



BC Timber Sales

Seaward (Tłasta) Business Area

2006-2011 Forest Stewardship Plan

Amendment #1

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- Heiltsuk
- Kitasoo
- Kwakiutl
- Kwicksutaineuk Ah'Kwaw'Mish (recently renamed Kwickwasut'Inuxw Haxwa'Mis)
- Mamalilikulla Qwe'Qwa'Sot'Enox
- 'Nangis
- Nuxalk
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- Tlowitsis
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- Wei Wai Kum
- Wuikinuxv

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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’ – means Seaward BCTS

‘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)

‘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 FDUs within which Seaward BCTS 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
 - 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 Seaward BCTS. Timber sale licences issued and road permits or other harvest authorities granted by the Timber Sales Manager, or road building carried out by Seaward BCTS 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 71 FDUs. FDUs have been established to be generally consistent with existing landscape unit planning boundaries and names. The FDUs fully encompass the 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.

There are 4 FDUs that are split fairly equally between the South Central Coast Order and the Central and North Coast Orders. They are the Labouchere, Twin, Draney and the Nekite. The Twin has no current BCTS operating area. The Labouchere current BCTS operating area fall within the Central and North Coast Order. The Draney and Nekite current BCTS operating areas fall within the South Central Coast Order.

Operating areas include:

- (1) 'chart' or administration areas as identified by the District Manager for the Mid Coast and Kingcome Timber Supply Areas;
- (2) new BCTS operating areas as delineated within some Tree Farm Licence and Forest Licence areas during the recent provincial reallocation process;
- (3) in some situations, BCTS may continue to develop timber sales within Tree Farm Licences through *the Forest Act* apportionment process; and
- (4) Areas outside of 1 to 3 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 FSP includes FDUs over the majority of the North Island – Central Coast Forest District. As a result, FDUs included in this FSP may not currently contain identified Seaward operating area and have been included should additional Seaward BCTS operating area be established in these FDUs. Seaward BCTS does not expect to operate in every FDU during the term of this plan. Seaward BCTS does not expect to develop harvest opportunities in FDUs that do not contain Seaward BCTS operating area as described in situations (1), (2), (3) and (4) above.

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 current International Standards Organization (ISO) 14001 certification including conforming to our Environmental Management System (EMS) environmental standards, long range planning for pursuing Canadian Standards Association (CSA) certification for the Vancouver Island portion of our operations, involvement with local community planning groups, ongoing implementation of Ecosystem Based Management (EBM) measures through the Coast Forest Conservation (CFCI) initiative for the Central Coast Land Use Plan area that are in addition to the established objectives, involvement with Timber Supply Review (TSR), and the Defined Forest Area Management (DFAM) Kingcome and Mid Coast Timber Supply Area (TSA) licensee groups.

In addition to these initiatives and outside the FRPA legal framework, Seaward BCTS 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 Seaward BCTS.

Figure 1

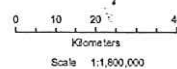
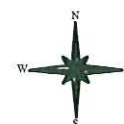
Seaward Tlasta (TST) Forest Stewardship Plan Area



Forest Stewardship Plan

Legend

- Seaward Tlasta Business Area
- Forest Stewardship Plan Area



Key Map



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 FDU's where old growth management areas (OGMAs) have not been spatially identified:

Seaward BCTS will plan primary forest activities consistent with the Order by achieving, to the degree possible due to circumstances within the control of Seaward BCTS, 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 Regional Landscape Unit Planning Database (RLUPs version 2.01 – March 13, 2002, and RLUPs version 3.2 – August 15, 2005) and the contributing forest land base as defined in TSR 2 form the basis for the calculations used to create this strategy. Where inventory updates show that minimum old forest retention targets as specified in the Order are potentially compromised in any particular Landscape Unit, this strategy will be amended as necessary. The amounts referenced in this strategy are aspatial and the calculations are shown in Table 1. If required, Seaward BCTS may spatially identify recruitment areas.

Table 1 Old Growth Retention and Recruitment

FDU	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	CWH vh2	>13%	11.3%	13%	The Low biodiversity emphasis allows for a 2/3 drawdown of the 0.5 ha old growth target.	
		CWH vm1	>13%	64.9%	13%		
		CWH vm2	>13%	78.7%	13%		
		MH mm1	>19%	84.6%	19%		
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	CWH vh2	>19%	65.8%	19%		
		CWH vm1	>19%	33.4%	19%		
		CWH vm2	>19%	73.2%	19%		
		MH mm1	>28%	88.0%	28%		
Dean	Intermediate	CWH ds2	>9%	22.0%	9%		
		CWH ms2	>9%	20.9%	9%		
		CWH ws2	>9%	51.2%	9%		
		MH mm2	>19%	72.4%	19%		
Denny	Low	CWH vh2	>13%	81.8%	13%		
Don Peninsula	Intermediate	CWH vh2	>13%	62.2%	13%		
		CWH vm1	>13%	39.8%	13%		
		CWH vm2	>13%	41.0%	13%		
		CWH ws2	>9%	27.1%	9%		
Draney ^b	Low	CWH vh2	>13%	66.7%	13%		
		CWH vm1	>13%	58.9%	13%		
		CWH vm2	>13%	84.6%	13%		
		MH mm1	>19%	84.4%	19%		
		MH wh1	>19%	88.8%	19%		
Ellerslie	Low	CWH vh2	>13%	71.0%	13%		
		CWH vm1	>13%	48.3%	13%		
		CWH vm2	>13%	75.7%	13%		
		MH wh1	>19%	34.7%	19%		
Evans	Low	CWH vh2	>13%	83.3%	13%		
		CWH vm1	>13%	58.2%	13%		
		CWH vm2	>13%	95.7%	13%		
		MH mm1	>19%	0%	19%		The Low biodiversity emphasis allows for a 2/3 drawdown (down to 6.3% or 0.6 ha). There is no old forest identified in this variant. 0.6 ha of the variant must be recruited from forest in the mature non-contributing land base.
		MH wh1	>19%	97.2%	19%		

FDU	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	
Fish Egg	Low	CWH vh2	>13%	80.4%	13%		
		MH wh1	>19%	98.8%	19%		
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	CWH vh2	>13%	72.4%	13%		
		CWH vm1	>13%	63.8%	13%		
		CWH vm2	>13%	91.2%	13%		
		MH mm1	>19%	97.7%	19%		
		MH wh1	>19%	97.4%	19%		
Jump Across	Low	CWH ms2	>9%	37.1%	9%		
		CWH vm3	>13%	72.9%	13%		
		CWH ws2	>9%	61.8%	9%		
		MH mm1	>19%	97.3%	19%		
		MH mm2	>19%	87.6%	19%		
Kakweiken	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)					
King Island	Low	CWH ms2	>9%	41.8%	9%		
		CWH vm1	>13%	47.8%	13%		
		CWH vm2	>13%	78.6%	13%		
		CWH vm3	>13%	55.7%	13%		
		MH mm1	>19%	81.0%	19%		
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	CWH vh2	>13%	75.2%	13%		
		CWH vm1	>13%	47.3%	13%		
		CWH vm2	>13%	78.7%	13%		
		CWH ws2	>9%	0%	9%	There is no old forest available in the THLB or the non-contributing land base. 9% or 0.2 ha must be recruited from forest in the mature non-contributing land base.	
		MH mm1	>19%	41.2%	19%		
Labouchere ⁵	Low	CWH ms2	>9%	44.8%	9%		
		CWH vm3	>13%	78.1%	13%		
		MH mm1	>19%	89.5%	19%		
Lower Kimsquit	High	CWH ms2	>13%	19.9%	13%	There is no old forest available in the THLB or the non-contributing land base. 19% or 1.2 ha must be recruited from forest in the mature non-contributing.	
		CWH vm3	>19%	0%	19%		
		CWH ws2	>13%	54.2%	13%		
		MH mm2	>28%	86.0%	28%		
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)					

FDU	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	CWH vh1	>13%	76.0%	13%	
		CWH vm1	>13%	51.3%	13%	
Nascall	Low	CWH ms2	>9%	52.3%	9%	
		CWH vm1	>13%	57.7%	13%	
		CWH vm2	>13%	69.7%	13%	
		CWH vm3	>13%	81.6%	13%	
		MH mm1	>19%	96.2%	19%	
		NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Nekite ⁵	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 /Koeeye	Intermediate	CWH vh2	>13%	26.9%	13%	
		CWH vm1	>13%	51.7%	13%	
		CWH vm2	>13%	44.9%	13%	
		CWH ws2	>9%	1.8%	9%	7.2% of variant (7.3ha) must be recruited from the old THLB.
		MH mm1	>19%	46.6%	19%	
		MH wh1	>19%	33.8%	19%	
Nusatsum	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Roderick	Low	CWH vh2	>13%	66.4%	13%	
		CWH vm1	>13%	68.9%	13%	
		CWH vm2	>13%	85.8%	13%	
		CWH ws2	>9%	73.9%	9%	
		MH wh1	>19%	100%	19%	
Roscoe	Low	CWH vh2	>13%	64.8%	13%	
		CWH vm1	>13%	54.3%	13%	
		CWH vm2	>13%	63.4%	13%	
		MH wh1	>19%	93.0%	19%	
Saloompt	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
San Josef	Intermediate	NA Approved LU plan				
Sheep Passage	Low	CWH vm1	>13%	85.2%	13%	
		CWH vm2	>13%	85.5%	13%	
Shushartie	High	NA Approved LU plan				
Sim	Intermediate	NA Approved Land Use Objectives (See section 3.1.4 s. 14)				
Smith Sound	Low	CWH vh1	>13%	85.0%	13%	
		CWH vh2	>13%	86.0%	13%	
		CWH vm1	>13%	20.5%	13%	

FDU	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
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	CWH ms2	>9%	46.6%	9%	
		CWH vm3	>13%	75.8%	13%	
		MH mm1	>19%	93.1%	19%	
Swindle	Low	CWH vh2	>13%	84.6%	13%	
		CWH vm1	>13%	66.1%	13%	
		MH wh1	>19%	100%	19%	
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	CWH vh1	>13%	84.0%	13%	
		CWH vm1	>13%	61.1%	13%	
Twin ^b	Low	CWH ms2	>9%	60.2%	9%	
		CWH vm1	>13%	43.6%	13%	
		CWH vm2	>13%	84.7%	13%	
		CWH vm3	>13%	76.0%	13%	
		MH mm1	>19%	57.2%	19%	
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	CWH vh2	>13%	54.6%	13%	
		CWH ws2	>9%	58.8%	9%	
		MH wh1	>19%	97.6%	19%	

Seaward BCTS 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 OGMA's 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)⁴

⁵ These four FDUs are covered partially by the strategies in section 3.1.4 and by section 3.1.1 of this FSP, refer to Map 28 to determine which standards apply to which operations

3.1.2 Landscape Unit Objectives

Within the North Island – Central Coast Forest District, five 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 landscape units. Malcolm Island Landscape Unit is not located within an FDU in this FSP, so no results or strategies are required. Following are the results and strategies related to the Landscape Unit Plan objectives:

For the Upper Nimpkish Forest Development 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), Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS may adjust OGMA boundaries, provided that:
 - (a) the boundary adjustment does not affect more than 10 percent of the area of OGMA, and Seaward BCTS 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 Seaward BCTS 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), Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS 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):

Seaward BCTS 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) Seaward BCTS 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 Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS 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 Seaward BCTS 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:

Seaward BCTS 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 Forest Development 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), Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS 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 Seaward BCTS 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), Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS 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,

Seaward BCTS 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) Seaward BCTS 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 Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS 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%

MHmm – 1%

- (3) In respect of the WTPs retained by Seaward BCTS 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:

Seaward BCTS 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 Forest Development 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), Seaward BCTS will maintain or recruit old growth forests in established OGMA, 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 that are 10 ha or greater in size, Seaward BCTS 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 Seaward BCTS
 - (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), Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS may carry out or authorize the following activities within OGMA:
 - (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, provided that any salvage harvesting within OGMA 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, Seaward BCTS 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), Seaward BCTS 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:

Seaward BCTS 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:

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

For the San Josef Forest Development 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), Seaward BCTS will maintain or recruit old growth forests in established OGMA, 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 that are 10 ha or greater in size, Seaward BCTS 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 Seaward BCTS
 - (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), Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS may carry out or authorize the following activities within OGMA:
 - (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, provided that any salvage harvesting within OGMA 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, Seaward BCTS 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), Seaward BCTS 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) Seaward BCTS 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 Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS 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 Seaward BCTS 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:

Seaward BCTS 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:

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

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 FDUs located on Vancouver Island. (see Appendix C for VILUP HLP)

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

Special Management Zones (SMZs)

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

Resource Management Zones (RMZs)

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

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 FDUs 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 FDU under FSP section 3.1.2 above apply,
 - (b) for SMZ 3 and 7, when planning development in the SMZ, Seaward BCTS 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 Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS will not carry out or authorize timber harvesting or road construction during the term of this FSP.
 - (2) Regarding Objective #1(b), Seaward BCTS 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 Seaward BCTS during any 12 month period beginning on April 1 of any calendar year: Seaward BCTS 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) Seaward BCTS 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) Seaward BCTS 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), Seaward BCTS 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) Seaward BCTS is exempt from subsection (I) if an enactment requires Seaward BCTS to act in a manner contrary to that set out in subsection (I), or Seaward BCTS carries out on a cutblock a controlled burn that is authorized under an enactment.
- (3) Regarding Objective #1(c), Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS 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 Seaward BCTS 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 Seaward BCTS that the planned cutblock would not significantly impact specific hydrological, wildlife, biodiversity, scenic or recreation values.
- (3) Regarding Objective #8, Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS
 - (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 Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS 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.

Result:

- (1) Regarding Objective #12, Seaward BCTS will not carry out or authorize timber harvesting or road construction in SMZ 10 during the term of this FSP.

Objective for RMZ 10

#13 *Retain old seral forest in CWHxm2 in accordance with the full old seral target of 9% for the variant.*

#13.1 *Despite objective #13, up to 1/3 of the old seral target may be recruited from second growth provided that*

- (a) *such recruitment is necessary to avoid severe social and economic consequences;*
- (b) *such recruitment will not impact the ability to conserve suitable habitat of identified wildlife in accordance with the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy¹⁰; and*
- (c) *ecologically suitable second growth forest is identified to recruit the shortfall.¹¹*

Result or Strategy:

- (1) Regarding Objective #13 and #13.1, Seaward BCTS 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.

Objective for RMZ 8

#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.*

#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.*

Result or Strategy:

Regarding Objective #15, Seaward BCTS will minimize or avoid carrying out or authorizing timber harvesting and road construction within the non-contributing land base of RMZ 8.

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, Seaward BCTS will design roads and cutblocks to be consistent with the notice.

- 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 August 2, 2007, 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).

FDUs to which these objectives apply:

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, Sim, Smitley/Noeick, Smith Sound, Smokehouse, Snowdrift, South Bentick, Taleomey/Asseek, Twin, Upper Kingcome, Wakeman.

Part 2 - First Nations (Objectives 3 – 7)

3. Objectives For First Nations' traditional forest resources

- (1) *Maintain traditional forest resources in a manner that supports First Nations' food, social and ceremonial use of the forest.*

4. Objectives for First Nations' traditional heritage features

- (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.*
- (2) *Despite subsection (1), a traditional heritage feature, other than a culturally modified tree, may be altered or removed after information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation determines whether:*
 - (a) *the alteration or removal will cause a material adverse impact to the traditional heritage feature that is of continuing importance to the First Nation;*
 - (b) *the alteration or removal is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern; and*
 - (c) *there is any practicable alternative to the alteration or removal.*

5. Objectives for culturally modified trees

- (1) *Protect culturally modified trees and include a management zone of sufficient size to protect the integrity of the culturally modified tree.*
- (2) *Despite subsection (1), a culturally modified tree may be altered or harvested after information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation, determines whether:*
 - (a) *alteration or harvesting will cause a material adverse impact to a culturally modified tree that is of continuing importance to the First Nation;*
 - (b) *alteration or harvesting is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern;*
 - (c) *protection of all of the culturally modified trees in the cutblock would make harvesting the cutblock economically unviable; and*
 - (d) *there is any practicable alternative to the alteration or harvesting.*
- (3) *Reserve culturally modified tree areas, at the landscape scale and stand level, where practicable, after information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.*

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 use of monumental cedar, following information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation, and to the extent practicable.*

7. Objectives for stand level retention of Western red and Yellow cedar

- (1) *Maintain a sufficient volume and quality of Western red cedar and Yellow cedar to support the applicable First Nation's cultural use of Western red cedar and Yellow cedar, to the extent practicable.*
- (2) *Within a cutblock where a partial cut silviculture system is used, design dispersed stand retention so that the first 15% of the total retained basal area maintains mature and old Western red cedar and Yellow cedar representative of the pre-harvest stand.*

Result or Strategy

The following strategies are applied in respect of the above First Nations Objectives (3 through 7) set by government:

- (1) Regarding Objective 3(1) for traditional forest resources Seaward BCTS will:
 - (a) gather data to identify traditional forest resources, to which the objective relates by:
 - (i) 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
 - (ii) 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,
 - (b) assess identified traditional forest resources using information gathered from available, knowledgeable sources including First Nations, qualified persons and the DDM, and,
 - (c) following the completion of the assessment:
 - (i) establish options for mitigating the impact that a forest practice carried out or authorized by Seaward BCTS may have on a identified traditional forest 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 that maintains traditional forest resources in a manner that supports First Nations' food, social and ceremonial use of the forest.
- (2) Regarding Objectives 4(1) and (2) for traditional heritage features, and Objectives 5(1),(2) and (3) for culturally modified trees (CMTs), Seaward BCTS:
 - (a) will protect traditional heritage features and CMTs, and include a management zone of sufficient size to protect their integrity,
 - (b) may, despite strategy (2)(a), alter, harvest or remove a traditional heritage feature or a CMT, only after information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation as per strategy (1)(a)(i) has occurred, and Seaward BCTS has determined that:
 - (i) alteration, harvesting or removal will not cause a material adverse impact to a traditional heritage feature or a CMT that is of continuing importance to the First Nation;
 - (ii) alteration, harvesting or removal of the traditional heritage feature(s) or CMT(s) is required for road access, infrastructure, or to address a safety concern;
 - (iii) protection of all of the CMTs in the cutblock, will make harvesting the cutblock economically unviable; and
 - (iv) there is no practicable alternative to the alteration, harvesting or removal of the traditional heritage feature(s) or CMT(s),
 - (c) will reserve CMT areas, at the landscape scale and stand level, after information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation as per strategy (1)(a)(b).
- (3) Regarding Objective 6(1) for monumental cedar and 7(1) for Western red cedar and Yellow cedar, Seaward BCTS will:
 - (a) maintain a sufficient volume and quality of monumental cedar and Western red cedar and Yellow cedar to support the applicable First Nation's present and future cultural use of monumental cedar and Western red cedar and Yellow cedar, following information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation, and to the extent practicable, and
 - (b) consider monumental cedar and Western red cedar and Yellow cedar as identified traditional forest resources, and in doing so will ensure the strategies set out in subsection (1)(b) and (c) are applied.
- (4) Regarding Objective 7(2) for Western red and Yellow cedar, Seaward BCTS
 - (a) *Within a cutblock where a partial cut silviculture system is used, design dispersed stand retention so*

that the first 15% of the total retained basal area maintains mature and old Western red cedar and Yellow cedar representative of the pre-harvest stand

Part 3 – Aquatic Habitats (Objectives 8-17)

8. Objectives for important fisheries watersheds

- (1) *Maintain an equivalent clearcut area of less than 20% in important fisheries watersheds.*
- (2) *Despite subsection (1), an equivalent clearcut area of more than 20% may be maintained 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 to relevant professional standards;*
 - (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 (2)(b); and*
 - (d) *to the extent practicable, an adaptive management plan is developed and implemented to monitor environmental impacts during any primary forest activity.*

Result or Strategy

Regarding Objectives 8(1) and (2) for important fisheries watersheds, as identified in Schedule 2, Seaward BCTS will:

- (1) not carry out or authorize primary forest activities in a manner that will result in maintaining an equivalent clearcut area of less than 20% in important fisheries watersheds,
- (2) may, despite subsection 8(1), maintain an equivalent clearcut area of more than 20% after:
 - (a) engage in 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 to relevant professional standards,
 - (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),
 - (d) developing and implementing an adaptive management plan to monitor environmental impacts during any primary forest activity to the extent practicable, and
 - (e) making reasonable attempts to collaborate with licensees within the important fisheries watershed and agencies responsible for the order to ensure Subsection 8(1) and 8(2)(d) are achieved.

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.*

Result or Strategy

Regarding Objectives 9(1), (2) and (3) for High Value Fish Habitat (HVFH) Seaward BCTS:

- (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, where some or all of the forest within the reserve zone required under subsection 9(1) has been previously altered or harvested, recruit functional riparian forest in that reserve zone to the extent practicable.

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

- (1) *Adjacent to the following aquatic habitat:*
 - (a) *S1 to S3 streams;*
 - (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 the forest 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) *to the extent practicable, develop and implement an adaptive management plan and monitor environmental impacts during any primary forest activity; 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, Seaward BCTS:

- (1) will, adjacent to the following aquatic habitat:
 - (a) S1 to S3 streams,
 - (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) 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 the forest 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) to the extent practicable, develop and implement an adaptive management plan and monitor environmental impacts during any primary forest activity, 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, where some or all of the forest required in subsection 10(1) 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 cutblocks 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) *to the extent practicable, develop and implement an adaptive management plan and monitor environmental impacts during any primary forest activity; and*
 - (c) *engage in information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.*
- (5) *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.*

Result or Strategy

Regarding objectives 11(1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) for forested swamps Seaward BCTS will:

- (1) *adjacent to forested swamps greater than 0.25 hectares, carry out or authorize primary forest activities in a manner that will result in retaining at least 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) *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 cutblocks economically unviable.*
- (4) *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 and monitor environmental impacts during any primary forest activity where practicable, and*
 - (c) *engage in information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.*
- (5) *where practicable 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.*

12. Objectives for upland streams

- (1) *For watersheds in Schedule 2, maintain 70% or more of the forest, in the portion of the watershed occupied by upland streams, 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 to relevant professional standards;*
 - (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) *to the extent practicable, an adaptive management plan is developed and implemented to monitor environmental impacts during any primary forest activity*

Result or Strategy

Regarding Objectives 12(1), (2) and (3) for upland streams Seaward BCTS:

- (1) will, for watersheds in Schedule 2 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 occupied by upland streams, 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) engage in 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 to relevant professional standards,
 - (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 to the extent practicable, an adaptive management plan to monitor environmental impacts during any primary forest activity.

13. Objectives for active fluvial units

- (1) *Retain 90% of the functional riparian forest on active fluvial units.*
- (2) *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).*
- (3) *Before altering or harvesting the functional riparian forest pursuant to subsection (2):*
 - a) ascertain and retain the amount of functional riparian forest sufficient to maintain bank stability and channel integrity on the active fluvial unit;*
 - b) to the extent practicable, develop and implement an adaptive management plan and monitor the environmental impacts during any primary forest activity; and*
 - c) engage in information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.*

Result or Strategy

Regarding Objectives 13(1), (2) and (3) for active fluvial units, Seaward BCTS will:

- (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) Only authorize timber harvesting or road construction for up to an additional 10% of the forest on an active fluvial unit after:
 - (a) ascertaining and retaining the amount of remaining functional riparian forest sufficient to maintain bank stability and channel integrity on the active fluvial unit,
 - (b) developing and implementing, to the extent practicable, an adaptive management plan, and monitor the environmental impacts during any primary forest activity, and
 - (c) engaging in information-sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.

Part 4 – Biodiversity (Objectives 14 – 17)

14. Objectives for landscape level biodiversity

- (1) For the landscape units in Schedule 1, retain an amount of old forest equal to or greater than that specified for each site series surrogate listed in Schedule 3, except where alteration or removal is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern.
- (2) Where there is less than the old forest in a landscape unit required in subsection (1), to the extent practicable, recruit forest to meet the representation requirements within 180 years.
- (3) Where the requirement of (2) applies harvesting of old forest is not permitted except where:
 - (a) alteration or removal is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern; or
 - (b) information sharing or consultation with First Nations determines there is no practicable alternative
- (4) Maintain in each landscape unit, less than 50% of each site series surrogate listed in Schedule 3 in mid-seral forest age classes, to the extent practicable.
- (5) Where there is more than 50% of any site series surrogate listed in Schedule 3 in mid-seral forest age classes in any landscape unit, then reduce the mid seral forest age classes in that site series surrogate in that landscape unit to less than 50% within 80 years to the extent practicable.
- (6) To the extent practicable, include within old forest retention areas, habitat elements important for species at risk, ungulate winter range, regionally important wildlife including:
 - (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 (6) for landscape level biodiversity, Seaward BCTS will:

- (1) for the landscape units in Schedule 1 of the Order, carry out or authorize primary forest activities in a manner that will retain an amount of old forest equal to or greater than that amount specified for each site series surrogate listed in Schedule 3 of the Order, except where alteration or removal is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern,
- (2) where there is less than the old forest in a landscape unit required in strategy 14(1), to the extent practicable, recruit forest to meet the representation requirements within 180 years,
- (3) where recruitment is required as per strategy (2) no harvesting of old forest is permitted except where,
 - (a) alteration or removal is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address a safety concern, or
 - (b) information sharing or consultation with First Nations have occurred, and
 - (c) Seaward BCTS determines there is no practicable alternative,
- (4) maintain in each landscape unit, less than 50% of each site series surrogate listed in Schedule 3 of the Order in mid-seral forest age classes, to the extent practicable,
- (5) where there is more than 50% of any site series surrogate listed in Schedule 3 of the Order, in mid-seral forest age classes in any landscape unit, conduct primary forest activities targeted at mid-seral management that work toward reducing the mid-seral forest age classes in that site series surrogate in that landscape unit to less than 50% within 80 years to the extent practicable, and
- (6) to the extent practicable, include within old forest retention areas, habitat elements important for species at risk, ungulate winter range, regionally important wildlife including:
 - mountain goats;
 - grizzly bears;
 - northern goshawks
 - tailed frogs; and
 - marbled murrelets,
- (7) for the purposes of achieving Strategies 14(2), 14(4) and 14(5), demonstrate reasonable efforts to collaborate with other licensees, and the agencies responsible for the Order.

15. Objectives for red-listed and blue-listed plant communities

- (1) *Protect each occurrence of a red-listed plant community during a primary forest activity.*
- (2) *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.*
- (3) *Protect at least 70% of each occurrence of a blue-listed plant community in Schedule 5 during a primary forest activity or protect at least 70% of each type of blue-listed plant community that occurs in a landscape unit.*

Result or Strategy

Regarding Objectives 15(1), (2) and (3) for red-listed and blue-listed plant communities Seaward BCTS:

- (1) will carry out or authorize *primary forest activities* in a manner that will reserve from harvest or alteration, each occurrence of a red-listed plant community during primary forest activities,
- (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,
- (3) will reserve from harvest or alteration, at least 70% of each occurrence of a blue-listed plant community identified in Schedule 5 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,
- (4) will demonstrate reasonable attempts to collaborate with other licensees in the landscape unit, and the agencies responsible for the Order to achieve subsection 15(3),

16. Objectives for stand level retention

- (1) *Maintain forest structure and diversity at the stand level:*
 - (a) *in cutblocks where a clearcut harvest system is used, by establishing stand retention equal to or greater than 15% of the cutblock; and*
 - (b) *in cutblocks 15 hectares or greater in size where a clearcut harvest 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.*
- (2) *To the extent practicable, include the following within stand retention:*
 - (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 and species representative of the preharvest stand; and*
 - (e) *wildlife trees and coarse woody debris.*

Result or Strategy

Regarding Objectives 16(1) and (2) for stand level retention Seaward BCTS will:

- (1) maintain forest structure and diversity at the stand level by:
 - (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 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 and species representative of the preharvest stand; and
 - (e) wildlife trees and coarse woody debris.

17. Objectives for sensitive grizzly bear habitat

Subject to section 18(2):

- (1) *Maintain sensitive grizzly bear habitat.*
- (2) *Before altering or harvesting sensitive grizzly bear habitat:*
 - (a) *obtain from a registered professional biologist confirmation that the disturbance will not cause a material adverse impact to the suitability of the sensitive grizzly bear habitat;*
 - (b) *to the extent practicable, prepare and implement an adaptive management plan and monitor the ecological impacts of the proposed forest development; and*
 - (c) *engage in information –sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.*

Result or Strategy

Regarding Objectives 17(1) and (2) for sensitive grizzly bear habitat, as identified in Schedule 6 of the Order, Seaward BCTS will:

- (1) carry out or authorize primary forest activities in a manner that will maintain sensitive grizzly bear habitat.
- (2) before altering or harvesting sensitive grizzly bear habitat:
 - (a) obtain from a registered professional biologist confirmation that the disturbance will not cause a material adverse impact to the suitability of the sensitive grizzly bear habitat;
 - (b) to the extent practicable, prepare and implement an adaptive management plan and monitor the ecological impacts of the proposed forest development; and
 - (c) engage in information sharing or consultation with the applicable First Nation.

*** Gross area harvested is defined as and included 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 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:

Seaward BCTS will comply with sections 35 and 36 of the FPPR.

3.2.2 Timber

Seaward BCTS 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 UWRs

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 FDUs that are subject to ungulate winter range objectives established in Order – Ungulate Winter Range#U1-001, Seaward BCTS 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. Seaward BCTS 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 FDUs that are subject to ungulate winter range objectives established in Order – Ungulate Winter Range#U1-008, Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS 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).*

Ungulate Winter Range – Mid Coast TSA, Inner Coast Area:

FDU:	Result
Bella Coola, Clayton, Crag, Dean, Jump Across, Lower Kimsquit, Nusatsum, Saloompt, Smitley/Noeick, South Bentinck, Sutslem/ Skowquiltz, Talchako/ Gyllensptz, Taleomey /Asseek	(a) Pursuant to section 7(3) of the FPPR, Seaward BCTS 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 – Mid Coast TSA, Outer Coast Area:

FDU:	Result
Denny, Don Peninsula, Draney, Evans, Fish Egg, Nootum/Koeye, Roderick, Roscoe, Sheep Passage, Swindle, Yeo	(b) Pursuant to section 7(3) of the FPPR, Seaward BCTS 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.

Species at Risk:

FDU:	Great Blue Heron (<i>Ardea herodias fannini</i>)
All FDU's	<p>Strategy</p> <p>Seaward BCTS' 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS will manage the area on a site-by-site basis, using Seaward BCTS' Species at Risk Standard Operating Procedures for guidance. (2) Seaward BCTS 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, 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. 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.

FDU:	Coastal Tailed Frog (<i>Ascaphus truei</i>)
Ahnuhati-kwalate, Ahta, Allison, Ape, Belize, Bella Coola, Braden, Charles, Clayton, Clyak, Dean, Franklin, Fulmore, Gilford, Huaskin, Jump Across, Kakweiken, Klinaklini Glacier, Knight East, Kwatna	<p>Strategy:</p> <p>Seaward BCTS' 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) When identified during timber development activities, Seaward BCTS 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 responsible for the Notice, Seaward BCTS will manage the area on a

/Quatlena, Labouchere, Lower Kimsquit, Lower Kingcome, Lower Klinaklini, Lull-Sallie, Middle Klinaklini, Miriam, Nascall, Nekite, Nootum /Koeye, Nusatsum, Roscoe, Saloompt, Sim, Smitley /Noeick, Snowdrift, South Bentinck, Sutslem /Skowquiltz, Talchako/ Gyllenspetz, Taleomey /Asseek, Twin, Upper Kingcome, Wakeman	<p>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>Seaward BCTS 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, 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. Streams with suspected or confirmed presence of coastal tailed frogs, 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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FDU:	Marbled Murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>)
All FDU's	<p>Article II. Result and Strategy:</p> <p>Article III.</p> <p>Seaward BCTS' development activities in 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) Seaward BCTS will not carry out or authorize timber harvesting or road construction on an amount equalling the total area in the non-contributing land-base, as attributed in the updated TSR dataset for the TSA, or in the corresponding attribution in the TFL inventory dataset, within Seaward BCTS operating areas, and with all of the following attributes, over the term of the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) On the central mainland coast portion of the North Island –

Central Coast Forest District (not including the islands):

- (a) within 30km from the ocean,
- (b) from 0 meters to 600 meters elevation,
- (c) age class 9,
- (d) site index ≥ 20 ,
- (e) height classes 4 through 7 (>28.5 m), and
- (f) crown closure classes 4, 5 & 6

AND

(b) In all other areas covered by this FSP in the North Island – Central Coast and Campbell River Forest Districts with the exception of TFL 37:

- (a) within 30km from the ocean,
- (b) from 0 meters to 900 meters elevation,
- (c) age class 9,
- (d) site index ≥ 20 ,
- (e) height classes 4 through 7 (>28.5 m), and
- (f) crown closure classes 4, 5 & 6

Based on a GIS analysis of the above parameters, the current target amount of suitable Marbled Murrelet nesting habitat in the non-contributing land base within Seaward BCTS operating areas (with the exception of TFL 37) is 990 hectares.

- (2) Seaward BCTS will not carry out or authorize timber harvesting or road construction on an amount equalling 64 hectares in the non-contributing land-base, within Seaward BCTS operating areas in TFL 37, and with all of the following attributes, over the term of the plan:

- (g) within 30km from the ocean,
- (h) 0-900m elevation,
- (i) age class 9,
- (j) site index ≥ 20 ,
- (k) height classes 4 through 7 (>28.5 m), and
- (l) crown closure classes 4, 5 & 6

- (3) Within the Campbell River Forest District, until such time as proposed Marbled Murrelet wildlife habitat areas (WHAs) in the Campbell River Forest District are approved, and the Minister responsible exempts Seaward BCTS from the obligation to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective, Seaward BCTS will comply with the following standard General Wildlife Measures for the areas mapped as proposed WHAs as depicted on Figure 1 of the material supporting the Notice:

1. Access

- Roads will not be constructed or widened unless there is no other practicable option and a written rationale is provided and placed on file by a registered member of the Association of BC Forest Professionals prior to the works taking place.

2. Harvesting and Silviculture

- Seaward BCTS will not harvest in proposed WHAs except where necessary to facilitate harvesting operations. Trees may be felled to provide tie back stumps, tail hold stumps, as well as for worker safety. However, the portion of the felled tree located within the boundary of the WHA will be left onsite as a source of coarse woody debris.

3. Pesticides

- Pesticides will not be used in proposed WHAs. Proposed/draft Marbled Murrelet WHAs are

	<p>depicted in either Figure 1 of the material supporting the Notice, or are made available to Seaward BCTS by the Ministry responsible for the Notice (hereafter referred to as the Ministry) for the North Island – Central Coast Forest District: The material supporting the notice indicates that the total area associated with Figure 1 proposal/draft WHAs exceeds the amount specified in the Notice, and indicates that Figure 1 accordingly needs to be refined. The following strategy works towards this refinement:</p> <p>(a) Prior to initiating primary forest activities within a proposed or draft WHA, Seaward BCTS will contact the Ministry and determine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ if the proposed/draft WHA is still being considered for WHA establishment; and where possible, ▪ the amount of remaining WHA budget required to achieve the amount specified in the notice (adjusted to account for all established WHAs); <p>(b) If the Ministry indicates that the proposed/draft WHA is no longer being considered for Marbled Murrelet WHA establishment, then BCTS may proceed with development related to primary forest activities;</p> <p>(c) If the Ministry indicates that the proposed/draft WHA is still being considered for WHA establishment, and if budget remains, Seaward BCTS will confirm the Marbled Murrelet nesting habitat suitability of the proposed/draft WHA based on an assessment from a qualified person.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Where the assessment shows that the habitat is not suitable, Seaward BCTS will notify the Ministry of the unsuitability and proceed with development related to primary forest activities, or (ii) Where the assessment shows that the habitat is suitable, Seaward BCTS will notify the Ministry of the suitability and will attempt to work with representatives of the Ministry to determine the development options for the area, ideally reaching mutual agreement. Seaward BCTS will comply with any agreed to options; <p>(d) In the event of a lack of agreement and absence of an established WHA, Seaward BCTS will notify the Ministry of Seaward's intentions to proceed with development for primary forest activities; and</p> <p>(e) Despite the above, should Seaward BCTS be aware that proceeding with primary forestry activities would likely result in a failure to achieve either the maximum amount specified in the Notice within the contributing land base, or the target specified in (1) for the non-contributing land base, then Seaward BCTS will not proceed with development for primary forest activities.</p>
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FDU:	Queen Charlotte Goshawk (<i>Accipiter gentilis laingi</i>)
All FDU's	<p>Strategy: Seaward BCTS' 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

	<p>(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> <p>(1) Seaward BCTS 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> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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> <p>Should a proposed WHA be declined by the Ministry responsible for the Notice, Seaward BCTS will manage the area on a site-by-site basis, using Seaward BCTS' Species at Risk Standard Operating Procedures for guidance.</p> <p>(2) Seaward BCTS 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) (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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FDU:	Keen's Long-eared Myotis (<i>Myotis keenii</i>)
Those portions of the Bonanza, Fulmore and Tsitika FDUs within Campbell River Forest District.	<p>Strategy: Seaward BCTS' 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, Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS 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 Seaward BCTS will be managed on a site-by-</p>

	site basis using Seaward BCTS' Species at Risk Standard Operating Procedures for guidance.
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FDU:	Grizzly Bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>)
Ape, Bella Coola, Braden, Clayton, Clyak, Dean, Johnston, Jump Across, Kwatna /Quatlana, Labouchere, Lower Kimsquit, Nascall, Nekite, Nootum /Koeye, Nusatsum, Roscoe, Saloompt, Smitley /Noeick, South Bentinck, Sutslem /Skowquiltz, Talchako/ Gyllenspetz, Taleomey /Asseek, Twin	<p>Result and Strategy:</p> <p><u>Within the Mid Coast Timber Supply Area:</u></p> <p>(a) Pursuant to section 7(3) of the FPPR, Seaward BCTS is exempt from the obligation to prepare results or strategies for Grizzly Bear in the Mid Coast Timber Supply Area.</p> <p><u>Within TFL 39 Block 7:</u></p> <p>Seaward BCTS 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>Seaward BCTS 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>

FDU	Red-legged Frog (<i>Rana aurora</i>)
Those portions of the Bonanza, Fulmore and Tsitika FDUs within the Campbell River Forest District.	<p>Strategy:</p> <p>Seaward BCTS' 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, Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS 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</p>

	new WHAs will be advocated by Seaward BCTS. Suitable aquatic and riparian red-legged frog breeding habitat, 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.
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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.

FDUs: Ape, Bella Coola, Braden, Clayton, Clyak, Dean, Denny, Don Peninsula, Draney, Ellerslie, Evans, Fish Egg, Johnston, Jump Across, Kakweiken, King Island, Kwatna/Quatlana, Labouchere, Lower Kimsquit, Nascall, Nekite, Nootum/Koeve, Nusatsum, Roderick, Roscoe, Saloompt, Sheep Passage, Smith Sound, Smitley/Noeick, Smokehouse, South Bentinck, Sutslem/Skowquiltz, Swindle, Talchako/Gyllenspetz, Taleomey/Asseek, Twin, Yeo	Result For the identified FDUs, 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.
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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 FDUs: Seaward BCTS will comply with sections 47 to 51, 52(2) and 53 of the FPPR.

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

Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS 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 Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS 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 Seaward BCTS 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:

Seaward BCTS 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 FDUs : Bella Coola, Braden, Holberg, Lower Kingcome, Nusatsum, Roscoe, and Tsulquate.

- (1) Before Seaward BCTS 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) Seaward BCTS 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), Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS 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 FDUs except for the Upper Nimpkish FDU, Lower Nimpkish FDU, Shushartie FDU and San Josef FDU.

- (1) Regarding cutblocks where harvesting has been completed under the authority of timber sale licences issued by Seaward BCTS during any 12 month period beginning on April 1 of any calendar year: Seaward BCTS 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) Seaward BCTS 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) Seaward BCTS 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), Seaward BCTS 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, Seaward BCTS 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 and Campbell River Forest District,
 - (b) the approved Visual Quality Classes from an approved TFL Visual Landscape Inventory as continued under section 17 of the GAR for visual quality classes in existence before December 2004 in the North Island – Central Coast Forest District, and
 - (c) the categories of visually altered forest landscape as described in the FPPR section 1.1.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), Seaward BCTS may carry out or authorize timber harvesting or road construction that will not be consistent with the requirements of subsection (1)(b) to (d), 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, Seaward BCTS
 - (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, Seaward BCTS 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 Seaward BCTS 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) Seaward BCTS will ensure that the strategies set out in subsection (1) (b) and (c) are applied in respect of monumental cedar resources except for FDUs that are now under the strategies in 3.1.4 rather than 3.2.7 which are:

FDUs to which this strategy does not apply:

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, Sim, Smitley/Noeick, Smith Sound, Smokehouse, Snowdrift, South Bentick, Taleomey/Asseek, Twin, Upper Kingcome, Wakeman.

4.0 Stocking Standards

- (1) Section 44(1) of the FPPR applies to all cutblocks, within all FDUs, 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.

Measures:

The following measures apply to all FDUs:

- (1) Seaward BCTS 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 within two years of harvest completion, if it is reasonably foreseeable that this revegetation would materially reduce the likelihood of invasive plant germination.
- (2) Seaward BCTS will ensure that when revegetation activities are carried out under subsection (1) using commercial grass seed mixtures, only Canada Grade 1 (or better) certified seed will be applied.
- (3) Seaward BCTS 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 FDUs:

- (1) Each year under the term of this FSP, Seaward BCTS 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 FDUs.
- (3) Before Seaward BCTS carries out or authorizes timber harvesting or road construction on an area that contains or is adjacent to a range tenure, Seaward BCTS 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 Seaward BCTS a response, that the planned harvest and road construction has the potential to remove or render ineffective a natural range barrier, Seaward BCTS 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 & FPPR section 14)

The attached maps accompanying this FSP as Appendix B have been produced at a scale of 1:75,000. The maps show cutblocks and roads under which section 196 of the FRPA is applicable and issued Timber Sales subject to section 14(3)(k) of the FPPR. The maps also show the other required features as described in section 14 of the FPPR.

For the purposes of Amendment 1 Map 28 has been included in Appendix B. This map shows the SCC Order Schedule 1 boundary, SCC Order Schedule 2 Important Fisheries Watersheds, all Seaward BCTS operating areas and all Seaward BCTS FDUs.