

Gorman Group

Okanagan Shuswap Forest Stewardship Plan 2018  
Extension 2023-2028

Okanagan Shuswap Forest District



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## 2 Interpretation, Terms, and Application of the FSP

### 2.1 Definitions

In this Forest Stewardship Plan:

- **AAC** means Annual Allowable Cut
- **Commencement of Term** means the date the Term of this FSP begins, as specified in Section 2.7 of this document.
- **Damaged Timber** means timber that is:
  - More than 10% beetle infested, and the susceptible species comprises more than 40% of the volume of the stand, or
  - in a location where infestation is imminent based on the latest aerial overview map or local field level information, or
  - fire-killed or windthrown.
- **DBH** means diameter at breast height
- **Decay Class 2** has the meaning defined in the Forest Practices Code Biodiversity Guidebook (1995) Appendix 6. A standing tree that is “Live/unhealthy; internal decay or growth deformities (including insect damage, broken tops); dying tree.”
- **FDU** means Forest Development Unit as defined in the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation B.C. Reg. 14/2004 consolidated to February 29, 2016.
- **Fisheries Sensitive Watershed Order** means the Orders establishing objectives for Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds established in the Thompson Region and the Okanagan Region both signed on the 28<sup>th</sup> day of March 2007.
- **FPPR** means the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation B.C. Reg 14/2004 consolidated to February 29, 2016
- **FRPA** means the Forest and Range Practices Act SBC 2002, consolidated to May 3, 2017
- **FSP** means this Forest Stewardship Plan
- **FSP Holder** means a licensee listed in Table 1
- **FSW** means Fisheries Sensitive Watershed
- **Hydrologic Assessment** means, for the purposes of this result / strategy, a professional analysis of existing and potential forest development related effects on water and water-related resources conducted at the site or watershed level which will include:
  - an overview of the watershed condition,
  - cumulative impacts of past and proposed activities,
  - hydrologic risks of proposed development, and
  - specific recommendations for hazard mitigation.
- **Known Scenic Area** means any visually sensitive area or scenic landscape identified through a visual landscape inventory or planning process carried out or approved by the district manager.
- **LRMP** means the Okanagan Shuswap Land and Resource Management Plan
- **Minister** means the Minister responsible for the Forest and Range Practices Act and the Forest Act
- **NTHLB** means the Non-Timber Harvesting Landbase as described in the Timber Supply Review IV for the Okanagan Timber Supply Area

- **Operating Area** means a spatial area from which volume-based Licensees will conduct the majority of their primary forest activities
- **OSLRMP Order** means the Order establishing objectives set by Government in the area covered by the Okanagan-Shuswap Land and Resource Management Plan in the Okanagan Shuswap Forest District, dated February 6, 2007.
- **Primary Forest Activities** means on or more of the following:
  - Timber harvesting,
  - Silviculture treatments,
  - Road construction, maintenance, and deactivation.
- **Qualified Professional (QP)** means a registered member in good standing with a professional association whose training, ability and experience makes the member professionally competent in the relevant area of practice;
- **Significant Forest Health Factor** means an area of **Damaged Timber** such that the harvesting of the affected area precludes the application of one of more results/strategies specified in this FSP as determined by a QP.
- **Terrain Stability Assessment** means, for the purposes of this strategy, a professional analysis of potential landslide hazard effects of proposed harvesting and road building.
- **The Act** – means the Forest and Range Practices Act
- **THLB** means the Timber Harvesting Landbase as described in the 2012 Timber Supply Review for the Okanagan Timber Supply Area.
- **TSA** means the Okanagan Timber Supply Area
- **WHA** means Wildlife Habitat Area as defined in the document titled “Identified Wildlife Management Strategy v:2004”
- **VQO** means Visual Quality Objective that have been established within the known scenic areas of the Okanagan TSA.

## 2.2 Tenses

In this FSP, the singular includes the plural, and the plural includes the singular unless the context indicates otherwise.

## 2.3 Definitions from Legislation

In this FSP, unless the FSP specifies or the context requires otherwise, words and phrases defined in the FRPA, the FPPR or the Forest Act have the same meaning as those definitions as there were on the date referenced in this FSP.

## 2.4 Relevant Dates for and Application of References to Legislation, Notices, Designations, Objectives, and Orders

In this FSP, unless the FSP specifies otherwise, references to legislation, an established objective, a notice under Section 7(2) of the FPPR, a designation of a species to which such a notice or established objective applies, an establishment of an area referred to in section 14(3) (a) to (i) of the FPPR or an order made by government means that legislation, established objective, notice designation, area, or order as it was on the date referenced in this FSP.

## 2.5 Changes to Legislation

Subject to Section 2.4, if legislation referred to in this FSP is renamed or a provision of the legislation referred to in this FSP is renumbered, the reference in the FSP is to be construed as a reference to the provision as renamed or renumbered.

## 2.6 Application of this FSP

### 2.6.1 Licences and FDUs

This FSP applies to the Agreement Holders and Licences indicated in Table 1. The AAC that is attributed to these licences is harvest from within the Okanagan TSA.

**TABLE 1**

Agreement Holder	License	Applicable FDUs
<b>Gorman Bros. Lumber Ltd.</b>	FL A18671	All (except TFL 33)
<b>Canoe Forest Products Ltd.</b>	FL A18670,	All (except TFL 33)
	TFL 33	TFL 33
	TO 635	
<b>Snpinkt'n Forestry LLP</b>	FL A92339	All (except TFL 33)
<b>OKIB Forestry Limited Partnership</b>	FL A91117	All
<b>Lower Similkameen Community Forests Limited Partnership</b>	K2U	Ashnola
<b>YUCWMENLUCWU (Caretakers of the Land)</b>	A89359	All (except TFL 33)

### 2.6.2 Operations within Shared Watersheds

Where an FSP Holder is operating within the same watersheds as other forest licence or agreement holders, the following strategy applies:

1. Where timber harvesting is planned, the FSP Holder will make available planning information to the other forest licence or agreement holders operating within the same watershed, as it relates to meeting the government objectives set for the following applicable values in the watershed:
  - a. Fish Habitat in Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds
  - b. Water in Community Watersheds
  - c. Ungulate Winter Range
  - d. Connectivity Corridors

## 2.7 Date of Submission, Commencement of Term, and Term of the FSP

The date of submission of this FSP is planned for autumn 2023.

The Term of this FSP will be 5 years from the Commencement of Term.

This FSP may be:

- a. Terminated earlier if the Licensee elects to replace it with another approved FSP; or
- b. Extended pursuant to the Act and Regulations

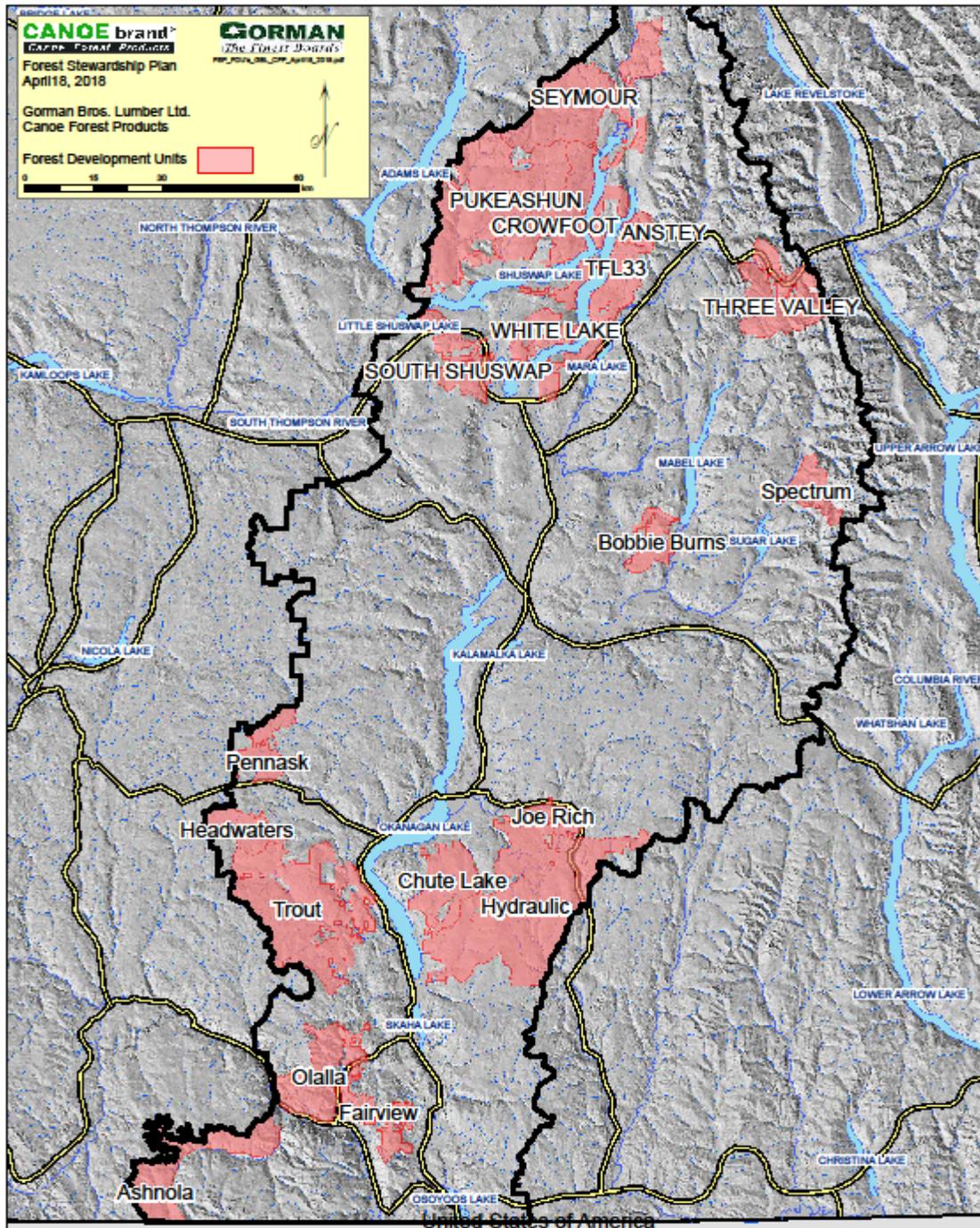
The Commencement of Term of this FSP is TBD.

### 2.7.1 Application of this FSP to Prior Obligations

For the purposes of Sections 7(1), 19(1) and 196(2) of the FRPA,

1. The results, strategies, measures, and stocking requirements in the FSP do not apply to a cutblock for which a Cutting Permit has been issued to an FSP Holder prior to the Commencement of Term of this FSP.
2. The results, strategies, and measures of this FSP do not apply to a road that is the subject of a road permit granted to an FSP Holder if the road permit was granted before the Commencement of Term of this FSP.
3. The results, strategies, measures, and stocking requirements of this FSP apply to all Cutting Permits and Road Permit amendments issued after the Date of Commencement of this FSP.
4. The stocking standards in this FSP apply to all cutblocks for which a Cutting Permit is issued after the Date of Commencement of this FSP.

### 3 Map



### 3.1 Boundaries of Forest Development Units

The Joe Rich FDU boundary is located outside the normal operating area to facilitate development of access structures (roads) into the normal area of primary forest activities. In the Joe Rich FDU, access will be developed from the Kallis Creek Forest Service Road into the traditional Gorman Bros. operating area within Mission Creek watershed.

The Hydraulic and Bobbie Burns FDUs have been included in this FSP to facilitate the harvest of lodgepole pine stands that are at risk due to mountain pine beetles. The holders of this FSP respect the existing plans of the major licensees within these areas. If a holder of this FSP proposes any forest management within these three FDUs, that FSP holder ensure that the new activity is coordinated with those of any other FSP holders in that FDU.

## 4 Results and Strategies

### 4.1 Land use Objectives

The following objectives were continued under Section 4 of the Forest Practices Code of BC Act.

#### 4.1.1 Order Establishing Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives Objective

The objective set by government for old-growth is to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity by maintaining old forest by biogeoclimatic (BEC) variant within each landscape unit according to the forest age and percentage of old forest retention specified by BEC Zone.

Spatially explicit “final-draft Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs)” have been designated by the Ministry of Agriculture and lands – Integrated land management Bureau (ILMB), throughout the Okanagan Timber Supply Area in a manner consistent with the Minister’s Non-Spatial Old Growth Order dated June 30, 2004.

#### FDUs

All

#### Strategies

In relation to the objective set by government for Old Growth, strategies that apply to each FDU are:

1. If a holder of this FSP plans to harvest timber within a mapped OGMA polygon, the FSP Holder will follow the *Old Growth Management Area Guidance Thompson Okanagan (Integrated Land Management Bureau, August 2007)* guidance.
2. Where an FSP Holder plans to harvest within a mapped OGMA polygon, that FSP Holder will identify a replacement OGMA. Reason(s) for and selection of the replacement OGMA will be made by a Qualified Professional and will be in accordance with the *Old Growth Management Area Guidance Thompson Okanagan (Integrated Land Management Bureau, August 2007)* document.
3. OGMA changes will be reported annually to government as per agreement from managing OGMA consolidation mapping 2017.

## 4.2 Objectives Set by Government under FPPRA Section 149

### 4.2.1 Soils (FPPR Section 5)

The objective set by government for soils is to conserve the productivity and the hydrologic function of soils.

FDUs

All

### Results and Strategies

In relation to the objective set by government for soils, the results / strategies that apply to each cutblock are:

1. The FSP Holders undertake to comply with Sections 35 and 36 of the FPPR.

### 4.2.2 Wildlife (FPPR Section 7)

The objective set by government for wildlife is to conserve sufficient wildlife habitat in terms of amount of area, distribution of areas and attributes of those areas, for

- a) The survival of species at risk,
- b) The survival of regionally important wildlife, and
- c) The winter survival of specified ungulate species.

### Species at Risk

#### Definitions

**Potentially suitable habitat**, for the purposes of this objective, refers to the geographic area shown on the FSP maps as “IWMS 2004 Potential Species at Risk Area” and includes habitat within Parks or Protected Areas outside the FDUs.

#### Strategy – All Species at Risk

Prior to conducting timber harvesting or road construction, species at risk occurrence data for the proposed road and harvest block locations will be reviewed by a Qualified Professional. These data will be used to help a Qualified Professional determine when and how strategies for individual species are to be used. The data will be retrieved from the following government sources:

1. The Conservation Data Centre
2. The DataBC Species Inventory Web Portal
3. Canadian Wildlife Service Critical Habitat – Species at risk

#### 4.2.2.1 Flammulated Owl

FDUs

Ashnola, Chute Lake, Fairview, Hydraulic, Joe Rich, Olalla, Pukeashun, Shatford, South Shuswap, Trout

## Strategy

Target Area - 540 hectares, not exceeding 420 hectares in THLB

There are no proposed WHAs within the FDUs of this FSP.

If an FSP Holder is planning to conduct primary forest activities in an area where the nest site of a Flammulated Owl is identified to or by an FSP Holder, or if habitat meeting the attributes specified in the Notice is encountered, and the habitat is likely to be impacted by the primary forest activity, that FSP Holder will delineate a candidate area of “suitable habitat” that meets the following criteria:

- a) *Amount*: to a maximum of 540 hectares, of which no more than 420 hectares will be in the Mature THLB
- b) *Distribution*: within the “potentially suitable habitat” of the species as depicted on the FSP maps, and described in the accounts and measures for the IWMS 2004
- c) *Attributes*: exhibits attributes as described in the Notice

The Ministry responsible for the Environment will be notified of the approximate size and location of candidate areas of “suitable habitat”. Unless that Ministry finds the candidate areas not suitable, an FSP Holder will:

1. Designate within the “suitable habitat” a “core area” and a “management area” as though the habitat were a Wildlife Habitat Area, where “core area” and “management area” have the meanings specified in the IWMS: 2004 document – “Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife – Accounts V. 2004” for Flammulated Owl.
2. Not conduct timber harvesting or construct roads within the core area, and
3. Within the Management Area,
  - a. Not harvest timber between June 1 and August 31,
  - b. Not harvest ponderosa pine or aspen >35 cm diameter at breast height,
  - c. In carrying out timber harvesting:
    - i. Use partial cut silviculture systems,
    - ii. Remove <50% of the dominant or co-dominant trees or combination thereof, and
    - iii. Not create openings >0.6 ha in size.

#### 4.2.2.2 Fringed Myotis

##### FDUs

Ashnola, Chute, Fairview, Hydraulic, Pukeashun, Shatford, South Shuswap, Trout

##### Strategy

Target Area - 12 ha. not exceeding 0 ha in THLB

Proposed WHA – 0 ha

There are no known Fringed Myotis roosting areas or hibernacula within the FDUs contained in this FSP.

If an FSP Holder is planning to conduct primary forest activities in an area where a hibernaculum or roosting site of a Fringed Myotis is identified, and the habitat is likely to be impacted by the primary forest activity, that FSP Holder will delineate a candidate area of “suitable habitat” that meets the following criteria:

- a) *Amount*: to a maximum of 12 ha. all of which will be in the NTHLB, and
- b) *Distribution*: within the “potentially suitable habitat” of the species as depicted on the FSP maps, and described in the accounts and measures for the IWMS 2004, and
- c) *Attributes*: exhibits attributes as described in the Notice.

The Ministry responsible for Environment will be notified of the approximate size and location of candidate areas of “suitable habitat”. Unless that Ministry indicates that the area is not suitable an FSP Holder will not conduct timber harvesting activities within the specified area.

#### 4.2.2.3 Great Basin Gopher Snake

##### FDUs

Ashnola, Chute lake, Fairview, Hydraulic, Shatford, South Shuswap, Trout

##### Strategy

There are no known Great Basin Gopher Snake hibernacula within the FDUs contained in this FSP.

If an FSP Holder is planning to conduct primary forest activities in an area where a hibernaculum, or denning site of the Great Basin Gopher Snake is identified, or if habitat meeting the attributes specified in the Notice is encountered, and the habitat is likely to be impacted by the primary forest activity, that FSP Holder will delineate a candidate area of “suitable habitat” that meets the following criteria:

- a) *Amount*: to a maximum of 6250 ha. all of which will be in the NTHLB, and
- b) *Distribution*: within the “potentially suitable habitat” of the species as depicted on the FSP maps, and described in the accounts and measures for the IWMS 2004, and
- c) *Attributes*: exhibits attributes as described in the Notice

The Ministry responsible for Environment will be notified of the approximate size and location of candidate areas of “suitable habitat”. Unless that Ministry finds the candidate areas not suitable, an FSP Holder will not conduct timber harvesting activities within the specified area.

#### 4.2.2.4 Great Basin Spadefoot

##### FDUs

Ashnola, Bobbie Burns, Chute Lake, Fairview, Hydraulic, Joe Rich, Olalla, Pukeashun, Shatford, South Shuswap, Trout, White Lake

##### Strategy

Target gross area – 200 ha

Established WHA Area - 20.1 ha

The Great Basin Spadefoot WHAs are deemed as meeting the attributes of “suitable habitat” and are subject to the following results / strategies.

If an FSP Holder is planning to conduct primary forest activities in an area where an occurrence of a Great Basin Spadefoot is identified, or if habitat meeting the attributes specified in the Notice is encountered, and the habitat is likely to be impacted by the primary forest activity, that FSP Holder will delineate a candidate area of “suitable habitat” that meets the following criteria:

- a) *Amount*: to a maximum of 200 ha. all of which will be in the NTHLB
- b) *Distribution*: within the “potentially suitable habitat” of the species as depicted on the FSP maps, and described in the accounts and measures for the IWMS 2004, and
- c) *Attributes*: exhibits attributes as described in the Notice

The Ministry responsible for the environment will be notified of the approximate size and location of candidate areas of “suitable habitat”. Unless that Ministry finds the candidate areas not suitable, an FSP Holder will not conduct timber harvesting activities within the specified area.

#### 4.2.2.5 Spotted Bat

##### FDUs

Ashnola, Chute Lake, Fairview, Hydraulic, Olalla, Shatford, Trout

##### Strategy

There are no proposed WHAs.

If an FSP Holder is planning to conduct primary forest activities in an area where a hibernaculum, or roosting site of a Spotted Bat is identified, and the habitat is likely to be impacted by the primary forest activity, that FSP Holder will delineate a candidate area of “suitable habitat” that meets the following criteria:

- a) *Amount*: to a maximum of 8 ha. all of which will be in the NTHLB,
- b) *Distribution*: within the “potentially suitable habitat” of the species as depicted on the FSP maps, and described in the accounts and measures for the IWMS 2004, and
- c) *Attributes*: exhibits attributes as described in the Notice

The Ministry responsible for the Environment will be notified of the approximate size and location of candidate areas of “suitable habitat”. Unless that Ministry indicates that the area is not suitable, an FSP Holder will not conduct timber harvesting activities within the specified area.

#### 4.2.2.6 Tiger Salamander

##### FDUs

Ashnola, Chute Lake, Fairview, Olalla, Trout

##### Strategy

Target area - 541 hectares, not exceeding 300 hectares THLB

Approved WHAs – Totalling 305 hectares (none yet determined to be in the THLB)

The Tiger Salamander WHAs are deemed as meeting the attributes of “suitable habitat” and are subject to the following results / strategies.

If an FSP Holder is planning to conduct primary forest activities in an area where an occurrence of a Tiger Salamander is identified, or if habitat meeting the attributes specified in the Notice is encountered, and the habitat is likely to be impacted by the primary forest activity, that FSP Holder will delineate a candidate area of “suitable habitat” that meets the following criteria:

- a) *Amount*: to a maximum of 541 ha. of which no more than 300 ha will be in the mature THLB, and
- b) *Distribution*: within the “potentially suitable habitat” of the species as depicted on the FSP maps, and described in the accounts and measures for the IWMS 2004,
- c) *Attributes*: exhibits attributes as described in the Notice.

The Ministry responsible for the Environment will be notified of the approximate size and location of candidate areas of “suitable habitat”. Unless the Ministry of Environment finds the candidate areas not suitable, an FSP Holder will not conduct timber harvesting activities within the specified area.

### 4.2.3 Water, Fish, Wildlife, and Biodiversity within Riparian Areas (FPPR Section 8)

The objective set by government for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas is to conserve, at the landscape level, the water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity associated with those riparian areas.

#### FDUs

All

#### Definitions

**No Machine Zone** means a defined area where tracks or wheels of ground-based machinery are not permitted except for the purpose of addressing a safety hazard or at a designated stream crossing.

**Basal Area** means basal area measured for merchantable stems only, prior to commencement of harvesting.

**Large S6** means an S6 stream with a wetted width of at least 1.5 metres throughout the year

**Windthrow Hazard** means the susceptibility of a stand to endemic windthrow.

**Understory Vegetation** means non-merchantable stems, advanced regenerating trees, shrubs and ground cover.

#### Results and Strategies

If an FSP Holder conducts primary forest activities within a riparian management area, that FSP Holder adopts Sections 47, 48, 49, 50, 51 and 52(2) of the FPPR as in force on the date of approval of this FSP.

Despite section 47(4) of the FPPR, an FSP Holder may establish a riparian reserve zone of variable width, provided that the total area of reserve zone area is equivalent to that which would have been established using the minimum width specified in the Regulation multiplied by the length of stream, wetland edge, or lakeshore adjacent to or within the cutblock area. A variable width riparian reserve zone will only be used in the following circumstances:

1. Locating the Riparian Reserve Boundary along a natural terrain break,
2. Locating the Riparian Reserve Boundary along a natural timber type line or an existing road right-of-way, or
3. To reduce the windthrow hazard within the Riparian Reserve Zone.

No machine zones will be established within a minimum of 5m of stream banks, except at designated crossings.

Where practicable, understory vegetation and deciduous trees will be retained within 10m of streams in ground skid areas.

Despite Section 47(4) of the FPPR, an FSP Holder will establish, except where cross-stream yarding is prescribed, Riparian Reserve Zones for streams classified as "S5"

Table 2 shows the amount of retention for each Riparian Class.

TABLE 2

Riparian Class	Results that apply where harvesting is planned within the RMA
<b>S1-B, S2, S3</b>	Average 50% Basal Area retention within the Riparian Management Zone
<b>S4 Fish-Bearing (Moderate – High Windthrow Hazard)</b>	Average 33% Basal Area retention within the Riparian Management Zone, or 10-metre reserve with removal of the non-windfirm trees. Windfirmness of trees will be determined by a Qualified Professional
<b>S4 Fish-Bearing (Low Windthrow Hazard)</b>	Average 33% Basal Area retention within the Riparian Management Zone.
<b>S5</b>	Reserve 10 meters adjacent to the stream and average 25% Basal Area retention within the adjacent remaining Riparian Management Zone except where cross-stream yarding is prescribed
<b>Large S6</b>	Average 50% Basal Area retention within the Riparian Management Zone
<b>W1, W3, W5</b>	Average 25% Basal Area retention within the Riparian Management Zone
<b>L1-B, L2, L3, L4</b>	100% Basal area retention within the Riparian Management Zone.

The reference area for basal area retention within the RMA will be the adjacent or in-block portion of the stream.

#### 4.2.4 Community Watersheds (FPPR Section 8.2)

The Objective set by government for water being diverted for human consumption through a licensed waterworks in a community watershed is to prevent the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities within the community watershed from resulting in:

- a) a material adverse impact on the quantity of water or the timing of the flow of the water 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
  - a. an enactment, or
  - b. the license pertaining to the waterworks

#### FDUs

All FDUs that contain a Community Watershed – (Anstey, Chute Lake, Crowfoot, Hydraulic, Joe Rich, Olalla, Pukeashun, Seymour, Shatford, South Shuswap, Trout, White Lake)

#### Strategy

In relation to the objective set by government for community watersheds the FSP holder will undertake to comply with the practice requirements set out in FPPR sec. 59-63, in addition the following strategy applies:

1. Proposed timber harvesting and/or road building within a community watershed will have a Qualified Registered Professional assess the risk of those activities to cause:

- a. material that is harmful to human health to be deposited in or transported to the water diverted for human consumption by licensed waterworks,
  - b. an increase in sediment delivery to the intake or causing sediment that is harmful to human health to enter a stream, lake, or wetland from which the water is being diverted for human consumption, and
  - c. a change in water quantity or timing of flow to the degree that there would be a material adverse impact to downstream resources.
2. If the risk is moderate or high based on the review of the relevant and available site specific hydrologic and terrain information, the FSP Holder will:
    - a. Ensure that a “**hydrologic assessment**” and/or a “**terrain stability assessment**” is carried out by a Qualified Registered Professional;
    - b. Ensure that the cutblock design and road locations are consistent with the recommendations of the assessment(s).
  3. Specific to the East Canoe Creek Watershed (South Shuswap FDU), the FSP Holder will refer harvest and / or road construction plans to Salmon Arm City Council. The referral to council will occur after an initial reconnaissance and prior to signing Site Plans. Terrain stability and hydrological assessments completed specific to the development in the East Canoe Creek Watershed will be made available to the City of Salmon Arm Representatives for review and comment prior to the Site Plan being signed. Comments received from the City of Salmon Arm will be referenced in the Site Plan.

#### 4.2.5 Wildlife and Biodiversity – Landscape Level (FPPR Section 9)

The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level is 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.

##### FDUs

All

##### Strategies

In relation to the objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level, the strategies that apply to all FDUs are:

1. If an FSP Holder conducts primary forest activities, that FSP Holder will undertake to comply with Sections 64 and 65 of the FPPR.
2. Despite Section 65(3)(a) of the FPPR, for the purposes of harvesting adjacent to an existing cutblock, at least 75% of the net area to be reforested of the existing cutblock must be stocked such that the average height of the tallest 10% of the trees on the area is a minimum of 2 metres as per District Manager letter dated September 26, 2001.

#### 4.2.6 Wildlife and Biodiversity – Stand Level (FPPR Section 9.1)

The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level is to retain wildlife trees.

##### FDUs

All

## Results and Strategies

In relation to the objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level, the result / strategies that apply to each FDU are:

1. If an FSP Holder conducts timber harvesting under this FSP, the FSP Holder will conduct harvesting activities such that wildlife trees are retained within, adjacent to, or within 500m of each cutblock in a Landscape Unit / BEC Subzone combination to the minimum retention level specified in Table 3 at harvest completion.
2. Where a cutblock straddles the LU/BEC combination, the area-weighted average Net Area to Reforest (NAR) of each zone will be used to determine Wildlife Tree Retention (WTR) levels that apply to the specific block.
3. The total wildlife tree retention requirement for all the blocks within a cutting permit is listed under Table 3. Individually, the wildlife tree retention requirement for each block of cutting permit must be at least 50% of the requirement listed in Table 3. The balance will be met over the cutting permit (CP) cutblocks that relate to the wildlife tree retention area will collectively meet the applicable requirements listed under Table 3.
4. The wildlife tree retention requirements do not apply to cutblocks harvested using uneven-aged silviculture systems, intermediate cuts, or pre-commercial thinning. Despite FPPR 66, WTRA retention levels can drop below the 3.5% and 7% minimum requirements as per June 20, 2005 District Manager Letter. Wildlife Tree Retention areas will be selected using the *Wildlife Tree Retention: Management Guidance (2006)* document
5. Despite FPPR 67, an FSP Holder may harvest a wildlife tree retention area for one or more of the following reasons:
  - a) To address safety hazards
  - b) To facilitate harvest of a cutblock – tail holds, guy line tiebacks, designated skid trails, yarding corridors
  - c) Where timber is damaged as a result of wind, fire or forest health factors and, in the opinion of a Qualified Professional, the WTRA is rendered ineffective.
  - d) To facilitate road construction or address operational constraints to cable yarding where there is no other practicable option, or where another option would result in greater risk to one or more FRPA values.
6. If timber is harvested in a WTRA, and:
  - a) the harvest area is mappable (greater than 0.25 ha); and
  - b) the total area that remains in the WTRA(s) is less than the % required in, then
  - c) A Qualified Professional will identify one or more replacement WTRA(s) using the same selection criteria as described in section 3 above.
7. Biogeoclimatic zones used for the retention calculation will be calculated using the 2006 BEC mapping.

TABLE 3

LU Name	BEC SubZone	Retention % of NAR	LU Name	BEC SubZone	Retention % of NAR	LU Name	BEC SubZone	Retention % of NAR
<b>Anarchist</b>	BGxh	1	Keremeos	IDFxh	2	Pukeashun	IDFmw	5
<b>Anarchist</b>	ESSFxc	6	Keremeos	MSdm	3	Salmon Arm	ICHmw	7

<b>Anarchist</b>	IDFdk	4	Keremeos	MSxk	4	Salmon Arm	ESSFdc	11
<b>Anarchist</b>	IDFdm	6	Keremeos	PPxh	0	Salmon Arm	ICHmk	7
<b>Anarchist</b>	IDFhx	4	Kettle	ESSFdc	8	Salmon Arm	IDFdk	7
<b>Anarchist</b>	MSdm	7	Kettle	ESSFxc	8	Salmon Arm	IDFmw	7
<b>Anarchist</b>	MSxk	4	Kettle	ICHmk	10	Salmon Arm	IDFhx	6
<b>Anarchist</b>	PPxh	6	Kettle	IDFdm	8	Seymour	ESSFvc	4
<b>Anarchist TFL</b>	ESSFdc	8	Kettle	MSdm	11	Seymour	ESSFwc	7
<b>Anarchist TFL</b>	IDFdm	8	Kingfisher	ESSFvc	7	Seymour	ICHmw	7
<b>Anarchist TFL</b>	IDFhx	7	Kingfisher	ESSFwc	7	Seymour	ICHvk	6
<b>Anarchist TFL</b>	MSdm	9	Kingfisher	ICHmk	4	Seymour	ICHwk	8
<b>Anarchist TFL</b>	PPxh	4	Kingfisher	ICHmw	8	Trepanier	ESSFxc	10
<b>Anstey TFL</b>	ESSFwc	9	Kingfisher	ICHvk	6	Trepanier	IDFdk	5
<b>Anstey TFL</b>	ICHmw	8	Kingfisher	ICHwk	7	Trepanier	IDFmw	7
<b>Anstey TFL</b>	ICHwk	10	Kingfisher	IDFmw	4	Trepanier	IDFhx	4
<b>Anstey</b>	ESSFwc	5	Mission	ESSFdc	8	Trepanier	MSdm	6
<b>Anstey</b>	ICHmw	3	Mission	ESSFxc	4	Trepanier	MSxk	4
<b>Anstey</b>	ICHvk	7	Mission	ICHmk	8	Trepanier	PPxh	2
<b>Anstey</b>	ICHwk	7	Mission	IDFmw	7	Trinity	ESSFdc	3
<b>Ashnola</b>	ESSFdc	6	Mission	IDFhx	2	Trinity	ICHmk	4
<b>Ashnola</b>	ESSFxc	0	Mission	MSdm	10	Trinity	ICHmw	8
<b>Ashnola</b>	IDFdk	0	Mission	PPxh	4	Trinity	IDFmw	6
<b>Ashnola</b>	IDFhx	0	Okwestside	ICHmk	7	Trinity	IDFhx	6
<b>Ashnola</b>	MSdm	0	Pennask	ESSFdc	10	Trout	ESSFxc	6
<b>Ashnola</b>	MSxk	0	Pennask	ESSFxc	9	Trout	IDFdk	7
<b>Crowfoot</b>	ESSFwc	10	Pennask	IDFdk	8	Trout	IDFhx	3
<b>Crowfoot</b>	ICHmw	9	Pennask	MSdm	9	Trout	MSdm	8
<b>Crowfoot</b>	ICHwk	11	Pennask	MSxk	7	Trout	MSxk	7
<b>Crowfoot</b>	IDFmw	4	Penticton	BGxh	0	Trout	PPxh	3
<b>Eagle</b>	ESSFvc	4	Penticton	ESSFdc	8	UpperShuswap	ESSFwc	5
<b>Eagle</b>	ESSFwc	9	Penticton	IDFdm	7	UpperShuswap	ICHmw	7
<b>Eagle</b>	ICHmw	6	Penticton	IDFhx	4	UpperShuswap	ICHvk	1
<b>Eagle</b>	ICHvk	7	Penticton	MSdm	9	UpperShuswap	ICHwk	4
<b>Eagle</b>	ICHwk	7	Penticton	PPxh	3	White	ESSFwc	9
<b>Keremeos</b>	BGxh	0	Pukeashun	ESSFwc	8	White	ICHmw	7
<b>Keremeos</b>	ESSFxc	4	Pukeashun	ICHmk	7	White	ICHwk	9
<b>Keremeos</b>	IDFdk	4	Pukeashun	ICHmw	7	White	IDFmw	4
			Pukeashun	ICHwk	10			

#### 4.2.7 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:

1. the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people, and
2. not regulated under the *Heritage Conservation Act*

## FDUs

All

## Definitions

**Affected Cultural Heritage Resource** means a Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR), geographically associated with the planned forest harvesting, road building or site preparation activities, to which the objective set by government in Section 10 of the FPPR pertains.

**Potentially Affected First Nations** means those First Nations with interest within an area as defined by the Consultative Areas Database or equivalent government system.

**CHR Evaluation** means an office and/or field-based process conducted by an authorized member of the Potentially Affected First Nation or a Qualified Professional to assess the existence and significance of an Affected CHR.

## Strategies

In relation to the objective set by government for cultural heritage resources, the strategies that apply to each FDU are:

The FSP Holder will:

1. Follow any service agreements that are developed and agreed to with First Nations
2. In the absence of any service agreement(s) that includes the objective to conserve and/or protect Cultural Heritage Resources to an equal or greater extent than described in this strategy, and before an FSP Holder harvests timber or constructs a road, the FSP Holder will:
  - a. Notify Potentially Affected First Nations on at least an annual basis, of those areas where timber harvesting or road construction potentially may occur and will be requested to provide any information regarding specific CHR within the identified areas.
  - b. Complete a CHR Evaluation where specific information is brought forward or made available by the Potentially Affected First Nation
  - c. If made aware of the presence of an Affected CHR in or adjacent to a proposed cutblock or road, work with affected First Nations to develop strategies to mitigate the direct impact of the proposed forest harvesting or road construction on the affected CHR, based on:
    - i. The relative value or importance of the affected CHR to a traditional use by a First Nation,
    - ii. The relative abundance or scarcity of the affected CHR,
    - iii. The historical extent of the traditional use of the affected CHR,
    - iv. The impact on an FSP Holder's government granted timber harvesting rights in conserving or protecting the CHR, and

- v. The options for mitigating the impact that a forest practice might have on a cultural heritage resource that is the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people
  - d. Communicate back to the affected First Nation what management strategies will be undertaken in response to the CHR.
- 3. If a previously unidentified CHR feature is encountered during harvesting, road construction, or mechanical site preparation, operations will cease to the extent necessary to protect the feature until a cultural heritage evaluation can be carried out, or the site is otherwise protected.

### 4.3 Grand-parented Specified Designations

The following designations have been continued under FRPA from the previous legislative frameworks (Forest Practices Code) and must have Results or Strategies specified in the FSP as specified by Section 5(1)(b)(ii) of the Act.

#### 4.3.1 Scenic Areas

Scenic Areas with visual quality objectives within the Okanagan TSA have been grand-parented under Section 180 of the FRPA. The District Manager FDP direction established these areas and objectives in October 2002. The specific zones, objectives and management direction are defined in the Okanagan Shuswap land and Resource Management Plan.

#### FDUs

All

#### Definitions

**Visual Design Principles** means visual landscape design elements and principals such as those described in the *OSLRMP Scenic Areas with Visual Quality Objectives Zone 1 Guidelines*.

#### Strategies

In relation to the objective set by government for visual quality, the strategies that apply to each FDU are:

1. Primary forest activities proposed in a Known Scenic Area with Established Visual Quality Objectives will be designed to meet the Visual Quality Objective (VQO) by:
  - a. Utilizing visual simulation techniques to plan cutblocks and roads
  - b. Designing openings consistent with natural landscape characteristics, with their location, shape and scale having regard for **visual design principles**, and
  - c. Retaining trees in locations, sizes and shapes with regard for **visual design principles**
2. Where road construction and/or timber harvesting is planned, and it is not practicable to achieve the established VQO, given the circumstances or condition of an area, prior to constructing a road or entering into an agreement that authorizes timber harvesting or road

construction, the FSP holder will apply for an exemption from the requirement under Section 12(7) of the FPPR.

#### 4.3.2 Recreation Sites, Trails, and Interpretive Sites

The objectives set by government for recreational sites, trails, and interpretive sites have been grand-parented under Section 180 of the FRPA.

##### FDUs

Ashnola, Chute Lake, Crowfoot, Fairview, Hydraulic, Joe Rich, Pennask, Pukeashun, Seymour, Shatford, South Shuswap, TFL 33, Three Valley, Trout

##### Result

In relation to the objective set by government for Recreation Sites, the result that applies to each FDU is:

An FSP Holder will:

1. Not conduct primary forest activities inside, or within 50-metre of, the mapped boundary of a recreation site, and
2. Establish a 50-metre management zone with 50% basal area retention adjacent to the reserve zone,

unless these activities are planned, designed, and implemented in coordination with the government agency responsible for recreation sites as per section 16(a)iii of the Forest Recreation regulation.

#### 4.3.2.1 Trails

Where roads are required across an Established Recreation trail listed below, the FSP Holder will ensure that trail access to the road is re-established such that its current intended use is maintained (i.e. snowmobile passage or hiking). Re-establishment of trail access is to be completed within timeframe agreed upon with the affected user group(s) and/or the responsible government agency following completion of harvesting or prior to the trail's main season of use.

When harvesting is planned near or over an Established Recreation Trail listed below, the FSP Holder will work in conjunction with the affected user group(s) and/or the responsible government agency to come to a practicable agreement on harvest timing. After harvesting, the FSP Holder will re-establish the trail to a level of access that was available prior to harvesting (i.e. snowmobile passage or hiking). Re-establishment of trail access is to be completed within timeframe agreed upon with affected user group(s) following completion of harvesting.

Established Recreation Trails:

- Larch Hills Recreation Trail
- Cottonbelt Trail
- Seymour Lookout Trail
- Pukeashun Recreation Trail
- Crowfoot Mountain Recreation Trail
- Skimikin Recreation Trail
- Queest Mountain Snowmobile Trail

When harvesting is proposed near or adjacent to the following trails:

- Queest Mountain Snowmobile Trail
- Skimikin Recreation Trail
- Pukeashun Recreation Trail
- Seymour Lookout Trail

the FSP Holder will retain, depending on availability, 50 % of the pre-harvest basal area within 50 metres of the trail over the length of the trail. This will be in the form of a 25-metre reserve or a combination of reserve and partial cutting.

## 4.4 Okanagan Shuswap LRMP Land Use Objectives

The following section of this FSP specifies the Results and Strategies required to address the land Use Objectives established for the area under the Okanagan Shuswap Land and Resource Management Plan by the Order dated February 6, 2007 (the **OSLRMP Order**).

### 4.4.1 Basic Levels of Coarse Woody Debris

The objective for areas shown on Map 1 (of the **OSLRMP Order**), is, for the purposes of conserving soil, wildlife habitat and biodiversity at the stand level, to retain basic levels of coarse woody debris, including but not limited to, stub trees, standing trees, firmwood reject logs and poor-quality grade 4 logs across sites subject to timber harvesting.

#### FDUs

All

#### Definitions

For the purpose of this strategy:

- **Mature Tree** means a lodgepole pine tree with a dbh greater than or equal to 12.5cm, or other trees species with a dbh greater than or equal to 17.5cm.
- **Stubs** are mature trees that are either mechanically felled or broken off at least 3m above the ground.

#### Results

In relation to the objective set by government for basic levels of coarse woody debris, the results that apply to the areas referenced on Map 1 of the **OSLRMP Order** are:

- A. If an FSP Holder conducts ground based harvesting on a cutblock with a NAR greater than 20 hectares and an average slope of less than 35% on which a broadcast burn is not carried out, the FSP Holder will:
  - a. retain a combination averaging at least 2 per hectare of:
    - i. Stubs, and/or
    - ii. standing mature trees, and
  - b. where available retain scattered on site (avoid skidding to landings or roadside or piling) a minimum of 2m<sup>3</sup> per hectare of:
    - i. timber grade firmwood reject, and/or
    - ii. dead and dry lumber reject and severely checked logs (grade 4)

#### 4.4.2 Basic and Enhanced Coarse Woody Debris

The objective for areas shown on Map 2 (of the **OSLRMP Order**), is, for the purposes of conserving the suitability of Grizzly Bear, Marten and Fisher habitat at the stand level, and within landscape units of higher biodiversity emphasis, to retain basic and enhanced levels of coarse woody debris, including but not limited to, standing trees, stub trees, tree pieces across sites subject to timber harvesting.

#### FDUs

All

#### Definitions

For the purpose of this strategy:

**Mature Tree** means a lodgepole pine tree with a dbh greater than or equal to 12.5cm, or other trees species with a dbh greater than or equal to 17.5cm.

**Stubs** are mature trees that are either mechanically felled or broken off at least 3m above the ground.

#### Results

In relation to the objective set by government for Basic and Enhanced Levels of Coarse Woody Debris, the result / strategies for the areas referenced on Map 2 of the **OSLRMP Order** are as follows:

- If an FSP Holder conducts harvesting on cutblocks where a broadcast burn is not carried out, the FSP Holder will:
  - retain a combination averaging at least 10 (ten) per hectare of:
    - stubs,
    - standing mature trees, or
    - tree pieces consisting of portions of mature trees at least 3m long. Preference is to be given to tree pieces of larger diameter classes.

### 4.4.3 Intensive Recreation Areas

The objective for areas shown on Map 3 (of the **OSLRMP Order**) is that primary forest activities including sanitation and salvage activities will not have a material adverse impact on the potential for a diverse range of quality recreational experiences that exist immediately before the activity.

**Known Recreations Group** – as provided by the ministry

#### FDUs

- **Shared Use (All Season)** Chute Lake, Hydraulic, Joe Rich, Olalla, Pukeashun, Shatford, Trout
- **Shared Use (Summer)** Fairview, South Shuswap
- **Summer Non-motorized** Seymour, Three Valley
- **Summer Motorized/Shared Use** Trout
- **X Country Ski/Non-Motorized** Hydraulic, Joe Rich, South Shuswap
- **Winter Non-Motorized** Anstey, Trout
- **Snowmobile** Anstey, Crowfoot, Pukeashun, South Shuswap, TFL 33

#### Strategy

In relation to the objective set by government for Intensive Recreation Areas, the strategy that apply to the areas referenced on Map 3 or the **OSLRMP Order** are:

1. Prior to harvesting a cutblock or constructing a road within Intensive Recreation Areas, the FSP Holder will:
  - a. Provide notice of the proposed harvesting or road construction activity to the District Recreation Officer and known recreation group(s), requesting the following information:
    - i. The type of recreational activity that may be affected,
    - ii. How the planned harvesting, road construction, or mechanical site preparation will affect the activity, and
    - iii. Any recreational features that may be present but are not shown on the referral maps.
  - b. If the recreation group has responded in writing to the notice within the timelines specified in the notice and identifies a concern, develop a strategy to mitigate the concern where it is practicable to do so.
  - c. Respond to the recreational group and to the Ministry responsible for recreation indicating how the concern has been addressed.
2. Where a mitigation strategy has been developed, conduct primary forest activities consistent with the strategy.
3. Where Recreation Trails not included in Section 4.3.2.1 are located within the Intensive Recreation Areas, and an FSP Holder conducts primary forest activities along a portion of that trail, the FSP Holder will ensure that the trail is re-established and clearly marked upon completion of the primary forest activity.

#### 4.4.4 Regionally Significant Trail Corridors

The objective for regionally significant trail corridors shown on Map 4 (of the **OSLRMP Order**) is that primary forest activities, including sanitation and salvage activities, will not have a material adverse impact on the potential for a diverse range of quality recreational experiences that exist immediately before the activity.

#### FDUs

Ashnola, Chute, Hydraulic, Joe Rich, Trout

#### Strategy

Map 4 (of the **OSLRMP Order**) depicts the general location of Category A or B trails. The FSP Holder(s) recognize that the actual location of some trails has been refined over time, and that the following results / strategies apply to the current trail location at the time forest activities are being conducted.

In relation to the objective set by government for Regionally Significant Trail Corridors, the result / strategies that apply to the areas referenced on Map 4 of the **OSLRMP Order** are as follows:

1. If an FSP Holder plans to conduct forest harvesting or road construction activities within 100m of a regionally significant trail, and the trail is established and clearly identified on the ground, the FSP Holder will:
  - a. For Category A trails, a 100-metre management zone will be established on each side of the trail (200m total width),
  - b. For Category B trails, a 25-metre management zone will be established on each side of the trail (50m total width).
2. Unless timber within the management zone is damaged by a **significant forest health factor**, harvesting under this FSP within the trail management zone will consist of either:
  - a. Single tree / group selection harvesting, or
  - b. Patch cuts (each less than 1.0 hectare in area) to the extent that not more than 10% of the trail management zone consists of patches less than 3 metres top height.
3. If timber is damaged by a **significant forest health factor**, timber harvesting within the management zone will be limited to the extent required to harvest the affected timber.
4. Unless no practicable alternative exists, roads will not be constructed across a Category A or B trail that is established and clearly identified on the ground.
5. Nothing in this strategy precludes the use of a Category A or B trail as an industrial road if the Category A or B trail is located on an existing road.
  - a. If an FSP Holder conducts harvesting in the vicinity of a Category A or B Trail, and the trail is located on an existing industrial road, timber harvesting and processing areas will be situated off of the main road / trail bed to the extent practicable
6. Where a Category A or B trail is not clearly established (*i.e.* those trails listed as “to be constructed”), harvesting under this FSP will not be subject to specified results or strategies for Category A or B trails.

#### 4.4.5 Tourism Areas

The objective for areas shown on Map 5 (of the **OSLRMP Order**) is to maintain foreground visual quality from viewpoints on existing tourism areas, facilities, trails and natural features important for tourism.

#### FDUs

All

#### Strategy

In relation to the objective set by government for Tourism areas, strategy for the areas referenced on Map 5 of the Order is:

- 1) Prior to harvesting a cutblock or constructing a road within Tourism Areas as shown on Map 5 (of the **OSLRMP Order**), the FSP holder will:
  - a. Apply the results/strategies for Scenic Areas within those Tourism Areas that coincide with the Scenic Areas described in Scenic Areas 4.3.1.
  - b. Prior to harvesting a cutblock or constructing a road in an area located outside a Scenic Area:
    - i. Determine if the foreground visual alteration related to the harvesting or road construction is potentially visible from viewpoints on existing tourism areas, facilities, legally designated trails, and natural features important for tourism;
    - ii. If the foreground visual alteration is potentially visible from viewpoints, ensure a Qualified Professional designs the harvesting and road construction such that the foreground visual alteration mimics natural landscape characteristics and incorporates in-block single or grouped tree retention, where practicable, to provide foreground screening and increase visual variety; and
    - iii. Conduct road construction and harvesting consistent with the professional design.

#### 4.4.6 Elk Areas

The objective for areas shown on Map 6 of the **OSLRMP Order**, is to maintain congregation areas and movement corridors between summer and winter ranges for Elk.

#### FDUs

Chute, Hydraulic

#### Definitions

For the purposes of this strategy:

**Elk Corridor** - means an area identified as Elk Habitat Corridor on the map titled *Wildlife-Elk Habitat RMZ Corridor*, on page WILDLIFE\_ELK 4-6 of the OSLRMP.

**Elk Congregation Area** - means an area identified as an Elk Congregation Area on the map titled *Wildlife-Elk Congregation Areas*, on page WILDLIFE\_ELK 4-7 of the OSLRMP.

**Elk Areas** – means the areas identified as Elk Areas on LUO Map 6.

**Mule Deer Winter Range** – means the area identified in GAR Order Ungulate Winter Range #U-8-001- Okanagan TSA.

**Main haul road** means a Forest Service Road or a road maintained by the Ministry of Transportation and Highways.

**Suitable Snow Interception Cover – means:**

- (i) a forest cover polygon that:
  - a) is greater than 0.25 hectares in size;
  - b) is Douglas Fir leading;
  - c) is age class 8 or older; and
  - d) has a crown closure class of 4 or greater; or
- (ii) a forested area that contains the attributes and size characteristics specified in clause (i).

**Elk Area Habitat Suitability Assessment** means an assessment of an Elk Corridor or Elk Congregation Area, completed by a Qualified Professional, which:

- (i) Considers the suitability of existing forest cover to provide for the maintenance of congregation areas and movement corridors between summer and winter ranges for Elk; and
- (ii) Provides recommendations for the design of primary forest activities where an opportunity to harvest timber has been identified, while not causing there to be insufficient forest cover suitable for providing for the maintenance of congregation areas and movement corridors between summer and winter ranges for Elk.

#### Strategy

In relation to the objectives set by government for Elk Areas, where the Holder harvests a cutblock within the Elk Areas shown on LUO Map 6, the FSP Holder will:

1. Where an FSP Holder conducts forest harvesting within Elk Winter Congregation Areas located outside the mapped Mule Deer Winter Range, plan and conduct harvesting according to the *measures 2-9, 12 and Table 1, as per GAR Order #U-8-001 for Mule Deer Winter Range dated October 1, 2006*, retaining contributing Snow Interception Cover to the lesser of 33% of the forested area, or the amount that existed prior to harvesting the cutblock.
2. Where suitable stands are available, and where practicable, Wildlife Tree Retention Areas will be preferentially located on wallows or rutting areas that have been identified, mapped, or otherwise made known to an FSP Holder in advance of primary forest activities being conducted.
3. Not remove non-commercial/ non-merchantable vegetation that contributes to visual screening in areas where timber harvesting is conducted adjacent to main haul roads, except where removal is necessary to address safety concerns, or where terrain limitations require roadside logging /decking to be conducted on the main haul road.
4. Maintain connectivity between the winter congregation areas and the summer (upland) habitat by:
  - a. Planning timber harvesting in a manner that maintains corridors in the approximate location of those shown on the Wildlife – Elk Habitat RMZ Corridor Map in the LRMP.
  - b. Planning and conducting timber harvesting within the corridors so that harvesting will not result in less than 30% of the corridor area to consist of stands that are more than 16m in height,
  - c. Planning and conducting timber harvesting within the corridors so that harvesting will not result in more than 30% of the corridor area to consist of stands that are less than 3m in height,
  - d. Limiting the maximum length of one side of an even-aged cutblock within the corridor to a maximum of 300m or less.

These “connectivity” strategies, (4) a-d, do not apply if the timber in the Elk Corridor Areas is damaged by **Significant Forest Health Factor(s)**, as determined by a Qualified Professional.
5. Where the forest cover conditions described in (4) do not exist within an Elk Corridor or Elk Winter Congregation Area that is outside of the Mule Deer Winter Range,
  - a. Prior to harvesting a cutblock or constructing a road within the Elk Areas, ensure a Qualified Professional completes an Elk Area Habitat Suitability Assessment within the Elk Corridor or Elk Congregation Area; and,
  - b. Where the assessment identifies an opportunity to harvest timber while continuing to maintain sufficient congregation areas and movement corridors between summer and winter ranges for Elk, conduct primary forest activities consistent with the recommendations of the assessment.

#### 4.4.7 Marten Areas

The objective for areas shown on Map 7 of the **OSLRMP Order**, is to maintain forage, cover and connectivity for Marten.

#### FDUs

Anstey, Chute Lake, Crowfoot, Joe Rich, Olalla, Seymour, Shatford, South Shuswap, Spectrum, TFL 33, Three Valley, Trout, White Lake

#### Definitions

**Fly Hills Marten RMZ** means the area identified as Marten Habitat on the map on OSLRMP page WILDLIFE\_MARTEN 4-4.

**Fly Hills Marten RMZ Habitat Suitability Assessment** means an assessment of the Fly Hills Marten RMZ, completed by a Qualified Professional, which:

- (i) Considers the suitability of existing forest cover to provide for the forage, cover and connectivity requirements of Marten; and
- (ii) Provides recommendations for the design of primary forest activities where an opportunity to harvest timber has been identified, while not causing there to be insufficient forest cover suitable for providing for the habitat requirements of Marten.

**Harvesting Debris Pile** means accumulations of woody debris left on site after the harvesting process that is mechanically piled to a height of at least 2 metres, and a minimum radius of 2 metres.

**Marten Corridors** means areas of retention established with the Fly Hills Marten Resource Management Zone (RMZ), created from the proportionate budgets of OGMA, Enhanced Riparian Reserve and Wildlife Tree Retention, and managed internally by the FSP Holder.

#### Strategy

In relation to the objectives set by government for Marten areas, the FSP Holder will:

1. Where an FSP Holder carries out primary forest activities within Marten Areas shown on LUO Map 7, and outside of the Fly Hills Marten RMZ,
  - a. Apply Section 4.4.2 for Basic and Enhanced levels of Coarse Woody Debris within RMAs that do not have a reserve zone specified under Section 4.2.3, and
  - b. Where suitable stands are available, and where practicable, the Wildlife Tree Retention Areas will be preferentially located:
    - i. Adjacent to riparian corridors, OGMA's, Parks, or Enhanced Riparian Reserves
    - ii. On xeric and/or sub-xeric sites within or adjacent to the cutblock area
2. Where an FSP Holder carries out primary forest activities within Marten Areas as shown on LUO Map 7, and within the Fly Hills Marten RMZ,
  - a. Retain basic and enhanced levels of coarse woody debris consistent with the strategy specified in Section 4.4.2, within the riparian management areas for S5 streams and S6 streams greater than 1.5 metres in width.

- b. Where suitable stands are available, and where practicable, the Wildlife Tree Retention Areas will be preferentially located:
    - i. Adjacent to riparian corridors, OGMAs, Parks, or Enhanced Riparian Reserves
    - ii. On xeric and/or sub-xeric sites within or adjacent to the cutblock area
  - c. Not cause there to be less than 2300 hectares of Marten Corridors over the entire Fly Hills Marten RMZ,
  - d. Retain at least one unburnt Harvesting Debris Pile per 10 hectares of harvest area, located adjacent to a riparian area or cutblock edge;
  - e. Not have caused less than 33% of the forest inventory polygons to be 19 metres or greater in height
3. Where the forest cover conditions described in (2e) do not exist within the Fly Hills Marten RMZ:
- a. Prior to harvesting a cutblock or constructing a road within the Fly Hills Marten RMZ, ensure a Qualified Professional completes a Fly Hills Marten RMZ Habitat Suitability Assessment; and
  - b. Where the assessment identifies an opportunity to harvest timber while not causing there to be insufficient forest cover suitable for providing for the habitat requirements of Marten, conduct primary forest activities consistent with the recommendations of the assessment.

#### 4.4.8 Fisher Areas

The objective for areas shown on Map 8 (of the **OSLRMP Order**) is to maintain forage, cover, and connectivity for Fisher.

#### FDUs

Anstey, Bobbie Burns, Crowfoot, Pukeashun, Seymour, South Shuswap, TFL 33, Three Valley, White Lake

#### Strategy

In relation to the objective set by government for Fisher the strategies for the areas referenced on Map 8 of the **OSLRMP Order** are:

1. The FSP Holder will apply section 4.4.2 above for Basic and Enhanced Coarse Woody Debris within the RMZ of each S5 or Large S6 stream adjacent to or within each cutblock.
2. The FSP Holder will, on ground skidded areas and to the extent practicable, retain all cottonwoods 75 cm or greater in DBH within a harvested cutblock.
3. The FSP Holder will reserve from harvest stands that are greater than 1 hectare in size and where greater than 80% by volume of the merchantable stems are cottonwood.
4. To the extent practicable, the FSP Holder will retain all deciduous trees of merchantable size in the RMZ of S1, S2 and S3 streams within and adjacent to each cutblock.
5. Where the foregoing cottonwood and deciduous retention requirements must be supplemented in order to meet minimum wildlife tree retention requirements described elsewhere in this plan, the FSP Holder will, to the extent practicable, focus retention on one or more of the following attributes:
  - a. Decay class 2 or greater spruce, and Douglas fir and cottonwood snags;
  - b. live cottonwoods; and
  - c. riparian management areas.
6. The FSP Holder will only conduct brushing and pruning activities within riparian management areas to the extent necessary to meet free growing obligations.

#### 4.4.9 Bighorn Sheep Areas

The objective for areas shown on Map 9 of the **OSLRMP Order** is, for the purposes of conserving the suitability of Bighorn Sheep habitat that is not in established deer winter ranges, to retain sufficient forest cover during primary forest activities, including sanitation and salvage activities, to provide for the thermal, snow interception and security requirements of Bighorn Sheep.

#### FDUs

Ashnola, Chute, Fairview, Hydraulic, Olalla, South Shuswap

#### Definitions

**Bighorn Sheep Areas** means the areas identified on LUO Map 9.

**Special Features** means open grasslands, mineral licks, rutting areas, lambing areas and loafing sites identified by the Ministry responsible for wildlife.

**Bighorn Sheep Planning Cell** means each spatially separate and distinct portions of the Bighorn Sheep Areas identified on LUO Map 9.

**Bighorn Sheep Habitat Suitability Assessment** means an assessment of a Bighorn Sheep Planning Cell, completed by a Qualified Professional, which:

1. Considers the suitability of existing forest cover to provide for the thermal, snow interception and security requirements of Bighorn Sheep, and
2. Provides recommendations for the design of primary forest activities where an opportunity to harvest timber has been identified, while not causing there to be insufficient forest cover suitable for providing for the habitat requirements of Bighorn Sheep.

#### Strategy

Where the FSP Holder plans to harvest a cutblock within the Bighorn Sheep Areas as shown on LUO Map 9, and that is outside of an established Mule Deer Winter Range, the FSP Holder will,

1. Prior to harvesting the cutblock:
  - a. Communicate with the Ministry responsible for wildlife requesting that any Special Features located within or adjacent to the cutblock be identified, and
  - b. Where the Ministry responsible for wildlife identifies Special Features within or adjacent to the cutblock within the timeline specified in the communication, and where practicable:
    - i. Establish the wildlife tree retention area that pertains to the cutblock such that it encompasses or is adjacent to those Special Features that are identified within or adjacent to the cutblock.
    - ii. Locate roads outside of known lambing and rutting areas.
2. Unless addressing a significant forest health factor, plan and conduct timber harvesting within the Sheep Areas located outside the Mule Deer Winter Range so that harvesting will not result

in less than 33% of the Sheep Habitat RMZ area to consist of stands that are more than 16m in height and having crown closure class 3 or greater.

- a. Contiguous BEC Subzones within the Sheep Area will be used as a basis for measurement of the 33% cover constraint.
  - b. In the absence of field level information, forest cover maps and inventory files will be used to assess stand height and crown closure class.
3. Where the forest cover conditions described in (2) do not exist within a Bighorn Sheep Planning Cell:
- a. Prior to harvesting a cutblock or constructing a road within a Bighorn Sheep Planning Cell, ensure a Qualified Professional completes a Bighorn Sheep Habitat Suitability Assessment within the Bighorn Sheep Planning Cell; and
  - b. Where the assessment identifies an opportunity to harvest timber while not causing there to be insufficient forest cover suitable for providing for the habitat requirements of Bighorn Sheep, conduct primary forest activities consistent with the recommendations of the assessment.
4. Unless addressing a significant forest health factor, when conducting forest harvesting activities within the “Derenzy Sheep Zone 2”, not create a clearcut opening larger than 20 hectares in size.
- a. Clearcuts will have in-block reserve areas totaling at least 5% of the net area to reforest.

If timber is damaged by a significant forest health factor, timber harvesting within the management zone will be limited to the extent required to harvest the affected timber

## 4.5 Objectives that apply to the entire Okanagan-Shuswap LRMP area

### 4.5.1 Community/Crown Interface

To maintain resources and values associated with Community/Crown Interface areas and scenic areas when planning and implementing forest health operations for the area shown on Map 10 of the **OSLRMP Order**.

#### FDUs

All

#### Definitions

**Community/Crown Interface Area** means an area identified as Community/Crown Interface on the map titled Community/Crown Interface RMZ, on page CCI 4-9 of the OSLRMP.

**Local government** means a local government as that term is defined in the *Local Government Act*, Chapter #323 (RSBC 1996), representing regional districts or municipalities within a Community/Crown Interface Area.

#### Strategy

Where an FSP Holder plans to conduct harvesting or road construction within the Community Crown Interface, the FSP Holder will:

- 1) Within Scenic Areas, follow the strategy described in Visual Quality Section 4.3.1, where an FSP Holder plans to conduct harvesting or road construction within the Community/Crown Interface:
  - a) Provide notice of the proposed harvesting or road construction activity to the Local government within that portion of the Community/Crown Interface area, requesting the identification of concerns it may have related to the activity;
  - b) If the local government responds in writing to the notice within the timelines specified in the notice and identifies a concern, develop a strategy to mitigate the concern where it is practicable to do so.
  - c) Respond to the Local government, indicating how the concern has been addressed; and
  - d) Where a mitigation strategy has been developed, conduct harvesting or road construction consistent with the strategy.

#### 4.5.2 Forest Road Construction

To limit the adverse impacts of forest road construction on: the habitat values of Grizzly Bear, Moose, Mountain Goat, Mule Deer, grasslands, and low elevation forests (Ecosystem – Natural Disturbance Type 4).

#### FDUs

All

#### Definitions

**Grizzly Bear Habitat Resource Management Zone** refers to the area identified on the map on page “Wildlife\_Grizzly 4-15” of the OSLRMP

**Critical Grizzly Bear Habitat** is defined as areas within the **Grizzly Bear Habitat Resource Management Zone** that include:

- South facing, low elevation (below 1200m) early seral, wetlands or open habitats;
- Herb dominated Avalanche tracks;
- Glacier lily complexes;
- Meadow/wetland complexes;
- Riparian site series as per OSLRMP *Table 2 Riparian Site Series*, page “Wildlife\_Grizzly 4-13”;
- Burn areas that no longer contribute to the THLB and are dominated by *Vaccinium spp.*

**Critical Moose Winter Habitat** means, within those areas identified in Moose Winter Range GAR Order #U-8-006, a zone extending 200 meters from the outer edge of a W1 or W5 wetland.

**Grizzly Bear Suitability Areas** are defined as:

1. North of Highway 6, those areas identified on the map on page “Wildlife\_Grizzly 4-15” of the LRMP as “High-Moderate” or “High” grizzly bear habitat suitability.
2. South of Highway 6, those areas identified on the map on page “Wildlife\_Grizzly 4-15” of the LRMP as “Moderate”, “High-moderate” or “High” grizzly bear habitat suitability.

**Mountain Goat Plateau Habitat** means those areas identified as Mountain Goat Plateau on the map on page “Wildlife\_Goat 4-6” of the OSLRMP, as well as a zone extending 200 metres from the edge of those areas.

**Mule Deer Winter Range** means the areas identified within the Mule Deer Winter Range GAR Order #U-8-001.

**NDT 4 Areas** means the following areas:

- a) the Bunchgrass BEC zones grassland site series otherwise known as NDT4a;
- b) the Ponderosa Pine BEC zones characterized by frequent low intensity, stand maintaining, fires otherwise known as the NDT4b; and
- c) the Interior Douglas-fir BEC zones characterized by large diameter, widely spaced trees, a well developed grass / shrub understory and a mosaic of thickets and openings interspersed over the landscape otherwise known as the NDT4b but not including the higher, wetter site series

that are stand replaced by fire otherwise known as the NDT4c.

## Strategy

In relation to the objective set by government for Forest Road Construction in the habitat values of Grizzly Bear, Moose, Mountain Goat, Mule Deer, grasslands and low elevation forests (Ecosystem Natural Disturbance Type 4) areas, the FSP holder will:

1. Not construct new permanent road, except where no other practicable option exists, within:
  - a) Critical Grizzly Bear Habitat;
  - b) Grizzly Bear Suitability Areas;
  - c) Critical Moose Winter Habitat
  
2. Where new permanent road construction occurs within: Critical Grizzly Bear Habitat, Grizzly Bear Suitability Areas, Critical Moose Winter Habitat, Mule Deer Winter Range, and/or NDT 4 Areas,
  - a) Deactivate the road to the extent that it is non-passable to a standard four-wheel drive pickup truck as soon as practicable after the completion of silviculture activities.
  
3. Where new permanent road construction occurs with Mountain Goat Plateau Habitat, and industrial access beyond the cutblock accessed by that road will not be required on an ongoing basis, deactivate the road to the extent that it is non-passable to a standard four-wheel drive pickup truck as soon as practicable after of the completion of harvesting. Where the road is reactivated on a short-term basis to complete silviculture activities, it will be deactivated as described above within one month of the completion of the silviculture activities.

### 4.5.3 Walk-in Lakes

To limit the adverse impacts of forest road construction on walk-in lakes listed in the **OSLRMP Order**.

#### FDUs

All

#### Strategy

In relation to the objective set by government for walk-in lakes, the strategies are:

1. An FSP Holder will not construct a permanent road within 500m of a Walk-in Lake listed in the **OSLRMP Order** unless no practicable alternative exists.
2. If an FSP Holder constructs a road within 500m of a Walk-in Lake listed in the **OSLRMP Order**, that FSP Holder will deactivate the road to the extent that it is non-passable to a standard four-wheel drive pickup truck within one year of the completion of tree planting, and
3. Consistent with the results/strategies in Section 4.4.4, an FSP Holder that conducts primary forest activities along a portion of a trail that accesses a walk-in lake will ensure that the trail is re-established and clearly marked upon completion of the primary forest activity.

Nothing in this strategy is intended to limit or manage access to a walk-in lake where such access is developed or impeded as a result of activities by other parties.

### 4.5.4 Conservation of Water, Fish, Wildlife, and Biodiversity Associated with Streams

The objective for the area shown on Map 10 (of the **OSLRMP Order**), in relation to the conservation of Water, Fish, Wildlife, and Biodiversity Associated with Streams, is

- 1) During primary forest activities, including sanitation and salvage activities, to provide for the conservation of water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity associated with streams by maintaining
  - a. Enhanced riparian reserves over a total of 10, 000 hectares of timber harvesting land base, and
  - b. An enhanced level of riparian management zone retention.

#### Strategy

In relation to the objective set by government to provide for the conservation of water, fish, wildlife, and biodiversity associated with streams, the strategies that apply are:

1. To apply the results / strategies for Water, Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity within Riparian Areas as per Section 4.2.3
2. To, in conjunction with other major licensees in the Okanagan, locate and map, "Enhanced Riparian Reserves (ERR)"
  - a. For Canoe Forest Products Ltd., the amount of ERR that will be maintained will be not less than 1151 hectares within the Timber Harvesting Land Base.
  - b. For Gorman Bros. Lumber Ltd., the amount of ERR that will be maintained will be not less than 758 hectares within the Timber Harvesting Land Base.

## 4.6 Williamson's Sapsucker

The objective for Williamson's Sapsucker is to conserve critical breeding habitat.

### FDUs

Chute, Hydraulic

### Definitions

For the purposes of this strategy:

**Williamson's Sapsucker Area of Occupation** means the area identified in Figure 2, page 6 of "B.C. Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations. 2014. *Best management practices for timber harvesting, roads, and silviculture for Williamson's Sapsucker in British Columbia: Okanagan-Boundary Area of Occupancy*. B.C. Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, Nelson, BC. 15pp."

**Williamson's Sapsucker Critical Habitat Area** means the area mapped as critical habitat for the Williamson's Sapsucker by the Canadian Wildlife Service.

**Williamson's Sapsucker Habitat Primary Forest Activity Design** means a design of primary forest activities, developed by a qualified professional, which provides for the maintenance of Williamson's Sapsucker habitat during harvesting, road construction, road maintenance, and silviculture activities.

### Strategy

Where the FSP Holder plans to complete a primary forest activity under a cutting permit or road permit to which this FSP applies, and that is located within the Williamson's Sapsucker Area of Occupation and/or the Williamson's Sapsucker Critical habitat area, the FSP Holder will:

1. Prior to applying for authority to harvest a cutblock or construct or maintain a road, complete a Williamson's Sapsucker Habitat Primary Forest Activity Design that is consistent with the 2014 Best Management Practices, and
2. Conduct harvesting, road construction, road maintenance and silviculture activities consistent with the Williamson's Sapsucker Habitat Primary Forest Activity Design.

## 4.7 Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds

The following section of this FSP specifies the Results and Strategies required to address the Fisheries Sensitive Watershed Order established for the Okanagan Region dated March 28<sup>th</sup>, 2007 and the Fisheries Sensitive Watershed Order established for the Thompson Region dated March 28<sup>th</sup>, 2007.

For each Fisheries Sensitive Watershed (FSW) identified in the Fisheries Sensitive Watershed Orders, the objective is to:

1. Conserve natural hydrologic conditions, natural stream bed dynamics and integrity of stream channels in the Fisheries Sensitive Watershed,
2. Conserve the quality, quantity and timing of water flows required by fish in the Fisheries Sensitive Watershed, and
3. Prevent the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities in the Fisheries Sensitive Watershed from resulting in a material adverse impact on the fish habitat in the watershed

### Strategy

In relation to the Objectives in the Fisheries Sensitive Watershed Order, the following strategy applies to all Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds within the FDUs covered by this FSP:

1. A Qualified Registered Professional will assess the risk of proposed timber harvesting and/or road building activities to:
  - a. Cause a material adverse impact to natural hydrologic conditions, natural stream bed dynamics and integrity of stream channels in the Fisheries Sensitive Watershed,
  - b. Cause a material adverse impact to the quality, quantity and timing of water flows required by fish in the Fisheries Sensitive Watershed, and
  - c. Cause the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities in the Fisheries Sensitive Watershed to result in a material adverse impact on the fish habitat in the watershed.
2. If the risk is moderate or high based on the review of the relevant and available site specific hydrologic and terrain information, the FSP Holder will:
  - a. Ensure that a “**hydrologic assessment**” and/or a “**terrain stability assessment**” is carried out by a Qualified Registered Professional;
  - b. Ensure that the cutblock design and road locations are consistent with the recommendations of the assessment(s).

## 5 Measures

### 5.1 Measures to Prevent the Introduction of Invasive Plants

#### Definitions

**Suitable vegetation** means species that are not listed on the Invasive Plants Regulation

**High-risk species** means an invasive species identified as high risk by the Okanagan And Similkameen Invasive Plant Society (OASISS) for the operating area in which primary forest activities are planned to occur at the time of writing the Site Plan for the area.

**Invasive Plant** means a plant listed in the *Invasive Plants Regulation*

#### Measures

In relation to section 17 of the FPPR, the measures to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive plants are:

1. On an annual basis, the area of known sites of invasive plants, and sites considered to be of high risk to invasive plant establishment due to primary forest activities, will be identified and mapped using information gathered from licensee staff, district range staff, regional experts or other agencies, and the Invasive Alien Plant Program Web Application. Where invasive plant infestations are found to be located inside or within 100m of proposed areas for timber harvesting and road building activities site specific measures to minimize the establishment and/or spread of invasive plants will be incorporated into site plans.
2. Within the areas identified in Section 5.1(1), areas that:
  - a. Were disturbed through the FSP Holder's forest practices and will not be reforested, and
  - b. Are greater than 0.01ha in a contiguous area on a cut and fill slopes of new roads
  - c. Where grass will likely grow on the disturbed area and will materially reduce the likelihood of invasive plant germination, as determined by a QP (areas such as steep-south facing road cuts, compact till soils, rocks, and steep road cuts/fills where seed will not adhere will not be seeded)

Will be seeded with the appropriate Canada #1 ground cover seed mix within 1 year of the later of:

- a) Completion of construction of a permanent road,
- b) Completion of harvesting activities and rehabilitation or temporary access structures on a cutblock, or
- c) Completion of log hauling from a landing or roadside processing area.

(For clarity, road construction and harvesting activities within the same cutblock are considered as two distinct and separate activities.)

3. If a QP determines that in areas of high risk those sites referred to in bullet 2 do not have suitable vegetation established by the following growing season, the non-vegetated areas will be re-seeded within 12 months. High risk areas are areas within terrain class 4/5, Community or

fisheries sensitive watersheds and/or areas referenced in a Terrain Stability Field Assessment.

4. Between June 1 and October 31, contractors will visually inspect and manually remove any vegetation caught in the undercarriage of equipment, prior to removing it from a site where invasive plants have been identified in the Site Plan, Logging Plan, or Road Design documents.

## 5.2 Natural Range Barriers

### Definitions

**Natural Range Barrier** means a river, rock face, dense timber or any other naturally occurring feature that stops or significantly impedes livestock movement to and from an adjacent area.

### Measures

In relation to FPPR sec. 18, the measures to mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective natural range barriers are:

1. Prior to applying for a cutting permit or road permit, an FSP Holder will notify range tenure holders of the planned forest development within their range tenure area and request they identify any range barriers within 500m of planned forest development. If no response to the referral is received within the timeframe indicated on the referral letter, or if the Range Tenure is vacant, the referral letter will be sent to the District Range Staff.
2. If a range tenure holder indicates that forest development will remove a natural range barrier or render it ineffective, reasonable efforts will be made by the FSP Holder to come to agreement with the range tenure holder as to the mitigation measures that will be implemented over a mutually agreed-to timeframe.
3. If in 2) above, an agreement cannot be reached, the FSP Holder, in consultation with District Range Staff, will develop and implement a plan to mitigate the breach.
4. In instances where the range tenure holder does not respond to the notification under 1) above, the FSP Holder, in consultation with the District Range Staff, will determine if the proposed forest development will breach or render a natural range barrier ineffective, and if necessary, will develop and implement a plan to address the breach.
5. The works the FSP Holder undertakes to address a breach of a natural range barrier under 2) or 4) above, will be limited to cattle guards, remedial fencing, and wing-fencing or other eligible improvements as described in the Interior Appraisal Manual.
6. Other works beyond those described as eligible in the Interior Appraisal Manual may be implemented at the discretion of the FSP Holder.

## 6 Stocking Requirements

### 6.1 General

Stocking requirements will be applied for all blocks per FPPR section 44.

The Stocking Standards for this FSP are planned to amend to the new Thompson Okanagan Stocking Standards once they are completed and approved by the MFLNRORD.

See **Appendix A** for Stocking Standards for the following FDUs: Bobbie Burns, Chute Lake, Fairview, Headwaters, Hydraulic, Joe Rich, Olalla, Pennask, Spectrum, Trout.

See **Appendix B - Stocking Standards North** for Stocking Standards for the following FDUs: Anstey, Crowfoot, Pukeashun, Seymour, South Shuswap, TFL 33, Three Valley

## 7 Signatures

### 7.1 Signature of Preparing Forester

<b>Preparing Forester</b>	
	Matthew Scott, R.P.F. Planning Forester Gorman Bros. Lumber Ltd.

### 7.2 Signatures of Persons Required to Prepare FSP

<b>Authorized Licensee Signature</b>	
FL A18671	Kerry Rouck, R.P.F Corporate Woodlands Manager Gorman Bros. Lumber Ltd.

<b>Authorized Licensee Signature</b>	
FL A18670, TFL 33, TO 635	Kerry Rouck, R.P.F Corporate Woodlands Manager Canoe Forest Products



## 8 Appendix A – Stocking Standards

See Attached Stocking Standards.