OGMA's:
 - (a) topping or pruning of trees along the boundary to improve wind firmness;
 - (b) timber harvesting to prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose a significant threat to forested areas outside of OGMA's, provided that any salvage harvesting within OGMA's will be done in a manner that retains as many old growth forest attributes as possible;
 - (c) road maintenance, deactivation, removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way for safety purposes;
 - (d) felling of guyline clearance, tailhold anchor trees, or danger trees along cutblock boundaries or within the right of way on new road/bridge alignments to meet safety requirements;
 - (e) construction of rock quarries and gravel pits under authority of forest tenure where the development will be located immediately adjacent to existing roads under tenure and will affect the OGMA by less than 0.5 ha in total; and,
 - (f) small boundary adjustments for operational reasons, or intrusions, other than those specified above, that result in a net loss to the OGMA by less or equal to 0.5 ha.
- (6) If, as a result of the activities set out in subsection (5), the total net change to the OGMA is a reduction

that exceeds 0.5 ha and the total area of mature and old seral forest maintained in OGMA's plus the contributing old seral forest area in protected areas is reduced below the minimum old seral target area set out in subsection (4):

The FSP Holder must replace the area with forest that is biologically suitable, of equivalent age, structure and area, and situated - in order of priority - either immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA.

Result for Objective 2:

- (1) The FSP Holder will only carry out or authorize primary forest activities that maintain stand level structural diversity by retaining wildlife tree patches in a manner consistent with the target and specifications indicated in approved legal Objective 2 for the Upper Nimpkish Landscape Unit.
- (2) If the FSP Holder harvests one or more cutblocks, other than minor salvage cutblocks, in the Upper Nimpkish Landscape Unit during any five year period beginning on January 1 of any calendar year following the establishment of the landscape unit, the FSP Holder will ensure that at the end of the five year period, the total area covered by wildlife tree retention (WTR) meets or exceeds the WTR required by subzone as listed below.

% WTR requirement of the harvest area:

CWHxm – 13%

CWHmm – 14%

CWHvm – 9%

MHmm – 3%

- (3) In respect of the WTPs retained by the FSP Holder to meet the WTP requirement,
 - (a) WTPs will be well distributed across the BEC subzone,
 - (b) WTPs will be located within or immediately adjacent to a cutblock,
 - (c) no timber harvesting, including single tree selection is to occur within WTPs, except for
 - (i) falling of danger trees,
 - (ii) salvaging windthrown timber provided that the windthrow impacts 25% to 50% of the dominant or co-dominant stems, or
 - (iii) salvaging windthrown timber and harvesting of remaining standing stems provided
 - (A) windthrow exceeds 50% of the dominant or co-dominant stems; or
 - (B) forest health issues pose a significant threat to areas outside the WTPand suitable replacement WTP of at least equivalent area must be identified to achieve the target WTR,
 - (d) where practicable, WTPs will include, if present,
 - (i) remnant old-growth patches and live or dead veteran trees other than danger trees,
 - (ii) representative larger trees (dbh greater than or equal to the average operational cruise) for the stand,
 - (iii) suitable wildlife trees, and
 - (iv) identified wildlife habitat features, other than danger trees, and
 - (e) for WTPs with a high likelihood of windthrow, pruning or topping may be carried out to maintain the integrity of the WTP.

Result for Objective 3:

The FSP Holder will not carry out or authorize timber harvesting or road construction in SMZ 6, SMZ 9 or SMZ 11 during the term of this FSP.

For the Lower Nimpkish Landscape Unit:

Landscape unit objectives for the Lower Nimpkish Landscape Unit were made effective October 24, 2005 in the Order to Establish A Landscape Unit and Objectives (see Appendix C).

Result for Objective 1:

- (1) Subject to subsections (2) to (6), the FSP Holder will maintain or recruit old growth forests in established OGMA's, as shown on the Lower Nimpkish Landscape Unit map dated August 5, 2005.
- (2) To accommodate operational requirements for timber harvesting and road or bridge construction, for OGMA's that are 10 ha or greater in size, the FSP Holder may adjust OGMA boundaries, provided that
 - (a) the boundary adjustment does not affect more than 10 percent of the area of OGMA, or
 - (b) road or bridge construction is required to access resource values beyond or adjacent to the OGMA and no other practicable option for road or bridge location exists,and the FSP Holder identifies suitable OGMA replacement forest of at least equivalent age, structure and area, in order of priority, directly adjacent to the OGMA or in the same variant and landscape unit as the adjusted OGMA.
- (3) With regard to 2(b), the FSP Holder is not required to identify suitable OGMA replacement forests if BCTS permanently deactivates and rehabilitates a temporary road or bridge site within four years after construction.
- (4) In recognition of surplus suitable old seral forest located in protected areas, riparian reserve zones, or areas required for species at risk management within the Lower Nimpkish Landscape Unit, the FSP Holder is not required to identify OGMA replacement forest in the CWHxm2, CWHvm1 and MHmm1 variants provided that the total area of mature and old seral forest maintained in OGMA's plus the contributing old seral forest area in protected areas meets or exceeds the targets specified below.

Short-term Old Seral Targets:

CWHxm2 = 715.4 ha
CWHvm1 = 1,198 ha
CWHvm2 = 634 ha
MHmm1 = 397 ha

Long-term Old Seral Targets (i.e. third rotation – 240 years):

CWHxm2 = 1,186 ha
CWHvm1 = 3,594 ha
CWHvm2 = 1,901 ha
MHmm1 = 1,192 ha
- (5) Consistent with the Order, the FSP Holder may carry out or authorize the following activities within OGMA's:
 - (a) topping or pruning of trees along the boundary to improve wind firmness;
 - (b) timber harvesting to prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose a significant threat to forested areas outside of OGMA's, provided that any salvage harvesting within OGMA's will be done in a manner that retains as many old growth forest attributes as possible;
 - (c) road maintenance, deactivation, removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way for safety purposes;
 - (d) felling of guyline clearance, tailhold anchor trees, or danger trees along cutblock boundaries or within the right of way on new road/bridge alignments to meet safety requirements;
 - (e) construction of rock quarries and gravel pits under authority of forest tenure where the development will be located immediately adjacent to existing roads under tenure and will affect the OGMA by less than 0.5 ha in total;
 - (f) small boundary adjustments for operational reasons, or intrusions, other than those specified above, that result in a net loss to the OGMA by less or equal to 0.5 ha.
- (6) If, as a result of the activities set out in subsection (5),
 - (a) the total net change to the OGMA is a reduction that exceeds 0.5 ha, and
 - (b) the total area of mature and old seral forest maintained in OGMA's plus the contributing old

seral forest area in protected areas is reduced below the minimum short term and long term old seral target area,

The FSP Holder must replace the area with forest that is biologically suitable, of equivalent age, structure and area, and situated, in order of priority, immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA.

Result for Objective 2:

- (1) The FSP Holder will only carry out or authorize primary forest activities that maintain stand level structural diversity by retaining wildlife tree patches in a manner consistent with the target and specifications indicated in Objective 2 for the Lower Nimpkish Landscape Unit.
- (2) If the FSP Holder harvests one or more cutblocks, other than minor salvage cutblocks, in the Lower Nimpkish Landscape Unit during any five year period beginning on January 1 of any calendar year following the establishment of the landscape unit, the FSP Holder will ensure that at the end of the five year period, the total area covered by WTR meets or exceeds the WTR required by subzone as listed below:

% WTR requirement of the harvest area:

CWHxm – 11%

CWHvm – 9%

MHm – 1%

- (3) In respect of the WTPs retained by the FSP Holder to meet the WTP requirement,
 - (a) WTPs will be well distributed across the BEC subzone,
 - (b) WTPs will be located within or immediately adjacent to a cutblock,
 - (c) no timber harvesting, including single tree selection is to occur within WTPs, except for
 - (i) falling of danger trees,
 - (ii) salvaging windthrown timber provided that the windthrow impacts 25% to 50% of the dominant or co-dominant stems, or
 - (iii) salvaging windthrown timber and harvesting of remaining standing stems provided
 - (A) windthrow exceeds 50% of the dominant or co-dominant stems; or
 - (B) forest health issues pose a significant threat to areas outside the WTPand suitable replacement WTP of at least equivalent area must be identified to achieve the target WTR,
 - (d) where practicable, WTPs will include, if present,
 - (i) remnant old-growth patches and live or dead veteran trees other than danger trees,
 - (ii) representative larger trees (dbh greater than or equal to the average operational cruise) for the stand,
 - (iii) suitable wildlife trees, and
 - (iv) identified wildlife habitat features, other than danger trees, and
 - (e) or WTPs with a high likelihood of windthrow, pruning or topping may be carried out to maintain the integrity of the WTP.

Result for Objective 3:

The FSP Holder will not carry out or authorize timber harvesting or road construction in SMZ 6 or SMZ 10 during the term of this FSP.

For the Shushartie Landscape Unit:

Landscape unit objectives for the Shushartie Landscape Unit were made effective January 26, 2005 in the Order to Establish A Landscape Unit and Objectives (see Appendix C).

Result for Objective 1

- (1) Subject to subsections (2) to (5), the FSP Holder will maintain or recruit old growth forests in established OGMA's, as shown on the Shushartie Landscape Unit map dated December 17, 2004.
- (2) To accommodate operational requirements for timber harvesting and road or bridge construction, for OGMA's that are 10 ha or greater in size, the FSP Holder may adjust OGMA boundaries, provided that
 - (a) the boundary adjustment does not affect more than 10 percent of the area of OGMA,
 - (b) road or bridge construction is required to access resource values beyond or adjacent to the OGMA and no other practicable option for road or bridge location exists,
 - and the FSP Holder
 - (c) identifies suitable OGMA replacement forest of at least equivalent age, structure and area, in order of priority, directly adjacent to the OGMA or in the same variant and landscape unit as the adjusted OGMA, and
 - (d) documents and maps the boundary adjustments and submits the information to the delegated decision maker on or before December 31 of the year in which the boundary adjustment was made.
- (3) Regarding subsection (2)(b), the FSP Holder is not required to identify suitable OGMA replacement forests if Seaward permanently deactivates and rehabilitates a temporary road or bridge site within four years after construction.
- (4) Consistent with the Order, the FSP Holder may carry out or authorize the following activities within OGMA's:
 - (1) topping or pruning of trees along the boundary to improve wind firmness;
 - (2) timber harvesting to prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose a significant threat to forested areas outside of OGMA's, provided that any salvage harvesting within OGMA's will be done in a manner that retains as many old growth forest attributes as possible;
 - (3) road maintenance, deactivation, removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way for safety purposes;
 - (4) felling of guyline clearance, tailhold anchor trees, or danger trees along cutblock boundaries or within the right of way on new road/bridge alignments to meet safety requirements;
 - (5) construction of rock quarries and gravel pits under authority of forest tenure where the development will be located immediately adjacent to existing roads under tenure and will affect the OGMA by less than 0.5 ha in total;
 - (6) small boundary adjustments for operational reasons, or intrusions, other than those specified above, that result in a net loss to the OGMA by less or equal to 0.5 ha.
- (5) If, as a result of the activities set out in subsection (4), the total net change to the OGMA is a reduction that exceeds 0.5 ha, the FSP Holder must replace the area with forest that is biologically suitable, of equivalent age, structure and area, and situated, in order of priority, immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA.
- (6) For any boundary adjustments made under subsection (4) and any replacement areas made under subsection (5), the FSP Holder must:
 - (a) document and map the boundary adjustments and replacement areas, and
 - (b) submit the information to the delegated decision maker responsible for the Order, on or before December 31 of the year in which the boundary adjustment or replacement was made.

Result for Objective 2:

The FSP Holder will only carry out or authorize primary forest practices outside of SMZ 1. BCTS will meet and may exceed the current target of 0% for WTP outside of SMZ 1 as indicated in Objective 2 of the Order.

Result for Objective 3:

The FSP Holder will not carry out or authorize timber harvesting or road construction in SMZ 1 during the term of this FSP.

For the San Josef Landscape Unit:

Landscape unit objectives for the San Josef Landscape Unit were made effective January 26, 2005 in the Order to Establish A Landscape Unit and Objectives (see Appendix C).

Result for Objective 1:

- (1) Subject to subsections (2) to (5), the FSP Holder will maintain or recruit old growth forests in established OGMA's, as shown on the San Josef Landscape Unit map dated December 17, 2004.
- (2) To accommodate operational requirements for timber harvesting and road or bridge construction, for OGMA's that are 10 ha or greater in size, the FSP Holder may adjust OGMA boundaries, provided that:
 - (a) the boundary adjustment does not affect more than 10 percent of the area of OGMA,
 - (b) road or bridge construction is required to access resource values beyond or adjacent to the OGMA and no other practicable option for road or bridge location exists,
 - (c) identifies suitable OGMA replacement forest of equivalent age, structure and area, in order of priority, directly adjacent to the OGMA or in the same variant and landscape unit as the adjusted OGMA, and
 - (d) documents and maps the boundary adjustments and submits the information to the delegated decision maker on or before December 31 of the year in which the boundary adjustment was made.
- (3) Regarding subsection (2)(b), the FSP Holder is not required to identify suitable OGMA replacement forests if Seaward permanently deactivates and rehabilitates a temporary road or bridge site within four years after construction.
- (4) Consistent with the Order, the FSP Holder may carry out or authorize the following activities within OGMA's:
 - (a) pruning of trees along the boundary to improve wind firmness;
 - (b) timber harvesting to prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose a significant threat to forested areas outside of OGMA's, provided that any salvage harvesting within OGMA's will be done in a manner that retains as many old growth forest attributes as possible;
 - (c) road maintenance, deactivation, removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way for safety purposes;
 - (d) felling of guyline clearance, tailhold anchor trees, or danger trees along cutblock boundaries or within the right of way on new road/bridge alignments to meet safety requirements;
 - (e) construction of rock quarries and gravel pits under authority of forest tenure where the development will be located immediately adjacent to existing roads under tenure and will affect the OGMA by less than 0.5 ha in total;
 - (f) small boundary adjustments for operational reasons, or intrusions, other than those specified above, that result in a net loss to the OGMA by less or equal to 0.5 ha.
- (5) If, as a result of the activities set out in subsection (4), the total net change to the OGMA is a reduction that exceeds 0.5 ha, the FSP Holder must replace the area with forest that is biologically suitable, of equivalent age, structure and area, and situated, in order of priority, immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA.
- (6) For any boundary adjustments made under subsection (4) and any replacement areas made under subsection (5), the FSP Holder must
 - (a) document and map the boundary adjustments and replacement areas, and
 - (b) submit the information to the delegated decision maker responsible for the Order, on or before December 31 of the year in which the boundary adjustment or replacement was made.

Result for Objective 2:

- (1) The FSP Holder will only carry out or authorize primary forest practices that maintain stand level structural diversity by retaining wildlife trees in a manner consistent with the target and specifications indicated in Objective 2 for the San Josef Landscape Unit.
- (2) If The FSP Holder harvests one or more cutblocks, other than minor salvage cutblocks, in the San Josef Landscape Unit during the 5 year period beginning on January 26, 2005, The FSP Holder will

ensure that at the end of that period (or subsequent 5 year periods), the total area covered by wildlife tree retention meets or exceeds the percentage retention listed below:

%WTP requirement

CWHvh = 6%

CWHvm = 10%

MHmm = 1%

- (3) In respect of the WTPs retained by The FSP Holder to meet the WTP requirement,
- (a) WTPs will be well distributed across the BEC subzone,
 - (b) WTPs will be located within or immediately adjacent to a cutblock,
 - (c) no timber harvesting, including single tree selection is to occur within WTPs, except for
 - (i) salvaging windthrown timber provided that the windthrow impacts 25% to 50% of the dominant or co-dominant stems, or
 - (ii) salvaging windthrown timber and harvesting of remaining standing stems provided
 - (A) windthrow exceeds 50% of the dominant or co-dominant stems; or
 - (B) forest health issues pose a significant threat to areas outside the WTPand suitable replacement WTP of at least equivalent area must be identified to achieve the retention target,
 - (d) WTPs will include, if present,
 - (i) where practicable, remnant old-growth patches and live or dead veteran trees, other than danger trees,
 - (ii) representative larger trees for the stand (dbh greater than the average operational cruise), and
 - (iii) moderate to high value wildlife trees, and
 - (e) For WTPs with a high likelihood of windthrow, pruning and/or topping may be carried out to maintain the integrity of the WTP.

Result for Objective 3:

For SMZ 2:

The FSP Holder will not carry out or authorize timber harvesting or road construction that will cause the amount of mature and old forest (> 80 years) within the portion of SMZ 2 contained within Seaward's operating area to be less than 1135 ha.

For SMZ 4:

The FSP Holder will not carry out or authorize timber harvesting or road construction in SMZ 4 during the term of this FSP.

For the Nahwitti and Tsulquate Landscape Units:

Landscape unit objectives for the Nahwitti and Tsulquate Landscape Unit were made effective July 2010 in the Order to Establish A Landscape Unit and Objectives (see Appendix C).

Result for Objective 1:

- (1) Subject to subsections (2) to (6) below, the FSP Holder will maintain or recruit old growth old growth forests in established OGMA, as shown on the Nahwitti and Tsulquate Landscape Unit maps
- (2) Despite subsection 1, timber harvesting and road or bridge construction are permitted within OGMA, provided that:
 - (a) the area subject to timber harvesting and road or bridge construction does not exceed greater than one hectare or 10% of the area of the OGMA
 - (b) the replacement forest is identified as
 - (i) biological suitable
 - (ii) of equivalent age, structure and area, and
 - (iii) situated in order of priority, either immediately adjacent to the OGMA, or adjacent to another OGMA in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA, and
 - (c) road or bridge construction, if applicable, is required to access resource values beyond or adjacent to the OGMA and no other practicable option for road or bridge location exists.
- (3) for the purposes of subsection(2)(b) and (c), the FSP holder is not required to identify suitable OGMA replacement area if Seaward permanently deactivates and rehabilitates a temporary road or bridge site within four years after construction
- (4) Consistent with the Order, the FSP Holder may carry out or authorize the following activities with OGMA:
 - (a) First Nations traditional use of trees or understory plants;
 - (b) Topping or pruning of trees along boundaries to improve wind firmness;
 - (c) Timber harvesting to prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose significant threat to forested areas outside of OGMA. Salvage within OGMA will be done in a manner that retains as many old growth forest attributes as possible;
 - (d) Road maintenance, deactivation, removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way for safety purposes;
 - (e) Felling for guyline clearance, tailhold anchor trees, or danger trees along cutblock boundaries or within the right-of-way on new road/bridge alignments to meet safety requirements;
 - (f) Silviculture habitat enhancement in recruitment OGMA
 - (g) Trail and site maintenance or development, and silviculture treatments to address public safety associated with the management and operation of recreation sites and trails.
- (5) If the total area of an OGMA that is subject to the activities pursuant to subsection (4) exceeds the greater of one hectare or 10% of the area of the OGMA, replacement forest is required. Replacement forest must be biologically suitable, of equivalent age, structure and area, and situated, in order of priority, either immediately adjacent to the OGMA, or adjacent to another OGMA in the same variant and landscape unit as the OGMA.
- (6) For any OGMA adjustments and replacements made under subsection (2) to (5), the FSP Holder must document and submit digital spatial data to the delegated decision maker at the end of each calendar year.

3.1.3 Vancouver Island Land Use Plan – Higher Level Plan Order

The Vancouver Island Land Use Plan, Higher Level Plan Order (VILUP HLP) which took effect December 1, 2000, establishes resource management zones and resource management zone objectives for the area covered under the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan. The Order applies to NVI FDU located on Vancouver Island. (see Appendix C for VILUP HLP)

VILUP HLP Resource Management Zones and corresponding LUs applicable to this FSP:

Special Management Zones (SMZs)

SMZ 1 – Nigei, Shushartie, Tsulquate LUs
SMZ 2 – San Josef LU
SMZ 3 – Klaskish, Mahatta LUs
SMZ 4 – San Josef LU
SMZ 6 – Lower Nimpkish, Upper Nimpkish LUs
SMZ 7 – Bonanza, Tsitika LUs
SMZ 8 – Tsitika LU
SMZ 9 – Lower Nimpkish, Upper Nimpkish, Tsitika LUs
SMZ 10 – Lower Nimpkish LU
SMZ 11 – Upper Nimpkish LU

Resource Management Zones (RMZs)

RMZ 1 – Nigei LU
RMZ 2 – Shushartie LU
RMZ 3 – Tsulquate, Nahwitti LUs
RMZ 4 – San Josef LU
RMZ 5 – Holberg LU
RMZ 7 – Holberg LU
RMZ 8 – Mahatta LU
RMZ 9 – Klaskish LU
RMZ 10 – Lower Nimpkish LU
RMZ 11 – Bonanza LU
RMZ 13 – Upper Nimpkish LU
RMZ 26 – Tsitika LU

Where the following results or strategies below refer to a SMZ or RMZ, they are considered to apply to the portion of the management zone as it occurs in the corresponding LUs listed above.

Objective for Special Management Zones: 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10,11

- #1. *Sustain forest ecosystem structure and function in SMZs, by*
- (a) *creating or maintaining stand structures and forest attributes associated with mature¹ and old² forests, subject to the following:*
 - i. *the target for mature seral forest should range between one quarter to one third of the forested area of each SMZ³; and*
 - ii. *in SMZs where the area of mature forest is currently less than the mature target range referred to in (i) above, the target amount of mature forest must be in place within 50 years*
 - (b) *retaining, within cutblocks⁴, structural forest attributes and elements with important biodiversity functions⁵; and*
 - (c) *applying a variety of silviculture systems, patch sizes and patch shapes across the zone, subject to a maximum cutblock size of 5 ha if clearcut, clearcut with reserves or seed tree silviculture systems are applied, and 40 ha if shelterwood, selection or retention silviculture systems are applied⁶.*
- #2. *Despite subsection 1(c) above, cutblocks larger than 5 or 40 ha, as the case may be, may be approved if harvesting is being carried out to recover timber that was damaged by fire, insects, wind or other similar events and wherever possible, the cutblock incorporates structural characteristics of natural disturbances.*

Result or Strategy:

- (1) Regarding Objective #1(a),
 - (a) for SMZ 1, 2 and 4 the result specified for the Shushartie and San Josef LU under FSP section 3.1.2 above apply,
 - (b) for SMZ 3 and 7, when planning development in the SMZ, the FSP Holder will:
 - (i) annually collaborate with holders of major licences operating within the applicable SMZ to ensure that all planned harvesting and road construction activities will not cause the proportion of mature and old forest to drop below 25%,
 - (ii) make reasonable efforts to obtain, with holders of major licences operating within the applicable SMZ, a written agreement specifying, for each calendar year, the amount of old and mature forest the FSP Holder and each major licensee intends on harvesting in the SMZ, and
 - (iii) carry out or authorize timber harvesting or road construction activities in accordance with an agreement referred to subparagraph (ii), or in the absence of an agreement, with the best available information to ensure (i) is achieved; and
 - (c) for SMZ 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11, the FSP Holder will not carry out or authorize timber harvesting or road construction during the term of this FSP.
 - (2) Regarding Objective #1(b), the FSP Holder will:
 - (a) retain wildlife trees as specified
 - (i) in section 3.1.2, for areas where that section applies, and
 - (ii) for all other areas,
 - (I) Regarding cutblocks where harvesting has been completed under the authority of timber sale licences issued by the FSP Holder during any 12 month period beginning on April 1 of any calendar year: The FSP Holder will ensure that, at the end of that 12 month period, the total area covered by wildlife tree retention area that relates to the cutblocks, is a minimum of 7% of the total harvested area of the cutblocks.
 - (II) The FSP Holder will ensure that at the completion of harvesting, the total amount of wildlife tree retention area that relates to an individual cutblock is a minimum of 3.5% of the harvested area.
 - (III) A wildlife tree retention area may relate to more than one cutblock if all of the cutblocks that relate to the wildlife tree retention area collectively meet the applicable requirements of subsection (I) and (II) above.
 - (IV) The FSP Holder will not authorize the harvesting of timber from an existing wildlife tree retention area unless the trees on the net area to be reforested of the cutblock to which the wildlife tree retention area relates have developed attributes that are consistent with a mature seral condition.
 - (V) As an exception to (IV), the FSP Holder may identify alternate, comparable, suitable replacement wildlife tree retention areas for a cutblock, where necessary to modify an existing WTR area to the minimum extent necessary to facilitate timber harvesting or road building related to a new development, for safety considerations, or to manage for wildlife and biodiversity.
- And
- (b) retain at least the following logs on a cutblock:
 - (I) a minimum of 4 logs per hectare, each being a minimum of 5 meters in length and 30 centimeters in diameter at one end, and
 - (II) The FSP Holder is exempt from subsection (I) if an enactment requires the FSP Holder to act in a manner contrary to that set out in subsection (I), or the FSP Holder carries out on a cutblock a controlled burn that is authorized under an enactment.
- (3) Regarding Objective #1(c), the FSP Holder will apply a variety of silviculture systems, patch sizes and patch shapes across the zone, subject to a maximum cutblock size of

- (a) 5 ha if the silvicultural system is clearcut, clearcut with reserves or seed tree, and
 - (b) 40 ha if the silvicultural system is shelterwood, selection or retention.
- (4) Regarding Objective #2, the FSP Holder may only carry out or authorize timber harvesting within a cutblock that exceeds the size limits in subsection (3), if:
- (a) harvesting is being carried out to recover timber that was damaged by fire, insects, wind or other similar events, and
 - (b) wherever possible, the cutblock incorporates structural characteristics of natural disturbances, and
 - (c) the District Manager concurs that (a) and (b) have been met.

Objective for SMZ 8 and the parts of SMZ 1, 3 and 11 which are located within landscape units with higher biodiversity emphasis

- #4. *Maintain late-successional habitat elements and attributes of biodiversity⁷ in forested ecosystems with emphasis on regionally rare and underrepresented ecosystems, by retaining old seral forest at the site series/surrogate level of representation⁸.*
- #5. *Retain late-successional habitat elements and attributes of biodiversity in patches of variable size.*

Result or Strategy:

- (1) Regarding Objective #4 and #5, the FSP Holder will not carry out or authorize timber harvesting or road construction within SMZ 8 or within the parts of SMZ 1, 3 or 11 which are located within landscape units with higher biodiversity emphasis as illustrated on Map 2 accompanying the HLP Order, during the term of this FSP.

Objective for resource management zones 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15 also referred to as Enhanced Forestry Zones (EFZs), save and except the parts of those zones which are designated as community watersheds as defined in section 41(8) of the Forest Practices Code Act

- #7 *To increase the short-term availability of timber,*
- (a) *a cutblock may be larger than 40 ha pursuant to section 11(2)(a) of the OPR; and*
 - (b) *pursuant to section 68(4) of the OPR, a cutblock is greened up if it is adequately stocked and the average height of those trees that are*
 - i. *the tallest tree in each 0.01 ha plot included in a representative sample, and*
 - ii. *a commercially valuable species or other species acceptable to the district manager is at least 1.3 meters; unless the district manager determines that a cutblock referred to under (a) or (b) would significantly impact specific hydrological, wildlife, biodiversity, scenic or recreation values.*
- #8 *Avoid or mitigate adverse hydrological impacts, which may result from the practices referred to in objective 7, in watersheds with significant watershed sensitivity and significant fisheries values, as determined by the district manager and designated environment official.*
- #9 *When proposing the species composition for the purposes of OPR section 39 (3) (o) a person may, pursuant to OPR section 41, select a single species that is ecologically suited to the area, if a mix of species was present on the area before the timber was harvested.*
- #9.1 *The area that may be subject to selection of a single species pursuant to objective 9 is limited to no more than 20% of the forested area of any variant within a given EFZ.*

Result or Strategy:

- (1) Regarding Objective #7(a), despite section 3.2.5 of the FSP which adopts section 64 of the FPPR with some modifications, the FSP Holder may issue timber sale licences that include timber harvesting of cutblocks larger than 40 ha within the applicable EFZs, in accordance with section 11(2)(a) of the Operational and Site Planning Regulation as it was at the time the VILUP HLP took effect, as long as the District Manager concurs with the FSP Holder that the planned cutblock would not significantly impact specific hydrological, wildlife, biodiversity, scenic or recreation values.
- (2) Regarding Objective #7(b), an existing cutblock that is entirely within an EFZ established in the VILUP HLP is greened-up, if:
 - (a) at least 75% of the net area to be reforested of the existing cutblock is stocked such that
 - (i) the average height of the tallest 100 commercially valuable trees per hectare on the area is at least 1.3 m, and
 - (ii) the area meets the stocking standards that apply to the cutblock,OR
 - (b) the portion of the net area to be reforested of the existing cutblock that is closest to the new cutblock is stocked such that
 - (i) the average height of the tallest 100 commercially valuable trees per hectare is a minimum of 1.3 m,
 - (ii) the area meets the stocking standards that apply to the cutblock, and
 - (iii) the area is at least half of the net area to be reforested of the cutblock.AND, where either (2)(a) or (b) applies,
 - (c) the District Manager concurs with the FSP Holder that the planned cutblock would not significantly impact specific hydrological, wildlife, biodiversity, scenic or recreation values.
- (3) Regarding Objective #8, the FSP Holder will:
 - (a) have a hydrological assessment carried out by a qualified professional to assess the hydrological effects of proposed primary forest activities on those watersheds identified by the District Manager as having significant watershed sensitivity and significant fisheries values, and
 - (b) carry out or authorize primary forest activities only in a manner that is consistent with the recommendations of the hydrological assessment.
- (4) Regarding Objectives #9 and #9.1, FSP Holder:
 - (a) may select a single, ecologically suitable species for artificial regeneration of a cutblock, and
 - (b) for the total area of net area to be reforested for all cutblocks where timber harvesting was authorized by the FSP Holder over the term of this FSP, will ensure that a minimum of 80% of the total area of any variant is managed for free growing stands comprised of mixed species stocking.

Objective for RMZ 7 and 11

#10 To avoid severe social and economic consequences, as determined by the district manager and the designated environment official, the full target of 13% for old growth retention in CWHvm1 may be reduced by up to 1/3 provided that ecologically suitable second growth forest is identified to recruit the shortfall⁹.

Result or Strategy:

- (1) Regarding Objective #10, the FSP Holder will carry out and authorize primary forest activities only in a manner that is consistent with section 3.1.1 of this FSP along with consideration of the above flexibility and conditions where appropriate.

Objective for SMZ 10

#12 Retain or recruit old forest in CWHxm2 in accordance with the full old seral target of 9% for the variant.

<p>Result:</p> <p>(1) Regarding Objective #12, the FSP Holder will not carry out or authorize timber harvesting or road construction in SMZ 10 during the term of this FSP.</p>
<p>Objective for RMZ 10</p> <p><i>#13 Retain old seral forest in CWHxm2 in accordance with the full old seral target of 9% for the variant.</i></p> <p><i>#13.1 Despite objective #13, up to 1/3 of the old seral target may be recruited from second growth provided that</i></p> <p><i>(a) such recruitment is necessary to avoid severe social and economic consequences;</i></p> <p><i>(b) such recruitment will not impact the ability to conserve suitable habitat of identified wildlife in accordance with the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy¹⁰; and</i></p> <p><i>(c) ecologically suitable second growth forest is identified to recruit the shortfall.¹¹</i></p>
<p>Result or Strategy:</p> <p>(1) Regarding Objective #13 and #13.1, the FSP Holder will not carry out or authorize timber harvesting or road construction within RMZ 10 without collaborating with the other license holder(s) operating within RMZ 10 to ensure these activities are consistent with the objective.</p>
<p>Objective for RMZ 8</p> <p><i>#15 Retain old growth forests to meet old seral targets¹² and marbled murrelet habitat requirements¹³ in the non-contributing¹⁴ land base to the fullest extent possible.</i></p> <p><i>#16 Beyond retention in the non-contributing land base, retain old forests in the timber harvesting land base, up to the full target amount, if the district manager and the designated environment official determine that such retention is required to maintain critical marbled murrelet habitat¹⁵.</i></p>
<p>Result or Strategy:</p> <p>Regarding Objective #15, the FSP Holder will minimize or avoid carrying out or authorizing timber harvesting and road construction within the non-contributing land base of RMZ 8.</p> <p>Regarding Objective #16, where notified in writing by the District Manager or other authorized official, that retention within the timber harvesting land base in RMZ 8 is required to maintain critical Marbled Murrelet habitat, the FSP Holder will design roads and cutblocks to be consistent with the notice.</p>

- 1 The mature seral forest is defined as generally 80 to 120 years old or older, depending on species and site conditions. The structure of mature seral forests generally includes canopies that vary vertically or horizontally, or both. The age and structure of the mature seral stage will vary significantly by forest type and from one biogeoclimatic zone to another.
- 2 The old seral forest is defined as generally greater than 250 years old, containing live and dead (downed and standing) trees of various sizes, including large diameter trees, and of various tree species, including broad leaved trees. The structure of old seral forest varies significantly by forest type and from one biogeoclimatic zone to another.
- 3 Mature seral targets will be established through landscape unit planning.
- 4 Within cutblocks: generally means non-contiguous with cutblock boundaries.
- 5 This includes, but is not limited to snags, wildlife trees, downed logs.
- 6 Maximum cutblock sizes refer to net area to be reforested.
- 7 This includes, but is not limited to (>60cm) live, decaying and dead standing trees (providing nest and cavity sites); downed wood, including large diameter pieces (50 to 150 cm); deciduous broad leaved trees both in riparian and upland areas.
- 8 The level of representation of old seral forest will be applied through landscape unit planning.
- 9 The targets for retention and recruitment of old forests will be achieved through the establishment of old growth management areas as part of landscape unit planning.
- 10 See "Managing Identified Wildlife: Procedures and Measures", Volume 1, February 1999.
- 11 The targets for retention or recruitment of old growth forests will be achieved through the establishment of old growth management areas as part of landscape unit planning.
- 12 See "Landscape Unit Planning Guide", March 1999.
- 13 See "Managing Identified Wildlife: Procedures and Measures", Volume 1, February 1999.
- 14 Non-contributing: the crown forested land base that does not contribute to the annual allowable cut, but does contribute to biodiversity objectives and targets.
- 15 Retention or recruitment of old forests will be achieved through the establishment of old growth management areas as part of landscape unit planning.

3.1.4 Ministerial Order Establishing Land Use Objectives for the South Central Coast Area

Within the North Island – Central Coast Forest District, a Ministerial Order for the South Central Coast (SSC) area, referred to under this section as the Order, has been established by the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands. The intent of this order, which took effect March 26, 2009, is to support Ecosystem Based Management (EBM) through established Land Use Objectives set by government. Following are the results and strategies pertaining to the Order (See Appendix C for the Order and related maps).

FDU to which these objectives apply: SCC
Part 2 - First Nations (Objectives 3 – 7)
3. Objectives For First Nations' traditional forest resources <i>(1) Maintain traditional forest resources in a manner that supports First Nations' food, social, treaty, and ceremonial use of the forest.</i>
Result or Strategy <p>Regarding Objective 3(1) for traditional forest resources, the FSP Holder will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) gather data to identify traditional forest resources, to which the objective relates by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) over the term of this FSP, initiating ongoing, regular information sharing or consultation, on at least an annual basis in writing or in person to share planning information including location of proposed blocks and roads and to gather data from First Nations, qualified persons, or the designated decision maker (DDM) to communicate potential traditional forest resources requiring assessment, unless otherwise agreed to by BC Timber Sales and the First Nation and (b) seeking written confirmation from the DDM of whether any communicated potential traditional forest resource, is in fact an identified traditional forest resource to which the objective relates, (2) assess identified traditional forest resources using information gathered from available, knowledgeable sources including First Nations, qualified persons and the DDM, and, (3) following the completion of the assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) establish options for mitigating the impact that a forest practice carried out or authorized by the FSP Holder may have on a identified traditional forest resource, (b) seek information and advice on the options from First Nations, qualified persons or the DDM, and, (c) select and implement the most appropriate option that maintains traditional forest resources in a manner that supports First Nations' food, social, treaty and ceremonial use of the forest.
4. Objectives for First Nations' traditional heritage features <i>(1) Protect traditional heritage features, other than culturally modified trees, and include a management zone of sufficient size to protect the integrity of the traditional heritage feature.</i> <i>(2) Despite subsection (1), a traditional heritage feature, other than a culturally modified tree, may be altered or removed when, through information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation, it is determined that:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) the traditional heritage feature is not of continuing importance to the First Nations; or</i> <i>(b) the alteration or removal is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern.</i> <i>(3) Where information-sharing or consultation under subsection (2(b)) with the applicable First Nation identifies a material adverse impact to a traditional heritage feature that is of continuing importance to the applicable First Nation and there is no practicable alternative, identify specific measures to address or seek to accommodate the material adverse impact.</i>

<p>Result or Strategy</p> <p>Regarding Objective 4 (1), (2), and (3) for First Nations' traditional heritage features, the FSP Holder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) will protect traditional heritage features, other than CMT(s), and include a management zone of sufficient size to protect the integrity of the traditional heritage feature, (2) may, despite strategy (4)(1), alter, harvest or remove a traditional heritage feature, other than CMT, when, through information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation as per strategy (3)(1)(a) has occurred, and the FSP Holder has determined that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a traditional heritage feature is not of continuing importance to the First Nation; or (b) alteration, harvesting or removal of the traditional heritage feature(s) is required for road access, infrastructure, or to address a safety concern; (3) will identify specific measures to address or seek to accommodate the material adverse impact where information-sharing or consultation under subsection (2(b)) with the applicable First Nation identifies a material adverse impact to a traditional heritage feature that is of continuing importance to the applicable First Nation and the FSP Holder determines that there is no practicable alternative.
<p>5. Objectives for culturally modified trees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) <i>In areas proposed for road construction and harvesting, identify and protect culturally modified trees and include a management zone of sufficient size to protect the integrity of culturally modified trees.</i> (2) <i>Despite subsection (1), a culturally modified tree may be altered or harvested when, through information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation, it is determined that:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <i>the culturally modified tree that is not of continuing importance to the First Nation; or</i> (b) <i>alteration or harvesting is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern; or</i> (c) <i>protection of all of the culturally modified trees in the cutblock would make harvesting the cutblock economically unviable.</i> (3) <i>Where information-sharing or consultation under subsection (2 (b) or (c)) with the applicable First Nation identified a material adverse impact to a culturally modified tree that is of continuing importance to the applicable First Nation and there is no practicable alternative, identify specific measures to address or seek to accommodate the material adverse impact.</i> (4) <i>Reserve culturally modified tree areas at the landscape and stand level, where practicable, through information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nations.</i>
<p>Result or Strategy</p> <p>Regarding Objectives 5 (1), (2), (3), and (4) for Culturally Modified Trees, the FSP Holder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) will identify and protect CMTs in areas proposed for road construction and harvesting, and include a management zone of sufficient size to protect the integrity of the CMTs; (2) may, despite strategy (5)(1), alter, harvest or remove a CMT, when, through information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation as per strategy 3 (1)(a) has occurred, and the FSP Holder has determined that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the CMT is not of continuing importance to the First Nation; or (b) alteration or harvesting of the CMT(s) is required for road access, infrastructure, or to address a safety concern; or (c) protection of all of the CMTs in the cutblock, will make harvesting the cutblock economically unviable; and (3) will identify specific measures to address or seek to accommodate the material adverse impact where

information-sharing or consultation under subsection (2(b) and (c)) with the applicable First Nation identifies a material adverse impact to a CMT that is of continuing importance to the applicable First Nation and the FSP Holder determines that there is no practicable alternative.

- (4) will reserve CMT areas, at the landscape and stand level, where practicable, through information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation as per strategy 3(1) and 3(2).

6. Objectives for monumental cedar

- 1) *Maintain a sufficient volume and quality of monumental cedar to support the applicable First Nation's present and future cultural cedar use of monumental cedar, following information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation, and to the extent practicable.*
- 2) *For the purposes of subsection (1) in areas where road construction and timber harvesting are proposed, identify and reserve monumental cedars where information-sharing with the applicable First Nation has indicated the monumental cedar may be suitable for cultural cedar use.*
- 3) *Despite subsection (1) and (2), a monumental cedar may be harvested when, through information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation, it is determined that:*
 - (a) *the monumental cedar is not suitable or required for a cultural cedar use; or*
 - (b) *the monumental cedar will be provided to the applicable First Nation; or*
 - (c) *harvesting the monumental cedar is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern.*
- 4) *Where information-sharing or consultation under sub-section (3) with the applicable First Nation identifies a material adverse impact to a monumental cedar that is identified as being suitable for cultural use by the applicable First Nation, and there is no practicable alternative, identify specific measures to address or seek to accommodate the material adverse impact.*

Result or Strategy

Regarding Objectives 6 (1), (2), (3), and (4) for Monumental Cedar, the FSP Holder:

- (1) will maintain a sufficient volume and quality of monumental cedar to support the applicable First Nation's present and future cultural cedar use of monumental cedar, following information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation, and to the extent practicable, and
- (2) will, for the purposes of subsection 6(1), identify and reserve monumental cedars in areas proposed for road construction and timber harvesting, where information-sharing with the applicable First Nation has indicated the monumental cedar may be suitable for cultural cedar use.
- (3) may despite subsection (1) and (2), a monumental cedar may be harvested when, through information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation, and the FSP Holder determines that:
 - (a) the monumental cedar is not suitable or required for a cultural cedar use; or
 - (b) the monumental cedar will be provided to the applicable First Nation; or
 - (c) harvesting the monumental cedar is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern.
- (4) will identify specific measures to address or seek to accommodate the material adverse impact where information-sharing or consultation under subsection (3) with the applicable First Nation identifies a material adverse impact to the monumental cedar that is identified as being suitable for cultural use by the applicable First Nation and the FSP Holder determines that there is no practicable alternative.

<p>7. Objectives for stand level retention of Western red and Yellow cedar</p> <p>(1) <i>Maintain a sufficient volume and quality of Western red cedar and Yellow cedar to support the applicable First Nation's cultural cedar use of Western red cedar and Yellow cedar, to the extent practicable.</i></p> <p>(2) <i>For the purposes of subsection (1), and where Cedar Stewardship Areas have been identified maintain and recruit western red cedar and yellow cedar in the Cedar Stewardship Areas to support the applicable First Nations' use of Western red cedar and Yellow cedar.</i></p> <p>(3) <i>Within a cutblock for the first 15% of the pre-harvest stand retained, in stand level retention, as specified in section 16(1), design aggregate and dispersed stand retention to maintain a range of diameters of mature and old western red cedar and yellow cedar representative of the pre-harvest stand.</i></p>
<p>Result or strategy</p> <p>Regarding Objectives 7 (1), (2) and (3) for stand level retention of Western red and Yellow cedar, the FSP Holder:</p> <p>(1) will maintain a sufficient volume and quality of Western red cedar and Yellow cedar to support the applicable First Nation's present and future cultural cedar use of Western red cedar and Yellow cedar, following information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation, and to the extent practicable, and</p> <p>(2) will, for the purposes of subsection 7(1), and where Cedar Stewardship Areas have been identified, maintain and recruit western red cedar and yellow cedar in the Cedar Stewardship Areas to support the applicable First Nations' use of western red cedar and yellow cedar.</p> <p>(3) will design aggregate and dispersed stand retention within a cutblock so, as specified in section 16(1), that the first 15% of the pre-harvest stand retained maintain a range of diameters of mature and old Western red cedar and Yellow cedar representative of the pre-harvest stand.</p>
<p align="center">Part 3 – Aquatic Habitats (Objectives 8-13)</p>
<p>8. Objectives for important fisheries watersheds</p> <p>(1) <i>Maintain an equivalent clearcut area of less than 20% in important fisheries watersheds, as set out in the areas shown in Schedule 3.</i></p> <p>(2) <i>Despite subsection (1), an equivalent clearcut area of more than 20% may be maintained after:</i></p> <p class="margin-left: 40px;">(a) <i>information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation;</i></p> <p class="margin-left: 40px;">(b) <i>a coastal watershed assessment or similar assessment of watershed sensitivity to forest development disturbance is completed by a qualified professional;</i></p> <p class="margin-left: 40px;">(c) <i>maintaining an amount, type and distribution of forest cover that is sufficient to sustain natural hydrological and fluvial processes, based on the assessment in subsection (2)(b); and</i></p> <p class="margin-left: 40px;">(d) <i>to the extent practicable, an adaptive management plan is developed and implemented.</i></p>
<p>Result or Strategy</p> <p>Regarding Objectives 8(1) and (2) for important fisheries watersheds, as identified in Schedule 3, The FSP Holder:</p> <p>(1) will maintain an equivalent clearcut area of less than 20% in important fisheries watersheds,</p> <p>(2) may, despite subsection 8(1), maintain an equivalent clearcut area of more than 20% after:</p> <p class="margin-left: 40px;">(a) engage in information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation,</p> <p class="margin-left: 40px;">(b) completing a coastal watershed assessment or similar assessment of watershed sensitivity to forest development disturbance by a qualified professional;</p> <p class="margin-left: 40px;">(c) maintaining an adequate amount, type and distribution of forest cover sufficient to sustain natural hydrological and fluvial processes, based on the assessment in subsection (2)(b),</p> <p class="margin-left: 40px;">(d) develop and implement an adaptive management plan to the extent practicable.</p>

9. Objectives for high value fish habitat

- (1) Adjacent to high value fish habitat, maintain a reserve zone with a width, on average, of 1.5 times the height of the dominant trees, and do not alter or harvest the forest in the reserve zones unless there is no practicable alternative.*
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the width of the reserve zone in any one location may be increased or decreased by up to 0.5 tree heights to address site specific values, including reserving critical habitat for species at risk.*
- (3) Where some or all of the forest within the reserve zone required under subsection (1) has been previously altered or harvested, recruit functional riparian forest in that reserve zone, to the extent practicable.*
- (4) Despite section (1) above, for the lower portion of the Klinaklini River, and Viner Creek, identified in Schedules 7(a) and 7(b), maintain a reserve zone width of 100m on each side of the natural boundary, unless there is no practicable alternative for future road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern, subject to information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation. Current road access and infrastructure is exempt from this reserve provision.*
- (5) Within the areas identified in the Allison Landscape Unit as set out in Schedule 7c, until March 31, 2014, and where an adaptive management plan is developed and implemented, apply the reserve zone in section (1) above to critical spawning and rearing areas for anadromous fish runs only.*

Result or Strategy

Regarding Objectives 9(1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) for High Value Fish Habitat (HVFH) the FSP holder:

- (1) will, adjacent to high value fish habitat, maintain a reserve zone with a width, on average, of 1.5 times the height of the dominant trees, directly adjacent to the area harvested, and will only alter or harvest the forest in the reserve zones where there is no practicable alternative,
- (2) may, for the purposes of subsection 9(1), vary the width of the reserve zone in any one location by increasing or decreasing the width by up to 0.5 tree heights to address site specific values, including reserving critical habitat for species at risk,
- (3) will, recruit functional riparian forest in that reserve zone where some or all of the forest within the reserve zone required under subsection 9(1) has been previously altered or harvested, to the extent practicable.
- (4) will, despite section 9 (1) above, for the lower portion of the Klinaklini River, and Viner Creek, identified in Schedules 7(a) and 7(b), maintain a reserve zone width of 100m on each side of the natural boundary, unless there is no practicable alternative for future road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern, subject to information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation. Current road access and infrastructure is exempt from this reserve provision.
- (5) will, within the areas identified in the Allison Landscape Unit as set out in Schedule 7c, until March 31, 2014, and where an adaptive management plan is developed and implemented, apply the reserve zone in section (1) above to critical spawning and rearing areas for anadromous fish runs only.

10. Objectives for aquatic habitat that is not high value fish habitat

- (1) *Adjacent to the following aquatic habitat:*
 - (a) *S1 to S3 streams, as defined in the Forest and Range Practices Act;*
 - (b) *lakes greater than 0.25 hectares; and*
 - (c) *marsh and fen wetlands greater than 0.25 hectares retain 90% of the functional riparian forest in a management zone with a width on average, of 1.5 times the height of the dominant trees.*
- (2) *The width of the management zone in subsection (1) may be increased or decreased by 0.5 tree heights, in any one location, to address site specific values, including reserving critical habitat for species at risk.*
- (3) *Despite subsection (1) and (2), a forest stewardship plan may comply with the provisions for the management of riparian management areas in accordance with the Forest and Range Practices Act and the regulations made there under, including section 8 of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, for S1 to S3 streams and for lakes, and marsh and fen wetlands greater than 0.25 hectares.*
- (4) *Before altering or harvesting within the riparian management area described in subsection (3):*
 - a) *ascertain and retain the amount of functional riparian forest sufficient to maintain stream bank stability and stream channel integrity;*
 - b) *develop and implement an adaptive management plan to the extent practicable; and*
 - c) *engage in information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.*
- (5) *Where some or all of the forest required in subsection (1) or in subsection (3) has been previously altered or harvested, to the extent practicable, recruit functional riparian forest in that management zone or area*

Result or Strategy

Regarding Objectives 10(1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) for aquatic habitat that is not high value fish habitat, the FSP Holder:

- (1) will, adjacent to the following aquatic habitat:
 - (a) S1 to S3 streams, as defined in the *Forest and Range Practices Act*;
 - (b) lakes greater than 0.25 hectares, and
 - (c) marsh and fen wetlands greater than 0.25 hectares, retain 90% of the functional riparian forest in a management zone with a width on average, of 1.5 times the height of the dominant trees to the extent practicable.
- (2) may for the purposes of subsection 10(1), vary the width of the management zone in any location by increasing or decreasing the width by up to 0.5 tree heights, to address site specific values, including reserving critical habitat for species at risk.
- (3) may, despite subsection 10(1) and 10(2) comply with the provisions for the management of riparian management areas in accordance with the Forest and Range Practices Act and the regulations made there under, including section 8 of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation and sections 3.2.4 and 3.2.4A of the Seaward 2006-2011 FSP, for S1 to S3 streams and for lakes, and marsh and fen wetlands greater than 0.25 hectares,
- (4) will, before altering or harvesting within the riparian management area described in subsection 10(3)
 - (a) ascertain and retain the amount of functional riparian forest sufficient to maintain stream bank stability and stream channel integrity,
 - (b) develop and implement an adaptive management plan to the extent practicable; and
 - (c) engage in information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation,
- (5) will recruit to the extent practicable, functional riparian forest in that management zone or area, where some or all of the forest required in subsection 10(1) or in subsection 10(3) has been previously altered or harvested.

<p>11. Objectives for forested swamps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) <i>Adjacent to forested swamps greater than 0.25 hectares, retain 70% of the functional riparian forest in a management zone with a width, on average, equal to 1.5 times the height of the dominant trees.</i> (2) <i>For the purposes of subsection (1), the width of the management zone in any one location may be increased or decreased by up to 0.5 tree heights to address site specific values, including reserving critical habitat for species at risk.</i> (3) <i>Despite subsection (1), an additional 10% of the forest in the management zone adjacent to the forested swamp may be altered or harvested where:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <i>alteration or removal is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern; or</i> (b) <i>where 70% retention would make harvesting the cutblocks economically unviable.</i> (4) <i>Before altering or harvesting the functional riparian forest pursuant to subsection (3):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <i>ascertain and retain the amount of functional riparian forest sufficient to maintain the integrity of the forested swamp;</i> (b) <i>develop and implement an adaptive management plan to the extent practicable; and</i> (c) <i>engage in information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.</i> (5) <i>Where some or all of the forest within the management zone required in subsection (1) has been previously altered or harvested, to the extent practicable, recruit functional riparian forest in that management zone.</i>
<p>Result or Strategy</p> <p>Regarding objectives 11(1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) for forested swamps, the FSP Holder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) will retain 70% of the functional riparian forest in a management zone with a width, on average, equal to 1.5 times the height of dominant trees, adjacent to forested swamps greater than 0.25 hectares, (2) may, for the purposes of subsection 11(1), vary the width of the management zone in any one location by increasing or decreasing the width by up to 0.5 tree heights to address site specific values, including reserving critical habitat for species at risk. (3) may, despite subsection 11(1), also harvest or alter an additional 10% of the forest in the management zone adjacent to the forested swamp where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) alteration or removal is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern or (b) 70% retention would make harvesting the cutblocks economically unviable. (4) will, before altering or harvesting the functional riparian forest pursuant to subsection 11(3), <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ascertain and retain the amount of functional riparian forest sufficient to maintain the integrity of the forested swamp, (b) develop and implement an adaptive management plan, to the extent practicable; and (c) engage in information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation. (5) will recruit functional riparian forest in that management zone, where some or all of the forest within the management zone required in subsection (1) has been previously altered or harvested, to the extent practicable.
<p>12. Objectives for upland streams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) <i>For watersheds in Schedule 3, maintain 70% or more of the forest, in the portion of the watershed where upland streams occur, as functional riparian forest.</i> (2) <i>For the purposes of subsection (1), allocate retention to include upland stream reaches with unique microclimate or other rare ecological or geomorphological characteristics.</i> (3) <i>Despite subsection (1), less than 70% of the forest in the portion of the watershed occupied by upland streams may be maintained as functional riparian forest after:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <i>information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation;</i> (b) <i>a coastal watershed assessment or similar assessment of watershed sensitivity to forest development disturbance is completed by a qualified professional;</i> (c) <i>maintaining an amount, type and distribution of forest cover that is sufficient to sustain natural hydrological and fluvial processes, based on the assessment in subsection (3)(b); and,</i> (d) <i>developing and implementing an adaptive management plan to the extent practicable.</i>

<p>Result or Strategy</p> <p>Regarding Objectives 12(1), (2) and (3) for upland streams the FSP Holder:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) will, for watersheds in Schedule 3 of the Order, carry out or authorize primary forest activities in a manner that will result in maintaining 70% or more of the forest in the portion of the watershed where upland streams occur, as functional riparian forest. (2) will, for the purposes of subsection 12(1), allocate retention to include upland stream reaches with unique microclimate or other rare ecological or geomorphological characteristics. (3) may, despite subsection 12(1), maintain less than 70% of the forest in the portion of the watershed occupied by upland streams as functional riparian forest after: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation, (b) completing a coastal watershed assessment or similar assessment of watershed sensitivity to forest development disturbance by a qualified professional; (c) maintaining an amount, type and distribution of forest cover that is sufficient to sustain natural hydrological and fluvial processes, based on the assessment in subsection 12(3)(b), and (d) developing and implementing an adaptive management plan to the extent practicable.
<p>13. Objectives for active fluvial units</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) <i>Retain 90% of the functional riparian forest on active fluvial units.</i> (2) <i>Despite subsection (1), up to an additional 10% of the forest on an active fluvial unit may be altered or harvested in accordance with subsection (3).</i> (3) <i>Before altering or harvesting the functional riparian forest pursuant to subsection (2):</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a) ascertain and retain the amount of functional riparian forest sufficient to maintain bank stability and channel integrity on the active fluvial unit;</i> <i>b) develop and implement an adaptive management plan to the extent practicable; and</i> <i>c) engage in information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.</i>
<p>Result or Strategy</p> <p>Regarding Objectives 13(1), (2) and (3) for active fluvial units, the FSP Holder will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Carry out or authorize primary forest activities in a manner that will result in retaining at least 90% of the functional riparian forest on active fluvial units. (2) May, despite subsection 13(1), harvest or alter up to an additional 10% of the forest on an active fluvial unit in accordance with subsection (3). (3) will, pursuant to subsection 13(2), before altering or harvesting the functional riparian forest: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ascertain and retain the amount of remaining functional riparian forest sufficient to maintain bank stability and channel integrity on the active fluvial unit, (b) developing and implementing an adaptive management plan, to the extent practicable; and (c) engage in information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.

Part 4 – Biodiversity (Objectives 14 – 17)

14. Objectives for landscape level biodiversity

- (1)
 - (a) For each site series surrogate in a landscape unit, retain an amount of old forest equal to or greater than the landscape unit default target listed in Schedule 4, (using site series surrogate targets listed in Schedule 4(b)), except where alteration or harvesting is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern
 - (b) For each site series surrogate listed in Schedule 4(c), also maintain an amount of old forest equal to or greater than that specified for each site series surrogate listed in Schedule 4(c)
 - (c) In addition to (1)(a) above, for those site series surrogates listed in Schedule 4(d), retain an additional amount of old growth forest within each of the landscape units listed equal to or greater than the area (ha) shown for each site series surrogate.
 - (d) In order to satisfy the requirements in 14(1)(c), a qualified professional may identify and retain the amount of old growth forest for each site series surrogate identified in Schedule 4(d) in any of the landscape units identified in Schedule 4 that are within the area covered by their Forest Stewardship Plan.
- (2)
 - (a) As an alternative to 14(1)(a), for each site series, or grouping of site series in a landscape unit, retain an amount of old forest equal to or greater than the landscape unit default target listed in Schedule 4, (using site series or site series grouping targets listed in Schedule 4(a)), except where alteration or harvesting is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern.
 - (b) As an alternative to 14 (1)(b), for each site series or site series grouping in Schedule 4 (e) also maintain an amount of old forest equal to or greater than that specified for each site series or site series grouping listed in Schedule 4(e).
- (3) Where there is less than the default old forest target available in a landscape unit required in 14(1) or 14(2) as the case may be, to the extent practicable, recruit forest to meet the representation requirements within 250 years.
- (4) Maintain in each landscape unit, to the extent practicable, less than 50% of each site series or site series surrogate for each of the landscape units listed in Schedule 4 in mid-seral forest age classes.
- (5) Where there is more than 50% of any site series or site series surrogate for each of the landscape units listed in Schedule 4 in mid-seral age classes then, to the extent practicable, reduce the mid seral age class in that site series or site series surrogate in that landscape unit to less than 50%, within 80 years
- (6) Despite subsection 14(1)(a), 14(2)(a) and 14(3) less than the default target amount of old forest may be retained in a landscape unit after:
 - (a) Information-sharing or consultation with the First Nation(s);
 - (b) a landscape unit habitat assessment for species at risk and regionally important wildlife is completed by a qualified professional;
 - (c) old forest is retained to provide sufficient habitat to sustain species at risk and regionally important wildlife, based on the assessment in 14(6)(b);
 - (d) old forest is retained to meet the risk managed target in Schedule 4; and
 - (e) an adaptive management plan is developed and implemented to the extent practicable.
- (7) To the extent practicable, include within old forest retention areas, stands of monumental cedar for future cultural cedar use, red- and blue-listed plant communities, habitats important for species at risk, ungulate winter range, and regionally important wildlife, including, but not limited to:
 - (a) mountain goats;
 - (b) grizzly bears;
 - (c) northern goshawks;
 - (d) tailed frogs; and
 - (e) marbled murrelets.

Result or Strategy

Regarding the Objectives 14(1) to (7) for landscape level biodiversity, the FSP Holder will:

- (1)
 - (a) *for each site series surrogate in a landscape unit, retain an amount of old forest equal to or greater than the landscape unit default target listed in Schedule 4, (using site series surrogate targets listed in Schedule 4(b)), except where alteration or harvesting is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern*
 - (b) *for each site series surrogate listed in Schedule 4(c), also maintain an amount of old forest equal to or greater than that specified for each site series surrogate listed in Schedule 4(c)*
 - (c) *In addition to (1)(a) above, for those site series surrogates listed in Schedule 4(d), retain an additional amount of old growth forest within each of the landscape units listed equal to or greater than the area (ha) shown for each site series surrogate.*
 - (d) *In order to satisfy the requirements in 14(1)(c), a qualified professional may identify and retain the amount of old growth forest for each site series surrogate identified in Schedule 4(d) in any of the landscape units identified in Schedule 4 that are within the area covered by their Forest Stewardship Plan.*
- (2)
 - (a) *As an alternative to 14(1)(a), for each site series, or grouping of site series in a landscape unit, retain an amount of old forest equal to or greater than the landscape unit default target listed in Schedule 4, (using site series or site series grouping targets listed in Schedule 4(a)), except where alteration or harvesting is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern.*
 - (b) *As an alternative to 14 (1)(b), for each site series or site series grouping in Schedule 4 (e) also maintain an amount of old forest equal to or greater than that specified for each site series or site series grouping listed in Schedule 4(e).*
- (3) *recruit forest to meet the representation requirements within 250 years, where there is less than the default old forest target available in a landscape unit required in 14(1) or 14(2) as the case may be, to the extent practicable,*
- (4) *maintain in each landscape unit, to the extent practicable, less than 50% of each site series or site series surrogate listed in Schedule 4 of the Order in mid-seral forest age classes,*
- (5) *where there is more than 50% of any site series or site series surrogate for each of the landscape units listed in Schedule 4 of the Order, in mid-seral age classes, conduct primary forest activities targeted at mid-seral management that work towards, to the extent practicable, reducing the mid-seral age classes in that site series or site series surrogate to less than 50% within 80 years, and*
- (6) *Despite subsection 14(1)(a), (2)(a) and (3), less than the default target amount of old forest may be retained in a landscape unit after:*
 - (a) *information sharing or consultation with First Nation(s);*
 - (b) *a landscape unit habitat assessment for species at risk and regionally important wildlife is completed by a qualified professional;*
 - (c) *old forest is retained to provide sufficient habitat to sustain species at risk and regionally important wildlife, based on the assessment in strategy 14(6)(b);*
 - (d) *old forest is retained to meet the risk managed target in Schedule 4; and*
 - (e) *an adaptive management plan is developed and implemented to the extent practicable.*
- (7) *include within old forest retention areas, to the extent practicable, stands of monumental cedar for future cultural cedar use, red- and blue-listed plant communities, habitat important for species at risk, ungulate winter range, and regionally important wildlife, including, but not limited to:*
 - (a) *mountain goats;*
 - (b) *grizzly bears;*
 - (c) *northern goshawks*
 - (d) *tailed frogs; and*
 - (e) *marbled murrelets,*

<p>15. Objectives for red-listed and blue-listed plant communities</p> <p>(1) <i>Protect each occurrence of a red-listed plant community during a primary forest activity.</i></p> <p>(2) <i>Despite subsection (1), up to 5% of each occurrence of a red-listed plant community may be disturbed if there is no practicable alternative for road access, other infrastructure or to address a safety concern.</i></p> <p>(3) <i>Protect at least 70% of each occurrence of a blue-listed plant community in Schedule 6 during a primary forest activity or protect at least 70% of each type of blue-listed plant community that occurs in a landscape unit.</i></p>
<p>Result or Strategy</p> <p>Regarding Objectives 15(1), (2) and (3) for red-listed and blue-listed plant communities the FSP Holder:</p> <p>(1) will carry out or authorize <i>primary forest activities</i> in a manner that will reserve from harvest or alteration, each occurrence of a red-listed plant community during primary forest activities,</p> <p>(2) may, despite subsection 15(1), disturb up to 5% of each occurrence of a red-listed plant community if there is no practicable alternative for road access, other infrastructure or to address a safety concern,</p> <p>(3) will reserve from harvest or alteration, at least 70% of each occurrence of a blue-listed plant community identified in Schedule 6 of the Order during a primary forest activity, or at least 70% of each type of blue-listed plant community that occurs in a landscape unit,</p>
<p>16. Objectives for stand level retention</p> <p>(1) <i>Maintain forest structure and diversity at the stand level:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>by establishing stand retention equal to or greater than 15% of the cutblock; and</i></p> <p>(b) <i>in cutblocks 15 hectares or greater in size where a clearcut silvicultural system is used, by distributing 50% of the stand retention within the cutblock, except in second growth stands where a windthrow hazard assessment indicates a high biophysical hazard for windthrow.</i></p> <p>(2) <i>To the extent practicable, include the following within stand retention:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>habitat elements important for species at risk, ungulate winter range, and regionally important wildlife;</i></p> <p>(b) <i>representation of ecosystems and plant communities that are red-listed or blue-listed in the watershed and landscape;</i></p> <p>(c) <i>functional riparian forest adjacent to active fluvial units, forested swamps, fen and marsh wetlands and upland streams with unique climates and other characteristics;</i></p> <p>(d) <i>Western red cedar and Yellow cedar in a range of diameters representative of the preharvest stand and important for future cultural cedar use; and</i></p> <p>(e) <i>wildlife trees and coarse woody debris.</i></p>

Result or Strategy

Regarding Objectives 16(1) and (2) for stand level retention, the FSP Holder will:

- (1) maintain forest structure and diversity at the stand level:
 - (a) by establishing stand retention equal to or greater than 15% of the gross area harvested*; and
 - (b) in cutblocks 15 hectares or greater in size where a clearcut silvicultural system is used, by distributing 50% of the stand retention within the gross area harvested, except in second growth stands where a windthrow hazard assessment indicates a high biophysical hazard for windthrow.
- (2) to the extent practicable, design stand level retention to protect values on the landscape, including but not limited to:
 - (a) habitat elements important for species at risk, ungulate winter range, and regionally important wildlife;
 - (b) representation of ecosystems and plant communities that are red-listed or blue-listed in the watershed and landscape,
 - (c) functional riparian forest adjacent to active fluvial units, forested swamps, fen and marsh wetlands and upland streams with unique climates and other characteristic,
 - (d) Western red cedar and Yellow cedar in a range of diameters representative of the preharvest stand and important for future cultural cedar use; and
 - (e) wildlife trees and coarse woody debris.

17. Objectives for grizzly bear habitat

- (1) *Maintain grizzly bear habitat, as set out in Schedule 2, except as provided in 17(2), 17(3) and 17(4)*
- (2) *Despite 17(1), grizzly bear habitat referred to in 17(1) may be altered or harvested after:*
 - (a) *Obtaining from a qualified professional confirmation that the disturbance will not cause a material adverse impact to the suitability of the grizzly bear habitat;*
 - (b) *to the extent practicable preparing and implementing an adaptive management plan; and*
 - (c) *engaging in information sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.*
- (3) *Despite 17(1), grizzly bear habitat referred to in 17(1) may be altered or harvested after:*
 - (a) *obtaining from a qualified professional confirmation that the disturbance will not cause a material adverse impact to the suitability of grizzly bear habitat;*
 - (b) *the alteration or harvesting is required to accommodate minor boundary adjustments to a proposed cutblock and will impact less than 5% of the area of a polygon set out in Schedule 2; and*
 - (c) *engaging in information sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.*
- (4) *Despite 17(1), grizzly bear habitat referred to in 17(1) may be altered or harvested after:*
 - (a) *a qualified professional has determined that:*
 - (i) *there is no other practicable alternative for road access, the road-right-of-way clearing width is the minimum safe width necessary to accommodate the road, and, to the extent practicable, avoids or minimizes any material adverse impact to grizzly bear habitat;*
 - (ii) *there is no practicable alternative for other infrastructure; or*
 - (iii) *the alteration or harvesting is required to address a safety concern; and*
 - (b) *engaging in information sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.*

Result or Strategy

Regarding Objectives 17(1), (2), (3), and (4) for grizzly bear habitat, as identified in Schedule 2 of the Order, The FSP Holder:

- (1) will maintain grizzly bear habitat, as set out in Schedule 2, except as provided in 17(2), 17(3) and 17(4)
- (2) may, despite 17(1), grizzly bear habitat referred to in 17(1) may be altered or harvested after:
 - (a) Obtaining from a qualified professional confirmation that the disturbance will not cause a material adverse impact to the suitability of the grizzly bear habitat;
 - (b) to the extent practicable preparing and implementing an adaptive management plan; and
 - (c) engaging in information sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.
- (3) may, despite 17(1), grizzly bear habitat referred to in 17(1) may be altered or harvested after:
 - (a) obtaining from a qualified professional confirmation that the disturbance will not cause a material adverse impact to the suitability of grizzly bear habitat;
 - (b) the alteration or harvesting is required to accommodate minor boundary adjustments to a proposed cutblock and will impact less than 5% of the area of a polygon set out in Schedule 2; and
 - (c) engaging in information sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.
- (4) may, despite 17(1), grizzly bear habitat referred to in 17(1) may be altered or harvested after:
 - (a) a qualified professional has determined that:
 - (i) there is no other practicable alternative for road access, the road-right-of-way clearing width is the minimum safe width necessary to accommodate the road, and, to the extent practicable, avoids or minimizes any material adverse impact to grizzly bear habitat;
 - (ii) there is no practicable alternative for other infrastructure; or
 - (iii) the alteration or harvesting is required to address a safety concern; and
 - (b) engaging in information sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.

*** Gross area harvested is defined as and includes the Net area to be reforested (NAR) plus the road within the block. To further explain gross area harvested excludes WTPs, reserves, retention and non-productive areas.**

3.1.5 Ministerial Order Establishing Land Use Objectives for the Central and North Coast Area

Within the North Island – Central Coast Forest District, a Ministerial Order for the Central and North Coast (CNC) area, referred to under this section as the Order, has been established by the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands. The intent of this order, which took effect March 26, 2009, is to support Ecosystem Based Management (EBM) through established Land Use Objectives set by government. Following are the results and strategies pertaining to the Order (See Appendix C for the Order and related maps).

FDU to which these objectives apply: CNC
Part 2 - First Nations (Objectives 3 – 7)
<p>3. Objectives For First Nations' traditional forest resources</p> <p>(1) <i>Maintain traditional forest resources in a manner that supports First Nations' food, social, treaty and ceremonial use of the forest.</i></p>
<p>Results and Strategy</p> <p>Regarding Objective 3(1) for traditional forest resources, the FSP Holder will:</p> <p>(1) gather data to identify traditional forest resources, to which the objective relates by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) over the term of this FSP, initiating ongoing, regular information sharing or consultation, on at least an annual basis in writing or in person to share planning information including location of proposed blocks and roads and to gather data from First Nations, qualified persons, or the designated decision maker (DDM) to communicate potential traditional forest resources requiring assessment, unless otherwise agreed to by BC Timber Sales and the First Nation and (b) seeking written confirmation from the DDM of whether any communicated potential traditional forest resource, is in fact an identified traditional forest resource to which the objective relates, <p>(2) assess identified traditional forest resources using information gathered from available, knowledgeable sources including First Nations, qualified persons and the DDM, and,</p> <p>(3) following the completion of the assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) establish options for mitigating the impact that a forest practice carried out or authorized by the FSP Holder may have on a identified traditional forest resource, (b) seek information and advice on the options from First Nations, qualified persons or the DDM, and, (c) select and implement the most appropriate option that maintains traditional forest resources in a manner that supports First Nations' food, social, treaty and ceremonial use of the forest.
<p>4. Objectives for First Nations' traditional heritage features</p> <p>(1) <i>Protect traditional heritage features, other than culturally modified trees, and include a management zone of sufficient size to protect the integrity of the traditional heritage feature.</i></p> <p>(2) <i>Despite subsection (1), a traditional heritage feature, other than a culturally modified tree, may be altered or removed when, through information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation, it is determined that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the traditional heritage feature is not of continuing importance to the First Nation; or (b) the alteration or removal is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern. <p>(3) <i>Where information-sharing or consultation under subsection (2 (b)) with the applicable First Nation identifies a material adverse impact to a traditional heritage feature that is of continuing importance to the applicable First Nation and there is no practicable alternative, identify specific measures to address or seek to accommodate the material adverse impact.</i></p>

Results and Strategy

Regarding Objectives 4 (1), (2) and (3) for First Nations' traditional heritage features, the FSP holder will:

- (1) will protect traditional heritage features, other than CMT(s), and include a management zone of sufficient size to protect the integrity of the traditional heritage feature,
- (2) may, despite strategy (4)(1), alter, harvest or remove a traditional heritage feature, other than CMT, when, through information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation as per strategy (3)(1)(a) has occurred, and the FSP Holder has determined that:
 - (a) a traditional heritage feature is not of continuing importance to the First Nation; or
 - (b) alteration, harvesting or removal of the traditional heritage feature(s) is required for road access, infrastructure, or to address a safety concern;
- (3) will identify specific measures to address or seek to accommodate the material adverse impact where information-sharing or consultation under subsection (2(b)) with the applicable First Nation identifies a material adverse impact to a traditional heritage feature that is of continuing importance to the applicable First Nation and the FSP Holder determines that there is no practicable alternative.

5. Objectives for culturally modified trees

- (1) *In areas proposed for road construction and harvesting, identify and protect culturally modified trees and include a management zone of sufficient size to protect the integrity of the culturally modified trees.*
- (2) *Despite subsection (1), a culturally modified tree may be altered or harvested when, through information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation, it is determined that:*
 - (a) *the culturally modified tree is not of continuing importance to the First Nation; or*
 - (b) *alteration or harvesting is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern; or*
 - (c) *protection of all of the culturally modified trees in the cutblock would make harvesting the cutblock economically unviable*
- (3) *Where information-sharing or consultation under subsection (2 (b) or (c)) with the applicable First Nation identifies a material adverse impact to a culturally modified tree that is of continuing importance to the applicable First Nation and there is no practicable alternative, identify specific measures to address or seek to accommodate the material adverse impact.*
- (4) *Reserve culturally modified tree areas, at the landscape and stand level, where practicable, after information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.*

Result and Strategy

Regarding Objectives 5 (1), (2), (3) and (4) for Culturally modified trees, the FSP Holder:

- (1) will identify and protect CMTs in areas proposed for road construction and harvesting, and include a management zone of sufficient size to protect the integrity of the CMTs;
- (2) may, despite strategy (5)(1), alter, harvest or remove a CMT, when, through information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation as per strategy (3)(1)(a) has occurred, and the FSP Holder has determined that:
 - (a) the CMT is not of continuing importance to the First Nation; or
 - (b) alteration or harvesting of the CMT(s) is required for road access, infrastructure, or to address a safety concern; or
 - (c) protection of all of the CMTs in the cutblock, will make harvesting the cutblock economically unviable; and

- (3) will identify specific measures to address or seek to accommodate the material adverse impact where information-sharing or consultation under subsection (2(b) or (c)) with the applicable First Nation identifies a material adverse impact to a CMT that is of continuing importance to the applicable First Nation and the FSP Holder determines that there is no practicable alternative.
- (4) will reserve CMT areas, at the landscape and stand level, where practicable, through information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation as per strategy (3)(1)(2).

6. Objectives for monumental cedar

- (1) *Maintain a sufficient volume and quality of monumental cedar to support the applicable First Nation's present and future cultural cedar use of monumental cedar, following information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation, and to the extent practicable.*
- (2) *For the purposes of subsection (1) in areas where road construction and timber harvesting are proposed, identify and reserve monumental cedars where information sharing with the applicable First Nation has indicated the monumental cedar may be suitable for cultural cedar use.*
- (3) *Despite subsection (1) and (2), a monumental cedar may be harvested when, through information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation, it is determined that:*
 - (a) *the monumental cedar is not suitable or required for a cultural cedar use; or*
 - (b) *the monumental cedar will be provided to the applicable First Nation; or*
 - (c) *harvesting the monumental cedar is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern.*
- (4) *Where information-sharing or consultation under sub-section (3) with the applicable First Nation identifies a material adverse impact to a monumental cedar that is identified as being suitable for cultural use by the applicable First Nation, and there is no practicable alternative, identify specific measures to address or seek to accommodate the material adverse impact.*

Results and Strategy

Regarding Objectives 6 (1), (2), (3) and (4) for Monumental cedar, the FSP Holder:

- (1) will, maintain a sufficient volume and quality of monumental cedar to support the applicable First Nation's present and future cultural cedar use of monumental cedar, following information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation, and to the extent practicable, and
- (2) will, for the purposes of subsection 6(1), identify and reserve monumental cedar in areas proposed for road construction and timber harvesting, where information-sharing with the applicable First Nation has indicated the monumental cedar may be suitable for cultural cedar use.
- (3) may, despite subsection (1) and (2), a monumental cedar may be harvested when, through information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation, and the FSP Holder determines that:
 - (a) the monumental cedar is not suitable or required for a cultural cedar use; or
 - (b) the monumental cedar will be provided to the applicable First Nation; or
 - (c) harvesting the monumental cedar is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern.
- (4) will identify specific measures to address or seek to accommodate the material adverse impact where information-sharing or consultation under subsection (3) with the applicable First Nation identifies a material adverse impact to the monumental cedar that is identified as being suitable for cultural use by the applicable First Nation and the FSP Holder determines that there is no practicable alternative.

<p>7. Objectives for stand level retention of Western red and Yellow cedar</p> <p>(1) <i>Maintain a sufficient volume and quality of Western red cedar and Yellow cedar to support the applicable First Nation's cultural cedar use of Western red cedar and Yellow cedar, to the extent practicable.</i></p> <p>(2) <i>For the purposes of subsection (1), where Cedar Stewardship Areas have been identified, maintain and recruit western red cedar and yellow cedar in the Cedar Stewardship Areas to support the applicable First Nations' use of western red cedar and yellow cedar.</i></p> <p>(3) <i>Within a cutblock, for the first 15% of the pre-harvest stand retained in stand level retention, as specified in section 16(1), design aggregate and dispersed stand retention to maintain a range of diameters of mature and old western red cedar and yellow cedar representative of the pre-harvest stand.</i></p>
<p>Results and Strategy</p> <p>Regarding Objectives 7 (1), (2) and (3) for stand level retention of Western red and Yellow cedar, the FSP Holder:</p> <p>(1) will, maintain a sufficient volume and quality of Western red cedar and Yellow cedar to support the applicable First Nation's present and future cultural cedar use of Western red cedar and Yellow cedar, following information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation, and to the extent practicable, and</p> <p>(2) will, for the purposes of subsection 7(1), and where Cedar Stewardship Areas have been identified, maintain and recruit western red cedar and yellow cedar in the Cedar Stewardship Areas to support the applicable First Nations' use of western red cedar and yellow cedar.</p> <p>(3) will, design aggregate and dispersed stand retention within a cutblock so, as specified in section 16(1), that the first 15% of the pre-harvest stand retained maintain a range of diameters of mature and old Western red cedar and Yellow cedar representative of the pre-harvest stand.</p>
<p>Part 3 – Aquatic Habitats (Objectives 8-13)</p>
<p>8. Objectives for important fisheries watersheds</p> <p>(1) <i>Maintain an equivalent clearcut area of less than 20% in important fisheries watersheds as set out in the areas shown in Schedule 3.</i></p> <p>(2) <i>Despite subsection (1), an equivalent clearcut area of more than 20% may be maintained after:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) <i>information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation;</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) <i>a coastal watershed assessment or similar assessment of watershed sensitivity to forest development disturbance is completed by a qualified professional;</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(c) <i>maintaining an amount, type and distribution of forest cover that is sufficient to sustain natural hydrological and fluvial processes, based on the assessment in subsection (2)(b); and</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(d) <i>to the extent practicable, an adaptive management plan is developed and implemented.</i></p>
<p>Result or Strategy</p> <p>Regarding Objectives 8(1) and (2) for important fisheries watersheds, as identified in Schedule 3, the FSP Holder:</p> <p>(1) will maintain an equivalent clearcut area of less than 20% in important fisheries watersheds,</p> <p>(2) may, despite subsection 8(1), maintain an equivalent clearcut area of more than 20% after:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) completing a coastal watershed assessment or similar assessment of watershed sensitivity to forest development disturbance by a qualified professional;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(c) maintaining an adequate amount, type and distribution of forest cover sufficient to sustain natural hydrological and fluvial processes, based on the assessment in subsection (2)(b), and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(d) to the extent practicable, developing and implementing an adaptive management plan</p>

9. Objectives for high value fish habitat

- (1) Adjacent to high value fish habitat, maintain a reserve zone with a width, on average, of 1.5 times the height of the dominant trees, and do not alter or harvest the forest in the reserve zones unless there is no practicable alternative.*
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the width of the reserve zone in any one location may be increased or decreased by up to 0.5 tree heights to address site specific values, including reserving critical habitat for species at risk.*
- (3) Where some or all of the forest within the reserve zone required under subsection (1) has been previously altered or harvested, recruit functional riparian forest in that reserve zone, to the extent practicable.*
- (4) Despite section (1) above, for the lower portion of the Kimsquit River, identified in Schedule 7, maintain a reserve zone width of 150m on each side of the natural boundary, unless there is not practicable alternative, for future road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern, subject to information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation. Current road access and infrastructure is exempt from this reserve provision.*

Result or Strategy

Regarding Objectives 9(1), (2), (3) and (4) for High Value Fish Habitat (HVFH) the FSP Holder:

- (1) will, adjacent to high value fish habitat, maintain a reserve zone with a width, on average, of 1.5 times the height of the dominant trees, directly adjacent to the area harvested, and will only alter or harvest the forest in the reserve zones where there is no practicable alternative,
- (2) may, for the purposes of subsection 9(1), vary the width of the reserve zone in any one location by increasing or decreasing the width by up to 0.5 tree heights to address site specific values, including reserving critical habitat for species at risk, and
- (3) will, recruit functional riparian forest in that reserve zone where some or all of the forest within the reserve zone required under subsection 9(1) has been previously altered or harvested, to the extent practicable.
- (4) will, despite section 9(1) above, for the lower portion of the Kimsquit River, identified in Schedule 7, maintain a reserve zone width of 150m on each side of the natural boundary, unless there is no practicable alternative, for future road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern, subject to information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation. Current road access and infrastructure is exempt from this reserve provision.

10. Objectives for aquatic habitat that is not high value fish habitat

- (1) *Adjacent to the following aquatic habitat:*
 - (a) *S1 to S3 streams, as defined in the Forest and Range Practices Act;*
 - (b) *lakes greater than 1.0 hectares; and*
 - (c) *marsh and fen wetlands greater than 1.0 hectares in size retain 90% of the functional riparian forest in a management zone with a width on average, of 1.5 times the height of the dominant trees.*
- (2) *Adjacent to lakes and marsh and fen wetlands that are between 0.25 and 1.0 hectares in size, retain 90% of the functional riparian forest in management zones with a width, on average, of 1.0 times the height of the dominant trees.*
- (3) *The width of the management zone in subsection (1) and (2) may be increased or decreased by 0.5 tree heights, in any one location, to address site specific values, including reserving critical habitat for species at risk.*
- (4) *Despite subsection (1) and (2), the amount of functional riparian forest retained in the management zones for S1 to S3 streams, lakes and marsh and fen wetlands may be reduced to 70% after:*
 - (a) *ascertain and retain the amount of functional riparian forest sufficient to maintain stream bank stability and stream channel integrity;*
 - (b) *develop and implement an adaptive management plan to the extent practicable;*
 - (c) *engaging in information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.*
- (5) *Where some or all of the forest in the management zone required in subsections (1),(2) and (3) has been previously altered or harvested, to the extent practicable, recruit functional riparian forest in that management zone.*

Result or Strategy

Regarding Objectives 10(1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) for aquatic habitat that is not high value fish habitat, the FSP Holder:

- (1) will, adjacent to the following aquatic habitat:
 - (a) S1 to S3 streams, as defined in the *Forest and Range Practices Act*;
 - (b) lakes greater than 1.0 hectares, and
 - (c) marsh and fen wetlands greater than 1.0 hectares in size retain 90% of the functional riparian forest in a management zone with a width on average, of 1.5 times the height of the dominant trees, to the extent practicable.
- (2) will, adjacent to lakes, and marsh and fen wetlands between 0.25 and 1.0 hectares in size, retain 90% of the functional riparian forest in management zones with a width on average, of 1.0 times the height of the dominant trees.
- (3) may, for the purposes of subsection 10(1) and 10 (2), vary the width of the reserve zone in any one location by increasing or decreasing with width by up to 0.5 tree heights to address site specific values, including reserving critical habitat for species at risk.
- (4) may for the purposes of subsection 10(1) and 10(2) retain 70% of the functional riparian forest in the management zones for S1 to S3 streams, lakes and marsh and fen wetlands provided that the FSP Holder has:
 - (a) ascertained and retained the amount of functional riparian forest sufficient to maintain stream bank stability and stream channel integrity,
 - (b) developed and implemented an adaptive management plan to the extent practicable; and
 - (c) engage in information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation,
- (5) The FSP Holder will recruit to the extent practicable, functional riparian forest in that management zone, where some or all of the forest required in subsection 10(1),10 (2) and 10 (3) has been previously altered or harvested.

11. Objectives for forested swamps

- (1) *Adjacent to forested swamps greater than 0.25 hectares, retain 70% of the functional riparian forest in a management zone with a width, on average, equal to 1.5 times the height of the dominant trees.*
- (2) *For the purposes of subsection (1), the width of the management zone in any one location may be increased or decreased by up to 0.5 tree heights to address site specific values, including reserving critical habitat for species at risk.*
- (3) *Despite subsection (1), an additional 10% of the forest in the management zone adjacent to the forested swamp may be altered or harvested where:*
 - (a) *alteration or removal is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern; or*
 - (b) *where 70% retention would make harvesting the cutblock economically unviable.*
- (4) *Before altering or harvesting the functional riparian forest pursuant to subsection (3):*
 - (a) *ascertain and retain the amount of functional riparian forest sufficient to maintain the integrity of the forested swamp;*
 - (b) *develop and implement an adaptive management plan to the extent practicable; and*
 - (c) *engage in information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.*
- (5) *Where some or all of the forest in the management zone required in subsection (1) has been previously altered or harvested, to the extent practicable, recruit functional riparian forest in that management zone.*

Result or Strategy

Regarding objectives 11(1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) for forested swamps The FSP Holder:

- (1) will, retain 70% of the functional riparian forest in a management zone with a width, on average, equal to 1.5 times the height of the dominant trees, adjacent to forested swamps greater than 0.25 hectares,
- (2) may, for the purposes of subsection 11(1), vary the width of the management zone in any one location by increasing or decreasing the width by up to 0.5 tree heights to address site specific values, including reserving critical habitat for species at risk.
- (3) may, despite subsection 11(1), also harvest or alter an additional 10% of the forest in the management zone adjacent to the forested swamp where
 - (a) alteration or removal is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern or
 - (b) 70% retention would make harvesting the cutblock economically unviable.
- (4) will, before altering or harvesting the functional riparian forest pursuant to subsection 11(3),
 - (a) ascertain and retain the amount of functional riparian forest sufficient to maintain the integrity of the forested swamp,
 - (b) develop and implement an adaptive management plan to the extent practicable; and
 - (c) engage in information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.
- (5) will recruit functional riparian forest in that management zone, where some or all of the forest in the management zone required in subsection (1) has been previously altered or harvested, to the extent practicable

12. Objectives for upland streams

- (1) *Maintain 70% or more of the forest, in the portion of the watershed where upland streams occur, as functional riparian forest.*
- (2) *For the purposes of subsection (1), allocate retention to include upland stream reaches with unique microclimate or other rare ecological or geomorphological characteristics*
- (3) *Despite subsection (1), less than 70% of the forest in the portion of the watershed occupied by upland streams may be maintained as functional riparian forest after:*
 - (a) *information-sharing or consultation, with the applicable First Nation;*
 - (b) *a coastal watershed assessment or similar assessment of watershed sensitivity to forest development disturbance is completed by a qualified professional;*
 - (c) *maintaining an amount, type and distribution of forest cover that is sufficient to sustain natural hydrological and fluvial processes, based on the assessment in subsection (3)(b); and,*
 - (d) *developing and implementing an adaptive management plan to the extent practicable.*

Result or Strategy

Regarding Objectives 12(1), (2) and (3) for upland streams, the FSP Holder:

- (1) will, maintain 70% or more of the forest in the portion of the watershed where upland streams occur, as functional riparian forest.
- (2) will, for the purposes of subsection 12(1), allocate retention to include upland stream reaches with unique microclimate or other rare ecological or geomorphological characteristics.
- (3) may, despite subsection 12(1), maintain less than 70% of the forest in the portion of the watershed occupied by upland streams as functional riparian forest after:
 - (a) information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation,
 - (b) completing a coastal watershed assessment or similar assessment of watershed sensitivity to forest development disturbance by a qualified professional;
 - (c) maintaining the amount, type and distribution of forest cover that is sufficient to sustain natural hydrological and fluvial processes, based on the assessment in subsection 12(3)(b), and
 - (d) developing and implementing an adaptive management plan to the extent practicable.

13. Objectives for active fluvial units

- (1) *Adjacent to active fluvial units, retain 90% of the functional riparian forest in a management zone with a width, on average, equal to 1.5 times the height of the dominant trees*
- (2) *For the purpose of subsection (1), the width of the management zone may be increased or decreased by 0.5 tree heights, in any one location, to address site specific values including reserving critical habitat for species at risk.*
- (3) *Despite subsection (1), up to an additional 10% of the forest may be altered or harvested in accordance with subsection (4).*
- (4) *Before altering or harvesting the functional riparian forest pursuant to subsection (3):*
 - (a) ascertain and retain the amount of functional riparian forest sufficient to maintain bank stability and channel integrity on the active fluvial unit;*
 - (b) develop and implement an adaptive management plan to the extent practicable;*
 - (c) engage in information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.*

Result or Strategy

Regarding Objectives 13(1), (2), (3) and (4) for active fluvial units, the FSP Holder :

- (1) will, retain 90% of the functional riparian forest in a management zone with a width, on average, equal to 1.5 times the height of the dominant trees, adjacent to active fluvial units.
- (2) may, for the purpose of subsection 13(1), the width of the management zone may be increased or decreased by 0.5 tree heights, in any one location, to address site specific values including reserving critical habitat for species at risk.
- (3) may, despite subsection 13(1), up to an additional 10% of the forest in the management zone may be altered or harvested in accordance with subsection 13(4);
- (4) will, before altering or harvesting the functional riparian forest pursuant to subsection 13(3):
 - (a) ascertain and retain the amount of functional riparian forest sufficient to maintain bank stability and channel integrity on the active fluvial unit,
 - (b) develop and implement an adaptive management plan, to the extent practicable; and
 - (c) engage in information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.

Part 4 – Biodiversity (Objectives 14 – 17)

14. Objectives for landscape level biodiversity

- (1)
 - (a) *For each site series surrogate in a landscape unit, retain an amount of old forest equal to or greater than the landscape unit default target listed in Schedule 4, (using site series surrogate targets in Schedule 4(b)), except where alteration or harvesting is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern.*
 - (b) *For each site series surrogate listed in Schedule 4(c), also maintain an amount of old forest equal to or greater than that specified for each site series surrogate listed in Schedule 4(c).*
- (2)
 - (a) *As a alternative to 14(1)(a), for each site series, or grouping of site series in a landscape unit, retain an amount of old forest equal to or greater than the landscape unit default target listed in Schedule 4, (using site series or site series grouping targets listed in Schedule 4(a)), except where alteration or harvesting is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern.*
 - (b) *As an alternative to 14(1)(b), for each site series or site series grouping in Schedule 4(d) also maintain an amount of old forest equal to or greater than that specified for each site series or site series grouping listed in Schedule 4(d).*
- (3) *Where there is less than the default old forest target available in a landscape unit required in 14(1) or 14(2) as the case may be, to the extent practicable, recruit forest to meet the representative requirements within 250 years.*
- (4) *Maintain, in each landscape unit, to the extent practicable, less than 50% of each site series or site series surrogate for each of the landscape units listed in Schedule 4 in mid-seral forest age classes,.*
- (5) *Where there is more than 50% of any site series or site series surrogate for each of the landscape units listed in Schedule 4 in mid-seral age classes then, to the extent practicable, reduce the mid seral age classes in that site series or site series surrogate in that landscape unit to less than 50% within 80 years.*
- (6) *Despite subsection 14(1)(a), 14(2)(a) and 14(3) less than the default target amount of old forest may be retained in a landscape unit after:*
 - (a) *information-sharing or consultation with the First Nations(s);*
 - (b) *a landscape unit habitat assessment for species at risk and regionally important wildlife is completed by a qualified professional;*
 - (c) *old forest is retained to provide sufficient habitat to sustain species at risk and regionally important wildlife, based on the assessment in 14(6)(b);*
 - (d) *old forest is retained to meet the risk managed targets in Schedule 4; and*
 - (e) *an adaptive management plan is developed and implemented to the extent practicable.*
- (7) *To the extent practicable, include within old forest retention areas, stands of monumental cedar for future cultural cedar use, red and blue-listed plant communities, habitats important for species at risk, ungulate winter ranges, and regionally important wildlife, including, but not limited to:*
 - (a) *mountain goats;*
 - (b) *grizzly bears;*
 - (c) *northern goshawks;*
 - (d) *tailed frogs; and*
 - (e) *marbled murrelets.*

Result or Strategy

Regarding the Objectives 14(1) to (7) for landscape level biodiversity, The FSP Holder will:

- (1)
 - (a) *For each site series surrogate in a landscape unit, retain an amount of old forest equal to or greater than the landscape unit default target listed in Schedule 4, (using site series surrogate targets in Schedule 4(b)), except where alteration or harvesting is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern.*
 - (b) *For each site series surrogate listed in Schedule 4(c), also maintain an amount of old forest equal to or greater than that specified for each site series surrogate listed in Schedule 4(c).*
- (2)
 - (a) *As a alternative to 14(1)(a), for each site series, or grouping of site series in a landscape unit, retain an amount of old forest equal to or greater than the landscape unit default target listed in Schedule 4, (using site series or site series grouping targets listed in Schedule 4(a)), except where alteration or harvesting is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern.*
 - (b) *As an alternative to 14(1)(b), for each site series or site series grouping in Schedule 4(d) also maintain an amount of old forest equal to or greater than that specified for each site series or site series grouping listed in Schedule 4(d).*
- (3) *recruit forest to meet the representative requirements within 250 years where there is less than the default old forest target available in a landscape unit required in 14(1) or 14(2) as the case may be, to the extent practicable.*
- (4) *Maintain, in each landscape unit, to the extent practicable, less than 50% of each site series or site series surrogate for each of the landscape units listed in Schedule 4 in mid-seral forest age classes,.*
- (5) *Where there is more than 50% of any site series or site series surrogate for each of the landscape units listed in Schedule 4 in mid-seral age classes then, to the extent practicable, reduce the mid seral age classes in that site series or site series surrogate in that landscape unit to less than 50% within 80 years.*
- (6) *Despite subsection 14(1)(a), 14(2)(a) and 14(3) less than the default target amount of old forest may be retained in a landscape unit after:*
 - (a) *information-sharing or consultation with the First Nations(s);*
 - (b) *a landscape unit habitat assessment for species at risk and regionally important wildlife is completed by a qualified professional;*
 - (c) *old forest is retained to provide sufficient habitat to sustain species at risk and regionally important wildlife, based on the assessment in (6)(b);*
 - (d) *old forest is retained to meet the risk managed targets in Schedule 4; and*
 - (e) *an adaptive management plan is developed and implemented to the extent practicable.*
- (7) *To the extent practicable, include within old forest retention areas, stands of monumental cedar for future cultural cedar use, red and blue-listed plant communities, habitats important for species at risk, ungulate winter ranges, and regionally important wildlife, including, but not limited to:*
 - (a) *mountain goats;*
 - (b) *grizzly bears;*
 - (c) *northern goshawks;*
 - (d) *tailed frogs; and*
 - (e) *marbled murrelets*

<p>15. Objectives for red-listed and blue-listed plant communities</p> <p>(1) <i>Protect each occurrence of a red-listed plant community during a primary forest activity.</i></p> <p>(2) <i>Despite subsection (1), up to 5% of each occurrence of a red-listed plant community may be disturbed if there is no practicable alternative for road access, other infrastructure or to address a safety concern.</i></p> <p>(3) <i>Protect at least 70% of each occurrence of a blue-listed plant community set out in Schedule 6 during a primary forest activity or protect at least 70% of each type of blue-listed plant community that occurs in a landscape unit.</i></p>	<p>Result or Strategy</p> <p>Regarding Objectives 15(1), (2) and (3) for red-listed and blue-listed plant communities The FSP Holder:</p> <p>(1) will, protect each occurrence of a red-listed plant community during primary forest activities,</p> <p>(2) may, despite subsection 15(1), disturb up to 5% of each occurrence of a red-listed plant community if there is no practicable alternative for road access, other infrastructure or to address a safety concern,</p> <p>(3) will, protect at least 70% of each occurrence of a blue-listed plant community identified in Schedule 6 of the Order during a primary forest activity, or protect at least 70% of each type of blue-listed plant community that occurs in a landscape unit.</p>
<p>16. Objectives for stand level retention</p> <p>(1) <i>Maintain forest structure and diversity at the stand level:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) <i>By establishing stand retention equal to or greater than 15% of the cutblock; and</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) <i>in cutblocks 15 hectares or greater in size by distributing 50% of the stand retention within the cutblock, except in second growth stands where a windthrow hazard assessment indicates a high biophysical hazard for windthrow.</i></p> <p>(2) <i>To the extent practicable, include the following within stand retention:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) <i>habitat elements important for species at risk, ungulate winter range, and regionally important wildlife;</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) <i>representation of ecosystems and plant communities that are red-listed or blue-listed in the watershed and landscape;</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(c) <i>functional riparian forest adjacent to active fluvial units, forested swamps, fen and marsh wetlands and upland streams with unique climates and other characteristics;</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(d) <i>western red cedar and yellow cedar, in a range of diameters representative of the preharvest stand, and important for future cultural cedar use; and</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(e) <i>wildlife trees and coarse woody debris.</i></p>	

Result or Strategy

Regarding Objectives 16(1) and (2) for stand level retention, the FSP Holder will:

- (1) maintain forest structure and diversity at the stand level:
 - a. *by establishing stand retention equal to or greater than 15% of the gross area harvested*; and*
 - b. *in cutblocks 15 hectares or greater in size by distributing a minimum of 50% of the stand retention within the gross area harvested, except in second growth stands where a windthrow hazard assessment indicates a high biophysical hazard for windthrow.*
- (2) to the extent practicable, design stand level retention to protect values on the landscape, including but not limited to:
 - (a) habitat elements important for species at risk, ungulate winter range, and regionally important wildlife;
 - (b) representation of ecosystems and plant communities that are red-listed or blue-listed in the watershed and landscape,
 - (c) functional riparian forest adjacent to active fluvial units, forested swamps, fen and marsh wetlands and upland streams with unique climates and other characteristics,
 - (d) Western red cedar and Yellow cedar in a range of diameters representative of the preharvest stand and important for future cultural cedar use; and
 - (e) wildlife trees and coarse woody debris.

17. Objectives for grizzly bear habitat

- (1) *Maintain 100% of class one grizzly bear habitat, as set out in Schedule 2, except as provided in 17(3), 17(4) and 17(5)..*
- (2) *Maintain 50% of class 2 grizzly bear habitat, as set out in Schedule 2.*
- (3) *Despite 17(1), grizzly bear habitat referred to in 17(1) may be altered or harvested after:*
 - (a) *obtaining from a qualified professional confirmation that the disturbance will not cause a material adverse impact to the suitability of the grizzly bear habitat;*
 - (b) *to the extent practicable preparing and implementing an adaptive management plan; and*
 - (c) *engaging in information sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.*
- (4) *Despite 17(1), grizzly bear habitat referred to in 17(1) may be altered or harvested after:*
 - (a) *obtaining from a qualified professional confirmation that the disturbance will not cause a material adverse impact to the suitability of the grizzly bear habitat;*
 - (b) *the alteration or harvesting is required to accommodate minor boundary adjustments to a proposed cutblock and will impact less than 5% of the area of a polygon set out in Schedule 2; and*
 - (c) *engaging in information sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.*
- (5) *Despite 17(1), grizzly bear habitat referred to in 17(1) may be altered or harvested after:*
 - (a) *a qualified professional has determined that:*
 - (i) *there is no other practicable alternative for road access, the road-right-of-way clearing width is the minimum safe width necessary to accommodate the road and, to the extent practicable, avoids or minimizes any material adverse impact to grizzly bear habitat;*
 - (ii) *there is no practicable alternative for other infrastructure; or*
 - (iii) *the alteration or harvesting is required to address a safety concern; and*
 - (b) *engaging in information sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.*

Result or Strategy

Regarding Objectives 17(1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) for grizzly bear habitat, as identified in Schedule 2 of the Order, The FSP Holder:

- (1) *will, maintain 100% of class one grizzly bear habitat, as set out in Schedule 2, except as provided in 17(3), 17(4) and 17(5)..*
- (2) *will, maintain 50% of class 2 grizzly bear habitat, as set out in Schedule 2.*
- (3) *may, despite 17(1), grizzly bear habitat referred to in 17(1) may be altered or harvested after:*
 - (a) obtaining from a qualified professional confirmation that the disturbance will not cause a material adverse impact to the suitability of the grizzly bear habitat;*
 - (b) to the extent practicable preparing and implementing an adaptive management plan; and*
 - (c) engaging in information sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.*
- (4) *may, despite 17(1), grizzly bear habitat referred to in 17(1) may be altered or harvested after:*
 - (a) obtaining from a qualified professional confirmation that the disturbance will not cause a material adverse impact to the suitability of the grizzly bear habitat;*
 - (b) the alteration or harvesting is required to accommodate minor boundary adjustments to a proposed cutblock and will impact less than 5% of the area of a polygon set out in Schedule 2; and*
 - (c) engaging in information sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.*
- (5) *may, despite 17(1), grizzly bear habitat referred to in 17(1) may be altered or harvested after:*
 - (a) a qualified professional has determined that:*
 - (i) there is no other practicable alternative for road access, the road-right-of-way clearing width is the minimum safe width necessary to accommodate the road and, to the extent practicable, avoids or minimizes any material adverse impact to grizzly bear habitat;*
 - (ii) there is no practicable alternative for other infrastructure; or*
 - (iii) the alteration or harvesting is required to address a safety concern; and*
 - (b) engaging in information sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.*

18. Objectives for Kermode habitat

- (1) Within the Kermode Stewardship Areas shown in Schedule 9:
 - (a) Maintain a maximum of 30% early seral and 40% mid seral within identified watersheds;
 - (b) Maintain a maximum 70% crown closure within managed stands by the declaration of free-growing;
 - (c) Establish windfirm reserves adjacent to known black bear dens; and
 - (d) Do not alter critical black bear habitat
- (2) Despite subsection (1)(d), up to 5% of a critical habitat occurrence may be altered if there is no practicable alternative for road access, other infrastructure or to address a safety concern, after information sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.

Results and Strategy

Regarding Objectives 18(1) and (2) for Kermode habitat, as identified in Schedule 9 of the Order, the FSP Holder:

- (1) will, within the Kermode Stewardship Areas shown in Schedule 9:
 - (a) Maintain a maximum of 30% early seral and 40% mid seral within identified watersheds;
 - (b) Maintain a maximum 70% crown closure within managed stands by the declaration of free-growing;
 - (c) Establish windfirm reserves adjacent to known black bear dens; and
 - (d) Do not alter critical black bear habitat
- (2) may, despite subsection (1)(d), up to 5% of a critical habitat occurrence may be altered if there is no practicable alternative for road access, other infrastructure or to address a safety concern, after information sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.

*** Gross area harvested is defined as and includes the Net area to be reforested (NAR) plus the road within the block. To further explain Gross area harvested excludes WTPs, reserves, retention and non-productive areas.**

3.1.6 Orders Establishing Ungulate Winter Ranges

Specific Ungulate Winter Range Orders (located in Appendix D) established under section 181 of the FRPA apply to this FSP. Please refer to section 3.2.3 of this FSP for applicable results and strategies.

3.2 Objectives Prescribed under FRPA Section 149

3.2.1 Soils

Objectives set by government for Soils: (FPPR section 5)

The objective set by government for soils is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve the productivity and the hydrologic function of soils.

Undertaking under FPPR Section 12.1(5)

For all FDUs:

The FSP Holder will comply with sections 35 and 36 of the FPPR.

3.2.2 Timber

The FSP Holder is exempt from the requirement to prepare results or strategies for the objective set by government for timber.

3.2.3 Wildlife

3.2.3A FRPA Section 181 Ungulate Winter Ranges

Orders Establishing Ungulate Winter Ranges

As found in Appendix D, Orders for ungulate winter ranges #U1-001 and #U1-008 apply to this FSP.

Result or Strategy

UWR #U1-001

(1) In areas within the Upper and Lower Nimpkish LUs that are subject to ungulate winter range objectives established in Order – Ungulate Winter Range#U1-001, The FSP Holder will:

- (a) carry out or authorize primary forest activities that are consistent with the objective to maintain or enhance the quality of the UWR;
- (b) construct road within an UWR only if no other practicable option exists and the quality of the UWR will not be significantly affected, and
- (c) develop timber within the UWR only to enhance the quality of the winter range or to recover damaged timber provided that the quality of the UWR will not be reduced.

(2) Regarding subsection (1), determining whether planned primary forest activities are consistent with the objectives will be done in cooperation and through agreement with a representative from the appropriate government ministry responsible for the Order. The FSP Holder will carry out or authorize timber primary forest activities consistent with the agreement reached with the representative.

UWR #U1-008

(1) In areas within the Franklin, Klinaklini Glacier, Knight East, Lower Klinaklini, and Middle Klinaklini LUs that are subject to ungulate winter range objectives established in Order – Ungulate Winter Range#U1-008, The FSP Holder will:

- (a) carry out or authorize primary forest activities that are consistent with the objectives,
- (b) construct road within the UWR only if no other practicable option exists and the quality of the UWR is not significantly affected or can be mitigated as determined in cooperation and through agreement with the Statutory Decision Maker or designate from the appropriate government ministry responsible for the Order, and
- (c) develop timber within the UWR only with an approved variance from a Statutory Decision Maker or designate from the appropriate government ministry responsible for the Order.

(2) To the extent necessary to address public and worker safety, the FSP Holder and by extension, the holder of a timber sale licence or road permit granted by the Timber Sales Manager may:

- (a) conduct road maintenance and road deactivation, fall danger trees, or brush and clear along existing roads, and
- (b) fall danger trees, or fall trees for guy line clearance or tail hold anchor trees along cutblock boundaries.

Regarding subsection (2), any portion of a tree felled within the UWR must be left onsite and any portion of a felled tree that lies outside the UWR boundary may be removed as part of harvest or road building operations.

3.2.3B UWR and Species at Risk FPPR Section 7 Notices

Objectives set by government for Wildlife: (FPPR section 7)

- (1) *The objective set by government for wildlife is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve sufficient wildlife habitat in terms of amount of area, distribution of areas and attributes of those areas, for*
- (a) *the survival of species at risk,*
 - (b) *the survival of regionally important wildlife, and*
 - (c) *the winter survival of specified ungulate species.*
- (2) *A person required to prepare a forest stewardship plan must specify a result or strategy in respect of the objective stated under subsection (1) only if the Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection, or a designated official, notifies the person of the applicable*
- (a) *species referred to in subsection (1), and*
 - (b) *indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat described in subsection(1).*
- (3) *If satisfied that the objective set out in subsection (1) is addressed, in whole or in part, by an objective in relation to a wildlife habitat area or an ungulate winter range, a general wildlife measure, or a wildlife habitat feature, the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act must exempt a person from the obligation to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective set out in subsection (1) to the extent that the objective is already addressed.*
- (4) *On or after December 31, 2004, a notice described in subsection (2) must be given at least 4 months before the forest stewardship plan is submitted for approval.*

Ungulate Winter Range – Mid Coast TSA,

Referencing UWR Order #U-5-004 and #U-5-005

LU:	Result
Bella Coola, Clayton, Dean, Jump Across, Lower Kimsquit, Nusatsum, Saloompt, Smitley/Noeick, South Bentinck, Sutslem/ Skowquiltz, Talchako/ Gyllensptz, Taleomey /Asseek Denny, Don Peninsula, Draney, Evans, Fish Egg, Nootum/Koeys, Roderick, Roscoe, Sheep Passage, Swindle, Yeo	Pursuant to section 7(3) of the FPPR, the FSP Holder is exempt from the obligation to prepare results or strategies for the winter survival of mountain goats and for black-tailed deer in the Mid Coast Timber Supply Area.

Ungulate Winter Range – Kingcome TSA

Referencing UWR Order #U-1-011

LU:	Result
Ahnuhati-kwalate, Ahta, Allison, Belize, Bonanza, Broughton, Charles, Franklin, Flumore, Gilford, Holberg, Huaskin, Kakweiken, Klashish, Klinaklinin Glacier, Knight East, Lower Kingcome, Lower Klinaklini, Lower Nimpkish, Lulle-Sallie, Mahatta, Middle Klinaklini, Miriam, Nahwitti, Neroutsos, Negei, San Josef, Seymour, Shushartie, Sim, Smith Sound, Smokehouse, Snowdrift, Tsitika, Tsulquate, Upper Kingcome, Upper Nimpkish, Wakeman	Pursuant to section 7(3) of the FPPR, the FSP Holder is exempt from the obligation to prepare results or strategies for the winter survival of mountain goats, black-tailed deer, Roosevelt elk and moose in the Kingcome Timber Supply Area.

Species at Risk:

LU:	Great Blue Heron (<i>Ardea herodias fannini</i>)
All LUs	<p>Strategy</p> <p>FSP Holders' development activities within the North Island – Central Coast Forest District and the Campbell River Forest District will not preclude meeting the following notices (hereafter referred to as the Notice) given under authority of section 7(2) of the FPPR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Required for the Survival of Species At Risk in the North Island – Central Coast Forest District, and (ii) Indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Required for the Survival of Species At Risk in the Campbell River Forest District. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The FSP Holder will propose areas for WHA establishment if the area is occupied by a significant Great Blue Heron colony which consists of either several nesting pairs active during consecutive breeding seasons, or as determined by a Qualified Person. Should a proposed WHA be declined by the Ministry responsible for the Notice, The FSP Holder will manage the area on a site-by-site basis, using Seaward BCTS' Species at Risk Standard Operating Procedures for guidance. (2) The FSP Holder will manage the areas occupied by active nests which do not meet the significance test of subsection (1), on a site-by-site basis, using Seaward BCTS' Species at Risk Standard Operating Procedures for guidance. (3) When a WHA is established subsequent to the date of the Notice, the FSP Holder anticipates that the Ministry responsible for the Notice will deduct the area of the WHA from the amount indicated in the Notice. Once the amount of area specified in the Notice has been reached, no new WHAs will be advocated by Seaward BCTS. Great Blue Heron nest sites subsequently located by Seaward BCTS, will be managed on a site-by-site basis using Seaward BCTS' Species at Risk Standard Operating Procedures for guidance.
LU:	Coastal Tailed Frog (<i>Ascaphus truei</i>)
All LUs	<p>Strategy:</p> <p>FSP Holders' development activities within the North Island – Central Coast Forest District and the Campbell River Forest District will not preclude meeting the following notices (hereafter referred to as the Notice) given under authority of section 7(2) of the FPPR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Required for the Survival of Species At Risk in the North Island – Central Coast Forest District, and (b) Indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Required for the Survival of Species At Risk in the Campbell River Forest District. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) When identified during timber development activities, The FSP Holder will propose areas for WHA establishment which either contain important coastal tailed frog habitat as characterized below, or as determined by a Qualified Person, up until the amount of habitat specified in the Notice has been met. Should a proposed WHA be declined by the Ministry

	<p>responsible for the Notice, The FSP Holder will manage the area on a site-by-site basis, using Seaward BCTS' Species at Risk Standard Operating Procedures for guidance.</p> <p>Important coastal tailed frog habitat suitable for WHA establishment contains all the following attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) evidence of a highly significant population of tailed frogs as determined by a Qualified Person, (ii) within watersheds with low to moderate historic harvest levels, (iii) year round flow, (iv) step pool-morphology with intermediate gradient, (v) coarse substrate, (vi) stable channel beds, and (vii) mature or old forest cover. <p>(2) The FSP Holder will manage streams identified during timber development without the attributes listed in subsection (1), but containing coastal tailed frog populations, on a site-by-site basis using Seaward BCTS' Species at Risk Standard Operating Procedures for guidance.</p> <p>(3) When a WHA is established subsequent to the date of the Notice, the FSP Holder anticipates that the Ministry responsible for the Notice will deduct the area of the WHA from the amount indicated in the Notice. Once the amount of area specified in the Notice has been reached, no new WHAs will be advocated by Seaward BCTS. Streams with suspected or confirmed presence of coastal tailed frogs, subsequently located by The FSP Holder will be managed on a site-by-site basis using Seaward BCTS' Species at Risk Standard Operating Procedures for guidance.</p>
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LU:	Marbled Murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>)
All LUs	<p>Result and Strategy:</p> <p>FSP Holders' development activities in the North Island – Central Coast Forest District, TFL 37 and the Campbell River Forest District will not preclude meeting the following notices (hereafter referred to as the Notice) given under authority of section 7(2) of the FPPR:</p> <p>(1) The FSP Holder will not carry out or authorize timber harvesting or road construction on an amount equalling the total area of suitable marbled murrelet habitat present at the time the Notice was given in the non-contributing land-base, as attributed in the TSR 2 dataset for the TSA, or in the corresponding attribution in the TFL inventory dataset, over the term of the plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in areas under the FSP where a detailed survey has not been conducted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the attributes for marbled murrelet suitable habitat will be in accordance with accounts and measures for marbled murrelet in IWMS 2004. (b) In areas under the FSP where a detailed survey has been conducted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the attributes for Class 1, 2 or 3 suitable marbled murrelet habitat as described in <i>Standard Methods for Identifying Marbled Murrelet Habitat in British Columbia Using Air Photo Interpretation and Low-Level Aerial Surveys</i>.

	<p>(2) The FSP Holder will maintain an amount of suitable Marbled Murrelet nesting habitat within any non-spatial Old Growth Orders and within approved Old Growth Management Areas consistent with the direction from landscape unit planning.</p> <p>(3) Marbled murrelet habitat will be maintained up to the amount in the most recent section 7(1) Notice, as adjusted periodically by MOE for any new WHAs subtracted, until the Notice no longer has effect per FPPRs 7(3).</p> <p>(4) Harvesting in the NCLB, in areas of suitable marbled murrelet nesting habitat, is permitted provided an area of equivalent or better habitat value is retained in the Timber Harvesting Land Base (THLB) if it satisfies size, spatial distribution, and connectivity as identified in the Notice or IWMS 2004.</p> <p>(5) Within the Campbell River Forest District, the FSP Holder will comply with Section 7(2) of the FPPR and maintain an area specified in the notice in a manner consistent with the notice.</p>
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LU:	Queen Charlotte Goshawk (<i>Accipiter gentilis laingi</i>)
All LUs	<p>Strategy: FSP Holders' development activities within the North Island – Central Coast Forest District and the Campbell River Forest District will not preclude meeting the following notices (hereafter referred to as the Notice) given under authority of section 7(2) of the FPPR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Required for the Survival of Species At Risk in the North Island – Central Coast Forest District, and (ii) Indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Required for the Survival of Species At Risk in the Campbell River Forest District. <p>(1) The FSP Holder will propose areas containing Queen Charlotte Goshawk nest sites for WHA establishment if the area is determined to be suitable by a Qualified Person, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Within the Mid Coast TSA, the proposed WHA must be consistent with the most recent timber supply review, and where habitat consistent with the attributes as described in the Notice exists in areas that are contiguous to the active nest site, and which are constrained from timber harvesting. (b) Within TFL 39, the proposed WHA must be consistent with the approved Management Working Plan #8 of TFL 39, and where habitat consistent with the attributes as described in the Notice exists in areas that are contiguous to the active nest site, and which are constrained from timber harvesting. <p>Should a proposed WHA be declined by the Ministry responsible for the Notice, The FSP Holder will manage the area on a site-by-site basis, using Seaward BCTS' Species at Risk Standard Operating Procedures for guidance.</p> <p>(2) The FSP Holder will manage the areas occupied by active nests which do not meet subsection (1), on a site-by-site basis, using Seaward BCTS' Species at Risk Standard Operating Procedures for guidance.</p>

	<p>(3) When a WHA is established subsequent to the date of the Notice, Seaward BCTS anticipates that the Ministry responsible for the Notice will deduct the area of the WHA from the amount indicated in the Notice. Once the amount of area specified in the Notice has been reached, no new WHAs will be advocated by Seaward BCTS. Queen Charlotte Goshawk nest sites subsequently located by Seaward BCTS, will be managed on a site-by-site basis using Seaward BCTS' Species at Risk Standard Operating Procedures for guidance.</p>
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LU:	Keen's Long-eared Myotis (<i>Myotis keenii</i>)
Those portions of the Bonanza, Fulmore and Tsitika LUs within Campbell River Forest District.	<p>Strategy: FSP Holders' development activities within the Campbell River Forest District will not preclude meeting the following notice (hereafter referred to as the Notice) given under authority of section 7(2) of the FPPR: Indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Required for the Survival of Species At Risk in the Campbell River Forest District.</p> <p>(1) When identified during timber development activities, The FSP Holder will propose areas for WHA establishment which contain maternity colonies, hibernacula, and roosting sites as determined by a Qualified Person, up until the amount of habitat specified in the Notice has been met. Should a proposed WHA be declined by the Ministry responsible for the Notice, The FSP Holder will manage the area on a site-by-site basis, using Seaward BCTS' Species at Risk Standard Operating Procedures for guidance.</p> <p>(2) When a WHA is established subsequent to the date of the Notice, Seaward BCTS anticipates that the Ministry responsible for the Notice will deduct the area of the WHA from the amount indicated in the Notice. Once the amount of area specified in the Notice has been reached, no new WHAs will be advocated by Seaward BCTS. Suitable Keen's Long-eared Myotis maternity colonies, hibernacula, and roosting sites, subsequently located by The FSP Holder will be managed on a site-by-site basis using Seaward BCTS' Species at Risk Standard Operating Procedures for guidance.</p>

LU:	Grizzly Bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>)
Braden, Clyak, Dean, Denny, Don Peninsula, Ellerslie, Evans, Fish Egg, Johnston, Jump Across, King Island, Kwatna/Quatlena, Lower Kimsquit, Nascall, Nootum/Koeve, Roderick, Roscoe, Sheep Passage, Sutslem/Skowquiltz, Swindle, Twin and Yeo	<p>Result and Strategy:</p> <p><u>Within the Central and North Coast Area:</u></p> <p>The FSP Holder will follow the results and strategies set out in section 3.1.5 of the FSP, Objective 17 (Grizzly Bear Habitat).</p> <p><u>Within TFL 39 Block 7:</u></p> <p>The FSP Holder will plan its harvesting and road building activities to be consistent with the TFL 39 Management Working Plan #8 Timber Supply Analysis Net-downs for EWB1 and EWB2 Grizzly Bear polygons.</p> <p>The FSP Holder will not carry out or authorize harvesting or road building that would cause the total amount of old forest area in TFL 39 Management and Working Plan #8 mapped as:</p> <p>(a) EWB1 polygons to drop below 250 ha, and</p> <p>(b) EWB2 polygons to drop below 1071 ha.</p>

<p>Ahnuhati-kwalate, Ahta, Alison, Ape, Belize, Bella Coola, Broughton, Charles, Clayton, Draney, Franklin, Fulmore, Gilford, Huaskin, Kakweiken, Klinaklini Glacier, Knight East, Labouchere, Lower Klinaklini, Lower Kingcome, Lull-Sallie, Middle Klinaklini, Miriam, Nekite, Nusatsum, Saloompt, Seymour, Sim, Smitley/Noeick, Smith Sound, Smokehouse, Snowdrift, South Bentick, Talchako/Gyllenspetz, Taleomey/Asseek, Twin, Upper Kingcome, Wakeman.</p>	<p><u>Within the South Central Coast Area:</u></p> <p>The FSP Holder will follow the results and strategies set out in section 3.1.4 of the FSP, Objective 17 (Grizzly Bear Habitat).</p>
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LU:	Red-legged Frog (<i>Rana aurora</i>)
<p>Those portions of the Bonanza, Fulmore and Tsitika LUs within the Campbell River Forest District.</p>	<p>Strategy: FSP Holders' development activities within the Campbell River Forest District will not preclude meeting the following notice (hereafter referred to as the Notice) given under authority of section 7(2) of the FPPR: Indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Required for the Survival of Species At Risk in the Campbell River Forest District.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) When identified during timber development activities, The FSP Holder will propose areas for WHA establishment which contain suitable red-legged frog breeding habitat consistent with the distribution and attributes described in the Notice and as determined by a Qualified Person, up until the amount of habitat specified in the Notice has been met. Should a proposed WHA be declined by the Ministry responsible for the Notice, The FSP Holder will manage the area on a site-by-site basis, using Seaward BCTS' Species at Risk Standard Operating Procedures for guidance. (2) When a WHA is established subsequent to the date of the Notice, Seaward BCTS anticipates that the Ministry responsible for the Notice will deduct the area of the WHA from the amount indicated in the Notice. Once the amount of area specified in the Notice has been reached, no new WHAs will be advocated by Seaward BCTS. Suitable aquatic and riparian red-legged frog breeding habitat, subsequently located by The FSP Holder will be managed on a site-by-site basis using Seaward BCTS' Species at Risk Standard Operating Procedures for guidance.

3.2.4 Riparian

Under section 181 of the FRPA, specific areas located within the former Mid Coast Forest District, are subject to lakeshore management zone objectives, and these objectives apply to this FSP. On August 12, 1996, the district manager for the former Mid Coast Forest District established a 40 meter lakeshore management zone on all L1 lakes within that district.

LUs:	Result
Ape, Bella Coola, Braden, Clayton, Clyak, Dean, Denny, Don Peninsula, Draney, Ellerslie, Evans, Fish Egg, Johnston, Jump Across, Kakweiken, King Island, Kwatna/Quatlena, Labouchere, Lower Kimsquit, Nascall, Nekite, Nootum/Koeye, Nusatsum, Roderick, Roscoe, Saloompt, Sheep Passage, Smith Sound, Smitley/Noeick, Smokehouse, South Bentinck, Sutslem/Skowquiltz, Swindle, Talchako/Gyllenspetz, Taleomey/Asseek, Twin, Yeo	For the identified LUs, all L1 lakes will have a 40 meter lakeshore management zone established around them. The lakeshore management zone is equivalent to a riparian management zone and will be managed as described below in Table 5.

3.2.4A Riparian Area Water Quality, Fish and Wildlife Habitat, and Biodiversity

Objectives set by government for water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity associated with those riparian areas: (FPPR section 8)

The objective set by government for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve, at the landscape level, the water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity associated with those riparian areas.

Undertaking under FPPR Section 12.1(2)

With the exception of the 40 meter RMZ which applies to L1 lakes within the former Mid Coast Forest District, for all LUs: The FSP Holder will comply with sections 47 to 51, 52(2) and 53 of the FPPR.

Retention in Riparian Management Zones: (FPPR section 12(3))

The FSP Holder will implement the following strategies with regard to the retention of trees in riparian management zones:

Section A: Streams

- (1) For streams which are within or proximal to the cutblock, The FSP Holder will assess and document the dependence of streams on woody debris/streamside trees to maintain channel and/or streambank stability. For all S4, S5 and S6 streams that are assessed as being dependent on streamside vegetation to maintain streambank stability: understory vegetation will be maintained wherever practicable within 10m of streambanks, and merchantable and/or non-merchantable trees will be retained in RMZs as necessary for the maintenance of streambank integrity.
- (2) Along stream segments where trees are to be retained in the riparian reserve zone or the riparian management zone, The FSP Holder will assess and document the windthrow hazard. The result of these assessments will guide the appropriate retention of trees within riparian management zones as described in Tables 2 to 4, which follow.
- (3) For all streams, merchantable and/or non-merchantable trees will be retained in RMZs where deemed necessary by the FSP Holder for the conservation of wildlife and biodiversity values. Windfirm dominant and co-dominant conifers displaying good wildlife tree attributes such as large limbs and decay indicators will be targeted for retention to the greatest extent practicable and as efficient harvesting operations will allow.

Retention levels in riparian management zones will be consistent with Tables 2 through 4:

Table 2 Retention Levels of trees in Riparian Management Zones Adjacent to Reserve Zones with high or very high windthrow hazard

Riparian Class	RMZ Retention Level
S1B	40%-100%
S2	40%-100%
S3	40%-100%

Table 3 Retention Levels of trees in Riparian Management Zones Adjacent to Reserve Zones with low to moderate windthrow hazard

Riparian Class	RMZ Retention Level
S1B	0%-100%
S2	0%-100%
S3	0%-100%

Table 4 Retention Levels of trees in Riparian Management Zones Adjacent to Streams without Reserve Zones

Riparian Class and Environmental Situation	RMZ Retention Level
S1A and all active floodplains within RMZs	70%-100%
S4 (with high and very high windthrow hazard)	0%-100%
S4 (with low and moderate windthrow hazard)	10%-100%
S5 (valley bottom)	30%-100%
S5 (not valley bottom; but dependent on woody debris/streamside trees to maintain channel and/or streambank stability)	10%-100%
S5 (not valley bottom)	0%-100%
S6 (dependent on woody debris/streamside trees to maintain channel and/or streambank stability)	5%-100%
S6	0%-100%

Section B: Wetlands and Lakes

- (1) Where a reserve zone exists, or where trees are being retained for wildlife values, The FSP Holder will assess and document windthrow hazard. This assessment will guide the appropriate retention of trees within the riparian management zone.
- (2) For all wetlands and lakes, merchantable and/or non-merchantable trees will be retained in RMZs where deemed necessary by the FSP Holder for the conservation of wildlife and biodiversity values. Windfirm dominant and co-dominant conifers displaying good wildlife tree attributes such as large limbs and decay indicators will be targeted for retention to the greatest extent practicable and as efficient harvesting operations will allow.

Retention levels in riparian management zones will be consistent with Table 5:

Table 5 Retention Levels of trees in Riparian Management Zones Adjacent to Wetlands and Lakes

Riparian Class	RMZ Retention Level
W1, W2, W3, W4, W5	0-100%
L1-B (within the former Mid Coast District only)	0-100%
L2, L3, L4	0-100%

Section C: General Application

Retention Measurement:

The specified levels of retention are to be measured at the cutblock level and with the intent that the retention will be carried over into the subsequent rotation.

- (a) For timber harvesting that removes an entire stand, the above tables refer to the overall percent area of mature and old forest cover to be retained for each riparian class.
- (b) For timber harvesting that removes individual stems, the above tables refer to the percent basal area to be retained for each riparian class.

RMZ retention levels for (a) and (b) apply to the portion of riparian features that fall within the TAUP or the area proximal to the harvest area of the block.

Site Specific Exceptions to Tables 2 to 5:

The FSP Holder will not carry out or authorize timber harvesting that will cause the area of mature and old forest within the RMZ to drop below the ranges specified in Tables 2 - 5 except as noted below:

The prescribing forester may stipulate retention levels different than those listed in Tables 2 through 5 in a specific RMZ, where doing so is necessary to conserve water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat, or biodiversity associated with riparian areas. An ecological rationale for any deviation in RMZ retention levels from those listed in Tables 2 - 5 will be documented in the applicable Site Plan document.

3.2.4B Fish Sensitive Watersheds

Objectives set by government for Fish Habitat in Fish Sensitive Watersheds: Refer to FPPR section 8.1

Result or Strategy

No "fisheries sensitive watersheds" continued under section 180(f) or section 180(g) exist within the area under this plan. Accordingly no result or strategy has been specified for this objective.

3.2.4C Community Watersheds

Objective set by government for water in community watersheds (FPPR section 8.2)

- (1) *In this section "community watershed" means a community watershed*
 - (a) *that is continued under section 180 (e) of the Act, and*
 - (b) *for which a water quality objective has not been*
 - (i) *continued under section 181 of the Act, or*
 - (ii) *established under the Government Actions Regulation.*
- (2) *The objective set by government for water being diverted for human consumption through a licensed waterworks in a community watershed is to prevent to the extent described in subsection (3) the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities within the community watershed from resulting in*
 - (a) *a material adverse impact on the quantity of water or the timing of the flow of the water from the waterworks, or*
 - (b) *the water from the waterworks having a material adverse impact on human health that cannot be addressed by water treatment required under*
 - (i) *an enactment, or*
 - (ii) *the licence pertaining to the waterworks.*
- (3) *The objective set by government under subsection (2) applies only to the extent that it does not unduly reduce the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests.*
- (4) *If satisfied that the objective set out in subsection (2) is not required to provide special management the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act must exempt a person from the requirement to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective.*
- (5) *If satisfied that the objective set out in subsection (2) is addressed, in whole or in part, by an enactment, the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act must exempt a person from the requirement to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective set out in subsection (2) to the extent that the objective is already addressed.*

Result or Strategy

This applies to the area of the community watershed located in the following LUs : Bella Coola, Braden, Holberg, Lower Kingcome, Nusatsum, Roscoe, and Tsulquate.

- (1) Before the FSP Holder carries out or authorizes timber harvesting or road construction in a community watershed, a hydrological assessment will be carried out by a qualified professional to assess and make recommendations regarding whether cumulative hydrological effects of proposed primary forest activities will result in a material adverse impact on:
 - (a) the quantity of water or the timing of the flow of the water from the waterworks, or
 - (b) the quality of the water from the waterworks such that it becomes unusable for human consumption.
- (2) The FSP Holder will ensure that
- (3) the quantity of water or the timing of the flow of the water from the waterworks, or
 - (a) the recommendations referred to in subsection (1) guides the design for the cutblock or road, and
 - (b) the design is implemented.

3.2.5 Wildlife and Biodiversity

Objectives set by government for wildlife and biodiversity - landscape level (FPPR section 9)

The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests and to the extent practicable, to design areas on which timber harvesting is to be carried out that resemble, both spatially and temporally, the patterns of natural disturbance that occur within the landscape.

Result or Strategy

- (1) For areas identified in section 3.1.3 (Vancouver Island Land Use Plan – Higher Level Plan Order), The FSP Holder will comply with the requirements set out in that section.

Undertaking under FPPR Section 12.1(7)

- (2) For all areas where subsection (1) does not apply, The FSP Holder will comply with sections 64 and 65 of the FPPR.

Objectives set by government for wildlife and biodiversity - stand level (FPPR section 9.1)

The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to retain wildlife trees.

Result or Strategy

The following strategy applies to all Landscape Units except for the Upper Nimpkish LU, Lower Nimpkish LU, Shushartie LU, San Josef LU, Nahwitti LU and Tsulquate LU.

- (1) Regarding cutblocks where harvesting has been completed under the authority of timber sale licences issued by the FSP Holder during any 12 month period beginning on April 1 of any calendar year: The FSP Holder will ensure that, at the end of that 12 month period, the total area covered by wildlife tree retention area that relates to the cutblocks, is a minimum of 7% of the total harvested area of the cutblocks.
- (2) The FSP Holder will ensure that at the completion of harvesting, the total amount of wildlife tree retention area that relates to an individual cutblock is a minimum of 3.5% of the harvested area.
- (3) A wildlife tree retention area may relate to more than one cutblock if all of the cutblocks that relate to the wildlife tree retention area collectively meet the applicable requirements of subsection (1) and (2) above.

- (4) The FSP Holder will not authorize the harvesting of timber from an existing wildlife tree retention area unless the trees on the net area to be reforested of the cutblock to which the wildlife tree retention area relates have developed attributes that are consistent with a mature seral condition.
- (5) As an exception to (4), the FSP Holder may identify alternate, comparable, suitable replacement wildlife tree retention areas for a cutblock, where necessary to modify an existing WTR area to the minimum extent necessary to facilitate timber harvesting or road building related to a new development, for safety considerations, or to manage for wildlife and biodiversity.

3.2.6 Visual Quality

Objectives set by government for Visual Quality: Refer to FPPR section 9.2 and GAR section 7 and 17

Result or Strategy

The following applies to the known scenic area where it occurs within all FDUs:

In this section:

“damaged timber” means timber damaged by naturally occurring abiotic and biotic processes, including windthrow, fire, insects and disease, and

“visual impact assessment” means a process, the result of which will indicate whether or not a proposed alteration

- (a) meets the basic definition of the visual quality objective or visual quality class category as described in section 1.1 of the FPPR,
 - (b) has been assessed from a significant public view point, and
 - (c) considers the design and scale from the perspective view.
- (1) Within known scenic areas, The FSP Holder will carry out or authorize timber harvesting or road construction if a visual impact assessment shows that the engineered openings related to the timber harvesting and road building activities are consistent with:
- (a) the visual quality objectives established under section 17 of the GAR for the Mid Coast Timber Supply Area, and established under section 7(2) of the GAR for the Kingcome Timber Supply Area, Campbell River Forest District, TFL 6 and Block 7 of Pacific TSA.
 - (b) the categories of visually altered forest landscape as described in the FPPR section 1.1.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), The FSP Holder may carry out or authorize timber harvesting or road construction that will not be consistent with the requirements of subsection (1)(b), if:
- (a) the timber harvesting or road construction is related to the recovery of damaged timber and
 - (i) as a result of the damage, the landscape is already visually altered beyond the basic definition of the visual quality objective or visual quality class category, or
 - (ii) the related recovery of the damaged timber will result in an opening that will not meet the basic definition of the visual quality objective or visual quality class category, and
 - (b) before carrying out or authorizing the timber harvesting or road construction, the FSP Holder will:
 - (i) identifies the damaging agent and estimates the magnitude of the area affected,
 - (ii) determines, based on the opportunity for timber recovery and considering the impact of not harvesting, that recovery is warranted to proceed,
 - (iii) determines the available engineering options to recover the damaged timber and reduce the risk of future damage to the residual and surrounding stands,

- (iv) completes a visual impact assessment and, where the opportunity exists, incorporates elements of good visual design into the size, shape and location of timber harvesting and road building activities to mitigate the effect of the impacted visual values, and
- (v) prepares and retains with the relevant site plan, a written rationale that identifies how the strategy was implemented and the measures that were considered and taken to accommodate visual resource values.

3.2.7 Cultural Heritage Resources

Objectives set by government for Cultural Heritage Resources: FPPR section 10

The objective set by government for cultural heritage resources is to conserve, or, if necessary, protect cultural heritage resources that are (a) the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people, and (b) not regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act.

Strategy

- (1) In respect of the objective set by government for cultural heritage resources, The FSP Holder will:
 - (a) gather data to identify cultural heritage resources to which the objective relates by:
 - (i) over the term of this FSP, initiating ongoing, regular, reasonable efforts in writing and in person to gather data from First Nations, qualified persons, or the designated decision maker (DDM) to identify cultural heritage resources requiring assessment, and
 - (ii) seeking written confirmation from the DDM of whether any potential cultural heritage resource, that has been identified is in fact a cultural heritage resource to which the objective relates,
 - (b) assess identified cultural heritage resources using information gathered from available, knowledgeable sources including First Nations, qualified persons and the DDM, and
 - (c) following the completion of the assessment, make reasonable efforts to:
 - (i) establish options for mitigating the impact that a forest practice carried out or authorized by the FSP Holder may have on a identified cultural heritage resource,
 - (ii) seek information and advice on the options from First Nations, qualified persons or the DDM, and
 - (iii) select and implement the most appropriate option.
- (2) The FSP Holder will ensure that the strategies set out in subsection (1) (b) and (c) are applied in respect of monumental cedar resources.

LUs to which this strategy does apply (NVI FDU)

Bonanza, Holberg, Klaskish, Lower Nimpkish, Mahatta, Nahwitti, Neroutsos, Nigei, San Josef. Shushartie, Tsitika, Tsulquate, Upper Nimpkish.

4.0 Stocking Standards

- (1) Section 44(1) of the FPPR applies to all cutblocks, within all LUs, harvested under this FSP.
- (2) For the purposes of section 44(1)(a) and (b) of the FPPR, the relevant regeneration delay date, stocking standards and free growing tree heights for cutblocks harvested under this plan are set out in Appendix A. Application of these standards will be determined by the appropriate situation or circumstance for even-aged coniferous species management or even-aged deciduous species management. The site specific application of the standards will be determined in conjunction with the preparation of site plans that will be prepared as required by the FRPA, and will specify the relevant standards based on the even-aged species management objectives for the site and the biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification.
- (3) No commercial intermediate cutting is proposed under this plan, so section 44(4) of the FPPR does not apply.

5.0 Measures

5.1 Measures to Prevent the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Plants

Forest Planning and Practices Regulation Section 17

For the purpose of section 47 [invasive plants] of the Act, a person who prepares a forest stewardship plan must specify measures in the plan to prevent the introduction or spread of species of plants that are invasive plants under the Invasive Plants Regulation, if the introduction or spread is likely to be the result of the person's forest practices. The guidance paper written by Jeff Hallworth, P.Ag, Invasive Plant Specialist titled "Invasive Plant Information for FSP Preparers & Reviewers within the Coast Forest Region" updated on November 26, 2010 was used to update the measures below.

Measures:

The following measures apply to all LUs:

- (1) The FSP Holder will mitigate the conditions suitable for invasive plant establishment by:
 - (a) revegetating all harvest openings by re-establishing an appropriate stand of trees to meet regeneration and free growing commitments and to promote seral stage succession and natural ecosystem functioning, and,
 - (b) in areas with confirmed occurrences of invasive plant species, where there is believed to be
 - (i) a high ecological consequence, or
 - (ii) a high economic consequence related to invasive plant establishment,revegetate exposed soil (>0.1ha) along roadsides and landings by grass seeding and fertilizing after soil disturbance within 2 growing season months after soil disturbance, recognizing that spring and fall are optimum times to seed, if it is reasonably foreseeable that this revegetation would materially reduce the likelihood of invasive plant germination.
- (2) The FSP Holder will ensure that when revegetation activities are carried out under subsection (1) using either a native seed or an agronomic grass seed that is a grade of Common No. 1 Forage Mixture or better .
- (3) The FSP Holder will:
 - (a) investigate all significant occurrences of prolific or atypical plant species identified during silviculture surveys at the pre-harvest site plan stage or post-harvest, and
 - (b) where the prolific or atypical plant species is identified as an invasive plant species as described in the Invasive Plant Regulation, establish site specific measures to control the spread of the invasive plant species as required.

5.2 Measures Related to Natural Range Barriers

Forest Planning and Practices Regulation Section 18

For the purpose of section 48 [natural range barriers] of the Act, a person who prepares a forest stewardship plan must specify measures to mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective natural range barriers.

Measures:

The following measures apply to all LUs:

- (1) Each year under the term of this FSP, The FSP Holder will confirm, and if applicable, update the range tenures information related to the area under the plan.
- (2) On the date of approval of this FSP, range tenures are found in the Bella Coola, Saloompt and Talchako/Gyllenspetz LUs.
- (3) Before The FSP Holder carries out or authorizes timber harvesting or road construction on an area that contains or is adjacent to a range tenure, The FSP Holder will contact the range tenure holder regarding the planned timber harvesting and road construction.

- (4) Where the range tenure holder referred to in subsection (3) provides to the FSP Holder a response, that the planned harvest and road construction has the potential to remove or render ineffective a natural range barrier, The FSP Holder will:
- (a) make reasonable efforts to come to an agreement with the range tenure holder on appropriate mitigation efforts,
 - (b) employ any measures agreed to with the range tenure holder, and
 - (c) in the absence of any agreed upon measures, make reasonable mitigation efforts.

6.0 FSP Map (FRPA section 5)

For the purpose of Amendment #7, Maps 1-3 have been included in Appendix B. The attached maps accompanying this FSP have been produced at a scale of 1:500,000. The maps show the boundaries of the forest development units.