

FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN

**Community Forest Agreement K5Y
Squamish Community Forest Limited Partnership**

Sea to Sky Natural Resource District

Version 1.0



Submitted

March 17, 2023

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"I certify that the work contained herein fulfills the standards acceptable of a Registered Professional Forester and that I did personally prepare and supervise the completion of the work"



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Disclaimer

This Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) has been prepared as required under Section 3 of the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA). This FSP is consistent with the FRPA, its associated regulations, as well as other relevant provincial and federal legislation, higher level plans, guidance documents and policies established by the Provincial Government.

Table of Contents

AUTHORIZED FSP HOLDER SIGNATURE.....	2
DISCLAIMER	2
1. INTRODUCTION	5
1.1. DEFINITIONS IN THIS FSP.....	5
1.2. FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN.....	9
Relationship of FSP and Management Plan	9
1.3. PROFESSIONAL RELIANCE.....	10
1.4. CHIEF FORESTER’S GUIDANCE	10
1.5. FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN TERM	11
1.6. DATE OF SUBMISSION.....	11
1.7. COMMENCEMENT DATE	11
1.8. FOREST DEVELOPMENT UNIT	11
1.9. APPLICATION OF THIS FSP (FRPA S.3 (4))	13
1.10. CUTBLOCKS AND ROADS TO WHICH THIS FSP WILL NOT APPLY.....	13
1.11. SITE PLANS AND STANDARD UNITS	13
1.12. DESIGNATIONS IN EFFECT FOUR MONTHS PRIOR TO THE DATE OF SUBMISSION OF THIS FSP (FPPR s. 14(2)(3)).....	14
1.13. AREAS NOT SUBJECT TO THE FSP	16
1.14. FIRST NATION AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	16
1.14.1 First Nations Consultation and Information Sharing	17
1.14.2 Public Consultation and Information Sharing.....	17
2. RESULTS OR STRATEGIES	18
2.1. SOILS	19
2.2. VISUAL QUALITY.....	19
2.3. TIMBER.....	20
2.4. WILDLIFE	21
2.4.1 Grizzly Bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>).....	22
2.4.2 Spotted Owl (<i>Strix occidentalis</i>)	22
2.4.3 Marbled Murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>).....	23
2.4.4 Coastal Tailed Frog (<i>Ascaphus truei</i>).....	25
2.4.5 Northern Goshawk (<i>Accipiter gentilis laingi</i> & <i>atricapillus</i> ssp.).....	25
2.4.6 Pacific Water Shrew (<i>Sorex bendirii</i>)	27
2.4.7 Mountain Goat (<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>).....	28
2.4.8 Black-tailed Deer (<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>).....	28
2.4.9 Moose (<i>Alces alces</i>).....	29
2.4.10 Survival of Regionally Important Wildlife.....	30
2.4.11 Roosevelt Elk	30
2.5. WATER, FISH, WILDLIFE AND BIODIVERSITY WITHIN RIPARIAN AREAS.....	30
2.6. FISH HABITAT IN FISHERIES SENSITIVE WATERSHEDS	32
2.7. WATER IN A COMMUNITY WATERSHED.....	32
2.8. OTHER WATER USERS	34
2.9. WILDLIFE AND BIODIVERSITY – LANDSCAPE LEVEL	34
2.9.1 Cutblock Location and Design	34
2.9.2 Old Growth Management Areas.....	34
2.10. WILDLIFE AND BIODIVERSITY – STAND LEVEL	40
2.10.1 Wildlife Tree Retention Areas	40
2.11. SEA-TO-SKY LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN	42
2.11.1 First Nations Cultural Places.....	42
2.11.2 Sea-to-Sky Wildland Area Order.....	43
2.12. CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES	43

2.13.	RECREATION SITES, RECREATION TRAILS AND INTERPRETIVE FOREST SITES	47
2.14.	INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES	50
2.15.	NATURAL RANGE BARRIERS	52
3.	STOCKING STANDARDS.....	53
3.1.	STOCKING STANDARD TABLES OVERVIEW	53
3.2.	STOCKING STANDARDS FOR SPECIFIC SITE CONDITIONS OR OBJECTIVES	53
3.3.	FOREST HEALTH AND DROUGHT STOCKING STANDARDS	54
3.4.	EVEN-AGED STOCKING STANDARDS FOR WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT	55
3.5.	SINGLE ENTRY DISPERSED RETENTION STOCKING STANDARD [SEDRSS].....	56
3.6.	INTERMEDIATE CUT STOCKING STANDARD.....	56
3.7.	SPECIFICATIONS OF SITUATIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER S.16 (FPPR).....	57
3.8.	AMENDMENTS	58
APPENDIX A1 – EVEN-AGED STOCKING STANDARDS AND STOCKING STANDARDS FOR SPECIFIC SITE CONDITIONS		59
APPENDIX A2 - SINGLE ENTRY DISPERSED RETENTION STOCKING STANDARDS		64
APPENDIX A3 – DAMAGE CRITERIA FOR SINGLE ENTRY DISPERSED RETENTION STOCKING STANDARD		68
APPENDIX A4 - INTERMEDIATE CUT STOCKING STANDARDS		72
APPENDIX B - FSP MAPS		73
APPENDIX C - ORDERS ESTABLISHING LANDSCAPE UNITS AND LAND USE OBJECTIVES		74
APPENDIX D - ORDERS AND NOTICES		81
APPENDIX E1 - LAND USE OBJECTIVES FOR THE SEA-TO-SKY LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN.....		132
APPENDIX E2 - SEA TO SKY WILDLAND AREA ORDER		139
APPENDIX F – FIRST NATIONS CONSULTATION.....		144
REFERRAL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS WITH FIRST NATIONS.....		146
APPENDIX G - FSP ADVERTISING AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION SUMMARY.....		147

FIGURES AND TABLES

FIGURE 1.	FSP OVERVIEW MAP, SHOWING THE EXTENT OF THE SQUAMISH FOREST DEVELOPMENT UNIT AND OVERLAP ON ESTABLISHED LANDSCAPE UNITS	12
TABLE 1.	LANDSCAPE UNITS WITH PORTIONS WITHIN THE SQUAMISH FDU	11
TABLE 2.	AGREEMENT HOLDERS.....	13
TABLE 3.	FPPR SECTION 14 FDU ORDERS AND DATES	14
TABLE 4.	ESTABLISHED OR AUTHORIZED RECREATION SITES AND TRAILS IN THE SQUAMISH FDU	47

1. Introduction

1.1. Definitions in this FSP

“**Agreements**” means those licenses identified in Table 2, section 1.9 of this FSP.

“**Attributes**” means the attributes of an Affected Species specified in a Notice that relates to the Affected Species.

“**BEC**” means Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification – a classification system used in British Columbia as a framework for managing ecosystems.

“**Commencement Date**” means the commencement date of the Term of this FSP as specified in section 1.7.

“**Community Forest**” means Squamish Community Forest - Community Forest Agreement K5Y.

“**Date of Submission**” means the date of submission of this FSP as specified in section 1.6.

“**District**” means the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District.

“**Established Objective**” means:

- (a) an objective continued under section 181 of the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA),
- (b) an objective set by government under sections 5-10 of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (FPPR);
- (c) a land use objective; and
- (d) an objective established under the Government Actions Regulation as of the Date of Submission.

“**FDU**” refers to a forest development unit under this FSP.

“**Floodplain Management Areas**” means the Crown Land portions of the floodplains of the Upper Lillooet, Green, Soo, Elaho and Squamish Rivers as shown on Map 4 of the Ministerial Order - Land Use Objectives for the Sea-to-Sky Land & Resource Management Plan.

“**FPC**” means the “Forest Practices Code” and “Code regulations” as those terms are defined in subsection 177(1) of FRPA.

“**FPPR**” means the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, B.C. Reg. 14/2004 made pursuant to FRPA, as that regulation existed on the Date of Submission.

“**FRPA**” means the Forest and Range Practices Act, S.B.C. 2002, c.69 as that legislation existed on the Date of Submission.

“**FSP**” means this Forest Stewardship Plan, including all tables, appendices and attachments.

“**FSP Holder**” means the holder of the agreements as identified in section 1.9, Table 2.

“**FSP Map**” means the appended Maps in Appendix B of this Forest Stewardship Plan covering the plan area (series of 7 maps including an overview map);

“**Green-up**” means a state of regeneration in a stocked cutblock that meets the following standards:

- (a) the average height of the tallest 10% of the trees on the area to be reforested is a minimum of 3.0 m, and

(b) the area contains at least 500 trees/ha of a commercially valuable species that are at least 1.3 m. in height.

"Notice" means a notice given to the Holder by the Date of Submission pursuant to section 7(2) of the FPPR.

"Old Growth Management Area (OGMA)" is defined in the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation as an area that is subject to old growth management objectives established under section 3 [*resource management zones and objectives*] or 4 [*landscape units and objectives*] of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*.

"Order" means an order made pursuant to the Forest Practices Code (FPC) or the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) and the regulations made there under and provided to the Holder by the Date of Submission and referenced in an Objective, Result or Strategy in this FSP.

"Permanent Access Structure", as defined in the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, means an access structure in a cutblock that:

(a) at the time of its construction, is reasonably expected to provide access for timber harvesting and other activities that are not wholly contained in the cutblock, or

(b) is constructed on or through, or contains, materials unsuitable for the establishment of a commercial crop of trees and is not an excavated or bladed trail,

but does not include an area that contained an access structure before rehabilitation of the area under FPPR section 36.

"Primary forest activity" as defined by the FPPR means one or more of the following (a) timber harvesting; (b) silviculture treatments (b1) wildlife enhancement; (c) road construction, maintenance and deactivation.

"Qualified Person" means a qualified person who possesses the specified knowledge, skills, training, experience and other requirements to perform a specified type of work as: set out in legislation; set out in Provincial Government policy; or required by an organization satisfactory to the Provincial Government that has the responsibility for specifying the requirements. The requirements include holding an accreditation bestowed by: the provincial Government, a professional association constituted under an Act, or other organization satisfactory to the Provincial Government. Attainment of the requirements is either verified through a process undertaken by the Provincial Government, a professional association or other organization satisfactory to the Provincial Government, to confirm that all requirements are met, or self-assessed by members of a professional association constituted under an Act, where a code of ethics requires members to operate only within their area of expertise.

"Riparian Management Area" as defined by the FPPR means a riparian management area described under Division 3 [*Riparian areas*] of Part 4 [*Practice requirements*] of the FPPR that consists of a riparian management zone and a riparian reserve zone.

"Riparian Management Zone" as defined by the FPPR means a riparian management zone described under Division 3 [*Riparian areas*] of Part 4 [*Practice requirements*] of the FPPR, that

(a) is a portion of the riparian management area; and

(b) is established to:

(i) conserve the fish, wildlife habitat, biodiversity and the water values of the riparian management zone, and

(ii) protect the riparian reserve zone, if any, within the riparian management area.

"Riparian Reserve Zone" as defined by the FPPR means a riparian reserve zone described under Division 3 [*Riparian areas*] of Part 4 [*Practice requirements*], that

- (a) is a portion of a riparian management area, and
- (b) is established to protect fish, wildlife habitat, biodiversity and the water values of the riparian reserve zone.

"Scenic Area" means an area of land established as a scenic area under the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act* on or before October 24, 2002 and continued as a scenic area under section 180 (c) of the *Forest and Range Practices Act*, or a scenic area established under section 7 of the GAR.

"Silviculture Treatment" (as stated in the FPPR) includes

- (a) site preparation for the purposes of reforestation,
- (b) planting trees,
- (c) brushing, including grazing for the purposes of brushing,
- (d) juvenile spacing,
- (e) fertilization,
- (f) pruning,
- (g) sanitation treatments associated with a silviculture treatment, and
- (h) pest management treatments, other than sanitation treatments.

"Site Plan" means a site level plan which is required under FRPA to be produced prior to beginning road construction or block harvesting activities. A site plan must

- (a) identify the approximate locations of cutblocks and roads,
- (b) be consistent with the forest stewardship plan, FRPA and the associated regulations, and
- (c) identify how the intended results or strategies described in the forest stewardship plan apply to the site.

"Ungulate Winter Range (UWR)" as defined in the FPPR, means an ungulate winter range continued under section 180 (a) [*grandparenting specified designations*] of the FRPA, or established under the Government Actions Regulation.

"Visual Landscape Inventory (VLI)" means the visual landscape inventory completed by the Ministry of Forests (MoF) and shown in the Land and Resource Data Warehouse.

"Visual Quality Objective (VQO)" as defined in the FPPR, means an objective continued, in respect of a scenic area, under section 181 of FRPA, or an objective established for a scenic area under the Government Actions Regulation section 7 within the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District.

"Watershed Assessment" means an assessment carried out by a Qualified Person within a designated Community Watershed to determine the potential impacts to water quality, timing and flow based on the proposed primary forest activities. The scope and detail of the assessment are to be commensurate with the size of the watershed, scale of proposed activities and the potential risk to water quality. The watershed assessment is to include but not be limited to, a review of:

- I. the cumulative hydrological effects of previous and planned primary forest activities within the community watershed and any other requirements listed in Section 8.2 of the FPPR
- II. slope stability
- III. harvest history and green-up status
- IV. road density
- V. the degree of hydrologic recovery
- VI. potential risk to water quality, timing and flow

“Wildlife Habitat Area (WHA)” as defined in the FPPR, means a Wildlife Habitat Area continued under section 180 (b) [*grandparenting specified designations*] of the FRPA, or established under the Government Actions Regulation.

“Wildlife Trees” means a tree or group of trees that provide wildlife habitat and assist in conservation of stand level biodiversity.

“Wildlife Tree Retention Area - WTRA” means an area occupied by wildlife trees that is located:

- in a cutblock,
- in an area that is contiguous to a cutblock, or
- in an area that is sufficiently close to the cutblock that the wildlife trees could directly impact on, or be directly impacted by, a forest practice carried out in the cutblock.

1.2. Forest Stewardship Plan

The Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) is a requirement under Section 3 of the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA), which came into effect on January 31, 2004. This FSP has been prepared to be consistent and in accordance with the FRPA, the associated regulatory framework, provincial legislation, federal legislation as well as higher level plans and policy as described by the British Columbia Provincial Government (hereafter referred to as the Provincial Government).

The purpose of the FSP is to outline objectives set forth by the Provincial Government related to forest management activities proposed on crown lands. The achievement of the objectives, established within the FSP, is measured through results, strategies and/or measures. The intention of the objectives is to identify the strategic issues by describing a desired future condition for a particular resource or resource use, while results, strategies and/or measures describe how the desired outcome will be achieved.

A **Result** is defined in the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* (FPPR) as a “description of measurable or verifiable outcomes in respect of a particular established objective, and the situations or circumstances that determine where in a Forest Development Unit the outcomes will be applied.”

A **Strategy** is defined in the FPPR as a “description of measurable or verifiable steps or practices that will be carried out in respect of a particular established objective, and the situations or circumstances that determine where in a Forest Development Unit the steps or practices will be applied.”

This FSP, where applicable, outlines measurable and verifiable results, strategies and/or measures that are compatible with provincial government established forest management and resource objectives.

In the following sections, only the Results or Strategies defined within the boxes are legally binding. All other commitments described in this FSP are to be considered voluntary best management practices. The holder of this FSP is dedicated to following these commitments and objectives.

Relationship of FSP and Management Plan

In addition to this FSP, a Management Plan has been prepared for Community Forest Agreement (CFA) K5Y as a requirement for the application for the CFA licence. The Management Plan articulates the values and broad resources management direction for the CFA while the FSP specifies the legal requirements as set by government. These two documents are applied in tandem.

1.3. Professional Reliance

With the introduction of the FRPA, the Provincial Government mandated a move away from a regulatory and prescriptive environment to one that supports a results-based approach. This results-based system involves a greater role for professionals from a variety of disciplines with regards to professional reliance and accountability. The FSP holder – Squamish Community Forest Limited Partnership (SQCF LP) - recognizes the importance of professional reliance and accountability, and will utilize Qualified Persons, in their respective fields of practice, where applicable and warranted. Qualified Persons are designated by their respective association in the field of their practice such as the Association of British Columbia Forest Professionals (ABCFFP), the College of Applied Biology (CAB) and the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC).

Qualified Persons may be engaged in a variety of services including, but not limited to:

- Geotechnical or slope stability assessments;
- Wildlife/ biological assessments;
- Stream classification;
- Appraisal data collection and submission;
- FSP preparation, permit applications and amendments; and
- Site level assessments for activities such as pre-harvest site plans, road and bridge layout and design.

1.4. Chief Forester's Guidance

This FSP has been prepared to incorporate recommendations from the Chief Forester's "Guidance on the Replacement of Forest Stewardship Plans (2016)" and the "Sea to Sky Natural Resource District Manager's Expectations Letter" (2016). In light of these recommendations, this FSP includes:

- Clearly stated measurable and/ or verifiable, and enforceable results and strategies that consider new information such as invasive plant management strategies and forest health.
- Commitment to ongoing First Nations information sharing and public consultation.
- Additional management direction over and above those set by FRPA, specifically with regards to endangered wildlife species not listed in FPPR Section 7 and to tree retention around small streams.
- Addition of multilayer/ high retention stocking standards as well as development of additional stocking standards that are sufficiently diverse to accommodate fire management, wildlife, climate change and forest health concerns.
- Additional background information and explanations of management commitments to increase accessibility for public understanding of the FSP content and commitments.
- A summary of the efforts and responses pertaining to the stakeholder and public consultation process.

1.5. Forest Stewardship Plan Term

As per Section 6(1)(a)(b) of the FRPA, the FSP holder is seeking a term of five years for this FSP, commencing on the date of approval by the Ministry of Forests (MoF).

1.6. Date of Submission

The date of submission is March 17, 2023.

1.7. Commencement Date

The term of this FSP will commence on the date specified by the Minister or his Delegated Decision Maker (DDM).

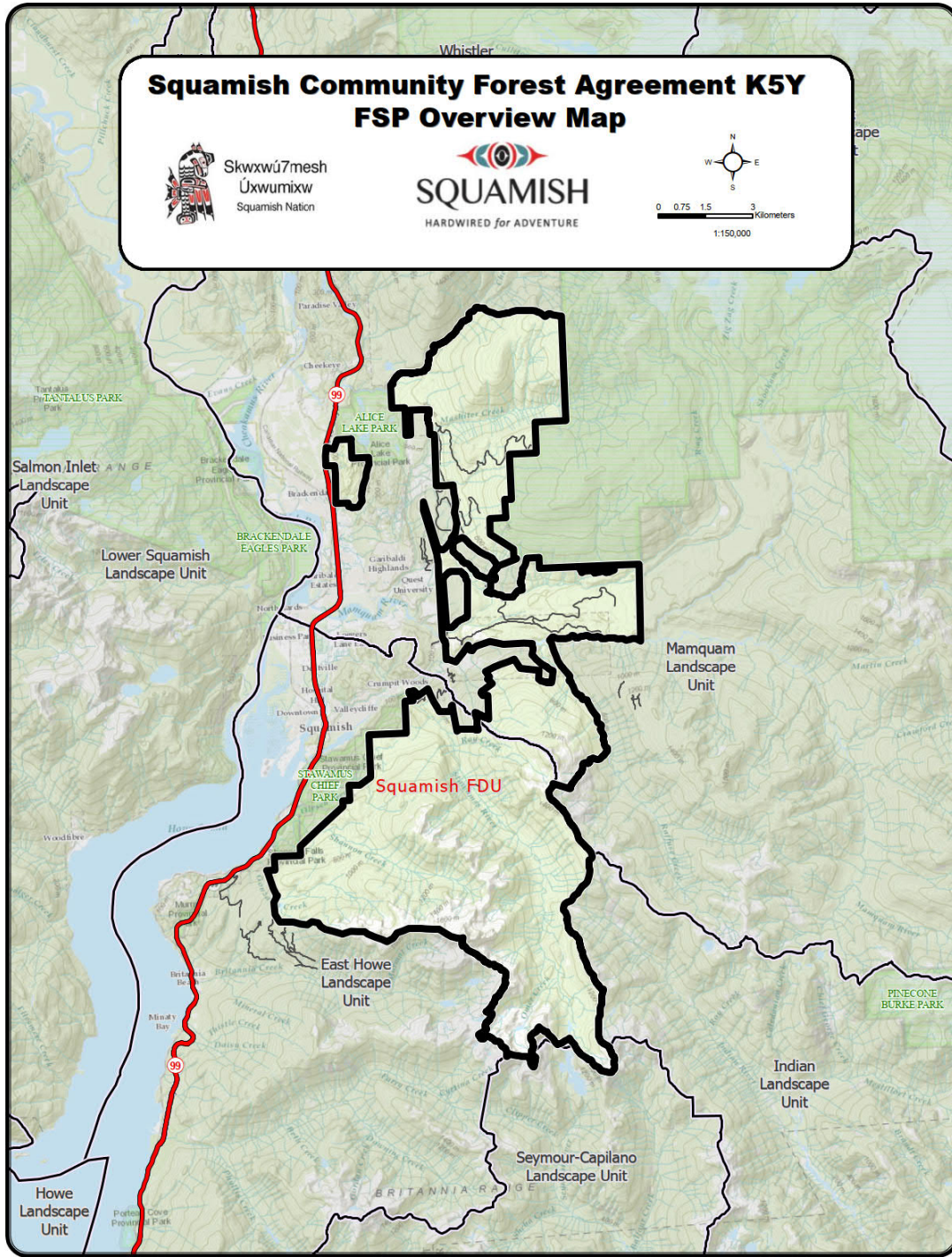
1.8. Forest Development Unit

A Forest Development Unit (FDU) is the broad geographic unit to which objectives, results, strategies and/ or other measures defined in the FSP are applicable. The FDU boundaries are determined by the FSP Holder. The attached FSP maps (Appendix B) show at a 1:100,000 scale the single FDU covering the CFA K5Y area. The FDU will be referred to as the “Squamish FDU”.

Figure 1 is a map of the FSP area and the location of the Squamish FDU in relation to established Landscape Units (LUs). LUs are geographic units that are established by official orders issued by the provincial government. The Squamish FDU defined by this FSP is comprised of portions of two separate LUs as shown in Table 1. The objectives defined by the official orders to establish landscape units, for each individual LU, apply to the portions of the LUs that fall within the Squamish FDU.

Table 1. Landscape Units with portions within the Squamish FDU

FDU	Landscape Unit (portions thereof)
Squamish FDU	East Howe
	Mamquam



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Figure 1. FSP Overview Map, showing the extent of the Squamish Forest Development Unit and overlap on established Landscape Units

1.9. Application of this FSP (FRPA S.3 (4))

This FSP applies to the agreements listed in Table 2; cutting permits (C.P.) and road permits (R.P.) issued or granted to the holder:

- a) after the Commencement date
- b) within the FDU

Table 2. Agreement Holders

HOLDER	AGREEMENT
Squamish Community Forest Limited Partnership	Community Forest Agreement K5Y

1.10. Cutblocks and Roads to which this FSP will not apply

This FSP is prepared for CFA K5Y, which is a new tenure. Any existing liabilities within the area will be the sole responsibility of the FSP Holder currently holding the liability. All cutblocks previously harvested under these licenses will continue to be managed under the standards and objectives described by the existing approved FSP and assigned by the individual block site plans. Existing Road Use Permits and Road Use Agreements will be transitioned to the community forest tenure.

1.11. Site Plans and Standard Units

As per Section 10 of the FRPA and Section 34 of the FPPR, the FSP Holder will prepare a pre-harvest site plan in accordance with the prescribed requirements for all cutblocks prior to the commencement of primary forest activities. The primary purpose of the site plan is to identify the location of the cutblocks and associated roads and to define how the results and strategies from the FSP will be applied at the block level. The site plan will also describe the Standards Units for the cutblock, to which an individual stocking standard will apply. Each cutblock will have at least one Standard Unit identified, and there is no limit on the number of Standard Units which may be applied to a single cutblock. A Standards Unit is an area that generally has uniform ecological characteristics, and to which a specific silviculture management regime is applied. The site plan is prepared, signed and sealed by a Registered Professional Forester, and maintained on file for the life of the cutblock. As the basic operational plan that encompasses and balances all resource features and values, the site plan considers each of the following forest management factors:

- Soil Productivity and Hydrologic Function;
- Timber Production;
- Species at Risk;
- Water, Fish, Riparian Areas, and Community Watersheds;
- Landscape and Stand Level Biodiversity;
- Visual Quality;
- Recreation;
- Cultural Heritage;
- Natural Range Barriers;
- Invasive Plants;
- Landscape level plans such as Landscape Unit Plans, Land and Resource Management Plans or other applicable plans, and
- Other relevant values and objectives as expressed by stakeholders or other members of the public.

1.12. Designations in Effect Four Months Prior to the Date of Submission of this FSP (FPPR s. 14(2)(3))

The FSP maps in Appendix B show the designations and other requirements listed in s. 14(3) of the FPPR that were in effect four months before the submission of this FSP, as noted Table 3.

Table 3. FPPR Section 14 FDU Orders and Dates

Type of Designation	FDU where Order applies	Date Order Takes Effect
FPPR s.14(3)(a) Ungulate Winter Range		
Order - Ungulate Winter Range #U-2-002 Mountain Goat	Squamish FDU	Forest Practices Code Grandparented
Order – Amendment to Ungulate Winter Range #U-2-005 Black-tailed Deer and Moose – Sea to Sky Forest District	Squamish FDU	March 10, 2005 Amended October 31, 2014.
FPPR s.14(3)(b) Wildlife Habitat Areas		
Order – Wildlife Habitat Areas #2-172 to 2-175, 2-177 to 2-193, 2-204, 2-254 to 2-270 Grizzly Bear	None designated within the Squamish FDU	June 28, 2006
Order - Wildlife Habitat Areas 2-272 to 2-297, 2-381 to 2-386, 2-388, 2-390 to 2-406, 2-436 to 2-443 Grizzly Bear*– Squamish Forest District * While there are no Grizzly Bear WHAs in the Squamish FDU, this Order is relevant as it establishes exemption from preparing results or strategies for Coastal Tailed Frog.	Squamish FDU	September 2, 2010
Order - Wildlife Habitat Areas 2-517 to 2-525 Spotted Owl	None designated within the Squamish FDU	November 26, 2013
Order - Wildlife Habitat Areas 2-303 to 2-306, 2-308, 2-309 & 2-316 Marbled Murrelet	Squamish FDU	April 24, 2014

Type of Designation	FDU where Order applies	Date Order Takes Effect
Ministerial Order - Order for the Recovery of Marbled Murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>)	Squamish FDU	December 2, 2021
Notice – Indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Required for the Survival of Marbled Murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>)	Squamish FDU	December 2, 2021
Order of the Minister of Land, Water and Resource Stewardship – <i>Forest and Range Practices Act</i> Wildlife Habitat Areas 2-688, 2-289, 2-690, 2-691 and 2-698 in the Squamish Forest District Northern Goshawk (<i>Accipiter gentilis laingi</i>)	None designated within the Squamish FDU	October 4, 2022
FPPR s.14(3)(c) Fisheries sensitive watersheds	None designated within the Squamish FDU	n/a
FPPR s.14 (3)(d) Lakeshore management zone	None in effect within the Squamish FDU	n/a
FPPR s.14 (3)(e) Scenic areas		
Sea to Sky Scenic Area and Visual Quality Objectives for Highway 99 Corridor	Squamish FDU	December 18, 1995
Ministerial Order M424 - Establishment of Scenic Area and Visual Quality Objectives for the Shannon Creek Watershed within the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District	Squamish FDU	November 17, 2016
FPPR s.14 (3)(f) Lake identified as an L1 lake	None designated within the Squamish FDU	n/a
FPPR s.14 (3)(g) Community Watersheds		
Mashiter Community Watershed	Squamish FDU	June 15, 1995
Stawamus Community Watershed	Squamish FDU	June 15, 1995
FPPR s.14 (3)(h) Old Growth Management Areas		
Order to Establish a Landscape Unit and Objectives - East Howe Landscape Unit	Squamish FDU	August 20, 2003
Ministerial Order - Land Use Objectives for the Lizzie, Mamquam, Tuwasus, Sloquet High, Sloquet North, Sloquet South Landscape Units, located in the Sea to Sky District		November 6, 2014

Type of Designation	FDU where Order applies	Date Order Takes Effect
FPPR s.14(3)(i) Prohibited Timber Harvesting by Enactment	None designated	n/a
Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan (S2S LRMP)		
Ministerial Order – Land Use Objectives for the Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan	Squamish FDU	April 14, 2011 Amended version effective August 15, 2013
Sea-to-Sky Wildland Area Order	Squamish FDU	March 11, 2011
FPPR s.14(3)(j) Cutting permits and Road Permits		
None in place for CFA K5Y	n/a	n/a

The following documents and agreements also strongly guide forest management decisions within the FSP plan area:

- AGREEMENT ON LAND USE PLANNING Between THE SQUAMISH NATION and THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA as represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Lands, July 26, 2007

- Sea to Sky Land and Resource Management Plan, April 2008

1.13. Areas not subject to the FSP

Areas not subject to the FSP are adjacent Indian Reserves, woodlots, private land, provincial and federal parks and forest tenures.

1.14. First Nation and Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement

The holder of the FSP understands that consultation is an important process allowing for a two-way exchange of information between themselves, potentially affected First Nations and interested or potentially affected local groups, stakeholders and members of the public.

The intent of the consultation process is the following:

- To promote discussion and information sharing among agreement-holders, resource agencies, non-government organizations, First Nations and the public about forest development and related activities including those values which are important for the public, First Nations, and other stakeholders;
- to provide notice, raise awareness and educate the local public on upcoming planned forest harvesting and/or other primary forest activities;
- to deliver information in a manner that allows for meaningful input and information exchange;
- to establish direct lines of communication with interested parties;
- to strive to understand potential conflicts early in the planning process; and
- to identify potentially affected parties adjacent to or within a planned reforestation or harvesting area.

Two parallel consultation and information sharing processes will be undertaken – one for the general public and one for First Nations specifically.

1.14.1 First Nations Consultation and Information Sharing

Recognizing Indigenous rights and interests and the unique Indigenous relationship to land, consultation regarding operational/block level activities will be carried out with each First Nation within whose Traditional Territory or Consultative Area the activities are proposed. The process will include the Community Forest providing the First Nations with maps and information describing the new proposed activities, requesting comments on any impacts to cultural rights and title, and values to be considered, and communicating about options for how to address potential impacts.

The First Nations consultation and information sharing process is detailed in section 2.12 - Cultural Heritage Resources.

1.14.2 Public Consultation and Information Sharing

The FSP/Agreement holder will aim to develop positive working relationships and communication protocols with community groups, government agencies and other stakeholders with interests in the Community Forest landbase. The FSP Holder will endeavour to maintain an up to date list of relevant contacts to facilitate information sharing and consultation in the case of proposed operations that may affect the identified stakeholders. Specific stakeholder individuals and groups may change over time.

Consultation regarding operational/block level activities will be carried out with potentially affected stakeholders on an ongoing basis, as relevant to the location of planned harvesting and road building or deactivation activities. The potentially affected stakeholders will be notified and their input considered in management decisions.

Public open houses or information sessions will be held at least once per calendar year, either in person or online during which recent and planned activities will be presented and opportunity for feedback provided.

All proposed road construction and harvest plans will be made available for public review and comment, through the annual open house or other means, before being submitted to government for permitting.

1.14.2.1 Ring Creek Residents Planning Unit

The Ring Creek community is a Rural Residential Neighborhood located along a short section of Ring Creek Forest Service Road and Garibaldi Park Road, immediately adjacent to the Community Forest and Garibaldi Park. Based on discussion with Ring Creek residents, the Community Forest has voluntarily designated an area around the community as the Ring Creek Residents' Planning Unit (displayed on the Other Tenures map in Appendix B). The Community Forest will enter a process with Ring Creek residents to guide future management within the Planning Unit, prior to any harvesting being actively considered within that area.

2. RESULTS or STRATEGIES

This section of the FSP outlines the broad forest resource management goals the FSP holder has adopted, which comply with objectives set by the Provincial Government under the FRPA and associated regulations. This section also outlines the commitments the FSP holder has adopted that are in addition to the legal objectives set by the Provincial Government.

Section 149(1) of the FRPA sets out the ability of the Provincial Government to prescribe objectives with respect to forest management activities on crown land. Specifically, this section states that the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing objectives in relation to one or more of the following subjects:

- (a) soils;
- (b) visual quality;
- (c) timber;
- (d) forage and associated plant communities;
- (e) water;
- (f) fish;
- (g) wildlife;
- (h) biodiversity;
- (i) recreation resources;
- (j) resource features; and
- (k) cultural heritage resources.

The following sections describe the legal objectives set by the Provincial Government and specify the associated results and strategies with which the FSP holder will manage these resources. Only the results and strategies defined within the boxes are legally binding. Text outside the boxes provides background for the general reader and outlines best practices.

The Management Plan for CFA K5Y provides further context in the form of community goals for management of timber and non-timber resource values across Squamish Community Forest.

2.1. Soils

Section 5 of the FPPR states that the objective set by government for soils is to “to conserve the productivity and the hydrologic function of soils.”

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Result
Squamish FDU	<p>In respect of Soils:</p> <p>When planning and conducting primary forest activities, the FSP Holder will comply with Sections 35 (Soil Disturbance Limits) and 36 (Permanent Access Structure Limits) of the FPPR.</p>

Section 35 of the FPPR defines limits to the amount of soil disturbance permitted within a cutblock based on the sensitivity of the soil type. A Qualified Person will perform site assessments at the site plan stage to determine the sensitivity of the soils present. A forest professional will develop site specific plans, prescriptions and operational measures based on results of the soil assessments. Terrain stability assessments will be commissioned as needed.

Section 36 of the FPPR states that the area in a cutblock occupied by Permanent Access Structures must not exceed 7% of the cutblock. The FSP Holder aims to maintain a road access network that facilitates efficient forest management activities while minimizing the amount of area impacted by roads and minimizing site disturbance. Due to prior logging history, most of the Community Forest is already extensively roaded. The FSP Holder will adopt a policy of “no net gain” of permanent road area. For any length of new road, following harvest, rehabilitation measures will be applied to return the road to a productive forested state. In the case of new permanent roads needing to be maintained for future access, an equivalent area of existing but unnecessary road will be returned to a productive state.

2.2. Visual Quality

Section 9.2 of the FPPR states that:

The objective set by government in relation to visual quality for a scenic area, that

- a) was established on or before October 24, 2002 and
 - b) for which there is no visual quality objective
- is to ensure that the altered forest landscape for the scenic area
- c) in visual sensitivity class 1 is in either the preservation or retention category,
 - d) in visual sensitivity class 2 is in either the retention or partial retention category,
 - e) in visual sensitivity class 3 is in either the partial retention or modification category,
 - f) in visual sensitivity class 4 is in either the partial retention or modification category and
 - g) in visual sensitivity class 5 is in either the modification or maximum modification category.

The Squamish FDU encompasses portions of two Scenic Areas - the Sea-to-Sky Scenic Area Highway 99 corridor, and the Shannon Creek Scenic Area.

The Sea-to-Sky Scenic Area was established under the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act* (FPC) and continued under FRPA s. 180(c). Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) established under the FPC are continued under FRPA s.181. Within known scenic areas, recommended Visual Quality Classes (rVQC) were established and brought as VQOs under Government Actions Regulation (GAR) s. 17.

The Scenic Area in the Shannon Creek watershed was also originally established under the FPC and continued under FRPA, but then repealed and replaced pursuant to Section 7(1) of the

Government Actions Regulation (GAR). New Visual Quality Objectives for Shannon Creek took effect on November 17, 2016 by Ministerial Order M 424, pursuant to Section 7(2) of GAR.

As per the FPPR, "Visual Quality Objective (VQO)" means:

- (a) an objective continued, in respect of a scenic area, under section 181 of the Act;
- (b) an objective established for a scenic area under the Government Actions Regulation; or
- (c) a visual quality class continued, for a scenic area, under section 17 of the Government Actions Regulation;

The FSP Holder will design and implement primary forest activities to be consistent with the VQO assigned to the area of planned activity, and in general accordance with guidance described in the Visual Impact Assessment Handbook (May 2022). Prior to conducting a primary forest activity within an area that has an established VQO, the FSP Holder will ensure that sufficient field assessments, as determined by a Qualified Person, are completed to ensure consistency with the VQO assigned to the location. Sufficient assessments include preparation of a formal Visual Impact Assessment (VIA), which utilizes tools such as Digital Terrain Modelling and Google Earth imagery, and identified viewpoints based on current land use and field conditions. The VIA will be shared with relevant stakeholders as part of the public consultation process during operational planning, prior to application for cutting permits.

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Result
Squamish FDU	In respect of Visual Quality : When operating within scenic areas with established VQOs, the FSP Holder will plan and conduct primary forest activities in a manner consistent with the Visual Quality Objectives applicable to the areas.

2.3. Timber

Section 6 of the FPPR states that the objectives set by government for timber are to:

- a) maintain or enhance an economically valuable supply of commercial timber from British Columbia's forests,
- b) ensure that delivered wood costs, generally, after taking into account the effect on them of the relevant provisions of this regulation and of the Act, are competitive in relation to equivalent costs in relation to regulated primary forest activities in other jurisdictions, and
- c) ensure that the provisions of this regulation and of the Act that pertain to primary forest activities do not unduly constrain the ability of a holder of an agreement under the Forest Act to exercise the holder's rights under the agreement.

Section 12(8) of the FPPR states that "a person who is required to prepare a forest stewardship plan is exempt from the requirement to prepare results or strategies for an objective set by government for timber". As such, the FSP Holder has not prepared a result or strategy for timber objectives.

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	No Results or Strategies Required
Squamish FDU	No results or strategies are required for Timber objectives.

2.4. Wildlife

Section 7 of the FPPR states that the objective set by the Provincial 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."

Section 7 of the FPPR further states that "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 responsible for the *Wildlife Act* gives notice to 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)."

Section 7 of the FPPR goes on to state that "if satisfied that the objective set out in subsection (1) is addressed, in whole or in part, by an objective in relation to a wildlife habitat area or an ungulate winter range, a general wildlife measure, or a wildlife habitat feature, the minister responsible for the *Wildlife Act* must exempt a person from the obligation to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective set out in subsection (1) to the extent that the objective is already addressed."

The 'Notice – Indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Required for the Survival of Species at Risk in the Squamish Forest District' (dated December 30, 2004), provides the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the survival of species at risk within the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District. The Notice identified the following species as being species at risk and addressed habitat requirements for the species at risk:

- 1) Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*);
- 2) Coastal Tailed Frog (*Ascaphus truei*);
- 3) Grizzly Bear (*Ursus arctos*); and,
- 4) Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis*).

Following the 2004 Notice, Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHA) have been established for the identified species at risk, and Ungulate Winter Ranges (UWR) have been established for the winter survival of specified ungulate species (Moose, Mountain Goat and Black-tailed deer). The Orders establishing WHAs and UWRs, and the General Wildlife Measures (GWMs) provided by the Orders meet the requirements of the Section 7 Notice and as per the Notice the holder of the FSP is exempt from the requirement to specify a result or strategy in relation to the survival of species at risk and the winter survival of specified ungulate species.

The location of applicable established WHAs and UWRs are found on the maps in Appendix B.

In addition to the species at risk identified in the Notice above, as per direction from a letter issued by the Acting District Manager for the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District (Shaw-MacLaren 2016), the following species at risk were also considered in the preparation of this plan:

- 1) Pacific Water Shrew (*Sorex bendirii*); and,
- 2) Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis laingi*).

Site level assessments will be completed for species at risk and their habitat when planning and conducting primary forest activities.

2.4.1 Grizzly Bear (*Ursus arctos*)

FSP Holders are required to prepare Results or Strategies for Grizzly Bear when WHA have been established within an FDU to which the FSP applies. None of the established WHA occur within the Squamish FDU, so no Results or Strategies have been prepared with respect to Grizzly Bear.

The Squamish Community Forest is located within the Garibaldi-Pitt Grizzly Bear Population Unit area. Habitat values for Grizzly Bears within the Community Forest are generally low, in part due to high levels of human activity and high road density. There is a possibility that Grizzly Bears may travel through the Community Forest as a migration corridor.

In consideration of Grizzly Bears, the Community Forest will focus on maintaining and enhancing the ability for Grizzlies to travel through and across the landbase. Measures to facilitate Grizzly travel include the establishment and maintenance of riparian reserve corridors, in-block tree retention, minimizing sight lines from roads as much as possible, minimizing new road construction and deactivating unnecessary roads. The FSP Holder will follow best practices for safeguarding any habitat values that are encountered during field assessments.

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	No Results or Strategies Required
Squamish FDU	Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHA) have been established for Grizzly Bear within the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District. These established WHA contain habitat that is necessary to meet the habitat requirements across the District for the survival of Grizzly Bear. The ministerial Orders establishing WHA include General Wildlife Measures (GWM) which are necessary to conserve and protect Grizzly Bear habitat within WHA. These GWM provide direction for the development of Results or Strategies which must be included in an FSP where Grizzly Bear WHA has been established within an FDU to which the FSP applies. As there are no established Grizzly Bear Wildlife Habitat Areas in the FDU covered by this FSP, no results or strategies have been prepared with respect to Grizzly Bear.

2.4.2 Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis*)

Wildlife Habitat Areas have been established within the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District for Spotted Owls in the 'Order – Wildlife Habitat Areas 2-517 to 2-525' (November 26, 2013). None of the established WHA's fall within the Squamish FDU, so no Results or Strategies are required to be prepared with respect to Spotted Owl.

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	No Results or Strategies Required
Squamish FDU	Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHA) have been established for Spotted Owl within the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District. These established WHA contain habitat that is necessary to meet the habitat requirements across the District for the recovery and survival of Spotted Owl. The ministerial Orders establishing WHA include General Wildlife Measures (GWM) which are necessary to conserve and protect Spotted Owl habitat within WHA. These GWM provide direction for the development of Results or Strategies which must be included in an FSP where Spotted Owl WHA has been established within an FDU to which the FSP applies. As there are no established Spotted Owl Wildlife Habitat Areas in the FDU covered by this FSP, no results or strategies have been prepared with respect to Spotted Owl.

In the low likelihood that a Spotted Owl is sighted within the Squamish Community Forest, the FSP Holder will work with habitat specialists to determine appropriate management measures.

2.4.3 Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)

Wildlife Habitat Areas have been established within the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District for Marbled Murrelets (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) in the 'Order - Wildlife Habitat Areas 2-303 to 2-306, 2-308, 2-309 & 2-316 (April 24, 2014) (see Appendix D). The Order states that pursuant to Section 7(3) of the FPPR a person required to prepare a Forest Stewardship Plan is exempt from the obligation to prepare results or strategies in relation to the objective set out in section 7(1) of the FPPR for Marbled Murrelet in the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District.

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Results or Strategies
Squamish FDU	<p>In this Result, “Order” means the Order - Wildlife Habitat Areas 2-303 to 2-306, 2-308, 2-309 & 2-316.</p> <p>In respect of Marbled Murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>):</p> <p>When planning and conducting primary forest activities, the FSP Holder will comply with the Order and manage the identified Marbled Murrelet Wildlife Habitat Areas within the FDU according to the General Wildlife Measures set out in the Order.</p>

Management of Marbled Murrelet is guided by and consistent with the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development; **Ministerial Order – Order for the Recovery of Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)**, effective December 2, 2021, and the **Notice – Indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Required for the Survival of Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)** (Appendix C-3). The purpose of the Order is to ensure the availability of suitable marbled murrelet nesting habitat (hereafter suitable habitat) meets or exceeds suitable habitat targets established for Landscape Unit (LU) portions and LU aggregates within provincial Crown land.

The purpose of the Notice is to include indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for survival of marbled murrelet. The Notice provides the target amount of marbled murrelet suitable habitat to be maintained within Wildlife Habitat Areas and Old Growth Management Areas within LU Portions, LU Aggregates and Forest Districts. The release of the Order and the Notice included mapped polygons of marbled murrelet suitable habitat. The location of these suitable habitat polygons across each applicable LU Portion has been added to the FSP maps.

To meet the objective for maintaining suitable habitat areas for marbled murrelet, consistent with the Order, the licensee proposes the following Result:

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Result
Squamish FDU (East Howe LU) (Mamquam LU)	<p>In this result “Order” means the: Ministerial Order – Order for the Recovery of Marbled Murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>) - effective December 2, 2021.</p> <p>When planning and conducting primary forest activities, the FSP Holder will comply with the Order by maintaining the amount of Suitable Habitat</p>

	<p>within the plan area (Squamish FDU) of the FSP:</p> <p>a) equal to or greater than the Suitable Habitat Target in the East Howe and Mamquam Landscape Unit Portions that overlap the Squamish FDU (Schedule 7, Table 2, column A of the Order).</p> <p>and</p> <p>b) by maintaining 100% of the Suitable Habitat identified by the spatial data provided with the Order within the Squamish FDU, unless harvesting within identified Suitable Habitat is required for road building and maintenance or to address a safety concern.</p> <p>When primary forest activities are planned within Suitable Habitat areas under the conditions defined above by b), the FSP Holder at the time of submitting for the authorization to complete the primary forest activity will provide Sea to Sky Natural Resource District Ministry of Forests with the information illustrating how Suitable Habitat Targets, following harvest of the identified Suitable Habitat, will be maintained consistent with Schedule 7, Table 2, Column A of the Order.</p>
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To meet the objective for maintaining suitable habitat areas for marbled murrelet, consistent with the Notice, the FSP Holder proposes the following Result:

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Result
<p>Squamish FDU (East Howe LU) (Mamquam LU)</p>	<p>In this result “Notice” means the: Notice – Indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Required for the Survival of Marbled Murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>) - effective December 2, 2021.</p> <p>When planning and conducting primary forest activities, the FSP Holder will comply with the Notice by maintaining the amount of Suitable Habitat in the East Howe and Mamquam Landscape Unit Portions, within the Squamish FDU, with all “Attributes” outlined in Schedule 1 of the Notice.</p> <p>a) equal to or greater than the Notice Table 3 column titled “<i>MAMU WHA and OGMA Suitable Habitat Target (ha)</i>”, to be established as Marbled Murrelet Wildlife Habitat Areas and Old Growth Management Areas, that overlap the Squamish FDU and</p> <p>b) equal to or greater than the Notice Table 3 column titled “<i>MAMU WHA Suitable Habitat Target (ha)</i>” that overlap the Squamish FDU, to be established as Marbled Murrelet Wildlife Habitat Areas.</p> <p>When planning and conducting primary forest activities, the FSP Holder will comply with the Notice by:</p> <p>c) Maintaining 100% of the spatially identified Marbled Murrelet Suitable Habitat within the Squamish FDU, unless harvesting within identified Suitable Habitat is required for road building and maintenance or to address a safety concern.</p> <p>When primary forest activities are planned within Suitable Habitat areas, within the Squamish FDU, under the conditions defined above by b), the FSP Holder at the time of submitting for the authorization to complete the primary forest activity will:</p> <p>a) provide the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District Ministry of Forests with the information illustrating how Suitable Habitat Targets, following harvest of the identified Suitable Habitat, will be consistent with the Notice Table 3 column titled “<i>MAMU WHA and OGMA Suitable Habitat Target (ha)</i>” and the Notice Table 3 column titled “<i>MAMU WHA Suitable Habitat Target (ha)</i>”.</p>

2.4.4 Coastal Tailed Frog (*Ascaphus truei*)

Coastal Tailed Frogs (*Ascaphus truei*) were at one time protected by specific designated habitat areas as per the NOTICE – INDICATORS OF THE AMOUNT, DISTRIBUTION AND ATTRIBUTES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT REQUIRED FOR THE SURVIVAL OF SPECIES AT RISK IN THE SQUAMISH FOREST DISTRICT. However, it was subsequently determined that sufficient Coastal Tailed Frog habitat had been protected through the establishment of reserves for other species, and that as such, section 1c) of the ‘Order – Wildlife Habitat Areas 2-272 to 2-297, 2-381 to 2-386, 2-388, 2-390 to 2-406, 2-436 to 2-443 Grizzly Bear – Squamish Forest District’ (Appendix D) states that “pursuant to Section 7(3) of the FPPR, persons required to prepare a Forest Stewardship Plan are hereby exempt from the obligation to prepare results or strategies in relation to the objective set out in section 7(1) of the FPPR for Coastal Tailed Frog in the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District”.

The FSP Holder plans to implement additional Coastal Tailed Frog habitat management at the stand and landscape level and has prepared the following strategy.

In addition to the Strategy below, creation of road crossings of streams will be avoided as much as practicable and the use of machinery working within the Riparian Management Zone will be minimized as much as practicable.

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Strategy
Squamish FDU	<p>In respect of Coastal Tailed Frog (<i>Ascaphus truei</i>):</p> <p>Coastal Tailed Frog high value habitat is described as sidehill streams with stable flow levels, cool clear water, cascade and step pool morphology and a rocky cobble and boulder substrate. When streams containing known Coastal Tailed Frog populations or containing high value habitat, as determined by a Qualified Person, are identified during planning and conducting primary forest activities, the FSP Holder will adhere to the following strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Machinery will not cross these streams except on a road with an established crossing structure. • A minimum 10m wide Reserve Zone will be established along both sides of each watercourse containing known tailed frog populations or high value habitat, which will be subject to the restrictions listed in section 51 of the FPPR.

2.4.5 Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis laingi* & *atricapillus* ssp.)

According to scientific studies, there are two subspecies of Northern Goshawk: *Accipiter gentilis laingi* & *atricapillus*. The *A. g. laingi* subspecies is listed as ‘threatened’ by COSEWIC under the *Species at Risk Act*, listed as ‘imperiled’ by the BC Conservation Data Centre, and is a ‘red-listed’/ ‘endangered species provincially. The *A. g. laingi* subspecies is also the subject of a federal recovery strategy. The *A. g. atricapillus* subspecies is not listed federally, is listed as a ‘species of special concern’ by the BC Conservation Data Centre and is a ‘blue-listed’/ ‘species of special concern’ provincially. There are 5 Northern goshawk WHAs established across the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District (October 4, 2022) which provide General Wildlife Measures (GWMs) applicable to the established WHA areas. There are no Section 7 Notices currently in effect for Northern Goshawk in the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District.

The two subspecies of Northern Goshawk in British Columbia are believed to occupy different habitats. The (*A. g. laingi*) was previously believed to be a coastal subspecies and the (*A. g. atricapillus*) is an interior subspecies (Parks Canada Agency 2017). In a recent study, it was identified that *A. g. laingi* is found solely in Haida Gwaii and is not believed to occupy other coastal areas as previously thought (Geraldes et al. 2019) but this information has not yet been applied to Provincial Government planning processes. It is most likely that the subspecies that would be encountered in the Squamish FDU is the *A. g. atricapillus* subspecies.

As per direction from a letter issued by the Acting District Manager for the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District (Shaw-MacLaren, 2016), the *laingi* subspecies has been added to this FSP. In addition, the FSP Holder will follow the general guidance provided by the District Manager for the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District regarding “Northern Goshawk Breeding Habitat Protection” (Southam2019).

The following strategy is proposed for Northern Goshawk habitat, both *laingi* and *atricapillus* subspecies:

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Strategy
Squamish FDU	<p>In respect of Northern Goshawk (<i>Accipiter gentilis laingi</i> and <i>Accipiter gentilis atricapillus</i>):</p> <p>When planning and conducting primary forest activities, the FSP Holder will adhere to the following strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During fieldwork, assessments for the identification of Northern Goshawk individuals, their habitat and their nests will be completed by Qualified Persons • If a Northern Goshawk nest is located, a Qualified Person will determine appropriate measures to act in accordance with the <i>Wildlife Act</i>, the Implementation Plan for the Recovery of Northern Goshawk, <i>laingi</i> Subspecies (<i>Accipiter gentilis laingi</i>) in British Columbia (FLNRORD, February 2018), the Science-Based Guidelines for Managing Northern Goshawk Breeding Areas in Coastal British Columbia (McClaren et al 2015) and other pertinent information. Measures to avoid disturbance to the nest or individual goshawk, developed by the Qualified Person will be documented in the block level Site Plan and the measures will be implemented by the FSP Holder. Measures include but will not be limited to: timing restrictions on activities with potential to disturb nesting goshawks and/ or delineating no-work zones of an appropriate width on active nest sites. Buffer width and management considerations will be based on site specific features such as nest activity, nest location, surrounding topography, forest cover and habitat types, and the types of activities expected to occur adjacent to nest. • If a Northern Goshawk or Northern Goshawk nest is encountered when planning or conducting primary forest activities it will be reported to the Ministry of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship as soon as practical.

2.4.6 Pacific Water Shrew (*Sorex bendirii*)

There are no established WHAs or objectives, or FPPR Section 7 Notices currently in effect for the Pacific Water Shrew (*Sorex bendirii*) in the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District. However, it is listed as Endangered in Canada by COSEWIC under the Federal *Species at Risk Act*, listed as Imperiled by the BC Conservation Data Centre, and is a Red-Listed / Endangered Species provincially. The Pacific Water Shrew is also the subject of a draft Federal recovery strategy. The current documented range of the Pacific Water Shrew in British Columbia includes the Fraser Valley, Lower Mainland and as far north as Squamish. While there are currently no locally reported occurrences, there is potential for Pacific Water Shrew presence in the valley bottoms of the Community Forest area where high value potential habitat is present. According to the working committee on this species, the Pacific Water Shrew is associated with skunk cabbage marshes, red alder, riparian and stream habitats, and dense wet forests of western redcedar in the lower mainland. Most captures are in riparian habitats in close proximity to water (Environment Canada 2014).

To protect Pacific Water Shrew habitat, the FSP Holder proposes the following strategy:

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Strategy
Squamish FDU	<p>In respect of Pacific Water Shrew (<i>Sorex bendirii</i>):</p> <p>When an area for planning or conducting primary forest activities is identified by a Qualified Person as containing high value potential Pacific Water Shrew habitat, where a Qualified Person is forestry and engineering staff trained and experienced in completing riparian assessments and where high value habitat is defined as valley bottom low elevation riparian marsh and stream habitats containing skunk cabbage, red alder and dense wet forests of western red cedar, the FSP Holder will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a Qualified Person assess for the presence of Pacific Water Shrews, where a Qualified Person is those persons trained and experienced in the detection of Pacific Water Shrews. • If Pacific Water Shrew individuals are identified as present, seek advice from a Qualified Person on the management and protection of Pacific Water Shrew and their habitat, and • Ensure that that advice is incorporated into a plan and that the plan is implemented. <p>Report sightings of Pacific Water Shrew individuals to the BC Conservation Data Centre as soon as practicable.</p>

2.4.7 Mountain Goat (*Oreamnos americanus*)

To manage for the winter survival of specified ungulate species (Mountain Goat, Black-tailed Deer, and Moose), Ungulate Winter Range (UWR) areas containing suitable habitat to promote winter survival of these ungulate species have been established in the plan area. UWRs are subject to specific management objectives as defined by the Order establishing them.

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Result and Strategy
Squamish FDU	<p>In respect of Mountain Goat (<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>)</p> <p>With respect to the ORDER-UNGULATE WINTER RANGE #U2-002 (Forest Practices Code Grandparented) which establishes winter ranges for Mountain Goats (Appendix D):</p> <p>When planning and conducting primary forest activities, the FSP Holder will comply with the ORDER and manage Mountain Goat Winter Ranges consistent with Objectives #1 and #2 of the Order.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatments planned or completed under the conditions described by Objective #1 sec 1b of the Order, will be subject to a treatment prescription prepared by a Qualified Person. • Activities planned or completed under the conditions described by Objective #2 will be subject to an activity prescription prepared by a Qualified Person, which identifies the relevant site inspection data assessed during development and implementation of the prescription. <p>In addition, the FSP Holder will also adopt the following strategy when operating adjacent to a Goat Winter Range (GWR) polygon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No primary forest activities will occur within 500m of a GWR polygon that could disturb Mountain Goats during the critical overwintering and kidding period from November 1st to April 30th unless measures are taken to ensure Mountain Goats are not disturbed by the operations, as prescribed by a Qualified Person. • Measures prescribed by a Qualified Person to ensure Mountain Goats are not disturbed will be incorporated into the activity prescription and the prescription will be implemented by the FSP Holder during primary forest activities.

2.4.8 Black-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*)

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Result and Strategies
Squamish FDU	<p>In respect of Black-tailed Deer (<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i> spp.):</p> <p>With respect to the ORDER - Amendment to UNGULATE WINTER RANGE U-2-005 Black-tailed Deer and Moose – Sea to Sky Forest District (October 31, 2014) which established Ungulate Winter Ranges for Black-tailed Deer and Moose (Appendix D):</p> <p>When planning and conducting primary forest activities, the FSP Holder will comply with the ORDER and manage Ungulate Winter Ranges for Black-tailed Deer in accordance with the ORDER and with Appendices 1</p>

	<p>and 2 to the Order.</p> <p>If planning or conducting primary forest activities for the purpose of enhancing quality of Deer Winter Range – Retention Units (DWRRE), to remain consistent with General Wildlife Measure 1 of the Order, a qualified person will prepare and supervise the implementation of a plan which defines and demonstrates how the activity will enhance the DWRRE.</p> <p>When planning or conducting primary forest activities within Deer Winter Range – Rotation Units (DWRRO), to remain consistent with GWM 3, 4 and 5 of the Order, an analysis of the DWRRO will be completed by a Qualified Person using spatial analysis and ground-truthing. Utilizing the results of the analysis a Qualified Person will prepare a plan and supervise the implementation of the plan to ensure GWM 3, 4 and 5 are met.</p> <p>In addition to complying with the Order, when planning and conducting primary forest activities within a Deer Winter Range Rotation Unit, the FSP Holder will also adopt the following strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber will be harvested using a retention silviculture system consistent with the post-harvest stand structure conditions described in section 64(4) (a) (i and ii) and (b) of the FPPR. • Understory trees will be retained wherever practicable.
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In addition to the legally defined measures, the FSP Holder will apply best practices to further protect habitat for Mountain Goats and Black-tailed Deer at the site level. Examples include protection of unique habitat features such as mineral licks, day beds, and travel corridors, the use of retention silviculture systems, and retention of large crown trees to provide snow interception cover. These features will be protected through strategic placement of WTRAs or individual tree retention.

2.4.9 Moose (*Alces alces*)

<i>Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)</i>	<i>No Results or Strategies required</i>
Squamish FDU	<p>In respect of Moose (<i>Alces alces</i>):</p> <p>Ungulate Winter Ranges (UWR) have been established for Moose within the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District. These established UWR contain habitat that is necessary to meet the habitat requirements across the District for the winter survival of Moose. The ministerial Orders establishing UWR include General Wildlife Measures (GWM) which are necessary to conserve and protect Moose winter habitat within UWR. These GWM provide direction for the development of Results or Strategies which must be included in an FSP where Moose UWR has been established within an FDU to which the FSP applies. As there are no Moose Winter Ranges in the FDU covered by this FSP, no results or strategies have been prepared with respect to Moose.</p>

2.4.10 Survival of Regionally Important Wildlife

The Minister responsible for the *Wildlife Act* has not identified any Regionally Important Wildlife within the FDU identified in this FSP; therefore, no results or strategies are required.

No results or strategies have been prepared for Regionally Important Wildlife, as none have been designated within the Squamish FDU.

2.4.11 Roosevelt Elk

Roosevelt elk (*Cervus canadensis roosevelti*) has been identified by both Squamish Nation and Tseil-Waututh Nation as a culturally important species. Elk are prey for top predators and influence plant phenology and successional pathways in their preferred habitats (FLNRORD 2015). Roosevelt elk were locally extirpated due to historic hunting pressure and have since been reintroduced. UWRs for Roosevelt elk and black-tailed deer have been established throughout the West Coast Region but not in the South Coast Region where the FDU in this FSP is located.

In respect of Roosevelt elk, the FSP holder is committed to developing site-specific and landscape level measures to address concerns associated with management and protection of this species. Management measures pertaining to Roosevelt elk protection may include but will not be limited to the following:

- Not using herbicides during silviculture activities and treatments;
- Developing strategies to reduce the potential for traffic conflicts / motor vehicle conflicts;
- Consider Roosevelt elk during access management planning by minimizing road densities across the FDU; and
- Planning landscape-level block arrangement to promote a range of forest ages classes to provide sufficient diversity across the landscape for the range of Roosevelt Elk habitat needs.

2.5. Water, Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity within Riparian Areas

Section 8 of the FPPR states that the objective set by the Provincial 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.”

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Strategy
Squamish FDU	<p>In respect of water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas:</p> <p>When planning and conducting primary forest activities, the FSP Holder will comply with the following sections of the FPPR as those sections were on the date of submission of this FSP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 47 (Stream Riparian Classes), • Section 48 (Wetland Riparian Classes), • Section 49 (Lake Riparian Classes), • Section 50 (Restrictions in a Riparian Management Area), • Section 51 (Restrictions in a Riparian Reserve Zone), • Section 52(2) (Restrictions in a Riparian Management Zone), and • Section 53 (Temperature Sensitive Streams).

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Strategy																
Squamish FDU	<p>In respect of retention of trees within riparian management zones:</p> <p>(1) In respect to sections 8 and 12(3) of the FPPR, to address the retention of trees in a riparian management zone, the FSP Holder will:</p> <p>(a) ensure that prior to harvesting; retention levels within the RMZ's are determined by a Qualified Person through a riparian assessment that considers:</p> <p>i) all the factors listed in Schedule 1, section 2 of the FPPR as that section was on the date of submission of this FSP, and</p> <p>ii) potential site-specific safety and operational issues.</p> <p>(b) design cutblocks and roads in a manner that is consistent with the retention levels as determined by the Qualified Person as described in (a).</p> <p>(c) plan and conduct primary forest activities consistent with the results and recommendations of the assessment (a) and the design (b).</p> <p>The FSP Holder will meet or exceed the level of retention for each riparian classification as detailed in the following table:</p> <p>Basal Area Retention within a Riparian Management Zone</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Riparian Class</th> <th>Minimum Basal Area to be Retained Within the RMZ</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>S1-A or S1-B stream</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S2 stream</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S3 stream</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S4 stream</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S5 stream</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S6 stream</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All classes of wetlands or lakes</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The basal area retained within a RMZ will be similar to the pre-harvest stand structure attributes, may include both coniferous and deciduous vegetation, with consideration given to specific stand attributes, understory vegetation (consistent with applicable stocking standards), large wildlife trees and coarse woody debris.</p>	Riparian Class	Minimum Basal Area to be Retained Within the RMZ	S1-A or S1-B stream	20%	S2 stream	20%	S3 stream	20%	S4 stream	10%	S5 stream	10%	S6 stream	0%	All classes of wetlands or lakes	10%
Riparian Class	Minimum Basal Area to be Retained Within the RMZ																
S1-A or S1-B stream	20%																
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S3 stream	20%																
S4 stream	10%																
S5 stream	10%																
S6 stream	0%																
All classes of wetlands or lakes	10%																

Additional retention within the Riparian Management Zone (RMZ) may be prescribed prior to harvesting by a Qualified Person, having regard to:

- Potential safety hazards.
- Operational constraints, economics and efficiency.
- The need to buffer the riparian feature from the introduction of materials that are deleterious to water quality of fish habitat.
- The role played by trees and understory vegetation in conserving water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity.
- The role of the RMZ in maintaining stream bank and stream channel integrity and normally functioning drainage processes.
- The relative importance and sensitivity of the riparian feature/class in conserving water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity.
- The type, timing or intensity of forest practices that are proposed.

- The species composition and physical structure of the riparian management zone as it was prior to timber harvesting.
- The role of the RMZ, where applicable, in maintaining the integrity of the associated reserve zone.
- The risk as determined by assessment of windthrow within the RMZ.
- The risk of riparian area impacts, where applicable, as determined by a terrain stability field assessment.
- The role of forest shading in controlling an increase in temperature of a stream, if the increase might have a deleterious effect on fish or fish habitat.
- The potential for and risk from downstream transport of introduced woody material if falling and yarding across riparian features is planned.
- The potential for and risk of stream bank instability, introduction of deleterious substances and transport of introduced woody or sediment materials if machine crossing of riparian features is planned.
- The probability of traditional and current First Nation uses.

Riparian management boundaries will be marked in the field (where necessary), shown on operational maps, documented in the Site Plan, and discussed with operators prior to start-up in a pre-work.

2.6. Fish Habitat in Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds

Watersheds with very high downstream fisheries value may be designated by the Provincial Government as “Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds” under Schedule 2 of the FPPR. No watersheds within the Squamish FDU have been designated as such, and therefore no results or strategies apply. The FSP Holder will maintain the protection of fish habitat by following the relevant sections of the FPPR, including the establishment of riparian reserve zones adjacent to fish-bearing streams, described above in Section 2.5 of this FSP.

<i>Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)</i>	<i>No Results or Strategies Required</i>
Squamish FDU	No Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds are identified in Schedule 2 of the FPPR within the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District or the Squamish FDU, therefore no results or strategies have been prepared for Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds.

2.7. Water in a Community Watershed

As defined in section 8.2(2) of the FPPR, the objective set by government for water being diverted for human consumption through a licensed waterworks in a community watershed, is to ensure the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities within the watershed area do not result in;

- A material adverse impact on the quantity of water or the timing of the flow of water from the waterworks, or
- The water from the waterworks having a material adverse impact on human health that cannot be addressed by water treatment.

Almost all of the Stawamus Community Watershed and a large portion of the Mashiter Community Watershed are located in the Squamish Community Forest (see maps in Appendix B).

The Stawamus River and Mashiter Creek Integrated Watershed Management Plan (IWMP) was completed in 1998 and approved in principle in 2000 with a caveat that work continue resolving the issue of public access and gating of the Stawamus/Indian Forest Service Road. The IWMP is now out of context with the current land uses and needs to be updated. Watershed assessments

of Stawamus River and Mashiter Creek were completed in 2001 and are now also out of date as the harvest history and other factors effecting water quantity and timing of flow have changed significantly since that time

Until such time as the IWMP is updated, the Community Forest will apply the requirements for assessments as if there were no assessments or IWMP in place. As such, the FSP Holder proposes the following:

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Strategy
Squamish FDU	<p>In respect of Community Watersheds without current Watershed Assessments:</p> <p>If primary forest activities are planned for a community watershed that is subject to section 8.2 of the FPPR at the time of submission of this FSP, and a Qualified Person identifies the community watershed has not had a Watershed Assessment completed within 5yrs of the planned activity within the community watershed; the FSP Holder will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Engage a Qualified Person to conduct an assessment of the watershed in which the activities are proposed. The scope and detail of the assessment are to be commensurate with the size of the watershed, scale of proposed activities and the potential risk to water quality. The assessment is to include but not be limited to, a review of the following points in terms of how they contribute to potential changes to water quality, timing and flow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the cumulative hydrological effects of previous and planned primary forest activities within the community watershed and any other requirements listed in Section 8.2 (2) of the FPPR, • slope stability, • harvest history, green-up status and equivalent clearcut area (ECA) • road density, and • the degree of hydrologic recovery. 2) Provide an opportunity for Community Watershed stakeholders* to review and comment on the resulting assessment by making the assessment available online and/or in print at a specified location and advertising the review in the local newspaper. The FSP Holder will consider and reply in writing to written comments that are received within 30 days of the assessment becoming available for stakeholder review. At the discretion of the FSP holder and the author of the watershed assessment, changes may be made to the plan in response to comments received. If changes to the assessment are not made reflecting comments received, the FSP holder will provide in writing to the commenter the reasons for which the comments were not incorporated into the assessment. 3) Plan and conduct primary forest activities consistent with the results and recommendations of the assessment, or revised assessment if changes are made as a result of 2) <p>*Community Watershed stakeholders are those who reside within the area for which the community watershed provides water, and anyone who has an interest in the water quality, timing and flow from the Community Watershed.</p>

2.8. Other Water Users

There are a number of water licenses held within the Squamish FDU. Water license holders will be considered to be stakeholders if their license is potentially affected by planned activities. The location of water license points of diversion within the Squamish Community Forest area are illustrated on the FSP Maps (Appendix B). Prior to undertaking any harvesting activities upstream of a water license the following measures will be carried out:

- Available mapping data illustrating water license locations will be reviewed to determine if there are any active water licenses located downstream from the area of planned harvest with potential to be impacted by harvesting operations.
- If there is potential for impact, the holder of the water license will be identified and information sharing regarding planned timber harvesting will be undertaken.
- Appropriate assessments and activity planning will be completed by a Qualified Person to prevent adverse material impacts to water quality and flow during primary forest operations.
- If required, development of the block specific site plan will detail the management requirements that will be put in place to protect water quality and water works structures.
- The identified water user will be given the opportunity to review the operational plan to ensure all concerns regarding impacts to water quality and water license are addressed.

2.9. Wildlife and Biodiversity – Landscape Level

2.9.1 Cutblock Location and Design

Section 9 of the FPPR states that the objective set by the Provincial Government for wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level are "...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."

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Result
Squamish FDU	When planning and conducting primary forest activities, the FSP Holder will comply with Sections 64 (Maximum Cutblock Size) and 65 (Harvesting Adjacent to Another Cutblock) of the FPPR.

Limits on maximum cutblock size and on harvesting adjacent to existing non-greened up cutblocks will be applied to ensure all operations remain consistent with the objectives for wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level.

2.9.2 Old Growth Management Areas

Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs) have been legally established within the Squamish FDU by the *Ministerial Order Land Use Objectives for the Lizzie, Mamquam, Tuwasus, Sloquet High, Sloquet North, Sloquet South Landscape Units, located in the Sea to Sky District*, and the *Order to Establish a Landscape Unit and Objectives – East Howe Landscape Unit*.

OGMAs are legally designated to retain representative forest stands in old forest conditions, spatially distributed across each landscape unit (LU), throughout each biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification (BEC) subzone variant. The location of OGMAs in the Squamish FDU is illustrated on FSP maps in Appendix B. Copies of the Landscape Unit Orders and their respective objectives can be found in Appendix C.

OGMAs contain either intact stands of forest greater than 250 years old with old growth stand structure attributes or forested stands that are less than 250 years old, where old growth stand structure attributes can be recruited.

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Result
Squamish FDU	<p>In respect of wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level:</p> <p>In accordance with Section 25.1 (2) of the FPPR, when planning and conducting primary forest activities, the FSP Holder will manage landscape level biodiversity within the Mamquam Landscape Unit portion of the Squamish FDU consistent with Part 2 – Objectives and Part 3 – Identification of Replacement Area and Communication of the Ministerial Order – Land Use Objectives for the Lizzie, Mamquam, Tuwasus, Sloquet High, Sloquet North, Sloquet South Landscape Units, located in the Sea to Sky District, and within the East Howe Landscape Unit portion of the Squamish FDU consistent with Objectives 1 and 2 of the Order to Establish a Landscape Unit and Objectives – East Howe Landscape Unit by;</p> <p>1) Avoiding primary forest activities within Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA) established by the Orders within the Mamquam LU and the East Howe LU (Squamish FDU) unless suitable replacement area is available, and the primary forest activity is consistent with the exemptions for primary forest activities provided below.</p> <p>2) Within the Mamquam LU portion of the Squamish FDU, trees within OGMA are permitted to be felled where necessary for any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent insect infestations or diseases posing a significant threat to forest health, where the presence of a significant threat is assessed, determined, and documented by a Qualified Person. • To remove an identified safety hazard within road right of ways, recreation sites, or trails. <p>3) Within the Mamquam LU the completion of primary forest activities within OGMA is permitted only when the area of trees felled within the OGMA or the OGMA incursion area is necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable a safe falling boundary on a block immediately adjacent to the OGMA • To enable a road or bridge construction for resource values beyond or adjacent to the OGMA and no other practicable option for the road or bridge location exists; • To improve guyline clearance, tailholds, or tiebacks for guylines; • To improve wind firmness along a cutblock boundary. <p>and only when the area of trees felled within the OGMA or the OGMA incursion area meet the following requirement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • < 2.0ha • < 5.0% of an OGMA area <p>whichever is lesser.</p> <p>4) Within the Mamquam LU any trees felled under the conditions described in (2) are to be left on site to function as coarse woody debris, except where the CWD will pose a significant risk to forest health as determined and documented by a Qualified Person. No designation of replacement area is required for trees felled under the conditions</p>

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Result
	<p>described in (2)</p> <p>5) Within the Mamquam LU, prior to falling trees within an OGMA under the conditions described in (3), the FSP Holder will identify suitable replacement area which meets the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area identified as replacement is of equal or greater area than the area of felled trees within the OGMA • The area identified as replacement has equivalent or better stand attributes (i.e. age, site index, species distribution) than the area of felled trees within the OGMA • The area identified as replacement is located, according to the following order of priority; i) Connected to the OGMA and within the same BEC variant where the tree falling will occur, ii) Connected to a nearby OGMA in the same BEC variant where the tree falling will occur, iii) As close as practicable to the OGMA and within the same BEC variant where tree falling will occur <p>During planning for primary forest activities within an OGMA in the Mamquam LU, the FSP Holder will employ a Qualified Person to prepare a rationale to support the notification requirement to the Sea to Sky Forest District office to conduct primary forest activities and to designate suitable replacement area for an established OGMA in the Mamquam LU. This rationale will be submitted to the Delegated Decision Maker (DDM) for the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District at the time of submission of a cutting permit (CP) or road permit (RP) application under which the primary forest activities of OGMA removal and replacement will occur. The rationale will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A description of the proposed area and characteristics of trees to be removed from the OGMA • A description of the proposed replacement area and characteristics of trees to be retained on site as Coarse Woody Debris, as per (2). • Spatial Data (GIS shape files) to identify the proposed area of trees to be felled in an OGMA and the proposed OGMA replacement area. • A description of the operational reason, as defined in (3), for which the removal and replacement are being requested. <p>Following removal of the OGMA to be replaced, the FSP Holder will provide the relevant spatial data to the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District to facilitate update of the BC Geographic Warehouse (BCGW).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial updates are to be provided to the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District within the calendar year in which the removal and replacement are completed. <p>6) Within the East Howe LU portion of the Squamish FDU, the DDM of the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District may authorize operations to occur within OGMA for reasons such as but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent insect infestations or diseases posing a significant risk to forest health as determined and documented by a Qualified Person. This will be done in a manner that retains as many old growth attributes as possible. • Construction of roads and yarding corridors if no other practicable option exists. <p>Within the East Howe LU, where sufficient suitable replacement area is available in the BEC variants listed below, the FSP Holder may undertake primary forest activities within OGMA that are greater than 10.0ha in</p>

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Result								
	<p>size, for operational reasons, up to a cumulative maximum defined in the table below:</p> <p>Cumulative Maximum OGMA modification for Operational Reasons by Variant – East Howe LU</p> <table> <tr> <td>CWHdm</td> <td>10ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CWHvm1</td> <td>n/a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CWHvm2</td> <td>35ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MHm1</td> <td>55ha</td> </tr> </table> <p>provided that suitable replacement area of equivalent or better quality and quantity is identified for OGMA replacement, in order of priority,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or • In the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA. <p>In part (6) above “operational reasons” refers to primary forest activities which are necessary to be completed within an established OGMA to address a safety concern or an operational constraint on areas directly adjacent to or within an OGMA, where the safety concern or the constraint on completion of a primary forest activity cannot be addressed or completed without impact on the OGMA.</p> <p>“cumulative maximum” refers to the sum of all OGMA incursions occurring within each BEC zone / variant represented within each Landscape Unit, for OGMA established by the individual Orders to Establish Landscape Units and any associated amendments, and;</p> <p>“suitable replacement area” refers to the areas selected for OGMA replacement that are of equivalent or better quality and are identified in order of priority</p> <p>i) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or</p> <p>ii) in the same variant and Landscape Unit as the existing OGMA; such that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved, in one of the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OGMA >10ha to <50ha in size where the primary forest activity affects the OGMA by <5ha, • OGMA >50ha to <100ha in size where the primary forest activity affects the OGMA by <10ha • OGMA >100ha where the primary forest activity affects the OGMA by <10% • Construction of <500m of road or a bridge within an OGMA where there is no other practicable option. As an alternative to finding suitable replacement area, the FSP Holder may permanently deactivate and rehabilitate a temporary road or bridge site within 4 years after construction. • 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 an OGMA by less than 0.5ha total. • Intrusions other than those specified above, that affect an OGMA by less than 0.5ha total. <p>7) The exemptions from the no harvest requirements described in (2), (3)</p>	CWHdm	10ha	CWHvm1	n/a	CWHvm2	35ha	MHm1	55ha
CWHdm	10ha								
CWHvm1	n/a								
CWHvm2	35ha								
MHm1	55ha								

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Result
	<p>and (6) do not apply to the following OGMA within each respective LU.</p> <p>East Howe LU OGMA # 6, 7, 35</p> <p>Mamquam LU OGMA # 6, 35, 55, 77, 102, 110, 112</p> <p>No primary forest activities are to occur in these OGMA's.</p> <p>8) During planning and prior to conducting primary forest activities within an OGMA the FSP Holder will employ a Qualified Person to prepare a rationale to support the request for approval (East Howe LU) to conduct primary forest activities within the OGMA and to designate suitable replacement area for an established OGMA. This rationale will be submitted to the Delegated Decision Maker (DDM) for the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District at the time of submission of a cutting permit (CP) or road permit (RP) application under which the OGMA removal and replacement activities will occur. The rationale will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A map of the proposed areas for removal and replacement which illustrates the location, ecological classification and area extent of the removal and replacement areas • For OGMA removal and replacement within the East Howe LU portion of the FDU, an analysis of the cumulative OGMA replacement history to demonstrate consistency with the cumulative maximum criteria described in (6) • A description of the ecological attributes on the proposed removal / replacement area that will be maintained or improved. • A description of the location of the proposed removal / replacement area and how the area selected as replacement will maintain or improve the spatial distribution of OGMA within the LU. • A description of the operational reason or forest resource value for which the removal and replacement are being requested. <p>Upon issuance of the CP or RP by the DDM, the FSP Holder will complete the primary forest activities of OGMA removal and replacement within the timelines specified. The FSP Holder will provide the relevant spatial data to the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District to facilitate update of the BC Geographic Warehouse (BCGW). Spatial updates are to be provided within the calendar year in which the removal and replacement are completed.</p> <p>9) Within the East Howe LU the completion of primary forest activities within OGMA is permitted when the area of trees felled within the OGMA or the OGMA incursion area is necessary to for safety purposes. The criteria for removal and replacement of OGMA described in (6) and (8), do not apply in the specific circumstances, where the following primary forest activities are considered to be permissible activities for safety purposes which would not require OGMA replacement, such as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance, deactivation, removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way for safety purposes. • Felling of guyline clearance, tailhold anchor trees, or danger trees (except high value wildlife trees) along cutblock boundaries or within the right-of-way on new road/bridge alignments to meet safety requirements. <p>10) During planning and prior to conducting primary forest activities, and</p>

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Result
	<p>despite the criteria for removal and replacement of established OGMA defined in (3) through (8), the FSP Holder may employ a Qualified Person to prepare a rationale to request the relocation of an OGMA through an amendment to the Land Use Order establishing the Landscape Unit and respective OGMA, with no restriction on the size of the area to be relocated. This approach will only apply to situations where a previously unknown significant forest resource value(s) requiring protection is identified within an area where primary forest activities are planned. This approach will only be utilized to relocate OGMA, where the relocation would result in increased protection of the identified high value forest resource(s). The request will be submitted for approval to the DDM for the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District prior to submission of a cutting permit (CP) or road permit (RP) application. The request will include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A map illustrating the proposed area for removal from OGMA and the proposed area for OGMA relocation. • A description of the forest resource value requiring protection identified outside of the OGMA. Such resource values include but are not limited to; active goshawk or marbled murrelet nests, significant wildlife habitat features, important wildlife habitat connectivity corridors, significant archeological or cultural heritage artifacts, specified tree(s), the presence of endangered plants or ecosystems, or to reduce landscape fragmentation. • A description of the ecological attributes on the proposed removal area, with reference to the OGMA Summary and Rational Description for the East Howe LU provided as Appendix IV to the Landscape Unit Plan (LUP) prepared for the East Howe LU and the Landscape Unit OGMA Summary provided as Appendix III in the Landscape Unit Plan for Old Growth Management Areas for the Mamquam, Tuwasus, Lizzie and Sloquet (High,North and South) LU's. • A description of the ecological attributes on the proposed relocation area that will be maintained or improved by relocation. • A description of the proposed removal and relocation area and how the selected OGMA relocation area will maintain or improve the spatial distribution of OGMA within the LU. • Confirmation that the relocated area is immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or, if the area immediately adjacent is unsuitable, that the relocated area is in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA <p>If approval by the DDM of an amendment to a Land Use Order to facilitate an OGMA removal and relocation is received, upon completion of the removal and relocation, the FSP Holder will provide the relevant spatial data to the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District, to facilitate update of the BCGW. Spatial updates are to be provided within the calendar year in which the relocation is completed.</p>

2.10. Wildlife and Biodiversity – Stand Level

2.10.1 Wildlife Tree Retention Areas

Section 9.1 of the FPPR states that the objective set by the Provincial Government for wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level is "...to retain wildlife trees." Wildlife trees will be retained across the landscape within Wildlife Tree Retention Area (WTRAs) established by the FSP Holder and associated with every cutblock harvested as per the FPPR.

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Result
Squamish FDU	<p>In respect of wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level:</p> <p>In accordance with Section 12.1 (4) of the FPPR, when planning and conducting primary forest activities, the FSP Holder will comply with Section 66 of the FPPR (Wildlife Tree Retention) and Section 67 of the FPPR (Restriction on harvesting).</p>

In addition, the Order to Establish a Landscape Unit and Objectives - East Howe Landscape Unit has been approved which establishes additional criteria with regards to managing WTRAs. As such, the FSP Holder proposes the following Results for the establishment of WTRAs:

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Result	
Squamish FDU (East Howe LU)	When planning and conducting primary forest activities in the East Howe LU portion of the Squamish FDU, the FSP Holder will manage stand level biological diversity and structural diversity in accordance with Objective 2 parts (1) through (7), of the <i>Order to Establish a Landscape Unit and Objectives – East Howe Landscape Unit (August 20, 2003)</i> , the FSP Holder will establish WTRAs in accordance with the following table, which replaces Table A of the Order.	
	BEC Subzone	% WTRA
	CWHdm (Coastal Western Hemlock – dry maritime)	7.0
	CWHvm (Coastal Western Hemlock – very wet maritime)	10.0
MHmm (Mountain Hemlock – moist maritime)	7.0	

The Order establishing the Mamquam Landscape Unit does not provide WTRA establishment objectives. The following result is proposed for the Mamquam LU portion of the Squamish FDU in regard to WTRA establishment.

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Result	
Squamish FDU (Mamquam LU)	When conducting primary forest activities in the Mamquam LU portion of the Squamish FDU, the FSP Holder will manage stand level biological diversity and structural diversity by establishing WTRAs consistent with FPPR section 66(1) as follows:	
	BEC Subzone	% WTRA
	CWHdm (Coastal Western Hemlock – dry maritime)	7.0
	CWHds (Coastal Western Hemlock – dry subarctic)	7.0
	CWHms1 (Coastal Western Hemlock – moist subarctic)	7.0
	CWHvm2 (Coastal Western Hemlock – montane very wet maritime)	7.0
MHmm1 (Mountain Hemlock – windward moist maritime)	7.0	

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Result	
Squamish FDU	<p>In respect of wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level:</p> <p>With regard to objective 2(3) of the Order establishing the East Howe LU, and with section 12.1(4) of the FPPR, in the Mamquam LU. When planning primary forest activities, the FSP Holder may request an exemption from the no harvest requirement applied to a WTRA by Section 67 of the FPPR as per FPPR sec 91(2). During planning and prior to initiating primary forest activities within a WTRA, the FSP holder will submit an exemption request to the DDM in which the holder identifies and describes the operational reasons for the planned WTRA removal and describes the proposed replacement wildlife tree retention areas.</p> <p>As per FPPR Schedule 1, section 3(2) the exemption request will describe the characteristics of the proposed replacement WTRA including;</p> <p>(a) the size, structure, amount, location, and other characteristics of trees that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) make the trees suitable for wildlife habitat, and (ii) have ecological attributes that contribute to stand level biodiversity; <p>(b) the extent to which wildlife habitat areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) provide suitable wildlife habitat, and (ii) assist in the conservation of stand level biodiversity, including old growth. <p>Additionally, prior to initiating primary forest activities within a previously established WTRA where an exemption has been granted, the FSP Holder will prepare, and where required submit for approval, a site plan amendment for the cutblock to which the WTRA to be replaced is associated. The amendment will spatially identify the area to be removed and the replacement WTRA. The amendment will provide the rationale which supports the decision to harvest within and replace a WTRA. The WTRA spatial and forest cover attributes will be updated via the RESULTS provincial spatial database within one year of completion of the primary forest activity.</p>	

An exemption to the requirement for no harvest of WTRA would only be requested for operational reasons, where:

“operational reasons” refers to primary forest activities which are necessary to be completed within an established WTRA to address a safety concern or an operational constraint on areas directly adjacent to or within a previously established WTRA, where the safety concern or the constraint on completion of a primary forest activity cannot be addressed or completed without impact on the WTRA.

2.11. Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan

The Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan is a higher-level plan that provides strategic direction for managing local economic development, and the long-term sustainability of ecological, social, and cultural values. Two Orders were established by government as a result of this plan: ‘*Land Use Objectives for the Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan*’ (original version took effect April 14, 2011 and amended version effective August 15, 2013) (Appendix E1), and the ‘*Sea to Sky Wildland Area Order*’ (took effect March 11, 2011) (Appendix E2). These orders are applicable to the Squamish FDU.

The August 15, 2013 amendment to the Ministerial Order, ‘*Land Use Objectives for the Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan*’ added the definition of ‘Forested Area’ and added the ‘Lil’wat Nation Q’em’sam (Old Growth and Sensitive Area)’ to the areas defined as Cultural Places. This *Order* establishes specific objectives for the following designations:

- First Nations’ Cultural Places
- First Nations’ Cultural Management Areas
- Floodplain Management Areas
- Riparian Areas

There are no Cultural Management Areas, Floodplain Management Areas, or Riparian Areas in the Squamish FDU, only Cultural Places.

2.11.1 First Nations Cultural Places

Two established Cultural Places are within the Community Forest;

- Raffuse Creek Síiyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural) site, which is completely within the Squamish FDU, and
- Stawamus Creek Síiyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural) site, which lies partially within the Squamish FDU.

Cultural places are shown on the FSP maps in Appendix B.

To be consistent with the Orders, the following results and/or strategies have been prepared to address the objectives for Cultural Places.

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Strategy
Squamish FDU	<p>In respect of First Nations Cultural Places, the FSP Holder will act in a manner consistent with the Objectives for First Nations’ cultural places as per Part 2 (3) of the Ministerial Order - <i>Land Use Objectives for the Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan</i>’ (amended version effective August 15, 2013).</p> <p>When planning or conducting primary forest activities, within cultural places listed in Schedule 1 of the Ministerial Order- which in the</p>

	<p>Squamish FDU are Raffuse Creek Siiyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural) site, and part of Stawamus Creek Siiyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural) site - the FSP Holder will:</p> <p>Protect the cultural heritage resources within the cultural places to support First Nations' food, social, ceremonial and spiritual use of the forest by maintaining 100% of the forested area in Squamish Nation Siiyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural) sites. No primary forest activities will be planned or conducted within cultural sites.</p> <p>Despite subsection 3(2) of the Ministerial Order, timber harvesting may occur in the cultural places to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain forest health within the cultural places and adjacent forests; • address road maintenance activities within the cultural places; and • to eliminate a safety hazard. <p>A copy of the Ministerial Order and respective objectives and schedule can be found in Appendix E1.</p>
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2.11.2 Sea-to-Sky Wildland Area Order

Wildland areas have been established in the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District pursuant to the *Sea-to-Sky Wildland Area Order (March 11, 2011)* (Appendix E2). They are typically located at higher elevations and include transitional forest and alpine areas. Wildland areas are not available for commercial logging.

A large portion of the Sky Pilot Wildland Zone is within the Community Forest. The Sky Pilot Wildland contains popular climbing and mountaineering areas and is designated as Recreation emphasis.

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Result
Squamish FDU	<p>In respect of the <i>Sea-to-Sky Wildland Area Order</i>:</p> <p>The FSP Holder will not plan or complete primary forest activities within Wildland zones with the exception of those primary forest activities listed in section 3(3) of the <i>Sea-to Sky Wildland Area Order</i>.</p>

2.12. Cultural Heritage Resources

Section 10 of the FPPR states that 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*.”

The entire Squamish FDU is entirely within the Traditional Territory of Squamish Nation. The majority of Squamish FDU is also within the Tsleil-Waututh Consultative Area and the southern portion is within the Musqueam Nation Consultative Area.

A small portion of the Squamish FDU lies within or near the Areas of Interest for Seabird Island Band, Soowahlie First Nation, Shxw’ōwhámél First Nation, Skawahlook/ Sq’ewá:lxw First Nation, Stó:lō Nation and Stó:lō Tribal Council.

Forest management within the Squamish FDU will take into account Squamish Nation cultural policies such as the Squamish Nation Heritage Policy, and the FSP Holder will work in cooperation with the Squamish Nation Cultural Cedar Tree Program Policy.

To conserve and protect cultural heritage resources, when primary forest activities are proposed within the Squamish FDU, information sharing will be completed with the pertinent First Nation(s), consistent with the Strategy presented below.

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Strategy
Squamish FDU	<p>1. The FSP Holder will, when planning and conducting primary forestry activities under this FSP, do so in a manner consistent with:</p> <p>(a) conserving or if necessary, protecting cultural heritage resources that are:</p> <p>i) the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people, are determined to be important, valuable and scarce, as determined through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • documented information sharing between the FSP Holder and the affected First Nation prior to the review and comment period outlined in s.21 of the FPPR and/or; • information received from the affected First Nation in accordance with FPPR s.20; • information received from the affected First Nation in accordance with section 2 below. <p>ii) not regulated under the <i>Heritage Conservation Act</i> or are not conserved and protected by other arrangements and;</p> <p>iii) that are likely to be adversely impacted by the activities of FSP Holder, and;</p> <p>iv) are capable of being addressed in the context of this FSP.</p> <p>2. Prior to applying for a cutting authority or road permit, the following process will be carried out to provide the First Nations with the opportunity to provide cultural heritage information and/or identify any potential impacts to cultural rights and title that may result from the proposed primary forestry activities associated with the cutting authority or road permit application. This pertains to "new" proposed development areas, where "new" refers to areas not previously forwarded to First Nations for review.</p> <p>(a) The FSP Holder will send maps of sufficient scale (i.e. 1:5000) showing the location of proposed roads and block boundaries, reserve areas, creeks and water features and an overview map (i.e. 1:20,000) showing the proposed block and/or roads and other information in context to the applicable First Nations community.</p> <p>(b) A written description of the proposed development describing any known values on the site and how they will be affected and/or protected. Values described would include but are not limited to information on archeological or cultural heritage resources, wildlife features (dens, nests, trails), riparian features, visual quality objectives and recreation values associated with the block. The FSP</p>

Holder will request the First Nation to review the information provided and to identify and inform the FSP Holder if there are undisclosed cultural heritage resources with the potential to be impacted by the proposed primary forest activity.

(c) New information and/or feedback received from the First Nations within 120 days will be reviewed in the context to which the primary forest activities will impact upon the cultural heritage resource value. If no response is received from the First Nations within 120 days, a summary of the efforts to engage and consult with the First Nation will be prepared by the FSP holder and will be submitted with the application for the cutting authority or road permit to the Ministry of Forests for the Sea-to-Sky Natural Resource District. The decision to deny or approve the cutting authority or road permit or to further engage the First Nations will be determined by the Sea to Sky District and the FSP holder will be guided by the outcome of the decision.

(d) When information and/or feedback is received from the First Nations within 120 days, the FSP Holder will determine, based on information and recommendations received from the potentially affected First Nations, what options, if any, exist to eliminate or mitigate identified impacts from the proposed primary forest activities. A summary of the actions which will be implemented to mitigate the identified impacts will be provided to the First Nations. No primary forest activities requiring First Nation approval will occur unless confirmation is received from the First Nation that the activities, as planned, are appropriate to protect cultural heritage resource values.

(e) If during primary forest activities, previously unidentified cultural heritage resources are discovered, the FSP Holder will immediately suspend work in the vicinity of the heritage resource value and the First Nations and MoF will be notified in writing, as to what mitigation options, if any, will be taken to conserve and/or protect the previously unidentified cultural heritage resource values.

(f) The mitigation options identified will be required to be reviewed and approved by the potentially affected First Nation prior to continuing work in the area.

3. In addition to subsection 1 and 2 of this strategy, and specific to First Nation cultural use of western redcedar and yellow cedar for cultural wood and bark uses, the FSP Holder will:

(a) plant or promote natural regeneration of western redcedar and yellow cedar as components of future stands, where ecologically suited, on areas referred to in FRPA s.29(1) and in accordance with the stocking standards in this FSP; and

(b) at the request of a First Nation, and where the requested western redcedar or yellow cedar is for cultural use, and consistent with the historical extent of the quantity of western red cedar and yellow cedar used for cultural use within the area of the FSP:

i) make western redcedar and/or yellow cedar for cultural use available through operational sources consistent with planned operations.

	ii) assist a First Nation in identifying western redcedar/yellow cedar trees suitable for cultural use, should the First Nation choose to harvest the trees themselves.
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* western redcedar/yellow cedar bark and wood for cultural use refers to this species used for the making of paddles, masks, totems, baskets , clothing, canoes and similar traditional use items.

While the above strategy is provided as a framework, it should be noted that the intent of the FSP Holder is to follow up with those potentially affected First Nations for referrals until such time as a response is received. This could include sending reminders during, and if necessary, after the committed 120 day period.

2.13. Recreation Sites, Recreation Trails and Interpretive Forest Sites

The Province of BC has not specified any objectives for recreation under the FRPA. However, recreation trails, recreation sites and interpretive forests were established under the FPC and have been continued under FRPA s.180. Any objectives associated with these sites have been continued under s.181 of the FRPA. There are recreation trails established under FRPA s.56 or authorized for construction under FRPA s. 57 within the FDU covered by this FSP. Trails established or authorized under section 56 and 57 have no established objectives.

Various trails without s. 56 or s. 57 designations (i.e.non-established and/or unauthorized trails) exist within the FSP Holder's operating area.

The Recreation map in Appendix B illustrates the location of established or authorized recreation features as well as known non-established / unauthorized trails within the Squamish FDU based on data from Recreation Sites and Trails BC and Trailforks.com as of December 2022.

The established or authorized recreation sites, trails and interpretive forests within the Squamish FDU, as of December 2022 are listed in Table 4. There are no Interpretive Forests within the Community Forest.

Table 4. Established or Authorized Recreation Sites and Trails in the Squamish FDU

FOREST FILE ID	RECREATION TRAIL NAME
REC16116	Powerhouse Plunge
REC16117	Ring Creek Rip
REC16124	Wonderland
REC169474	Eds Bypass
REC169488	Somewhere Out There Trail
REC169491	Bonzai Trail
REC191665	Cam and Phils Trail
REC203255	Mad Hatter
REC203258	Sky Pilot Trail Network
REC203281	Mountain Lake Trail
REC205538	M104 Mountain Bike Trail
REC205540	Stl'halem Sintl' Trail -Legacy Trail
REC205542	Full Nelson Mountain Bike Trail
REC205544	Fools Gold Trail
REC205638	Wheldon Trail
REC230452	Rigs in Zen
REC230497	Hot Tuna
REC230517	Crouching Squirrel Hidden Monkey
REC230959	Climb Stl'halem Sintl'
REC230966	Meadow of the Grizzlys (pelhx-en-tl-a-stl-lhalem)
REC240470	Trail ("Through the Looking Glass")
REC257847	Craigs Connector
REC258053	CB ("Slippery Salmon"?)
REC258500	Short Circuit

FOREST FILE ID	RECREATION TRAIL NAME
REC258510	OneUp
REC258875	Mamquam
REC261516	Intergalactic
REC261518	Plastic Scheisse
REC261520	CB Upper
REC261671	Miki's Magic
REC265407	Alice Ridge
REC32395	Pseudotsuga Mountain Bike Trail
REC32397	Flat Alley
REC32399	Upper Powersmart
REC32401	Mamquam Plunge Connector
REC32484	Lower Powersmart
REC32503	Cliff's and Rob's corners
REC32953	Half Nelson Trail
REC33008	Bob McIntosh Trail
REC33036	Dead End Loop
REC33040	Made in the Shade - Alice Ridge Trail
REC6130	PETGILL LAKE TRAIL
REC6772	Utopia Lake Trail
FOREST FILE ID	RECREATION SITES
REC247289	Debecks Hill
REC262222	Diamond Head Parking
REC258873	Mamquam Parking
FOREST FILE ID	RECREATION RESERVE
REC6277	Raffuse Creek
FOREST FILE ID	INTERPRETIVE FOREST
n/a	None

It is recognized that additional Recreation Trails or Recreation Sites may be authorized or established by Recreation Sites and Trails BC. within the Squamish FDU during the term of this FSP. The strategies in this FSP will apply to all established or authorized trails, regardless of whether they are shown on the map or listed in Table 4. The FSP Recreation map and Table 4 will be updated at the time of FSP renewal.

Any non-established or unauthorized recreation trail or feature identified during planning for primary forest activities will be assessed by a Qualified Person for the compatibility of the feature with respect to the range of adjacent and overlapping resource and ecological values.

Non-established or unauthorized trails or features which are compatible with the values present will be managed similar to the strategy detailed below for established features without objectives, including engagement with the primary user group/s. The expectation from the FSP Holder is that the primary user group will seek to have these trails authorized/established.

If, during the course of planning and conducting primary forest activities, the FSP Holder finds recreation trails or features that are not compatible with existing values or with the potential to promote degradation of an existing value, the FSP Holder will bring these to the attention of

representatives of the primary user group/s, where such group/s can be identified, and work with them to explore whether a solution can be found (e.g. whether its possible to avoid/eliminate the impact and have the trail authorized/established).

The above text regarding non-established or unauthorized trails or features applies only to those that existed at the time the Community Forest tenure was issued (December 2022). Any unauthorized trails constructed after that time will not be recognized or considered by the FSP Holder.

Within this FSP the definition of non-established / unauthorized recreation resource features includes historical items such as old rail grades / trestles and remnants of early 20th century logging equipment related to past forest management and harvesting activities within the Community Forest area. Historical items such as this will be managed similar to the strategy detailed below for established features without objectives.

To manage for recreation resources, the following strategies are proposed:

<i>Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)</i>	<i>Strategy</i>
Squamish FDU	<p>When planning and conducting primary forest activities which overlap or are within 100m of an established or authorized recreation site or trail for which there is an established objective(s), the FSP Holder will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan and conduct primary forest activities consistent with the established objective(s) for each established recreation site or trail for which there is an established objective(s). • Identify the primary user group of the feature and facilitate consultation between the FSP Holder, the user group and the Sea to Sky District Recreation Officer to identify any concerns or potential impacts to the feature or use of the feature and the strategies that can be employed to minimize or eliminate these impacts. • Provide in writing to the user group and to the District Recreation Officer, a summary of the consultation efforts, the identified concerns and the mitigation actions that will be utilized to minimize or eliminate the effects of the primary forest activity on the feature and its use.

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Strategy
Squamish FDU	<p>When planning and conducting primary forest activities which overlap or are within 100m of an established or authorized recreation site or trail for which there are no established objective(s), the FSP Holder will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the primary user group of the feature and facilitate consultation between the FSP Holder and the user group to identify any concerns or potential impacts to the feature or use of the feature. • Through consultation determine if strategies exist that can be employed during primary forest activities to eliminate impacts or reduce the impact to a level acceptable to primary users. • If during consultation it is determined that strategies do exist to eliminate impacts, then during primary forest activities these strategies will be implemented. • If during consultation it is determined that planned forest activities will impact on the feature and its use, then through consultation with the user group the FSP Holder will determine the actions that can be utilized during primary forest activities so that the level of impact is acceptable to the primary user group. • If impacts on a recreation feature would render ineffective the relevant established recreation site or trail, the FSP Holder will seek agreements with the primary user group to facilitate replacement or re-establishment of the impacted portion of a feature, or otherwise compensate the primary user group for the impact. • Provide in writing to the user group and to the District Recreation Officer, a summary of the consultation efforts, the identified concerns and the mitigation actions that will be utilized to eliminate, minimize, replace or compensate for the impact from the primary forest activity on the feature and its use.

The FSP Holder recognizes that the presence of high recreation values, numerous recreation features and the high level of public recreation use within the Community Forest will require development of cooperative relationships with various user groups to ensure effective consultation and communication.

A process for ongoing consultation will be developed to determine management options on identified overlaps between recreation features and areas of planned primary forestry activities. Consultation is expected to include discussion of activity locations and activity timing that considers the expected level of recreation use of the area. Consultation will inform the scheduling of primary forest activities. The FSP Holder will strive to minimize primary forest activities during times of heaviest recreation use.

Effective communication channels will be developed to facilitate communication between the Community Forest and the various recreation and public user groups and their membership. The location and timing of primary forest activities and related trail closures, road closures, entry restrictions on active areas, parking constraints, etc. will be communicated to public users and user groups to promote safe use of the Community Forest area for all users.

2.14. Invasive Plant Species

Section 17 of the FPPR states that “for the purpose of Section 47 of the Act, a person who prepares a Forest Stewardship Plan must specify measures in the plan to prevent the introduction

or spread of species of plants that are invasive plants under the Invasive Plants Regulation, if the introduction or spread is likely to be the result of the person’s forest practices.”

The FSP Holder proposes the following measures for invasive plants:

Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)	Strategy
Squamish FDU	<p>The FSP Holder when planning and conducting primary forest activities (PFA), will ensure the following measures are taken to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive plants if such introduction or spread is likely to be the result of primary forest activities carried out under this FSP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Prior to the commencement of primary forest activities that will result in soil disturbance, a Qualified Person will assess the area within and immediately adjacent (within 50 m) to the proposed activity and consult with the Invasive Alien Plant Program (IAPP) database to identify any invasive plant infestations present or reported that could be spread by the proposed activity. Invasive plant species requiring identification will be those listed in the Invasive Plant Regulation under FRPA. 2) Where an invasive plant species is identified within or adjacent (within 50m) to an area planned for a primary forest activity that will result in soil disturbance, prior to commencing the activity, the FSP Holder will engage a Qualified Person to develop measures to be employed during completion of the PFA to control and prevent the spread of the identified invasive plant species. Measures to prevent the spread of invasive plants may include: quarantining the infested area; removal of the invasive plant(s), grass seeding disturbed soil areas, inspection and cleaning of machinery prior to transport of the machinery to the area planned for PFA, or following the implementation of PFAs and prior to relocating machinery to other sites within the Community Forest. The FSP Holder will implement the prescribed measures and document the actions to be followed in the activity plans developed by a Qualified Person. 3) Following completion of a PFA resulting in soil disturbance the FSP Holder will monitor harvested areas and associated roads during regeneration and stocking surveys to determine if any invasive plant species have become established, as a result of the PFA. 4) Following the completion of PFAs resulting in soil disturbance or during monitoring of completed PFA areas, if any new invasive plant communities are identified which are determined by a QP to be a result of the PFA, the FSP Holder will engage a Qualified Person to develop site specific measures which will be implemented by the FSP Holder to control and prevent the spread of the identified invasive plants. 5) If grass seeding is prescribed as a measure for invasive plant control by the activity plan, then the grass seed used will be appropriate for the biogeoclimatic zone and will meet or exceed Common No. 1 Forage Mixture or better specifications as defined by the <i>Seeds Act</i>. 6) Sites referred to in subparagraph 3) and 5) will be monitored at a

	<p>frequency prescribed by the Qualified Person through the activity plan to determine if the plan and associated measures implemented are effective at preventing the spread of the invasive plant infestation.</p> <p>7) Soil or fill material will not be moved from a location where an invasive plant infestation has been identified.</p> <p>8) The FSP Holder will inventory the presence, map the location, document all measures employed to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive plants and report this information to the IAPP database.</p>
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If invasive species occurrences are noted within the Community Forest tenure area that are not a result of the FSP Holder’s activities, the occurrences will be reported, and efforts will be made to work with the relevant stakeholders/responsible parties to eliminate the occurrence.

2.15. Natural Range Barriers

Section 18 of the FPPR states “For the purpose of Section 48 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.”

There are no range tenures within the Squamish FDU.

<i>Applicable Forest Development Unit(s)</i>	<i>No Results or Strategies Required</i>
Squamish FDU	As there are no range tenures in the FDU covered by this FSP, no results or strategies have been prepared.

3. Stocking Standards

3.1. Stocking Standard Tables Overview

Stocking standards are a set of criteria for planting and reforestation of a harvested area that the FSP Holder is responsible to implement. The FSP specifies the Stocking Standards for the FDUs to which the FSP applies (FPPR s. 16). Stocking standards are developed by the FSP Holder and approved by the Provincial Government under this FSP to facilitate the establishment of a free-growing stand, as required under Section 44 of the FPPR.

Stocking standards criteria include identification of the preferred and acceptable species permitted to be grown on a harvested area, the target and minimum density of regenerating trees, the minimum height and freedom from competition that regenerating trees must attain, and the timeframe within which a harvested area must attain both regeneration and free-growing status.

Stocking standards have been developed for each biogeoclimatic zone, subzone, variant and site series combination found within the Squamish FDU and are presented in Appendices A1-A4. The stocking standards and related ecological footnotes are generally consistent with the Reference Guide for Forest Development Stocking Standards (updated September 7, 2021). Where deviation to a developed standard is proposed, a footnote to the SSID will provide a rationale for the deviation.

Stocking Standards will be applied at the cutblock level through prescription of the specific standard in a site plan prepared by a Qualified Person. The site plan will describe the pre-harvest stand structure and the post-harvest conditions required to achieve the desired post-harvest stand structure and any associated objectives.

As per Section 44 of the FPPR, the FSP Holder intends to apply stocking standards to individual cutblocks, rather than across multiple cutblocks collectively, as permitted under Section 45 of the FPPR.

3.2. Stocking Standards for Specific Site Conditions or Objectives

As per the District Manager's Expectations Letter for the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District (2016), new stocking standards for climate change, wildfire management, wildlife management and forest health were considered for this FSP.

The proposed stocking standards in this FSP reflect the expected influence of climate change as per the Reference Guide for Forest Development Stocking Standards (September 7, 2021).

This FSP presents even aged stocking standards that are appropriate for use on Wildfire Urban Interface (WUI) areas, generally defined as those areas within 2km of residences or significant industrial infrastructure, where development of stand structural conditions that provide for reduced risk of wildfire is the desired objective. Within the Squamish Community Forest wildfire stocking standards have been developed for the CWHdm, as this BEC zone is present across the majority of the WUI within Community Forest. The FSP also includes retention and partial cut stocking standards for use on appropriate sites where management objectives include promotion of post-harvest conditions which reduce both the risk of and the potential severity of a wildfire, if one were to occur on the site.

The use of "single entry dispersed retention stocking standards" (SEDRSS) or "intermediate cut stocking standards" (described below) are also appropriate as wildfire management standards.

SEDRSS and intermediate cut stocking standards are also appropriate for use in areas where uneven-aged forest management – in which retained stems within a harvested area contribute to regeneration and free growing obligations - is required to achieve other non-timber objectives.

There are no site-specific stocking standards proposed to address forest health as there are no significant forest health issues currently affecting the Squamish FDU. Root diseases and dwarf mistletoe are endemic across the Community Forest land base at low levels. The even aged stocking standards and the WUI stocking standards proposed in this FSP are sufficiently diverse, containing tree species immune and resistant to common root diseases and mistletoe, to allow for use in areas where root diseases or mistletoe is present. The presence of these common diseases will be identified through the block Site Plan document and the reforestation section of the document will specify the stocking standard to be applied, the location of the forest health issue and the specific species mix to be planted within identified locations to manage forest health issues.

3.3. Forest Health and Drought Stocking Standards

Forest Health Adaptations Stocking Standards

There are typically no major large-scale forest health issues within the Squamish FDU, but localized concerns arise sporadically from root rot diseases such as laminated root rot (*Phellinus weirii*) and armillaria root disease (*Armillaria ostoyae*). Hemlock dwarf mistletoe, although rarely causing mortality, can result in growth declines, stem damage and decreased timber qualities if infestations are significant.

In accordance with the guidance for assessing FSP stocking standards' alignment with addressing immediate and long-term forest health issues (MFLNRO 2012) the following strategies are proposed to manage contiguous areas of greater than 10% of a block Net Area to Reforest (NAR) or greater than 1.0ha (for blocks exceeding 10.0ha), where significant forest health concerns from root disease or hemlock dwarf mistletoe exist.

Root Disease

Following an assessment by a Qualified Person, where root rot infected areas are identified on areas planned for primary forestry activities, appropriate measures to manage the infection will be prescribed in accordance with *Managing Root Disease in British Columbia (2018)*. The preferred approach to managing root diseases at the stand level, will be to employ mechanical stumping treatments (pulling stumps with ground-based machinery) on identified areas of infection following harvesting completion and prior to reforestation activities. Stumping treatments may be prescribed by a Qualified Person on any identified root rot area of infection, regardless of size. Stumping treatments will be prescribed at the site level, through the individual site plan prepared for the block and the appropriate approved stocking standard for the BEC subzone and site series will be applied to the regenerating stand.

For root rot infections that occur on areas where stumping is not an option, due to lack of access for the ground-based machinery required to complete stumping treatments, planting of resistant species within known root rot areas may be utilized as an alternative to stumping. Areas subject to planting of resistant species with a contiguous area of greater than 10% of the block Net Area to Reforest (NAR) or greater than 1.0ha (for blocks exceeding 10.0ha) will be identified by a Qualified Person through the block site plan as a distinct root rot Standards Unit (SU) and will apply the following revisions to the appropriate BEC subzone and site series stocking standard assigned to the root rot SU:

- Depending on the specific root disease present, vulnerable tree species will be limited to a combined total of 40% of the well-spaced / free growing density. Vulnerable tree species are defined as either Highly or Intermediately Susceptible tree species for each root disease listed in *Managing Root Disease in British Columbia (2018)*.

Hemlock Dwarf Mistletoe

On sites where pre-harvest planning identifies Hemlock Dwarf Mistletoe is present at high levels, clear-cut sanitation logging will be utilized and slashing of all regen layer western hemlock (<3.0m tall) will be completed during the primary harvesting phase to reduce the incidence of mistletoe in the regenerating stand. Prior to the use of a clear-cut system a Qualified Person will assess the site to determine if there are other resource values present on site which would be unacceptably impacted under a clearcut system. Where mistletoe is present and where overstory retention is required for the management of other forest resource values, retention will be prescribed to be marked in a manner that retains as few overstory infected hemlock stems as practicable. On these sites retention will be marked in the following order of priority - species not susceptible to Hemlock dwarf mistletoe will be selected first for retention, followed by healthy hemlock stems with no obvious signs of mistletoe infection. Hemlock stems with obvious symptoms of mistletoe infection will only be marked for retention where non-susceptible species or uninfected hemlock are not available. All Hemlock regen layers (<3m) will be slashed to ground during harvest. On sites where hemlock regen layers have been slashed, where retention is required and where infected hemlock results in a basal area of less than 20m²/ha of infected overstory trees remaining post-harvest, the appropriate approved FSP stocking standard for the BEC zone and site series will be applied with no restrictions. On sites where hemlock regen layers have been slashed, where retention is required and where infected hemlock results in a basal area greater than 20m²/ha of infected overstory trees remaining post-harvest, the following revisions to the appropriate BEC subzone and site series stocking standards will be applied:

- Hw and Hm will be limited to 20% of the well-spaced / free growing density.
- Hw and Hm will not be considered a preferred or acceptable species within 15m of an infected overstory tree within or adjacent to the block.

Drought

No specific stocking standards are proposed or required to address drought. Due to the location of the community forest within the maritime seed planning zone there are no specific drought prone sites identified and specific Stocking Standards to address drought are not required.

3.4. Even-Aged Stocking Standards for Wildfire Management

Two approaches to even aged stand management to reduce wildfire risk are proposed.

For stands within the WUI where timber production is identified as a primary objective, the even aged stocking standard, approved for the BEC zone / site series combination present on the site will be applied by a Qualified Person. Community Forest BEC zone mapping indicates that all WUI areas fall within the CWHdm BEC zone. A footnote has been added to the CWHdm Stocking Standard Identification Numbers to address conditions for use of these standards for wildfire management. The footnote (#626), for the CWHdm SSID's applicable to cutblocks within the WUI, identifies the maximum total density of conifer stems per ha permitted to be present on the block at the time the Free Growing declaration. When an assessment survey completed by a qualified person identifies that the maximum permitted number of stems per ha is exceeded, then the block will be assessed for wildfire risk / management options and a spacing / fuel reduction treatment will be prescribed and completed, prior to free growing declaration. The final spaced density will be determined by the Qualified Person completing the assessment and preparing the treatment prescription.

For stands where wildfire risk / hazard management is identified as the primary objective, even aged stocking standards have been developed. It is anticipated that these standards would only be applied on harvested areas falling within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) that have elevated values at risk or are in proximity (500m) to homes or significant infrastructure. These standards, when applied, will promote development and maintenance of stand structure which reduces the likelihood of crown fire initiation and/or minimizes the risk of a continuous crown fire in the future stand. Wildfire management stocking standards have been developed for the CWHdm which represents the BEC zone covering the WUI area within the Community Forest.

Stocking standards have been developed for each relevant BEC zone / site series combination expected within the WUI. The even-aged wildfire management stocking standards include the use of both broadleaf and conifer species. Species selected for the standards are ecologically adapted to the sites but are not necessarily expected to maximize timber production when used as part of a fire management stocking standard.

Where even-aged WUI fire management stocking standards are applied to achieve wildfire management objectives, the block site plan must describe the desired post-harvest stand structure and provide clear objectives for the management of harvesting debris and forest fuels on site. The block site plan must include identification of any timing for future stand tending assessments or treatments to address the desired stand structure and wildfire management objectives.

The even-aged stocking standards for wildfire management are presented in Appendix A1.

3.5. Single Entry Dispersed Retention Stocking Standard [SEDRSS]

The single entry dispersed retention stocking standard (SEDRSS) may only be applied to cutblocks that meet the following criteria, as determined by a Qualified Person:

- Dispersed retention is required to achieve the following non-timber objectives.
 - To develop and maintain forest stand conditions that achieve fire management objectives by reducing the likelihood of crown fire and/or fast-moving high intensity ground fire.
 - Spotted Owl WHAs (either Managed Future Habitat Areas or Long-term Owl Habitat Areas);
 - Stands with high value habitat for wildlife species that would benefit from a retained overstory;
 - Visually sensitive areas (i.e. VLI polygons with a VQO of Retention, or other visually sensitive area identified during planning or consultation process);
 - Stands with forest health issues that would benefit from a retained overstory.
- Partial cut harvesting will occur with the retained overstory stems contributing towards regeneration and free growing obligations, and
- Dispersed retention Residual Basal Area (RBA) will range from 9 to 39m² / ha.

Where SEDRSS is applied to achieve wildfire management objectives, the block site plan prepared by a Qualified Person must describe the desired post-harvest stand structure and provide clear objectives for the management of harvesting debris and forest fuels on site. The block site plan must include identification of and timing for any future stand tending treatments to address wildfire management.

The SEDRSS is presented in Appendix A2, with damage criteria for the SEDRSS in Appendix A3.

3.6. Intermediate Cut Stocking Standard

Intermediate cuts are a stand tending entry to remove merchantable trees prior to a second pass or to achieve a residual stand structure that has a reduced risk of wildfire ignition, spread and severity. Following the initial harvest entry, the stand will continue to develop towards the desired stand structure, described by the block site plan. Two potential intermediate cut systems may be utilized to achieve both wildfire management and management of non-timber objectives:

- **Commercial Thinning** - partial cuts in immature stands where trees have reached a merchantable size.
- **Single Stem Harvesting** – partial cuts to remove pole size stems while retaining the dominant overstory and existing understory / advanced regen layers.

For harvesting in these types, the following information must be identified and documented in the block site plan:

- The preferred and acceptable species of trees.
- The planned residual basal area or density per hectare
- The species and function of retained stems towards satisfying non-timber resource objectives.

When intermediate cut harvest methods are used to achieve wildfire management objectives, the block site plan prepared by a Qualified Person must describe the desired post-harvest stand structure and provide clear objectives for the management of harvesting debris and forest fuels on the site. The site plan will include the requirement for a post harvest survey to be completed within 1 year of harvest completion to ensure the post harvest stand structure is consistent with the prescribed stand structure. The site plan must include identification of and the timing for any future stand tending or second pass harvesting treatments that will be required.

Intermediate Cut Stocking Standards may only be applied where the management of non-timber values is the primary objective, and/or in areas where other silviculture systems are not practical. Specifically, intermediate cut stocking standards will only be applied on cutblocks that meet the following criteria:

- Dispersed retention is required to achieve the following non-timber management objectives:
 - To develop and maintain forest stand conditions that achieve fire management objectives by reducing the likelihood of crown fire and/or fast moving, high intensity ground fire.
 - Spotted Owl WHAs (either Managed Future Habitat Areas or Long-Term Owl Habitat Areas);
 - Stands with high value wildlife habitat for other species that would benefit from a retained overstory;
 - Visually sensitive areas (i.e. VLI polygons with a VQO of Retention or other visually sensitive area identified during the planning and consultation process)
 - Stands with forest health issues that would benefit from a retained overstory.
- Terrain stability may be compromised by utilizing another silviculture system;
- Significant windthrow damage would occur by utilizing another silviculture system;
- Harvest activities will not negatively impact site productivity, as determined by a Qualified Person.

In addition, openings will not be created that are greater than 0.1ha in size, and the residual stand will be substantially representative of the original stand in terms of species composition, health, form and vigor.

The Intermediate Cut Stocking Standard is presented in Appendix A4.

3.7. Specifications of Situations and Circumstances under S.16 (FPPR)

S. 44(1) of the FPPR applies to the Squamish FDU where the holder of the FSP is required to establish a free growing stand.

The applicable stocking standards, regeneration dates and free growing heights referred to in s. 44(1)(a) and (b) of the FPPR are described in Appendix A and are applicable to the Squamish FDU, where the holder of the FSP proposes to conduct harvesting operations.

S. 45(1) and (2) of the FPPR will not apply to any of the Squamish FDU within this FSP.

With respect to S.16(4) of the FPPR, which refers to S.44(4) and harvesting timber in the circumstances addressed by S.44(3)(h)(i), the holder of this FSP will develop site and

circumstance specific stocking standards which will be submitted for approval as an FSP Amendment.

3.8. Amendments

In accordance with FRPA section 197(5), the holder of this FSP specifies that it may choose to amend the stocking standards for silviculture prescriptions or site plans that are already in existence to conform to this FSP.

Appendix A1 – Even-Aged Stocking Standards and Stocking Standards for Specific Site Conditions

A1 - Stocking Standards with Preferred and Acceptable Species

BEC				STOCKING (WELL SPACED)							PREFERRED SPECIES										ACCEPTABLE SPECIES										NOTES	
BGCZ	SZ	V A R	SS	TARGET STG (SPH)	MIN. PREF & ACC (SPH)	MIN. PREF (SPH)	MIN. INTER-TREE DIST. (M)	RD (YRS)	FG (YRS)	HT RELATIVE TO COMP. %	SPP	MIN HT	SPP	MIN HT	SPP	MIN HT	SPP	MIN HT	SPP	MIN HT	SPP	MIN HT	SPP	MIN HT	SPP	MIN HT	SPP	MIN HT	SPP	MIN HT		
CWH	dm		01	900	500	400	2	3	20	150	FDC	3.00	CW	1.50	HW	3.00							PW	2.50							HW13,PW31,ALL612,ALL623,ALL626	
CWH	dm		02	400	200	200	2	3	20	150	FDC	2.00	PLC	1.25									--	--							ALL520;ALL612;ALL623;ALL626	
CWH	dm		03	800	400	400	2	3	20	150	FDC	2.00											CW	1.00	HW	2.00					ALL612;ALL623;ALL626	
CWH	dm		04	900	500	400	2	3	20	150	FDC	3.00											PW	2.50	CW	1.50					PW31;ALL612;ALL623;ALL626	
CWH	dm		05	900	500	400	2	3	20	150	FDC	4.00	CW	2.00									PW	2.50	BG	3.50	HW	4.00			PW31;BG47;ALL612;ALL623;ALL626	
CWH	dm		06	900	500	400	2	6	20	150	CW	1.50	HW	3.00									FDC	3.00							FDC1;ALL612;ALL623	
CWH	dm		07	900	500	400	2	3	20	150	FDC	4.00	CW	2.00									BG	3.50	HW	4.00					PW31;HW71;ALL612;ALL623	
CWH	dm		08	900	500	400	2	3	20	150	CW	2.00	BG	3.50									--	--							FDC1;BG47;ALL612;ALL623	
CWH	dm		09	900	500	400	2	3	20	150	CW	2.00											BG	3.50							BG1;BG47;CW1;ALL612;ALL623	
CWH	dm		11	400	200	200	2	3	20	150	PLC	1.25											CW	1.00							PLC1;CW1;ALL520;ALL612;ALL623	
CWH	dm		12	800	400	400	2	3	20	150	CW	1.00											HW	2.00	SS	3.00	PW	2.50			CW1;HW1;PW31;SS35;SS613;ALL612;ALL623	
CWH	dm		13	900	500	400	2	3	20	150	CW	2.00	BG	3.50	FDC	4.00							--	--							FDC1;BG47;ALL612;ALL623	
CWH	dm		14	900	500	400	2	3	20	150	CW	2.00	BG	3.50									--	--							BG1;BG47;CW1;ALL612;ALL623	
CWH	dm		15	800	400	400	2	3	20	150	CW	1.00											--	--							CW1;ALL612;ALL623	
																																CW1;PLC7;ALL612;ALL623
CWH	vm	1	01	900	500	400	2	6	20	150	CW	1.50	HW	3.00	FDC	3.00	BA	1.75					--	--							FDC9;BA13;BA47;ALL612;ALL623	
CWH	vm	1	02	400	200	200	2	3	20	150	PLC	1.25	CW	1.00	FDC	2.00							HW	2.00							FDC9;BA47;ALL612;ALL623	
CWH	vm	1	03	800	400	400	2	6	20	150	CW	1.00	HW	2.00	FDC	2.00							PLC	1.25							FDC9;PLC53;ALL612;ALL623	
CWH	vm	1	04	900	500	400	2	3	20	150	CW	1.50	HW	3.00	FDC	3.00															FDC9;ALL612;ALL623	
CWH	vm	1	05	900	500	400	2	3	20	150	BA	1.75	CW	1.50	FDC	3.00	HW	3.00					SS	3.00							FDC1;FDC9;FDC16;BA47;SS35;SS613;ALL612;ALL623	
CWH	vm	1	06	900	500	400	2	6	20	150	CW	1.50	HW	3.00	BA	1.75							--	--							FDC9;BA47;ALL 612; ALL 623	
CWH	vm	1	07	900	500	400	2	3	20	150	BA	1.25	CW	2.00	HW	4.00	FDC	4.00					SS	4.00							FDC9;SS35;SS613;BA47;ALL612;ALL623	
CWH	vm	1	08	900	500	400	2	3	20	150	BA	2.25	CW	2.00	HW	4.00							SS	4.00							FDC9;SS35;SS613;BA47;ALL 612;ALL 623	
CWH	vm	1	09	900	500	400	2	3	20	150	BA	2.25	CW	2.00	HW	4.00							--	--							FDC9;BA47;ALL612;ALL623	
CWH	vm	1	10	900	500	400	2	3	20	150	CW	2.00											BA	2.25	SS	4.00					FDC9;CW1;BA1;BA47;SS1;SS35;SS613;ALL612;ALL623	
CWH	vm	1	12	800	400	400	2	3	20	150	CW	1.00	HW	2.00	YC	1.00							PLC	1.25							FDC9;CW1;HW1;YC1;PLC1;ALL612; ALL623	
CWH	vm	1	13	400	200	200	2	3	20	150	PLC	1.25											CW	1.00							FDC9;PLC1;CW1;ALL520;ALL612;ALL623	
CWH	vm	1	14	800	400	400	2	3	20	150	CW	1.50											HW	3.00	SS	3.0					FDC9;CW1;HW1;SS1;SS35;ALL612;ALL623	
																																CW14;FDC1;FDC9;FDC14;HM13;YC13;SS35;SS613;BA 47;ALL612;ALL623
CWH	vm	2	01	900	500	400	2	6	20	150	CW	1.50	HW	2.50	YC	1.50	BA	1.75					SS	3.00	FDC	2.25	HM	1.00			CW14;FDC1;FDC9;FDC14;HM13;YC13;SS35;SS613;BA 47;ALL612;ALL623	
CWH	vm	2	02	400	200	200	2	3	20	150	PLC	1.25	CW	1.00	FDC	1.50	YC	1.00					HW	1.75								FDC9;ALL520;ALL612;ALL623
CWH	vm	2	03	800	400	400	2	6	20	150	CW	1.00	HW	1.75	FDC	1.50	YC	1.00					PW	2.50								FDC9;PW31;ALL612;ALL623
CWH	vm	2	04	900	500	400	2	6	20	150	CW	1.00	HW	1.75	FDC	1.50	YC	1.00					BA	1.50	PW	2.50					FDC9;PW1;PW31;BA47;ALL612;ALL623	
CWH	vm	2	05	900	500	400	2	3	20	150	CW	1.50	HW	2.50	YC	1.50	BA	1.75					FDC	2.25	SS	3.00	HM	1.00			FDC1;FDC9;FDC14;HM13;SS35;SS613;BA47;ALL612; ALL623	
CWH	vm	2	06	900	500	400	2	6	20	150	CW	1.50	HW	2.50	YC	1.50	BA	1.75														BA47;ALL612;ALL623
CWH	vm	2	07	900	500	400	2	3	20	150	CW	2.00	HW	3.50	YC	2.00	BA	2.25					SS	4.00								BA47;SS35;SS613;ALL612;ALL623
CWH	vm	2	08	900	500	400	2	3	20	150	CW	2.00	HW	3.50	YC	2.00	BA	2.25					SS	4.00	HM	1.00					BA47;SS35;SS613;ALL612;ALL623	
CWH	vm	2	09	800	400	400	2	3	20	150	CW	1.00	HW	1.75	YC	1.00							BA	1.50	HM	1.75					CW1;HW1;YC1;BA47;HM13;ALL612;ALL623	
CWH	vm	2	10	400	200	200	2	3	20	150	PLC	1.25	YC	1.00									HM	1.75							PLC1;YC1;ALL520;ALL612;ALL623	
CWH	vm	2	11	800	400	400	2	3	20	150	CW	1.00	YC	1.00									HW	1.75							CW1;YC1;HW1;ALL612;ALL623	

BEC				STOCKING (WELL SPACED)							PREFERRED SPECIES										ACCEPTABLE SPECIES								NOTES		
BGC ZONE	SZ	V A R	SS	TARGET STG (SPH)	MIN. PREF & ACC (SPH)	MIN. PREF (SPH)	MIN. INTER-TREE DIST. (M)	RD (YRS)	FG (YRS)	HT RELATIVE TO COMP. %	SPP	MIN HT	SPP	MIN HT	SPP	MIN HT	SPP	MIN HT	SPP	MIN HT	SPP	MIN HT	SPP	MIN HT	SPP	MIN HT	SPP	MIN HT	SPP	MIN HT	
MH	mm	1	01	900	500	400	2	7	20	125	BA	0.60	HM	1.00	YC	1.00															CW14;HW14;BA47;ALL612;ALL623
MH	mm	1	02	800	400	400	2	4	20	125	HM	0.75	YC	0.75																	BA47;ALL612;ALL623
MH	mm	1	03	900	500	400	2	4	20	125	BA	0.60	HM	1.00	YC	1.00															BA47;ALL612;ALL623
MH	mm	1	04	900	500	400	2	7	20	125	BA	0.60	HM	1.00	YC	1.00															BA47;ALL612;ALL623
MH	mm	1	05	900	500	400	2	4	20	125	BA	0.60	YC	1.00									HM	1.00							BA47;ALL612;ALL623
MH	mm	1	06	800	400	400	2	7	20	125	HM	0.75	YC	0.75									BA	0.60							HM1;YC1;BA1;BA47;ALL612;ALL623
MH	mm	1	07	900	500	400	2	4	20	125	BA	0.60	YC	0.75									HM	0.75							BA1;BA47;YC1;HM1;ALL612;ALL623
MH	mm	1	08	400	200	200	2	4	20	125	HM	0.75	YC	0.75																	HM1;YC1;ALL520;ALL612;ALL623
MH	mm	1	09	800	400	400	2	4	20	125	YC	0.75											HM	0.75							YC1;HM1;ALL612;ALL623

Wildfire Management Stocking Standards with Preferred and Acceptable Species
Even Aged Management Stocking Standards for use within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)

Stocking Standards ID	Biogeoclimatic Information			Preferred Species												Acceptable Species										Stocking			Min. Inter-Tree Distance	Regeneration Delay (yrs)	Late Free Growing (yrs)	Ht. Relative to Comp. (%)	Max. Density			Additional Standards or Comments
	Biogeoclimatic Zone	Biogeoclimatic Subzone and Variant	Site Series	Preferred Species #1	Preferred Species #1 Height	Preferred Species #2	Preferred Species #2 Height	Preferred Species #3	Preferred Species #3 Height	Preferred Species #4	Preferred Species #4 Height	Preferred Species #5	Preferred Species #5 Height	Preferred Species #6	Preferred Species #6 Height	Acceptable Species #1	Acceptable Species #1 Height	Acceptable Species #2	Acceptable Species #2 Height	Acceptable Species #3	Acceptable Species #3 Height	Acceptable Species #4	Acceptable Species #4 Height	Acceptable Species #5	Acceptable Species #5 Height	Target (P & A)	Minimum (P & A)	Minimum (P)					Maximum (s/ha)	Post Spacing Minimum (s/ha)	Post Spacing Maximum (s/ha)	
	CWH	dm	01	Fdc	3.00	Cw	1.50	Hw	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	Mb	2.00	Act	2.00	Dr	2.00						900	400	300	2.0	3	20	100	1500	400	1000	ALL612, ALL623
	CWH	dm	02	Fdc	2.00	Plc	1.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ep	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	300	200	2.0	3	20	100	800	200	600	ALL612, ALL623
	CWH	dm	03	Fdc	2.00	Ep	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dr	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	400	300	2.0	3	20	100	900	300	700	ALL612, ALL623
	CWH	dm	04	Fdc	3.00	Hw	2.50	Dr	2.00	Mb	2.00	-	-	-	Pw	2.30	Cw	2.50	Act	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	800	400	300	2.0	3	20	100	1000	400	800	ALL612, ALL623
	CWH	dm	05	Fdc	4.00	Cw	2.00	Dr	2.00	Act	2.00	-	-	-	Mb	2.00	Ep	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	400	300	2.0	3	20	100	1000	400	800	ALL612, ALL623

Rationale for wildfire management stocking standards:

- The objective of the wildfire management stocking standards is to reduce the likelihood of crown fire initiation through creation of a stand with reduced canopy bulk density and increased fire resistance.
- Height over brush percentages have been reduced to allow broadleaf species to occur on site which would reduce fire behavior.
- The block site plan will specify the timing for specific prescribed stand tending treatments that will be required to be completed to promote increased fire resistance. These treatments will include management of harvesting and stand treatment slash, understory vegetation management, crown lifting and stem density reduction treatments.
- Trees which contribute to maximum density calculations are dominant and co-dominant trees and must be at least 50% the free growing height of the tallest primary species.

Table 1. Tree Species Codes and Footnote Descriptions

Tree Species Codes	Footnote#	Footnote	Footnote#	Footnote
Ba means amabilis fir;	1	elevated microsites are preferred	32	limited by growing-season frosts
Bg means grand fir;	2	retired	33	footnote retired and replaced with footnote 'a'
Bl means subalpine fir;	3	restricted to coarse-textured soils	34	risk of snow damage
Bp means noble fir;	4	restricted to medium-textured soils	35	risk of weevil damage
Cw means western red cedar;	5	footnote retired	36	retired
Fd means Douglas-fir;	6	restricted to nutrient-very-poor sites	37	retired
Hm means mountain hemlock;	7	restricted to nutrient-medium sites	38	footnote retired
Hw means western hemlock;	8	restricted to steep slopes	39	retired
“Lt” means tamarack;	9	restricted to southerly aspects	40	risk of redheart
Lw means western larch;	10	restricted to northerly aspects	41	limited by poorly drained soils
“Pa” means whitebark pine;	11	restricted to crest slope positions	42	restricted to fresh soil moisture regimes
Pl means lodgepole pine;	12	suitable on cold air drainage sites	43	retired
Pw means white pine;	13	restricted to upper elevations of biogeoclimatic unit	44	suitable in areas with stronger maritime influence
Py means ponderosa pine;	14	restricted to lower elevations of biogeoclimatic unit	45	suitable in areas with stronger continental influence
“Sb” means black spruce;	15	restricted to northern portion of biogeoclimatic unit in region	46	restricted to area north of the Dean Channel
“Se” means Engelmann spruce;	16	restricted to southern portion of biogeoclimatic unit in region	47	risk of balsam wooly adelgid – applies to all Abies species in subzones within the regulated quarantine area (http://www.al.gov.bc.ca/cropprot/balsamwa.htm)
Ss means Sitka spruce;	17	restricted to western portion of biogeoclimatic unit in region	48	risk of heavy browsing by deer
“Sw” means white spruce;	18	restricted to eastern portion of biogeoclimatic unit in region	49	retired
Sx means hybrid spruce or interior spruce;	19	retired	50	restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species in a pre-harvest, natural stand
Sxs means hybrid Sitka spruce;	20	retired		
“Sxw” means hybrid white spruce;	21	retired	51	restricted to areas with proven PI performance
Yc means yellow cedar.	22	restricted to southern Gardner Canal-Kitlope area	52	restricted to sheltered microsites with deep soil
Broadleaf Tree Species	23	retired	53	minor component
“Acb” means balsam poplar;	24	suitable (as a major species) in wetter portion of BGCunit	54	retired
“Act” means black cottonwood;	25	retired	55	retired
“At” means trembling aspen;	26	suitable minor species on salal-dominated sites	#	Broadleaf Management Constraints
“Dr” means red alder;	27	partial canopy cover required for successful establishment	a	productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option
“Ep” means common paper birch;	28	limited by moisture deficit	b	limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility
“Mb” means bigleaf maple;	29	risk of heavy browsing by moose		Localized Footnotes
“Qg” means garry oak;	30	risk of porcupine damage	60	Squamish forest district - species is acceptable in Squamish forest district only.
“Ra” means arbutus;	31	risk of white pine blister rust	61	retired
Other Notes			71	Suitable on sites where spp is >35% of the pre-harvest stand

Footnote 520: Avoid Logging

Footnote 612: MITD reduction to 1.5m can be applied in circumstances where irregular spacing is required to maximize the number of acceptable well-spaced stems. Specific examples include sites with high slash levels, colluvial sites, sites where obstacle planting techniques are employed to reduce snow, vegetation press or animal damage, sites where shade is imperative to seedling survival, sites with high water tables and limited / irregularly distributed productive sites or root rot areas where stump avoidance techniques may be employed.

Footnote 613: Ss acceptable only southwest portion of the district.

Footnote 614: Py acceptable only in northeast portion of the district.

Footnote 623: As per the procedures utilized in the 1999 Squamish Forest District trial, the conifer height to brush ratio in a fireweed complex can be lowered to 100% for Fdc and Plc and 80% for the other species. Acceptable conifer performance will be verified by meeting height to diameter ratio at ground level of less than or equal to 50 for Fdc and Plc and less than or equal to 40 for other species.

Footnote 624: For use on High Value Grizzly Bear Forage Types where a cluster planting strategy is to be employed.

Footnote 625: For use on sites with severely drought-prone sites where at least two plantation failures have occurred due to demonstrated drought-induced mortality, supported by a rationale prepared by a QRP.

Footnote 626: When used within the Wildfire Urban Interface (WUI), as identified in a block site plan, a maximum conifer density of 2000 sph applies. Prior to Free Growing an assessment of stem density is to be completed. If maximum density is exceeded, then a wildfire fuel reduction spacing treatment is to be developed, prescribed and implemented prior to free growing assessment and declaration.

Appendix A2 - Single Entry Dispersed Retention Stocking Standards

Single Entry Dispersed Retention Stocking Standards may only be applied on cutblocks that meet the following criteria:

- Dispersed retention is required to achieve the following non-timber management objectives:
 - Spotted Owl WHAs (either Managed Future Habitat Areas or Long-Term Owl Habitat Areas);
 - Stands with high value habitat for other wildlife species that would benefit from a retained overstory;
 - Visually sensitive areas (i.e. VLI polygons with a VQO of Retention, or other visually sensitive area identified during the planning or consultation process);
 - Stands with forest health issues that would benefit from a retained overstory.
- Partial cut harvesting will occur with the retained overstory stems contributing towards regen and free growing obligations, and
- Dispersed retention Residual Basal Area (RBA) will range from 9 to 39 m²/ha.

The following stocking standards are meant to replace the multi-storied stocking standards:

BEC Zone	Layers	Pref. / Acc. Spp.	MITD	Regen Delay	FG Declaration Delay	Comp. Brush Factor	Min Ht	Damage Criteria
As per FSP Single-Story Stocking Standards	Residual Overstory (Layer 1 ≥ 12.5cm DBH)	As per FSP Single-Story Stocking Standards	N/A	As per FSP Single-Story Stocking Standards	Minimum 2 years	N/A	N/A	As per SEDRSS Damage Criteria for Layer 1
	Understory (Layers 2,3&4 <12.5cm DBH)		From Layer 1= Dripline ¹ Between Layers 2,3&4= 2.0m					As per FSP Single-Story Stocking Standards

¹The dripline is defined as “the vertical boundary of the outside of the outer live foliage of the overstory tree”. An understory tree is considered outside the dripline if “the main stem pith of the understory stem is outside of the dripline as defined above”. Overstory stems (regardless if counted as a crop tree) inside and outside of survey plots are used to determine the dripline.

The SU is found to have met its Regen Obligation or Free Growing Obligation if the following criteria in the following Tables have been met. The tables reference the Deviation from Potential (DFP) concept of assessing the understory’s performance under various overstory canopy densities. Refer to the Single Entry Dispersed Retention Stocking Standard Framework Implementation Guides for further details.

All stems considered to be crop trees in this methodology must meet or exceed the damage criteria for both Layer 1 stems and Layers 2, 3, and 4 stems (separate damage criteria tables have been developed for each stand structure component). These criteria are found in Appendix A3 following the DFP tables.

**For Old-Growth Sites Managing for Fdc Regeneration¹
(for use on CWH sites with SI <28 only)**

DFP Threshold Value	Obligation Standard
Average DFP	0.2 or less
Proportion of plots in “stocked” class (below green on DFP table below)	≥ 60% and
Proportion of plots in “partial stocked” class (yellow)	≤ 40% and
Proportion of plots in “open” class (above red on DFP table)	≤ 20%

BA of Overstorey crop trees ≥ 12.5 cm dbh	Understorey density – well spaced sph.								
	0	200	400	600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600
0	1.00	0.76	0.52	0.34	0.22	0.13	0.07	0.03	0.00
1	0.98	0.74	0.51	0.34	0.21	0.13	0.07	0.03	0.00
2	0.96	0.73	0.50	0.33	0.21	0.13	0.07	0.03	0.00
3	0.93	0.71	0.49	0.32	0.20	0.12	0.07	0.03	0.00
4	0.90	0.68	0.47	0.31	0.20	0.12	0.06	0.03	0.00
5	0.86	0.65	0.45	0.30	0.19	0.11	0.06	0.02	0.00
6	0.82	0.62	0.43	0.28	0.18	0.11	0.06	0.02	0.00
7	0.77	0.58	0.40	0.27	0.17	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.00
8	0.72	0.55	0.38	0.25	0.16	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.00
9	0.67	0.51	0.35	0.23	0.15	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.00
10	0.62	0.47	0.32	0.21	0.14	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.00
11	0.57	0.43	0.30	0.20	0.12	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.00
12	0.52	0.39	0.27	0.18	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.00
13	0.47	0.35	0.24	0.16	0.10	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.00
14	0.42	0.32	0.22	0.15	0.09	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.00
15	0.38	0.28	0.20	0.13	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.00
16	0.33	0.25	0.17	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00
17	0.29	0.22	0.15	0.10	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00
18	0.26	0.19	0.13	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
19	0.22	0.17	0.12	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
20	0.19	0.14	0.10	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
21	0.16	0.12	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
22	0.13	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
23	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
24	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
25	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30 ₍₁₎	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

¹ Tables developed by the Coast Silviculture Working Group - Single Entry Dispersed Retention Stocking Standard Framework Implementation Guide (Coastal) V2 February 14, 2014 - Coast Region FRPA Implementation Team

For Second Growth Sites Managing for Fdc Regeneration¹

DFP Threshold Value	Obligation Standard
Average DFP	≤ 0.26
Proportion of plots in “open” class (shaded pink on DFP table)	≤ 25%

OS	Species (may vary per Zone & Site Series)	WS Stems/ha	DFP Table		Fdc over Fdc/Hw															
			0.0	100.0	200.0	300.0	400.0	500.0	600.0	700.0	800.0	900.0	1000.0	1100.0	1200.0	1300.0	1400.0	1500.0	1600.0	
BA m2/ha	WS Stems/plot	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0		
0			1.00	0.77	0.59	0.45	0.34	0.26	0.20	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	
1			0.95	0.72	0.55	0.42	0.33	0.25	0.19	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	
2	Fdc*, Hw		0.89	0.69	0.52	0.40	0.31	0.24	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	
3	Cw		0.85	0.65	0.50	0.38	0.29	0.22	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	
4			0.80	0.62	0.47	0.36	0.28	0.21	0.16	0.12	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	
5	*N aspect		0.76	0.58	0.45	0.34	0.26	0.20	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	
6	no Fdc		0.72	0.55	0.42	0.33	0.25	0.19	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	
7			0.69	0.53	0.40	0.31	0.24	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	
8			0.65	0.50	0.38	0.29	0.23	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	
9			0.62	0.48	0.37	0.28	0.21	0.16	0.13	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	
10			0.59	0.46	0.35	0.27	0.20	0.16	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	
11			0.57	0.43	0.33	0.26	0.20	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	
12	Hw		0.54	0.42	0.32	0.24	0.19	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	
13	Fdc* & Cw		0.52	0.40	0.30	0.23	0.18	0.14	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	
14	Max		0.50	0.38	0.29	0.22	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	
15	200 /ha		0.48	0.37	0.28	0.21	0.16	0.13	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
16			0.46	0.35	0.27	0.21	0.16	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
17			0.44	0.34	0.26	0.20	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
18	Hw		0.42	0.32	0.25	0.19	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
19			0.41	0.31	0.24	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
20	Cw Max		0.39	0.30	0.23	0.18	0.14	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
21	200 /ha		0.38	0.29	0.22	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
22	(no Fdc)		0.37	0.28	0.22	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
23			0.36	0.27	0.21	0.16	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	
24			0.35	0.26	0.20	0.16	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	
25			0.34	0.26	0.20	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	
26	Hw		0.33	0.25	0.19	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	
27			0.32	0.24	0.19	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	
28	(no Fdc & Cw)		0.31	0.24	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	
29			0.30	0.23	0.18	0.14	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	
30			0.29	0.23	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	
31			0.29	0.22	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	
32			0.28	0.22	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	
33			0.28	0.21	0.16	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	
34			0.27	0.21	0.16	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
35			0.27	0.20	0.16	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
36			0.26	0.20	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
37			0.26	0.20	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
38			0.25	0.19	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
39			0.25	0.19	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
40			0.24	0.19	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
41			0.24	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
42			0.24	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
43			0.24	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
44			0.23	0.18	0.14	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
45			0.23	0.18	0.14	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
46			0.23	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
47			0.23	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
48			0.22	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
49			0.22	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
50			0.22	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
51			0.22	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
52			0.22	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
53			0.22	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
54			0.21	0.16	0.13	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
55			0.21	0.16	0.12	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
56			0.21	0.16	0.12	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
57			0.21	0.16	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
58			0.21	0.16	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
59			0.21	0.16	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
60			0.21	0.16	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	

For Old Growth Cw/Hw Sites Managing for Cw/Hw Regeneration¹

DFP Threshold Value	Obligation Standard
Average DFP	0.32 or less
Proportion of plots in “open” class (shaded red on DFP table)	≤ 25%

BA of Overstorey crop trees ≥ 12.5 cm dbh	Understorey density – well spaced sph.												
	0	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1200	1400
0	1.00	0.81	0.65	0.51	0.41	0.32	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.05	0.03
1	0.98	0.79	0.63	0.50	0.40	0.31	0.25	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.05	0.03
2	0.95	0.77	0.62	0.49	0.39	0.31	0.24	0.19	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.05	0.02
3	0.93	0.75	0.60	0.48	0.38	0.30	0.23	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.05	0.02
4	0.90	0.73	0.59	0.46	0.37	0.29	0.23	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.05	0.02
5	0.88	0.71	0.57	0.45	0.36	0.28	0.22	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.04	0.02
6	0.85	0.69	0.55	0.44	0.35	0.27	0.22	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.04	0.02
7	0.83	0.67	0.54	0.43	0.34	0.27	0.21	0.16	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.04	0.02
8	0.80	0.65	0.52	0.41	0.33	0.26	0.20	0.16	0.12	0.10	0.07	0.04	0.02
9	0.78	0.63	0.50	0.40	0.32	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.02
10	0.76	0.61	0.49	0.39	0.31	0.24	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.02
11	0.73	0.59	0.47	0.38	0.30	0.24	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.02
12	0.71	0.58	0.46	0.36	0.29	0.23	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.02
13	0.69	0.56	0.45	0.35	0.28	0.22	0.17	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.02
14	0.67	0.54	0.43	0.34	0.27	0.21	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.02
15	0.64	0.52	0.42	0.33	0.26	0.21	0.16	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.02
16	0.62	0.51	0.40	0.32	0.25	0.20	0.16	0.12	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.02
17	0.60	0.49	0.39	0.31	0.25	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.02
18	0.58	0.47	0.38	0.30	0.24	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.02
19	0.56	0.46	0.37	0.29	0.23	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.01
20	0.55	0.44	0.35	0.28	0.22	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.01
21	0.53	0.43	0.34	0.27	0.21	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.01
22	0.51	0.41	0.33	0.26	0.21	0.16	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.01
23	0.49	0.40	0.32	0.25	0.20	0.16	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.01
24	0.48	0.39	0.31	0.24	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.01
25	0.46	0.37	0.30	0.24	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01
26	0.44	0.36	0.29	0.23	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01
27	0.43	0.35	0.28	0.22	0.17	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01
28	0.41	0.34	0.27	0.21	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01
29	0.40	0.32	0.26	0.21	0.16	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01
30	0.39	0.31	0.25	0.20	0.16	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01
31	0.37	0.30	0.24	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01
32	0.36	0.29	0.23	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01
33	0.35	0.28	0.22	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01
34	0.34	0.27	0.22	0.17	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01
35	0.32	0.26	0.21	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01
36	0.31	0.25	0.20	0.16	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01
37	0.30	0.24	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01
38	0.29	0.24	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01
39	0.28	0.23	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01
40	0.27	0.22	0.17	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01

Appendix A3 – Damage Criteria for Single Entry Dispersed Retention Stocking Standard

FG DAMAGE CRITERIA FOR SINGLE ENTRY DISPERSED RETENTION STOCKING STANDARD (SEDRSS) MANAGED STANDS IN COASTAL B.C.

Note: this table overrides all other damage criteria for SEDRSS managed stands

TABLE A- Layer 1 - \geq 12.5 cm DBH. SEDRSS damage criteria

Location of Damage	Type of Damage	Tree being assessed is UNACCEPTABLE if:		Possible damage agents & codes	Comments																													
		Hw, Ba, Bg, Bl, Cy, Fdc, Ss, Pw, PI	Cw																															
Stem	Wound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wound girdles >33% stem circumference, or One wound >400 cm² on stem, or Wound on major root within 1 m of stem, or Tree has gouge in stem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No criteria 	fire NB, windthrow NW, sunscald NZ, logging TL, mechanical TT.	A wound is defined as an injury in which the cambium is dead (e.g., sunscald) or completely removed from the tree exposing the sapwood. Measure the wound across the widest point of the exposed sapwood (or dead cambium when the tree is damaged by sunscald). Healed over wounds (=scars) are acceptable.																													
Stem	Decay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any pathological indicator(s) are present. This may include conk, blind conk, frost crack, or rotten branches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No criteria 	various decay fungi DD																														
Stem	Bark Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any of the following signs are visible: pitch tubes, boring dust, exit holes on bark surface, galleries under the bark. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No criteria 	Douglas-fir beetle IBD, Ips pini IBI, Pityogenes & Pityophthorus IBP	Note: pitch tubes can be associated with trees that have successfully repelled bark beetles, bark must be removed above pitch tube to confirm successful attack (successful galleries will be filled with frass and not pitch, contain adult beetles and/or larval galleries). Stressed trees are susceptible to secondary bark and twig beetles.																													
Stem	Deformation (including crook, fork and dead or broken top)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A crook displaces the portion of the stem above the defect by >50% from the line of growth formed by the stem below the point of defect in the bottom 2/3rds of the stem only. A fork occurs above stump height in the bottom 2/3rds of the stem only. A dead or broken top extends more than 20% of the stem length or the live crown is removed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No criteria A dead tree with no live foliage < 2/3rds of the stem unable to produce > 50% merchantable volume. 	frost NG, hail NH, snow NY, drought ND, logging TL, mechanical TT, Dwarf mistletoes (see below).	Note: Field guidance procedures for the estimation of merchantable Cw volume are identified in Appendix 1.																													
Stem	Dwarf Mistletoe Infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hawksworth rating >3, or severe stem infections (major swelling or deformity) present. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No criteria 	hemlock dwarf mistletoe DMH	The Hawksworth rating system is described in the FPC <i>Dwarf Mistletoe Management Guidebook</i> (or refer to Appendix AA of this document) For SEDRSS, this rating system will only apply to the tree/plot assessment level, and not at the stand level.																													
Foliage	Defoliation	<p>For defoliating insects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 80% of foliage has been removed, lost or damaged due to insect defoliation. <p>For foliar diseases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 50% of foliage has been removed, lost or damaged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No criteria 	defoliators ID, foliage diseases DF																														
Foliage	Live Crown Vigour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stems < 17.5 cm dbh - < 30% live crown due to poor vigour. Stems \geq 17.5 cm dbh - < 20% live crown due to poor vigour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A dead tree with no live foliage 		Percent live crown is the length of continuous green foliage on a tree expressed as a percentage of its total height.																													
Roots	Root Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sign(s) or definitive combinations of symptoms of root disease are observed Infected conifer or stump found in plot. See Table Y for well-spaced tree net down calculation by layer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Cw, there is no criterion for net down calculation - considered not susceptible or low susceptibility. 	<p>armillaria root disease DRA, laminated root rot DRL, annosus root disease DRN.</p> <p>armillaria root disease DRA, laminated root rot DRL, annosus root disease DRN.</p>	<p>Signs are direct evidence of the pathogenic fungus including fruiting bodies, distinctive mycelium or rhizomorphs. Symptoms include foliar thinning or chlorosis, pronounced resin flow near the root collar, reduced recent leader growth, a distress cone crop, and wood decay or stain. Symptoms alone are not usually sufficient to identify root disease. Both signs and symptoms may be detected from old stumps, root balls, or other post-harvest remains.</p> <p>Example: How to apply net down for root disease.</p> <p>If root disease-infected trees are found in the plot:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the number of healthy, well-spaced trees in each layer using the prescribed minimum inter-tree distance (MITD) (e.g., 3 layer 1, 3 layer 3 and 4 layer 4 = 10 healthy, well-spaced) ignoring the M-value; Count the number of infected trees (e.g., 1 layer 1 tree and 1 layer 3 tree); Working from the uppermost layer down, apply the multiplier in Table Y to each lower layer. Subtract the resultant from each layer in turn, for susceptible species only (e.g., if all trees are susceptible, 1 infected layer 1 tree removes 1 healthy, well-spaced layer 1 tree plus 3 layer 3 trees plus 4 layer 4 trees). Note the effects are cumulative, not exclusive and lower layers do not affect higher layers; <p>Calculate the remaining healthy, well-spaced trees once all removals due to infected trees are completed (e.g. 10 - 8 = 2). The result is the maximum number of free growing trees tallied for the plot.</p>																													
		<p>TABLE Y. Deductions from numbers of acceptable well-spaced uninfected stems for trees infected by root disease in layered stands.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Tree layer with infected tree(s) or stumps</th> <th colspan="4">Multiplier used to determine number of acceptable trees to be deducted from:</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Layer 1</th> <th>Layer 2</th> <th>Layer 3</th> <th>Layer 4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Layer 1</td> <td>Deduct BA of infected layer 1 from Crop BA</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Layer 2</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Layer 3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Layer 4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Tree layer with infected tree(s) or stumps	Multiplier used to determine number of acceptable trees to be deducted from:				Layer 1	Layer 2	Layer 3	Layer 4	Layer 1	Deduct BA of infected layer 1 from Crop BA	2	3	4	Layer 2		2	2	3	Layer 3			2	2	Layer 4				2
Tree layer with infected tree(s) or stumps	Multiplier used to determine number of acceptable trees to be deducted from:																																	
	Layer 1	Layer 2	Layer 3	Layer 4																														
Layer 1	Deduct BA of infected layer 1 from Crop BA	2	3	4																														
Layer 2		2	2	3																														
Layer 3			2	2																														
Layer 4				2																														

TABLE B- Layers 2, 3 & 4 - < 12.5 cm DBH. SEDRSS damage criteria

Location of Damage	Type of Damage	Tree being assessed is UNACCEPTABLE if:	Host Species	Possible damage agents & codes	Comments
Stem	Wound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wound girdles >25% stem circumference, or One wound >10% the length of stem 	All	fire NB, windthrow NW, sunscald NZ, logging TL, mechanical TT.	A wound is defined as an injury in which the cambium is dead (e.g., sunscald) or completely removed from the tree exposing the sapwood. Measure the wound across the widest point of the exposed sapwood (or dead cambium when the tree is damaged by sunscald). Healed over wounds (=scars) are acceptable.
Stem	Decay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any pathological indicator(s) are present. This may include conk, blind conk, frost crack, or rotten branches. 	All	various decay fungi DD.	
Stem	Bark Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any of the following signs are visible: pitch tubes, boring dust, exit holes on bark surface, galleries under the bark. 	All	Douglas-fir beetle IBD, Ips pini IBI, Pityogenes & Pityophthorus IBP	Note: pitch tubes can be associated with trees that have successfully repelled bark beetles, bark must be removed above pitch tube to confirm successful attack (successful galleries will be filled with frass and not pitch, contain adult beetles and/or larval galleries). Stressed trees are susceptible to secondary bark and twig beetles.
Stem	Deformation (including crook, fork and dead or broken top)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pith is horizontally displaced more than 30 cm from the point of defect and originates above 30 cm from the point of germination 	All	defoliators ID, white pine (spruce) weevil IWS, lodgepole pine terminal weevil IWP,	This criterion applies only for terminal weevil damage. Leader dominance occurs when the tallest leader is at least 5 cm taller than the second tallest leader. See Appendix AA on Damage Types.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tree leader has been killed three or more times in the last 5 years (weevil only) 	Ss	cattle AC, deer AD, elk AE, moose AM, frost NG, hail NH,	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tree has two or more leaders with no dominance expressed after five years growth and the fork originates above 30 cm from the point of germination. The tree has a dead or broken top at a point that is > 3cm in diameter. The tree has a flat top (umbrella like) form and no distinct leader. 	All	snow NY, drought ND, logging TL, mechanical TT, Dwarf mistletoes (see below).	
Stem	Lean and Sweep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tree leans >30° from the vertical with or without growth correction. 	All	Flooding NF, snow NY, slides NS, wind NW, mechanical TM	
Stem	Infection (includes cankers and galls)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any infection occurs on the stem. 	All	white pine blister rust DSB, atropellis canker DSA, Dwarf mistletoes (see below).	Note: Wounds caused by sodan feeding around rust cankers should have stem rust recorded as the causal agent.
Branch	Infection (cankers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An infection occurs on a live branch less than 60 cm from the stem. 	Pw, Pl, Py	white pine blister rust DSB, comandra blister rust DSC, stlactiform blister rust DSS.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Fdc bacterial canker infection occurs on a Fdc stem that affects >25% of stem circumference. 	Fdc	Fdc bacterial canker DS	
Branch	Galls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A gall rust infection occurs on a live branch less than 5 cm from the stem. 	Pl, Py	western gall rust DSG.	
Foliage	Defoliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> >60% tree foliage has been removed by hemlock looper 	Hw	Hemlock looper IDL	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 80% of foliage has been removed, lost or damaged due to insect defoliation. 	All other	defoliators ID	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 50% of foliage has been removed, lost or damaged due to foliar disease. 	All	foliage diseases DF	
Foliage	Live Crown Vigour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <30% live crown present due to poor vigour. 			Percent live crown is the length of continuous green foliage on a tree expressed as a percentage of its total height.
Stem or Branch	Adelgid Gouting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any adelgid gouting occurs on a stem or branch. 	Ba, Bg, BI	balsam woolly adelgid IAB.	Gouting is defined as excessive swelling on a branch or shoot caused by balsam woolly adelgid, and is often accompanied by misshapen needles and buds. It is most common on branch tips and at nodes near the ends of branches. Consult a recent distribution map to identify the geographic extent of this pest.
Stem or Branch	Dwarf Mistletoe Infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any infection occurs on the stem or a live branch, or A susceptible tree is located within 10 m of the bole of a higher layer tree that is infected with dwarf mistletoe. 	Hw	hemlock dwarf mistletoe DMH	Note: To confirm infection, the surveyor must observe mistletoe aerial shoots or basal cups on regeneration or on live or dead fallen brooms.

Roots	Root Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sign(s) or definitive combinations of symptoms of root disease are observed 	All	<p>armillaria root disease DRA, laminated root rot DRL, annosus root disease DRN.</p>	<p>Signs are direct evidence of the pathogenic fungus including fruiting bodies, distinctive mycelium or rhizomorphs. Symptoms include foliar thinning or chlorosis, pronounced resin flow near the root collar, reduced recent leader growth, a distress cone crop, and wood decay or stain. Symptoms alone are not usually sufficient to identify root disease. Both signs and symptoms may be detected from old stumps, root balls, or other post-harvest remains.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infected conifer or stump found in plot. See Table Y for well-spaced tree net down calculation by layer. 	All	<p>armillaria root disease DRA.</p>	<p>Example: How to apply net down for root disease. If root disease-infected trees are found in the plot:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the number of healthy, well-spaced trees in each layer using the prescribed minimum inter-tree distance (MITD) (e. g., 3 layer 1, 3 layer 3 and 4 layer 4 = 10 healthy, well-spaced) ignoring the M-value; Count the number of infected trees (e. g., 1 layer 1 tree and 1 layer 3 tree); Working from the uppermost layer down, apply the multiplier in Table Y to each lower layer. Subtract the resultant from each layer in turn, for susceptible species only (e. g., if all trees are susceptible, 1 infected layer 1 tree removes 1 healthy, well-spaced layer 1 tree plus 3 layer 3 trees plus 4 layer 4 trees). Note the effects are cumulative, not exclusive and lower layers do not affect higher layers; <p>Calculate the remaining healthy, well-spaced trees once all removals due to infected trees are completed (e. g. 10 – 8 = 2). The result is the maximum number of free growing trees tallied for the plot.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infected conifer or stump found in plot. See Table Y for well-spaced tree net down calculation by layer. 	Fd, Ba, Bg	<p>laminated root rot DRL.</p>	<p>Note: Bl, Cw, Pl, Pw, and broadleaf species are considered not susceptible for survey purposes only</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infected conifer or stump found in plot. See Table Y for well-spaced tree net down calculation by layer. 	Ba, Hw, Ss	<p>annosus root rot DRN.</p>	<p>Note: Bg, Bl, Cw, Cy, Fd, Hm, Pl, Pw, and broadleaf species are considered not susceptible for survey purposes only.</p>

Appendix A4 - Intermediate Cut Stocking Standards

Intermediate cuts are a stand-tending entry to remove merchantable trees prior to the final harvest, after which the stand continues to develop with enhanced quality and/or growth of the remaining trees. Two potential intermediate cut activities may be utilized:

- **Commercial Thinning:** partial cut in immature stands where trees have reached a merchantable size.
- **Single Stem Harvesting:** partial cut to remove pole-sized stems.

For these types of harvesting, the following information must be provided:

- the preferred and acceptable species of trees
- the planned residual basal area or density per hectare
- the species and function of any trees to be left standing to satisfy non-timber resource objectives.

Intermediate Cut Stocking Standards may only be applied where the management of non-timber values is the primary objective, and/or in areas where other silviculture systems are not practical. Specifically, intermediate cut stocking standards will only be applied on cutblocks that meet the following criteria:

- Dispersed retention is required to achieve the following non-timber management objectives:
 - Spotted Owl WHAs (either Managed Future Habitat Areas or Long-Term Owl Habitat Areas);
 - Stands with high value habitat for other wildlife species that would benefit from a retained overstory;
 - Visually sensitive areas (i.e. VLI polygons with a VQO of Retention, or other visually sensitive area identified during the planning or consultation process);
 - Stands with forest health issues that would benefit from a retained overstory.
- Terrain stability may be compromised by utilizing another silviculture system;
- Cultural heritage features may be compromised by utilizing another silviculture system;
- Significant windthrow damage would occur by utilizing another silviculture system;
- Harvest activities will not negatively impact site productivity, as determined by a Qualified Person;

In addition, openings will not be created that are greater than 0.1ha in size, and the residual stand will be substantially representative of the original stand in terms of species composition, health, form, and vigour.

The following stocking standards are to be applied in intermediate cut situations:

BEC Zone	Layers	Pref. / Acc. Spp.	MITD	Regen Delay	FG Delay	Comp. Brush Factor	Min. Ht.	Min. BA Retained	Damage Criteria
As per FSP Single-Story Stocking Standards	Residual Overstory (Layer 1 ≥ 12.5cm DBH)	As per FSP Single-Story Stocking Standards	N/A	N/A	1 Year	N/A	N/A	35m ² /ha	As per SEDRSS Damage Criteria for Layer 1

Appendix B - FSP Maps

Map Number	Map Title (1:30,000 scale)
1	Overview and Access
2	Forest Cover and Ecological Units
3	Cultural Features, Water and Wildlife
4	Recreation Features
5	Visual Inventory
6	Commercial Recreation Tenures
7	Other Tenures and Stakeholders

Appendix C - Orders Establishing Landscape Units and Land Use Objectives

**Order to Establish a Landscape Unit and Objectives – East
Howe Landscape Unit**



File: ORCS 17580-55/East Howe

**ORDER TO ESTABLISH
A LANDSCAPE UNIT AND OBJECTIVES**

EAST HOWE LANDSCAPE UNIT

Pursuant to Section 4 of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, I hereby establish the East Howe Landscape Unit, an area located on the east side of Howe Sound, Squamish Forest District, effective August 20, 2003.

The boundaries of the East Howe Landscape Unit are shown on the map, dated June 5, 2003 attached to this Order.

In addition, I hereby establish objectives for the East Howe Landscape Unit, as attached to this Order, effective August 20, 2003.

(Original signed by)

Regional Director, Coast Region
Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management

Date

Legal Objectives for the East Howe Landscape Unit

Pursuant to section 4 of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, the following are landscape unit objectives for the East Howe Landscape Unit. First Nations traditional use of forest resources, treaty negotiations or settlements will not be limited by the following objectives.

Objective 1

1. Maintain or recruit old growth forest attributes in designated old growth management areas (OGMAs), as shown on the attached East Howe Landscape Unit map dated June 5, 2003. Timber harvesting, including salvage, single tree selection, topping for cone harvesting, and commercial gathering of botanical forest products, will not be permitted within OGMAs except as specified in section 2 and 3 below.
2. The Delegated Decision Maker (DDM) may allow operations to occur within an OGMA for reasons such as but not limited to the following:
 - (1) To prevent the spread of insect infestations or diseases that pose a significant threat to forested areas outside of OGMAs. This will be done in a manner that retains as many old growth forest attributes as possible.
 - (2) Construction of roads and yarding corridors if no other practicable option exists.
3. Exemptions:
 - (1) Maintenance, deactivation, removal of danger trees, or brushing and clearing on existing roads under active tenure within the right-of-way for safety purposes.
 - (2) Felling of guyline clearance, tailhold anchor trees, or danger trees (except high value wildlife trees) along cutblock boundaries or within the right of way on new road/bridge alignments to meet safety requirements.
 - (3) OGMAs that are >10 ha in size may be modified for operational reasons up to a cumulative maximum of:
 - a) 10 ha in variant CWHdm,
 - b) 35 ha in variant CWHvm2,
 - c) 55 ha in variant MHmm1,provided that replacement OGMA of equivalent or better quality and quantity is identified in order of priority, 1) immediately adjacent to the existing OGMA, or 2) in the same variant and landscape unit as the existing OGMA; such that OGMA ecological attributes and spatial distribution are maintained or improved, in one of the following categories:
 - i) OGMAs >10 ha to <50 ha in size where the proposed development affects the OGMA by <5 ha,
 - ii) OGMAs ≥50 ha to <100 ha in size where the proposed development affects the OGMA by <10ha,
 - iii) OGMAs ≥100 ha in size where the proposed development affects the OGMA by <10%.
 - iv) Construction of ≤500m of road or a bridge within an OGMA where there is no other practicable option. As an alternative to finding replacement area, the licensee may permanently deactivate or

- rehabilitate a temporary road or bridge site within four years after construction.
- v) 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 <0.5 ha.
- (4) Intrusions, other than those specified in (3) above, that affect an OGMA by less than 0.5 hectare in total.

4. Exemption 3(3) above does not apply to the following OGMA: #6, 7, and 35.

Objective 2

Maintain stand level structural diversity by retaining wildlife tree patches (WTP). Cutblocks for which harvesting has been completed by each licensee by tenure will maintain adequate amounts of wildlife tree patches to ensure that over each 2 year period, commencing on the date the objectives are established, the target percentage as noted in Table A is achieved. In addition:

- (1) WTPs must be well distributed across the BEC subzone and located within or immediately adjacent to a cutblock.
- (2) Each cutblock >10 ha in size must have a minimum of 2% wildlife tree retention.
- (3) No timber harvesting, including single tree selection, is to occur within WTPs for at least one rotation, except as noted in (4) below.
- (4) Salvage of windthrown timber and harvesting of remaining standing stems is only permitted within WTPs where catastrophic windthrow exceeds 50% of the dominant or co-dominant stems; or where forest health issues pose a significant threat to areas outside the WTP. Where salvage/harvesting is planned and authorized, replacement WTP of equivalent or better quality and quantity must be identified immediately to achieve the retention target.
- (5) WTPs must include, if present, remnant old growth patches and live or dead veteran trees (excluding danger trees).
- (6) WTPs must include representative larger trees for the stand and any moderate to high value wildlife trees (excluding danger trees).
- (7) BEC subzones will be determined by site plan information.

Table A. Wildlife Tree Retention by BEC Subzone in the East Howe Landscape Unit

BEC Subzone	Total Wildlife Tree Retention (%)
CWH dm (Coastal Western Hemlock, dry maritime)	5
CWH vm (Coastal Western Hemlock, very wet maritime)	10
MH mm (Mountain Hemlock, moist maritime)	7

Land Use Objectives for the Lizzie, Mamquam, Tuwasus, Sloquet High, Sloquet North, Sloquet South Landscape Units

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

Ministerial Order

Land Use Objectives for the Lizzie, Mamquam, Tuwasus, Sloquet High, Sloquet North, Sloquet South Landscape Units, located in the Sea to Sky District

Part 1 - Interpretation

- 1) Pursuant to Section 93.4 of the *Land Act*, the following objectives are established as land use objectives for the purposes of the *Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA)* and apply to old-growth management areas (OGMAs) within the Lizzie, Mamquam, Tuwasus, Sloquet High, Sloquet North, and Sloquet South Landscape Units (LUs), as shown in the maps set out in Schedule A and contained in the old-growth management area spatial layer stored in the Geographic Warehouse (WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING.RMP_OGMA_LEGAL_CURRENT_SVW).
- 2) If there is a discrepancy between the areas shown in the maps attached as Schedule A and the OGMA spatial layer stored in the Geographic Warehouse (WHSE_LAND_USE_PLANNING.RMP_OGMA_LEGAL_CURRENT_SVW), the areas as detailed in the OGMA spatial layer will take precedence.
- 3) Nothing in, under or arising out of this order either abrogates or derogates from any aboriginal rights, aboriginal title or treaty rights of any applicable First Nation, nor relieves the Province of any obligation to consult with any applicable First Nation.

Part 2 - Objectives

The Objectives for Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs) are as follows:

- 1) Retain trees in the OGMAs identified in Schedule A, except to fell trees where necessary for any of the following:
 - (a) To prevent insect infestations or diseases posing a significant threat to forest health;
 - (b) To remove an identified safety hazard within road right-of-ways, recreation sites, or trails;
- 2) Retain trees in the OGMAs identified in Schedule A, except to fell an area of trees where necessary for any of the following:
 - (a) To enable a safe falling boundary on a block immediately adjacent to the OGMA;
 - (b) To enable road or bridge construction for access to resource values beyond or adjacent to the OGMA, and no other practicable option for road or bridge location exists;
 - (c) To improve guyline clearance, tailholds, or tiebacks for guylines;
 - (d) To improve wind firmness along block boundaries.
- 3) The area of trees felled in an OGMA as provided in Part 2 (2) will not exceed the lesser of:
 - (a) Two hectares, or
 - (b) Five percent of the OGMA area.
- 4) The provisions in Part 2 (1) and (2) do not apply to the following OGMAs:
Lizzie LU: SRY_321_002, SRY_321_007, SRY_321_011, SRY_321_018, SRY_321_025, SRY_321_039.
Mamquam LU: SRY_309_55, SRY_309_006, SRY_309_077, SRY_309_035, SRY_309_102, SRY_309_110, SRY_309_112.

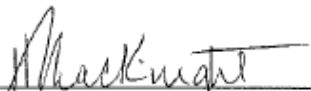
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Part 3 – Identification of Replacement Area and Communication

- 1) The trees felled under Part 2 (1) are to be left on-site to function as coarse woody debris, except where they pose a significant risk to forest health.
- 2) The licensee will identify an equivalent area of trees to replace the area of trees felled under Part 2 (2), and ensure each of the following conditions are met:
 - (a) The replacement area of trees is equal or greater to the area of trees felled,
 - (b) The replacement area of trees has equivalent or better stand attributes (i.e. age, site index, species distribution) than the area of trees felled, and
 - (c) The replacement area of trees is located according to the following order of priority:
 - (i) Connected to the OGMA subject to activities pursuant to Part 2 (2), in the same BEC variant;
 - (ii) Connected to a nearby OGMA in the same BEC variant;
 - (iii) A new area of trees located as close as is practicable to the OGMA subject to activities pursuant to Part 2 (2), in the same BEC variant.
- 3) The licensee will provide notice and documentation of the proposed area of trees felled under Part 2 (2), in addition to the proposed equivalent area of trees to replace the area of trees felled, to the district office with cutting permit, road permit, or other tenure application. Notice and documentation should include:
 - (a) A description of the proposed area and characteristics of trees to be removed from the OGMA;
 - (b) A description of the proposed replacement area and characteristics of trees required in accordance with Part 3 (1); and
 - (c) Spatial data (i.e. GIS shape files) to identify the proposed area of trees felled from the OGMA and the proposed replacement area of trees.

Part 4 - Effective Date and Transition

This order and the Objectives in this order take effect on the date that notice of this order is published in the BC Gazette.



Heather MacKnight, Regional Executive Director
South Coast Region
Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

October 30, 2014

Date
(MM/DD/YY)

Appendix D - ORDERS AND NOTICES

- **NOTICE – INDICATORS OF THE AMOUNT, DISTRIBUTION AND ATTRIBUTES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT REQUIRED FOR THE SURVIVAL OF SPECIES AT RISK IN THE SQUAMISH FOREST DISTRICT (2004)**
- **ORDER - GOAT WINTER RANGE #U2-002**
- **ORDER - UNGULATE WINTER RANGE #U2-005**
- **ORDER - GRIZZLY BEAR WHA 2-272 TO 2-297, 2-381 TO 2-386, 2-388, 2-390 TO 2-406, 2-436 TO 2-443**
- **ORDER - MARBLED MURRELET WHA 2-303 TO 2-306, 2-308, 2-309 & 2-316**
- **NOTICE – INDICATORS OF THE AMOUNT, DISTRIBUTION AND ATTRIBUTES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT REQUIRED FOR THE SURVIVAL OF MARBLED MURRELET**
- **ORDER FOR THE RECOVERY OF MARBLED MURRELET**
- **ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF LAND, WATER AND RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP FOR NORTHERN GOSHAWK WHA 2-688, 2-689, 2-690, 2-691 AND 2-698 IN THE SQUAMISH FOREST DISTRICT**
- **MINISTERIAL ORDER M424 – SCENIC AREA AND VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES FOR THE SHANNON CREEK WATERSHED**

NOTICE - SURVIVAL OF SPECIES AT RISK



December 30, 2004

**NOTICE – INDICATORS OF THE AMOUNT, DISTRIBUTION AND ATTRIBUTES OF
WILDLIFE HABITAT REQUIRED FOR THE SURVIVAL OF SPECIES AT RISK IN
THE SQUAMISH FOREST DISTRICT**

This Notice is given under the authority of section 7(2) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 14/04) and 9(3) of the *Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 21/04).

The following Notice includes indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the survival of the species at risk outlined in Schedule 1.

Approved Wildlife Habitat Areas are not included in the indicators of amount, distribution and attributes for each of the species outlined in Schedule 1. As per section 7(3) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*, forest tenure holders are exempt from the obligation to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective set out in section 7(1) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*, for approved Wildlife Habitat Areas.

This Notice applies to the Squamish Forest District.

Schedule 1

1) Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)

Amount:

1. An amount equal to the total amount of currently suitable nesting habitat in the non-contributing landbase. Government policy for determining the amount of suitable nesting habitat is provided in the species account for Marbled Murrelet in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004);
2. An amount of suitable Marbled Murrelet nesting habitat within Old Growth Management Areas consistent with the direction from landscape unit planning; and
3. An amount of suitable nesting habitat to a maximum net mature timber harvesting landbase impact of 415 ha.

Distribution:

1. The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide:
 - areas of suitable nesting habitat of the size and spatial distribution identified in the species account for Marbled Murrelet in the *Accounts and Measures for*

Managing Identified Wildlife (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004).

2. The areas described above are located within the biogeoclimatic units and preferred elevations identified in the species account for Marbled Murrelet in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004.

Attributes:

**Species:
Marbled
murrelet**

Attribute	Characteristics
Size	Maintain a balanced range of patch sizes including a mix of large (>200 ha), medium (50-200 ha) and small (<50 ha) patches within managed forests. The area should include vertical canopy complexity,
Tree Features	Large branches or branches with deformities, and presence of mossy platforms
Tree Species	It is unlikely that Marbled murrelets select particular tree species, however certain species are more likely to provide large horizontal platforms suitable for nesting. This includes yellow cedar, western hemlock, Sitka spruce, Douglas-fir and western red cedar. Less likely species include mountain hemlock and amabilis fir.
Nesting Habitat Features	Suitable nesting habitat includes old seral stage coniferous forests, providing large trees with platforms (limbs or deformities >15cm diameter) with variable canopy structure and small gaps in the canopy. Readily nest on steep slopes but is not essential if forest canopies are non-uniform.
Tree Size	Most nesting trees in BC are >200 yr. Nest trees are typically >40 m tall and nest heights are typically >30 m. Nest limbs range in size from 15-74 cm diameter.
Structural Stage	7: old forest (>250 yr - age class 9, but 8 is acceptable if older forest is not present and the age class 8 provides platform limbs and other nest attributes).
Additional information	Table 3 of the IWMS Version 2004 species account for Marbled Murrelet provides detailed information about the habitat features that are associated with most likely, moderately likely and least likely habitat within each of the Marbled Murrelet Conservation regions.

2) Grizzly Bear (*Ursus arctos*)

Amount:

1. 7280 ha with an impact to the mature timber harvesting landbase of approximately 385 ha.

Distribution:

1. The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed in the Soo Timber Supply Area to provide:

- areas of suitable foraging and security habitat of the size and spatial distribution identified in the species account for Grizzly Bear in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004).
2. The areas described above are located within the biogeoclimatic units and preferred elevations identified in the species account for Grizzly Bear in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004).

Attributes:

**Species:
Grizzly Bear**

Attribute	Characteristics
Size	1-500 ha, depending on the area of use, extent of seasonal habitat and buffer size required.
Critical patch habitats	Critical patch habitats include, estuaries, rich non-forested fens, the edges of forested and non-forested bogs, herb-dominated patches on avalanche chutes with adjacent forest (particularly south-facing ones), herb-dominated subalpine parkland meadows, skunk cabbage swamps, floodplain ecosystems, white bark pine forage areas, and areas where bears fish for spawning salmon. Den cavities and surrounding stands are also considered critical. Non-forested critical habitats include a core area and buffer of forested cover. Forested critical habitats are not buffered.
Denning Habitat Features	Hibernating habitats tend to be high elevation areas that are sloped with dry, stable soil conditions that remain frozen throughout the winter. Dens are typically located on steep north-facing slopes, areas where vegetation will stabilize the den roof and where snow will accumulate for insulation. Dens are rarely re-used but Grizzly bears will often return to the same vicinity to dig new dens.
Foraging Habitat Features	Habitat selection is strongly influenced by meeting nutritional requirements, access to mates, thermal cover (i.e., dens), social interactions and the presence and activities of people. Habitat requirement vary greatly as some bears are more transient while others are more resident. Both residents and transients select patches or complexes of habitats within landscapes.
Structural Stage	Generally, foraging is more abundant in non-forested sites, sites with partial forest or sites with many tree gaps in older forest. Closed forest sites near quality habitat may be used for security and day bedding areas. Many or all structural stages can be used seasonally or for specific needs and as such, forage type is not necessarily tied to one particular structural stage.
Elevation	All elevations from sea level estuaries to high alpine meadows and talus slopes.

3) Coastal Tailed Frog (*Ascaphus truei*)

Amount:

1. 40 ha not exceeding an impact to the mature timber harvesting landbase of 25 ha.

Distribution:

1. The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide:
 - areas of suitable habitat of the size and spatial distribution identified in the species account for Coastal Tailed Frog in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004).
2. The areas described above are located within occupied streams in the biogeoclimatic units and preferred elevations identified in the species account for Coastal Tailed Frog in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004.

Attributes:

**Species:
Coastal Tailed
Frog**

Attribute	Characteristics
Size	Approximately 20 ha (depending on number and length of suitable stream reaches). Larger areas may be appropriate in watersheds with unstable terrain (class 4-5). Areas should include at least two streams or stream reaches (i.e., S4 to S6) with previous detections of tailed frogs. The area should include a 30 m core area buffered by a 20m management zone on both sides of occupied stream reaches.
Habitat Attributes	Tailed frog aquatic habitats are generally characterised by year round flow, non fish bearing (S4-S6), intermediate gradient (>2.5%), coarse substrates (>6.4 cm), stable channel beds and forest cover (generally associated with structural stage S6 or S7). Retain 100% of forest cover within the core area. Within the management zone maintain 70% basal area with appropriate structure to maintain riparian forest, important structural elements (e.g., coarse wood debris,) water quality and temperature (5 to 18 degrees), and naturally dispersed water flows.
Elevation	From sea level to 2140 m.

4) Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis*)

Amount:

An amount of area consistent with the area contained within Special Resource Management Zone and Matrix Activity Centre boundaries in the Squamish Forest District as identified in the 1997 *Spotted Owl Management Plan*.

Distribution:

The amount referenced above must be distributed consistent with Special Resource Management Zones and Matrix Activity Centres boundaries in the Squamish Forest District as identified in the 1997 *Spotted Owl Management Plan*.

Attributes:

Attributes consistent with those identified for Long Term Activity Centres (LTACs) in the 1999 *Spotted Owl Management Plan – Resource Management Plans* and attributes consistent with

those identified for Matrix Activity Centres in the 1997 *Spotted Owl Management Plan* for the Squamish Forest District.

ORDER - GOAT WINTER RANGE #U2-002

ORDER – UNGULATE WINTER RANGE #U2-002

On being satisfied that the establishment of the ungulate winter range dealt with in this order is necessary to meet the habitat requirements of the ungulate species, and that the management objectives dealt with in this order are necessary to maintain the ungulate species within those areas, and under the authority of section 69 (1) (a) and (b) of the Operational and Site Planning Regulation, B.C. Reg. 107/98, the Deputy Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection orders that

1. the ungulate winter range shown in the map set out in the attached Schedule A (#U2-002) is established;
2. the ungulate winter range referred to in section 1 is approved for mountain goat (*Oreamnos americanus*); and
3. the following practices are established as management objectives inside the ungulate winter range referred to in section 1:

Maintain mountain goat winter ranges to provide high suitability habitat. Habitat attributes include snow interception, foraging opportunities, escape terrain, steep south and west-facing windswept ridges/slopes, conifer bluffs, shrub/grass communities, and security cover. This will be accomplished by applying the following specific management objectives to the proposed UWRs:

Objective 1

Road and trail construction and timber harvesting, including but not limited to, single tree selection and salvage topping for cone harvesting, will not be permitted within the GWRs, except as specified in section 1 and 2 below:

1. The MWLAP Statutory Decision Maker or designate, through the approval of a variance, may allow operations to occur within a GWR for reasons such as but not limited to the following:
 - a. Construction of roads and/or yarding corridors if no other practicable option exists.
 - b. Treatments to restore or enhance degraded habitats.
2. The following activities will be allowed to occur within a GWR subject to objective 2:
 - a. Maintenance and deactivation of existing roads.
 - b. Brushing or clearing along existing roads under active tenure within right of way for safety purposes.
 - c. Falling of guyline clearance, tailhold anchor trees or danger trees along right of way and cutblock boundaries, where the tree has been determined as a danger tree by a qualified Wildlife/Danger Tree Assessor, and the establishment of a No-work Safety Zone as per Worker's Compensation Board requirements is not practicable. Any trees that must be felled within a GWR will be left onsite to provide coarse woody debris.
 - d. Existing access agreements that were previously negotiated between industry and MWLAP will continue to be honoured.

ORDER – UNGULATE WINTER RANGE #U2-002

Objective 2

Where activities within a GWR have been approved by the MWLAP Statutory Decision Maker or designate or where exempted activities must occur, consistent with Objective 1, they shall be undertaken during a period extending from May 1 to October 31 of a calendar year, except as specified below:

1. The MWLAP Statutory Decision Maker or designate may permit industrial operations to occur within a GWR boundary for a period extending up to 4 weeks prior to May 1 and 4 weeks past October 31, where relevant site inspection data indicates that no impacts to Mountain Goats using the GWR will result from the extended operations; or
2. The MWLAP Statutory Decision Maker or designate may permit industrial operations to occur within a GWR boundary during some other specified period, where relevant site inspection data indicates that negative impacts to Mountain Goats using the GWR may result from operations occurring between May 1 and October 31 of a calendar year.

**ORDER - UNGULATE WINTER RANGE #U2-005 (Amended October 31,
2014)**



ORDER – AMENDMENT TO UNGULATE WINTER RANGE U-2-005
Black-tailed Deer and Moose – Sea to Sky Forest District

This Order is given under the authority of sections 9(2) and 12(1) of the *Government Actions Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 582/2004)(GAR).

1. The delegated decision maker, being satisfied that
 - i. the area contains habitat that is necessary to meet the winter habitat requirements for Black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and Moose (*Alces americanus*); and
 - ii. the habitat requires special management that is not otherwise provided for under GAR or another enactment;

orders that

- a) this Order cancels and replaces:
 - i. the Order that became effective February 28, 2005 entitled “Order – Ungulate Winter Range #U-2-005”; and
 - ii. the Order that became effective on November 6, 2008 entitled “Order – Amendment to Ungulate Winter Range U-2-005”;
- b) pursuant to section 7(3) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* the person(s) required to prepare a forest stewardship plan is exempt from the obligation to prepare results or strategies in relation to the objective set out in section 7(1) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* for the winter survival of ungulates in the Soo Timber Supply Area;
- c) the “retention” designation for Black-tailed deer unit G80-25-RE is canceled, and replaced with the amended “retention” unit G80-25-RE and amended “rotation” unit G80-25-RO as shown on the attached Schedule A map, and contained in the UWR spatial layer stored in the Geographic Warehouse
(WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT.WCP_UNGULATE_WINTER_RANGE_POLY). The centre point of the line on the attached Schedule A map is what establishes the UWR boundary;
- d) the “retention” designation for Black-tailed deer units G98-34-RE and J18-87-RE is canceled, and replaced with a “rotation” designation as shown on the attached Schedule A map, and contained in the UWR spatial layer stored in the Geographic Warehouse
(WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT.WCP_UNGULATE_WINTER_RANGE_POLY). The amended units are renamed G98-34-RO and J18-87-RO. The centre point of the line on the attached Schedule A map is what establishes the UWR boundary;
- e) the “rotation” designation for Black-tailed deer units J18-88-RO and J18-89-RO is cancelled, and replaced with a “retention” designation as shown on the attached Schedule A map, and contained in the UWR spatial layer stored in the Geographic Warehouse
(WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT.WCP_UNGULATE_WINTER_RANGE_POLY). The amended units are renamed J18-88-RE and J18-89-RE. The centre point of the line on the attached Schedule A map is what establishes the UWR boundary;
- f) the area described as “J28-205-RE” and shown in the map set out in the attached Schedule A, and contained in the UWR spatial layer stored in the Geographic Warehouse
(WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT.WCP_UNGULATE_WINTER_RANGE_POLY), is

established as Black-tailed deer unit J28-205-RE of U-2-005. The centre point of the line on the attached Schedule A is what establishes the UWR boundary;

- g) the areas described as “J27-46-RE (cancelled)”, “J27/28-47-RO (cancelled)”, “G88-90-RE (cancelled)”, “G75-9-RO (cancelled)” and shown in the map set out in the attached Schedule A, being entirely protected under the provincial *Park Act*, are deleted and no longer part of the Order for UWR U-2-005;
 - h) the areas described as “G75-11-RO”, “J57-86-RE”, and “J26/27-201-RO” and shown in the map set out in the attached Schedule A, and contained in the UWR spatial layer stored in the Geographic Warehouse (WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT.WCP_UNGULATE_WINTER_RANGE_POLY), with portions being protected under the provincial *Park Act*, are amended;
 - i) the areas described as “J37-64-RO”, “J58-58-RO”, and “J58-59A-RO” and shown in the map set out in the attached Schedule A, and contained in the UWR spatial layer stored in the Geographic Warehouse (WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT.WCP_UNGULATE_WINTER_RANGE_POLY) with portions being in private land, are amended;
 - j) the Black-tailed deer unit J47-80-RE amended by the Order for UWR U-2-005 established November 6, 2008 and shown in the map set out in the attached Schedule A, and contained in the UWR spatial layer stored in the Geographic Warehouse (WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT.WCP_UNGULATE_WINTER_RANGE_POLY) remains unchanged and in effect;
 - k) the remaining Black-tailed deer and Moose units originally established by the Order for UWR U-2-005 on February 28, 2005 and shown in the map set out in the attached Schedule A map, and contained in the UWR spatial layer stored in the Geographic Warehouse (WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT.WCP_UNGULATE_WINTER_RANGE_POLY) remain unchanged and in effect ;
 - l) if there is a discrepancy between the areas shown in the map set out in the attached Schedule A map and the UWR spatial layer stored in the Geographic Warehouse (WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT.WCP_UNGULATE_WINTER_RANGE_POLY), the areas as detailed in the UWR spatial layer will take precedent.
2. The delegated decision maker, being satisfied that
- i. the general wildlife measures (GWMs) described below are necessary to protect and conserve the winter habitat of Black-tailed deer and Moose; and
 - ii. GAR or another enactment does not otherwise provide for that protection or conservation;
- orders that
- a) the GWMs outlined in Schedule 1 are established for U-2-005;

Schedule 1:

Definitions:

Words and expressions not defined in this Order have the meaning given to them in *the Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA) and the regulations made under it, unless context indicates otherwise.

Deer Winter Range – Retention means forested habitat, usually stands of mature or old-growth conifers, which provide deer with resources critical to survival during severe winters.

Deer Winter Range – Rotation means habitats in various stages of succession that provide deer winter habitat for survival and are usually located between retention winter range habitats when the distance between retention winter ranges is >4km; or in areas where there is a lower snow pack and known deer winter use.

Director means the Director of Resource Management, South Coast Region, Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNR).

Functional Winter Range means a narrow range of habitats that sustain deer over winter periods of extended stressful conditions. Functional winter range is important and is required during periods where snow can persist occasionally over extended periods of time.

Incursion means new timber harvesting or road construction that is located within a UWR boundary where no harvesting or road construction is otherwise permitted to occur.

Moose Core Winter Range means forested habitat, usually stands of mature or old-growth conifers, having very high winter forage values and/or good snow interception properties and are close to good moose forage values.

Moose Winter Range Forage Management Zone means habitat that is outside the Moose Core Winter Range that is managed for the production of winter moose forage.

Productive forest area means forest included as either contributing, partial contributing or non-contributing as per timber supply review planning.

Traditional and cultural activities are as defined in the *Free Use Permit Regulation of the Forest Act*.

General Wildlife Measures:

Deer Winter Range – Retention units (DWRRE):

1. No timber harvesting, including salvage, and road construction are permitted. Exemptions would only normally be considered for the purposes of enhancing quality of the DWRRE; or for roads where there is no other practicable option.
2. GWM 1 does not apply if:
 - a. it is necessary to create guyline tiebacks for timber harvesting outside of a DWRRE boundary;
 - b. trees felled in accordance with GWM 2 (a) are retained onsite to function as coarse woody debris, unless the felled tree:
 - i. lies outside the DWRRE boundary; or

Page 3 of 12

- ii. poses a forest health risk;
- c. cutting of trees is for the purpose of traditional and cultural activities, as authorized under a Free Use Permit issued under the *Forest Act*; or
- d. road maintenance activities, or road deactivation, or brushing and clearing activities occur on existing roads.

Deer Winter Range – Rotation units (DWRRO):

- 3. Maintain a minimum of 20% of the total DWRRO area in each unit as *functional winter range* at any one time. The functional winter range component must be spatially arranged to provide optimum ready access to forage and shelter for deer; and must be spatially identified prior to commencing harvesting.
- 4. Up to 20% of the total DWRRO area in each unit can be harvested every 20 years without restrictions as long as GWM 3 has been met.
- 5. The requirements of GWM 4 may be exceeded if Silviculture treatments, and timber harvesting including intermediate commercial thinning, are undertaken in the same DWRRO unit to enhance, create or expedite the production of functional winter range.

Moose Core Winter Range (MCWR):

- 6. Timber harvesting, including salvage, and road construction are not permitted. Exemptions would normally be considered for the purposes of enhancing the quality of the MCWR; or for roads where there is no other practicable option.
- 7. GWGWM 6 does not apply if:
 - a. it is necessary to create guyline tiebacks for timber harvesting outside of a MCWR boundary;
 - b. trees felled in accordance with GWM 7 (a) are retained onsite to function as coarse woody debris, unless the felled tree:
 - i. lies outside the MCWR boundary; or
 - ii. poses a forest health risk;
 - c. cutting of trees is for the purpose of traditional and cultural activities, as authorized under a Free Use Permit issued under the *Forest Act*; or
 - d. road maintenance activities, or road deactivation, or brushing and clearing activities occur on existing roads.

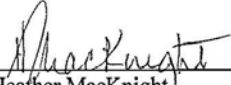
Moose Winter Range Forage Management Zone (MWRFMZ):

- 8. Timber harvesting, reforestation and stand tending (silviculture) operations in MWRFMZ are permitted if they will not cause a material adverse impact on the production of moose winter forage.

9. Timber harvesting will result in cut blocks where areas of forage production are ≤ 200 meters from a group of retained trees, an area of wildlife tree retention, or the cut block boundary.
10. Wildlife tree retention areas, or other groups of retained trees (up to 0.2 ha), planned within an area of timber harvesting, will be designed to provide patches of snow interception and security cover.

Incursions:

11. Where primary forest activities are planned immediately adjacent to any DWRRE or MCWR unit in U-2-005 with >30 ha productive forest area, GWMs #1 or #6 respectively do not apply to the area of an incursion along the UWR unit boundary if:
 - a. the incursion is required to provide for a logical harvesting boundary or a logical road or trail location that utilizes a physical feature or administrative boundary; and
 - b. the area of the incursion, or multiple incursions cumulatively, do not exceed:
 - i. 1 ha of productive forest area in UWR units with >30 ha and ≤ 50 ha productive forest area; or
 - ii. 2 ha of productive forest area in UWR units with >50 ha to ≤ 100 ha productive forest area; or
 - iii. 3 ha or 1% of productive forest area, whichever is greater, in UWR units with >100 ha productive forest area;
 - c. the incursion exceeds 0.5 ha, and the area of the incursion is replaced with an equivalent or greater area of equal or better habitat contiguous to the UWR unit such that there is no net loss; and the incursion does not affect the intent or integrity of the UWR unit; and
 - d. boundaries of the incursion and any replacement habitat are provided to the Director (via ESRI shape files) prior to the commencement of primary forest activities associated with the incursion.



Heather MacKnight
Regional Executive Director, South Coast Region
Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

October 31, 2014.

Date Signed

Appendix 1:

The following information is provided by FLNR and Ministry of Environment (MoE) as background information and support to the Order amending UWR U-2-005. This appendix is not part of the Order.

1. **Activities to which the Order does not apply:** Section 2(2) of the *Government Actions Regulation* states

An Order under any of sections 5 to 15 does not apply in respect of

- (a) any of the following entered into before the Order takes effect:
 - (i) a cutting permit;
 - (ii) a road permit;
 - (iii) a timber sale licence that does not provide for cutting permits;
 - (iv) a forestry licence to cut issued by a timber sales manager under section 47.6 (3) of the *Forest Act*;
 - (v) subject to subsection (3), a minor tenure,
- (b) a declared area,
- (c) areas described in section 196 (1) of the *Act*, and
- (d) areas referred to in section 110 of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*.

2. Authority to consider an exemption from these GWMs is provided in Section 92(1) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* and section 79(1) of the *Woodlot License Planning and Practices Regulation*. An exemption may be provided if the Minister's delegate is satisfied that the intent of the GWM will be achieved or that compliance with the provision is not practicable, given the circumstances or conditions applicable to a particular area.

An exemption application should be submitted to the Director of Resource Management, South Coast Region with a rationale describing the nature of the problem and options to integrate winter range conservation with proposed forest and/or range practices. This submission will assist in timely consideration of the matter, and will inform the conditions, if any, of the exemption that may be granted prior to commencement of activities. Upon receipt of a complete exemption application, a determination will normally be made within 14 calendar days of arrival at the FLNR regional office. Incomplete packages will be returned to the proponent for re-submission. A template for exemption requests is available at: <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/frpa/index.html>

3. In the Soo Timber Supply Area two subspecies of Black-tailed deer occur. Coastal areas are occupied by Columbian Black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*) while more interior habitats are occupied by Rocky Mountain mule deer (*O. h. hemionus*). The GWMs do not distinguish between the two subspecies.
4. Moose winter range is differentiated from deer winter range on the Schedule A map by colour. Labels for deer winter range "retention" and "moose core winter range" include a descriptor shown as "RE" (e.g. J28-49-RE). Labels for deer "rotation" and "moose winter range forage management zone" include a descriptor shown as "RO" (e.g. J28-53-RO).

5. Any maps produced by *Forest Act* agreement holders to spatially identify at least 20% functional winter range in DWRRO, or any mapping undertaken in support of timber harvesting in MWRFMZ, are to be kept on file and made available to a government official upon request. It is recommended that qualified professionals be engaged to help spatially define the functional winter range in DWRRO, or assist with planning in MWRFMZ.
6. Specific to GWM 4 in Deer Rotation Winter Range, where up to 20% of the total rotation polygon may be harvested every 20 years, the intent is to include any forest in the rotation winter range category that is <20 years old at the time of the assessment. The “up to 20% every 20 years” is not measured or tied to the Order date (i.e. every 20 years is not measured from 2005 to 2024, then 2025 to 2044). As an example, if a licensee in the year 2012 is considering a new cut block in a 100 ha rotation deer winter range and there is a 20 ha - 18 year old cut block already existing, then the 18 year old block is included as part of the 20%, and in this example no further regular harvesting would be allowed until the existing block was at least 20 years old. In the same example, if the 18 year old block was only 10 ha, then a further 10 ha could be harvested in 2012.
7. Guidance specific to GWM 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10 is provided in Appendix 2.
8. The intent of GWM 11 is to facilitate pre-authorized boundary exemptions for those UWR retention or core units with >30 ha productive forest area provided that FLNR is notified prior to the incursion taking place.

Examples of incursions include a cut-block, road, trail or landing that overlaps an UWR boundary and: a) that the intent of the UWR boundary was to follow a creek/road and in some areas the boundary extends slightly beyond the creek/road due to a GIS mapping error and creates the overlap; or b) unintentional overlap occurs with an engineered primary forest activity that becomes evident when comparing map scales (e.g. 1:20000 vs 1:5000); or c) *Forest Act* agreement holders can demonstrate that the block, road, trail or landing are located in a logical location and the incursion does not exceed the amount allowed.

In almost all instances the amount of incursion is anticipated to affect a small area. No replacement area is required when the discrepancy is: a) caused by GIS boundary mapping error since the intent of the winter range has not been altered; or b) the cumulative overlap is <0.5 ha. In other situations, the intended result is that where a boundary amendment is suggested by a *Forest Act* agreement holder and when the reduction is measurable (≥ 0.5 and ≤ 3 ha or <1% measured cumulatively in any UWR unit), it will result in no net loss to the winter range. Delineation of equal or better UWR habitat, in quantity and quality, will be required. A biological assessment to replace habitat should be conducted by a qualified professional with appropriate training and experience for the work being completed. If replacement habitat is required and equal or better habitat is not available contiguous to the UWR unit in question, the incursion cannot proceed under this GWM. Boundary amendments meeting the conditions identified in GWM 11 will be periodically reviewed by FLNR and MoE and the UWR boundary officially amended under the *Government Actions Regulation*. In any instances where the conditions in GWM 11 cannot be met, proposed primary forest activities will require an exemption as outlined under section 2 in this Appendix.

UWR retention or core units with <30 ha productive forest area are excluded from GWM 11 because of potential adverse impacts to the small amount of existing snow interception cover from an incursion. An exemption request for any of these small UWR units should be submitted to the Director of Resource Management as outlined under section 2 in this Appendix. Proponents are responsible for determining the amount of productive forest area (i.e. area of contributing, partial-contributing, or non-contributing forest as per the timber supply review) within all UWR units to determine which category they fit into in the GWM.

In addition to reporting incursions to the Director prior to commencement of activities as per GWM 11(d), it is the proponent's responsibility to keep accurate records of each occurrence. Records must also be made available to a government official upon request.

9. These GWMs do not apply to persons who must comply with the *Worker's Compensation Act* and the regulations under that *Act* (e.g. danger tree felling). Consistent with section 2(3) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*, exemptions from these GWMs are not required to meet safety requirements. Where safety considerations prevent following the GWMs, professionals should consider writing a rationale to explain the safety issue; and it should be kept on file.

Appendix 2.

The following information is provided by FLNR and Ministry of Environment (MoE) as background information and support to the Order amending UWR U-2-005. This appendix is not part of the Order.

A. Deer Winter Range:

1. In meeting the requirement for GWM 3, the critical features of functional winter range that will help to sustain deer during winter periods are:

- well-developed tree crowns that intercept snow (allowing foraging and movement);
- warm aspects (SE, S, SW, W);
- moderate to steep slopes (40-100%);
- elevations below 1500m (in interior ecosystems on shallow snow pack zones, and 1000m in coastal ecosystems and the moderate to deep snow pack zones);
- small openings (<0.5 ha) in a variable canopy permitting growth of key forage species;
- multiple canopy layers with an understory of Douglas-fir or cedar-hemlock thickets providing additional thermal cover, security cover and forage;
- small rock outcrops that provide intense solar radiation and foraging areas and thermal sites;
- minimal shading from adjacent hillsides;
- older forests (>100 years) with arboreal lichen (*Alectoria*, *Bryoria* and *Usnea* spp.) which are key winter food sources, especially when snow depths restrict access to the availability of other rooted forage species;
- proportions of crown closure habitat within functional deer winter range (Figure 1) within the Moderate Snowpack Zone:

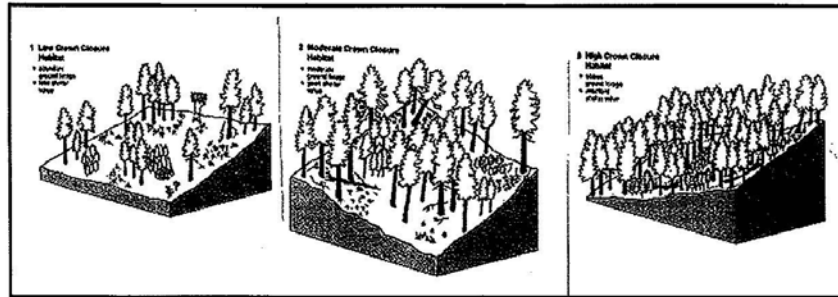
Crown closure habitat types within functional deer winter range in low, moderate, and deep snowpack zones¹:

<i>Crown Closure Habitat</i>	<i>Crown Closure Percentage</i>	<i>Crown Closure Class Code</i>	<i>Recommended proportion (%) of Crown Closures within the Shallow Snowpack Zone* (100 cm mean annual snowfall)</i>	<i>Recommended proportion (%) of Crown Closures within the Moderate Snowpack Zone* (100-150 cm mean annual snowfall)</i>	<i>Recommended proportion (%) of Crown Closures within the Deep Snowpack Zone* (150-200 cm mean annual snowfall)</i>
Low	16-35%	2, 3	~40	~33	~33
Moderate	36-65%	4, 5, 6	~40	~33	0
High	>65%	>6	~20	~33	~66

*This Order does not define elevations for snow zones, however: Shallow Snowpack Zone is generally defined as <400 m elevation. Moderate Snowpack Zone is generally defined as 400-800 m elevation. Deep Snowpack Zone is generally defined as >800 m elevation.

¹ See Armleder, H.M., M.J. Waterhouse, R.J. Dawson and K.E. Iverson. 1998. Mule Deer Response to Low-volume Partial Cutting on Winter Ranges in Central Interior British Columbia. Ministry of Forests, Research Program. B.C.

Figure 1: Proportions of crown closure habitat within functional deer winter range



2. In meeting the requirement for GWMs 4 and 5, the following is suggested operational guidelines for planning harvesting, planting, stand tending and road building within a Rotation Winter Range:

The following guidelines have been divided into recommendations when harvesting: 1) an area within a rotation winter range that meets GWM 4; and 2) a portion of the winter range for the purpose of creating, expediting or enhancing part of the winter range as per GWM 5.

<i>Harvesting</i>	
<i>Guidelines to consider when harvesting the unrestricted 20% of the rotation winter range as to GWM 4.</i>	<i>Guidelines to apply when creating winter range attributes in rotation winter range through mitigation or enhancement as per GWM 5.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider small openings as opposed to one large one • Consider lower volume selective harvesting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the crown closure proportions recommended for the specific snowpack zone • Openings should be 0.5 to 1.0 tree heights wide (Nyberg and Janz 1990).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain micro-habitats important to deer (ridges, rock outcrops and knolls with conifer cover, topographic breaks or edges that show travel use by deer, dense thickets that provide security and thermal cover) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a significant component of old-growth trees; cover must be at least 100m wide to be effective at providing cover and gain thermal shelter • Maintain micro-habitats important to deer (ridges, rock outcrops and knolls with conifer cover, topographic breaks or edges that show travel use by deer, dense thickets that provide security and thermal cover) • Control debris (slash) depths to maintain movement opportunities for deer • Minimize damage to residual trees and regeneration

3. Other considerations:

- If **road building** must occur in or adjacent to a winter range, harassment or disturbance pressures on deer can be reduced by:
 - Designing road layout to minimize the amount of road required;
 - Avoiding road routes through the winter range or along an edge; and
 - Maintaining, where possible, cover (screening) along the road edge.
- **Reforestation (tree species selection) and stand density management** that produce an optimum mix of: 1) large crowns for cover; and 2) thermal shelter, should be considered when preparing a site plan or enhancement plan in a rotation winter range.
- Consulting a qualified professional in wildlife/forest management is recommended when preparing site plans or enhancement plans for a rotation winter range.

B. Moose Winter Range:

1. In meeting the requirements of GWM 8, 9 and 10, the following is offered as guidance for operating in Moose Winter Range Forage Management Zone:

Harvesting Operating Guidelines²:

- Harvesting may utilize a suite of harvesting/silviculture systems including clear cutting, variable retention, selective logging, and commercial thinning.
- Special attention is to be paid to including the retention of larger limbed tree species (specific to individual ecosystems) that provide better snow interception than other species.
- Early harvesting (i.e. before culmination age is achieved) is permitted as a technique to put a closed canopy stand back into the high forage value status associated with a recently logged (i.e. early seral) vegetative community.
- Commercial thinning can be used to reduce crown closure and stimulate the production of herbaceous forage species. Commercial thinning may be done uniformly across a stand or involve removal of small groups to target a mosaic of mature trees and forage areas on the floodplain in the future.
- Commercial thinning in combination with delayed or extended rotation final harvest may also be considered. Multiple entry commercial thinning may be considered as a part of this strategy.

Reforestation Operating Guidelines:

- Generally, reforestation strategies which optimize timber production and forage production are to be used within the THLB portion of the MWRFMZ.
- Reforestation prescriptions should include options such as cluster planting or lower density stocking so that crown closure is delayed and forage production is maintained further into the rotation.

² See International Forest Products Ltd (Interfor) 2002. TFL 38 Moose Winter Range Management Strategy. June 2002. Squamish, B.C.

- Tree species that provide for better snow interception characteristics should be considered for reforestation.
- Brush control prescriptions should focus only on control of brush that is directly competing with crop trees and should specifically avoid incidental or broadcast brushing of high value forage species such as red-osier dogwood, black cottonwood and willow.

Stand Tending Operating Guidelines:

- Juvenile spacing may be used to reduce crop tree density and thereby increase light to the forest floor and stimulate rooted forage production.
- Pruning prior to crown closure may be used to increase light penetration and maintain forage production longer into the rotation.
- In stands where stand establishment has been achieved, consider manual brushing to promote sprouting to increase the forage supply.

C. References:

Armleder, H.M., M.J. Waterhouse, R.J. Dawson, and K.E. Iverson. 1998. Mule Deer Response to Low-volume Partial Cutting on Winter Ranges in Central Interior British Columbia. Ministry of Forests, Research Program, BC.

Green, R.N. and K. Klinka. 1994. A Field Guide to Site Identification and Interpretation for the Vancouver Forest Region. Ministry of Forests, Research Branch, BC.

International Forest Products Ltd (Interfor). 2002. TFL 38 Moose Winter Range Management Strategy. Squamish, BC.

Nyberg, J.B. and D.W. Janz, technical eds. 1990. Deer and Elk Habitats in Coastal Forests of Southern British Columbia. Ministry of Forests, Special Report Series 5, Research Branch, Victoria, BC.

Resources Inventory Committee. 1997. Standardized inventory methodologies for components of British Columbia's biodiversity: Ground based census techniques for selected cervids – Moose, Elk, Mule/Black-tailed Deer, White-tailed Deer and Fallow Deer. Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, Wildlife Branch, Victoria, BC.

St-Louis, A., J.P. Ouellet, M. Crête, J. Maltais, and J. Huot. 2000. Effects of partial cutting in winter on white-tailed deer. *Can J. For. Res.* 30: 655-661 (2000). © 2000 NRC Canada.

**ORDER - GRIZZLY BEAR WHA 2-272 to 2-297, 2-381 to 2-386,
2-388, 2-390 to 2-406, 2-436 to 2-443**



ORDER – Wildlife Habitat Areas
2-272 to 2-297, 2-381 to 2-386, 2-388, 2-390 to 2-406, 2-436 to 2-443
Grizzly Bear – Squamish Forest District

This order is given under the authority of sections 9(2) and 10(1) of the *Government Actions Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 582/2004) (GAR).

1. The Deputy Minister of Environment, being satisfied that
 - i. the following area contains habitat that is necessary to meet the habitat requirements for Grizzly Bear (*Ursus arctos*);orders that
 - a) the areas shown in the map set out in the attached Schedule A (2-272 to 2-297, 2-381 to 2-386, 2-388, 2-390 to 2-406, 2-436 to 2-443) and contained in the wildlife habitat area (WHA) spatial layer stored in the Geographic Warehouse (*fwha_bc*) are established as wildlife habitat areas 2-272 to 2-297, 2-381 to 2-386, 2-388, 2-390 to 2-406, 2-436 to 2-443 for Grizzly Bear. The centre point of the line on the attached Schedule A is what establishes the WHA boundary;
 - b) if there is a discrepancy between the areas shown in the map set out in the attached Schedule As and the WHA spatial layer stored in the Geographic Warehouse (*twha_bc*), the areas as detailed in the WHA spatial layer will take precedent; and
 - c) pursuant to section 7(3) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* the person(s) required to prepare a forest stewardship plan are hereby exempted from the obligation to prepare results or strategies in relation to the objective set out in section 7(1) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* for Coastal Tailed Frog in the Squamish Forest District.
2. The Deputy Minister of Environment, being satisfied that
 - i. the general wildlife measures (GWMs) described below are necessary to protect or conserve the habitat of Grizzly Bear ; and
 - ii. GAR or another enactment does not otherwise provide for that protection or conservation;orders that
 - a) the GWMs outlined in Schedule 1 are established for WHAs 2-272 to 2-297, 2-381 to 2-386, 2-388, 2-390 to 2-406, 2-436 to 2-443.

NOTE: With approval of this order, *Forest Act* agreement holders are exempt from their obligations to prepare a result or strategy for both Grizzly Bear and Coastal Tailed Frog in the Squamish Forest District. The exemption for Grizzly Bear is provided in an notice amendment available at: <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/frpa/notices/sar.html> (August 22, 2011)

Definitions

Words and expressions not defined in this order have the meaning given to them in the *Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA)* and the regulations made under it, unless context indicates otherwise.

incursion means timber harvesting or road construction that is located within a wildlife habitat area boundary where no harvesting or road building is otherwise permitted to occur.

productive forest area means forest included as either contributing, partial contributing and non-contributing as per Timber Supply Review 2 planning

regional manager means the Ministry of Environment Regional Manager Environmental Stewardship, South Coast

traditional and cultural activities is as defined in the *Free Use Permit Regulation*.

Schedule 1 – General Wildlife Measures:

Access, harvesting and silviculture

1. Do not harvest timber or construct roads in the WHA.
2. Provided the Regional Manager is notified prior to the commencement of activities, GWM 1 does not apply if:
 - a) future road reconstruction is required through WHA 2-438, 2-439 or 2-440 to access timber beyond the WHA; or
 - b) future road reconstruction or relocation of the Lillooet South FSR is required through WHA 2-399 or 2-400, as a result of flooding, debris torrent or similar natural event, associated with the Lillooet River.
3. GWM 1 does not apply if:
 - a) timber harvesting within the WHA is necessary to create guyline tiebacks for timber harvesting provided trees that fall within the WHA boundary are retained on site to function as coarse woody debris;
 - b) cutting of trees is for the purposes of traditional and cultural activities, as authorized under a Free Use Permit;
 - c) timber harvesting occurs in Block 18-6 within WHA 2-382, with an area not to exceed that shown on the field map dated May 1, 2009; or
 - d) timber harvesting and temporary road construction occurs in Block 156 in WHA 2-397, with an area of overlap not to exceed that shown on the map dated August 9, 2010.

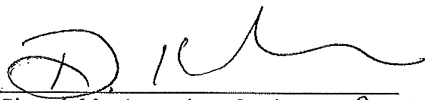
4. Where timber harvesting or road construction are planned immediately adjacent to any WHA with >30 ha productive forest area, GWM 1 or GWM 3 do not apply to the area of an incursion along the WHA boundary if:
- a) the incursion is required to provide for a logical harvesting boundary or a logical road or trail location that utilizes a physical feature or administrative boundary;
 - b) the area of the incursion, or multiple incursions cumulatively, do not exceed:
 - i. 1 ha of productive forest area in WHAs with >30 ha and ≤50 ha productive forest area; or
 - ii. 2 ha of productive forest area in WHAs with >50 ha to ≤100 ha productive forest area; or
 - iii. 3 ha or 1% of productive forest area, whichever is greater, in WHAs with >100 ha productive forest area;
 - c) the incursion exceeds 0.5 ha, and the area of the incursion is replaced with an equivalent or greater area of equal or better habitat contiguous to the WHA such that there is no net loss; and the incursion does not affect the intent or integrity of the WHA; and
 - d) the incursion as per GWM 4 a) or b), and any replacement habitat as per GWM 4 c) are provided to the Regional Manager (via ESRI shapefiles) prior to the commencement of primary forest activities associated with the incursion.

Pesticides

5. Do not use pesticides in the WHA, except for:
- a) the use of *Bacillus thuringiensis* var *kurstaki* for the control of western spruce budworm;
 - b) the use of beetle pheromones for the control of bark beetles; and
 - c) the application of herbicides to control invasive plants or noxious weeds.

Recreation

6. Wherever practicable, do not develop recreational structures, trails, or facilities.


Signed this 25 day of August 2010
Doug Konkin, Deputy Minister
Ministry of Environment

Appendix 1:

The following information is provided by the Ministry of Environment as background information and support to the order establishing WHAs 2-272 to 2-297; 2-381 to 2-386; 2-388 to 2-406; 2-436 to 2-443. This appendix is not part of the order.

1. **Activities to which the order does not apply:** Section 2(2) of the *Government Actions Regulation* states

An order under any of sections 5 to 15 does not apply in respect of

(a) any of the following entered into before the order takes effect:

(i) a cutting permit;

(ii) a road permit;

(iii) a timber sale licence that does not provide for cutting permits;

(iv) a forestry licence to cut issued by a timber sales manager under section 47.6 (3) of the *Forest Act*;

(v) subject to subsection (3), a minor tenure,

(b) a declared area,

(c) areas described in section 196 (1) of the Act, and

(d) areas referred to in section 110 of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* (FPPR).

2. Authority to consider an exemption from these GWMs is provided in section 92(1) of the FPPR, and section 79(1) of the *Woodlot License Planning and Practices Regulation*. An exemption may be provided if the Minister's delegate is satisfied that the intent of the GWM will be achieved or that compliance with the provision is not practicable, given the circumstances or conditions applicable to a particular area.

An exemption application should be submitted to the Minister's delegate (Regional Manager for the region in which the order applies) with a rationale describing the nature of the problem and options to integrate WHA conservation with proposed forest and/or range practices. This submission will assist in timely consideration of the matter, and will inform the conditions, if any, of the exemption that may be granted prior to commencement of activities. Upon receipt of a complete exemption application, a determination will normally be made within 14 calendar days of arrival. Incomplete packages will be returned to the proponent for re-submission. A template for exemption requests is available at: <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/frpa/index.html>

3. For GWM 1, exemptions would only normally be considered to restore or enhance degraded habitat, as determined by the Regional Manager, or for roads or trails where there are no other practicable options.
4. GWM 1 does not apply to road maintenance, road deactivation or brushing within the right-of-way on existing roads or trails in the WHA, provided these activities are carried out in a manner that will not affect the intent or integrity of the WHA.

5. For GWM 2 the intent of clause (b) is to allow reconstruction or relocation of the Lillooet South FSR (through 2-399 or 2-400) if future flooding or debris torrent (or similar event) on the Lillooet River result in the river channel migrating towards the Lillooet South FSR making such a relocation necessary. The Regional Manager should be provided with reconstruction/relocation engineering plans prior to the commencement of work.
6. For GWM 3 (d) the temporary road to access Block 156 should be deactivated to a non-driveable state as soon as possible after completion of harvesting and planting. This will minimize disturbance to grizzly bears while foraging in this WHA.
7. The intent of GWM 4 is to facilitate pre-authorized boundary exemptions for those WHAs with >30 ha productive forest area provided that MOE is notified prior to the incursion taking place. Examples of incursions include a cut-block, road, trail or landing that overlaps a WHA boundary and: a) that the intent of the WHA boundary was to follow a creek/road and in some areas the boundary extends slightly beyond the creek/road due to a GIS mapping error and creates the overlap; or b) unintentional overlap occurs with an engineered primary forest activity that becomes evident when comparing map scales (e.g. 1:20000 vs 1:5000 often at final design stage); or c) *Forest Act* agreement holders can demonstrate that the block, road, trail or landing are located in a logical location and the incursion does not exceed the amount allowed.

In almost all instances the amount of incursion is anticipated to affect a small area. No replacement area is required when the discrepancy is: a) caused by GIS boundary mapping error since the intent of the WHA has not been altered; or b) the cumulative overlap is <0.5 ha. In other situations, the intended result is that where a boundary amendment is suggested by a *Forest Act* agreement holder and when the reduction is measurable (≥ 0.5 and ≤ 3 ha or <1% measured cumulatively in any WHA), it will result in no net loss to habitat in the WHA. Delineation of equal or better grizzly bear habitat, in quantity and quality, will be required contiguous to the WHA. Any biological assessment to replace habitat should be conducted by a qualified professional with appropriate training and experience for the work being completed. If replacement habitat is required and equal or better habitat is not available contiguous to the WHA in question then the incursion cannot proceed under this GWM.

Boundary amendments meeting the conditions identified in GWM 4 will be periodically reviewed by MoE and the WHA boundary officially amended under the *Government Actions Regulation*. In any instances where the conditions in GWM 4 cannot be met, proposed primary forest activities will require an exemption as outlined under section 2 in this Appendix.

WHAs with <30 ha of productive forest area (i.e. WHA 2-273, 2-276, 2-277, 2-281, 2-282, 2-284, 2-285, 2-286, 2-287, 2-289, 2-290, 2-292, 2-293, 2-294, 2-296, 2-390, 2-392, 2-395, 2-406, 2-437), are excluded from GWM 4 (b)(i) because of potential adverse impacts to the small amount of security cover from an incursion. An exemption request for any incursions in these WHAs should be submitted to the Regional Manager, as

outlined under section 2 in this Appendix.

In addition to reporting incursions to the Regional Manager prior to commencement of timber harvesting or road construction as per GWM 4 (d), it is the proponent's responsibility to keep accurate records of each occurrence. Records must also be made available to a MoE or Ministry of Forests and Range official upon request.

8. Where roads in the WHA are temporary and no longer required, they should be permanently deactivated. Proponents must notify the Regional Manager when deactivation of temporary roads is complete.
9. When reforesting areas within the WHA reduced stocking standards should be used as outlined in the document titled: *Grizzly Bear Habitat in Managed Forests - Silviculture Treatments to Meet Habitat and Timber Objectives*.
10. These GWMs do not apply to persons who must comply with the *Worker's Compensation Act* and the regulations under that Act (e.g. danger tree felling).

ORDER - MARBLED MURRELET WHA 2-303 to 2-306, 2-308, 2-309 & 2-316



ORDER – WILDLIFE HABITAT AREAS 2-303 to 2-306, 2-308, 2-309 & 2-316

This Order is given under the authority of sections 9(2) and 10(1) of the *Government Actions Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 582/2004) (GAR).

1. The delegated decision maker, being satisfied that
 - i. the following area contains habitat that is necessary to meet the habitat requirements for Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*); and
 - ii. the habitat requires special management that is not otherwise provided for under GAR or another enactment;orders that
 - a) the areas shown in the map set out in the attached Schedule A (2-303 to 2-306, 2-308, 2-309, 2-316) and contained in the wildlife habitat areas (WHAs) spatial layer stored in the Geographic Warehouse (WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT.WCP_WILDLIFE_HABITAT_AREA_POLY) are established as WHAs for Marbled Murrelet. The centre point of the line on the attached Schedule A is what establishes the WHAs; and
 - b) if there is a discrepancy between the areas shown in the map set out in the attached Schedule A and the WHA spatial layer stored in the Geographic Warehouse (WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT.WCP_WILDLIFE_HABITAT_AREA_POLY), the areas as detailed in the WHA spatial layer will take precedent.
2. The delegated decision maker, being satisfied that
 - i. the general wildlife measures (GWMs) described below are necessary to protect and conserve the habitat of Marbled Murrelet; and
 - ii. GAR or another enactment does not otherwise provide for that protection or conservation;orders that
 - a) the GWMs outlined in Schedule 1 are established for WHAs 2-303 to 2-306, 2-308, 2-309, 2-316.
3. Pursuant to section 7(3) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* a person required to prepare a forest stewardship plan is exempt from the obligation to prepare results or strategies in relation to the objective set out in section 7(1) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* for Marbled Murrelet in the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District.
4. The GWMs outlined in Schedule 1 do not apply for the purposes of exploration, development and production activities when these activities have been authorized for the purpose of subsurface resource exploration, development or production by the *Mineral Tenure Act*, the *Coal Act*, or the *Geothermal Resources Act*.

Definitions:

Words and expressions not defined in this Order have the meaning given to them in the *Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA)* and the regulations made under it, unless context indicates otherwise.

incursion means new timber harvesting or road construction that is located within a wildlife habitat area boundary where no harvesting or road building is otherwise permitted to occur.

productive forest area means forest included as either contributing, partial contributing or non-contributing as per timber supply review 2 planning

Director, means the Director of Resource Management, Ministry of Forests, Lands & Natural Resource Operations (FLNR), South Coast Region

traditional and cultural activities is as defined in the *Free Use Permit Regulation*.

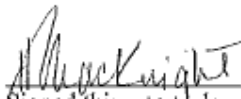
Schedule 1 – General Wildlife Measures*Access, timber harvesting and silviculture*

1. No primary forest activities are permitted.
2. GWM 1 does not apply if:
 - a. it is necessary to create guyline tiebacks for timber harvesting outside of a WHA boundary;
 - b. trees felled in accordance with GWM 2 a) are retained on-site to function as coarse woody debris, unless the felled tree poses a forest health risk; or
 - c. cutting of trees is for the purposes of traditional and cultural activities, as authorized under a Free Use Permit.
3. No pesticide use is permitted, except for:
 - a. using *Bacillus thuringiensis var kurstaki* for the control of western spruce budworm;
 - b. using beetle pheromones for the control of bark beetles; and
 - c. using herbicides to control invasive plants or noxious weeds, if applied by:
 - i. stem injection, cut and paint, foliar wipe or other direct plant application; or
 - ii. spot spraying individual plants or a cluster of plants if direct plant application is not practicable.
4. Where primary forest activities are planned immediately adjacent to any WHA with >30 ha productive forest area, GWM 1 does not apply to the area of an incursion along the WHA boundary if:

- a. the incursion is required to provide for a logical harvesting boundary or a logical road or trail location that utilizes a physical feature or administrative boundary;
- b. the area of the incursion, or multiple incursions cumulatively, do not exceed:
 - i. 1 ha of productive forest area in WHAs with >30 ha and ≤50 ha productive forest area; or
 - ii. 2 ha of productive forest area in WHAs with >50 ha to ≤100 ha productive forest area; or
 - iii. 3 ha or 1% of productive forest area, whichever is greater, in WHAs with >100 ha productive forest area;
- c. the incursion exceeds 0.5 ha, and the area of the incursion is replaced with an equivalent or greater area of equal or better habitat contiguous to the WHA such that there is no net loss; and the incursion does not affect the intent or integrity of the WHA; and
- d. the incursion as per GWM 4 a) or b), and any replacement habitat as per GWM 4 c) are provided to the Director (via ESRI shape files) prior to the commencement of primary forest activities associated with the incursion.

Recreation

5. Do not develop sites, trails, facilities or structures for recreational purposes.



Signed this 15th day of April, 2014

Heather MacKnight, Regional Executive Director, South Coast Region
Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

Appendix 1:

The following information is provided by the Ministry of Environment and FLNR as background information and support to the Order establishing WHAs 2-303 to 2-306, 2-308, 2-309 & 2-316. This appendix is not part of the Order.

1. **Activities to which the Order does not apply:** Section 2(2) of the *Government Actions Regulation* states
An Order under any of sections 5 to 15 does not apply in respect of
 - (a) any of the following entered into before the Order takes effect:
 - (i) a cutting permit;
 - (ii) a road permit;
 - (iii) a timber sale licence that does not provide for cutting permits;
 - (iv) a forestry licence to cut issued by a timber sales manager under section 47.6 (3) of the *Forest Act*;
 - (v) subject to subsection (3), a minor tenure,
 - (b) a declared area,
 - (c) areas described in section 196 (1) of the Act, and
 - (d) areas referred to in section 110 of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* (FPPR).
2. Authority to consider an exemption from these GWMs is provided in section 92(1) of the FPPR, and section 79(1) of the *Woodlot License Planning and Practices Regulation*. An exemption may be provided if the Minister's delegate is satisfied that the intent of the GWM will be achieved or that compliance with the provision is not practicable, given the circumstances or conditions applicable to a particular area.

An exemption application should be submitted to the Minister's delegate with a rationale describing the nature of the problem and options to integrate marbled murrelet conservation with proposed forest and/or range practices. This submission will assist in timely consideration of the matter, and will inform the conditions, if any, of the exemption that may be granted prior to commencement of activities. Upon receipt of a complete exemption application, a determination will normally be made within 14 calendar days of arrival at the FLNR regional office. Incomplete packages will be returned to the proponent for re-submission. A template for exemption requests is available at:
<http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/frpa/index.html>
3. For GWM 1, exemptions would only normally be considered to restore or enhance degraded habitat, as determined by the Director, or for roads or trails where there are no other practicable options.
4. GWM 1 does not apply to road maintenance, road deactivation or brushing within the right-of-way on existing roads or trails in the WHA. These activities should be carried out in a manner that will not affect the intent or integrity of the WHA.

5. The intent of GWM 4 is to facilitate pre-authorized boundary exemptions for those WHAs with >30 ha productive forest area provided that FLNR is notified prior to the incursion taking place. Examples of incursions include a cut-block, road, trail or landing that overlaps a WHA boundary and: a) that the intent of the WHA boundary was to follow a creek/road and in some areas the boundary extends slightly beyond the creek/road due to a GIS mapping error and creates the overlap; or b) unintentional overlap occurs with an engineered primary forest activity that becomes evident when comparing map scales (e.g. 1:20000 vs 1:5000 often at final design stage); or c) *Forest Act* agreement holders can demonstrate that the block, road, trail or landing are located in a logical location and the incursion does not exceed the amount allowed.

In almost all instances the amount of incursion is anticipated to affect a small area. No replacement area is required when the discrepancy is: a) caused by GIS boundary mapping error since the intent of the WHA has not been altered; or b) the cumulative overlap is <0.5 ha. In other situations, the intended result is that where a boundary amendment is suggested by a *Forest Act* agreement holder and when the reduction is measurable (≥ 0.5 and ≤ 3 ha or <1% measured cumulatively in any WHA), it will result in no net loss to habitat in the WHA. Delineation of equal or better marbled murrelet habitat, in quantity and quality, will be required contiguous to the WHA. Any biological assessment to replace habitat should be conducted by a qualified professional with appropriate training and experience for the work being completed. If replacement habitat is required and equal or better habitat is not available contiguous to the WHA in question then the incursion cannot proceed under this GWM.

Boundary amendments meeting the conditions identified in GWM 4 will be periodically reviewed by FLNR and the WHA boundary officially amended under the *Government Actions Regulation*. In any instances where the conditions in GWM 4 cannot be met, proposed primary forest activities will require an exemption as outlined under section 2 in this Appendix.

In addition to reporting incursions to the Director prior to commencement of timber harvesting or road construction as per GWM 4 (d), it is the proponent's responsibility to keep accurate records of each occurrence. Records must also be made available to a government official upon request.

6. Where roads in the WHA are temporary and no longer required, they should be permanently deactivated. Proponents should notify the Director when deactivation of temporary roads is complete.
7. These GWMs do not apply to persons who must comply with the *Worker's Compensation Act* and the regulations under that Act (e.g. danger tree felling as per OH&S Regulation Part 26). Where a GWM cannot be achieved due to a safety concern, a person should consider developing a rationale related to the safety issue. Consistent with section 2(3) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*, exemptions from these GWMs are not required to meet safety requirements.

NOTICE – INDICATORS OF THE AMOUNT, DISTRIBUTION AND ATTRIBUTES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT REQUIRED FOR THE SURVIVAL OF MARBLED MURRELET

NOTICE – INDICATORS OF THE AMOUNT, DISTRIBUTION AND ATTRIBUTES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT REQUIRED FOR THE SURVIVAL OF Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)

This notice is given under the authority of section 7(2) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 14/04) and section 9(3) of the *Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 21/04).

This notice rescinds the following paragraphs for Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) in Schedule 1 of the following section 7(2) and section 9(3) notices:

- Paragraph 2, December 30, 2004 notice for the South Island Forest District
- Paragraph 2, July 27, 2004 notice for the Campbell River Forest District
- Paragraph 3, March 2, 2006 notice for the North Island Central Coast Forest District
- Paragraph 1, March 2, 2006 notice for the Sunshine Coast Forest District
- Paragraph 1, December 30, 2004 notice for the Squamish Forest District

The notice includes indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the survival of the species at risk outlined in Schedule 1.

Suitable habitat within approved Wildlife Habitat Areas is included in the indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes for each of the species outlined in Schedule 1. As per section 7(3) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*, forest tenure holders are exempt from the obligation to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective set out in section 7(1) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*, for approved Wildlife Habitat Areas.

This notice applies to the South Island Forest District, Campbell River Forest District, North Island Central Coast Forest District, Chilliwack Forest District, Squamish Forest District, Sunshine Coast Forest District and Chilcotin Forest District.

Pursuant to section 7(4) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 14/04) and 9(4) of the *Woodlot Planning and Practices Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 21/04) of the *Forest and Range Practices Act*, an approved forest stewardship plan or woodlot licence plan must be amended to be consistent with this notice within 6 months from the effective date of this notice.

SCHEDULE 1

1) Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)

Amount:

1. Table 1 provides the minimum amount of Marbled Murrelet nesting habitat (Suitable Habitat) to be maintained within both Marbled Murrelet Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHAs) and Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs) combined and the minimum amount of Suitable Habitat to be maintained within Marbled Murrelet WHAs within Forest Districts.



Signed this

24 day of November, 2021

Sharon Hadway,
Regional Executive Director
West Coast Region



Signed this

22 day of November, 2021

Allan Johnsrude,
Regional Executive Director
South Coast Region



Signed this

22 day of November 2021

Josh Pressey,
Regional Executive Director
Cariboo Region

Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development

Distribution:

1. Table 2 provides the minimum amount of Suitable Habitat to be maintained within both Marbled Murrelet WHAs and OGMA's combined and the minimum amount of Suitable Habitat to be maintained within Marbled Murrelet WHAs within landscape unit aggregates.

2. Table 3 provides the target and minimum amount of Suitable Habitat to be maintained within both Marbled Murrelet WHAs and OGMA's combined and the minimum amount of Suitable Habitat to be maintained within Marbled Murrelet WHAs within landscape unit portions.

Attributes: Species: Marbled Murrelet

Attribute	Characteristics
Size	Maintain a balanced range of patch sizes including a mix of large (>200 ha), medium (50-200 ha) and small (<50 ha) patches. Minimum patch sizes for Marbled Murrelet WHAs depend on what is available but are generally >20 ha.
Suitable Habitat	Suitable Habitat is Low Level Aerial Survey (LLAS) class 1-3 habitat and, where LLAS are not available, the BC Model.
Nesting Habitat Features	Old seral stage coniferous forests providing large trees with mossy platforms (limbs or deformities >15 cm diameter) with variable canopy structure and small canopy gaps.
Tree Size	Most nesting trees are typically >40 m tall. Nest heights are typically >30 m.
Structural Stage	7: Old Forest ¹ (>250 years - age class 9, but age class 8 is acceptable if stands provide nesting habitat features).

¹ <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/documents/identified/App05-Interim.pdf>

TABLE 1

Forest District	Natural Resource District	MAMU WHA and OGMA Suitable Habitat Minimum (Ha)	MAMU WHA Suitable Habitat Minimum (Ha)
Cariboo	Cariboo-Chilcotin	423	299
Chilliwack	Chilliwack	3,383	1,381
Campbell River	Campbell River	17,391	10,561
North Island Central Coast	North Island Central Coast	8,811	5,191
Sunshine Coast	Sunshine Coast	19,715	10,112
South Island	South Island	9,709	5,936
Squamish	Sea to Sky	3,128	2,059
Total		62,560	35,539

abbreviations key: MAMU=Marbled Murrelet, WHA=Wildlife Habitat Area, OGMA=Old Growth Management Area, Ha=hectares

TABLE 2

Landscape Unit Aggregate	MAMU WHA and OGMA Suitable Habitat Minimum (Ha)	MAMU WHA Suitable Habitat Minimum (Ha)
Cariboo-Chilcotin Natural Resource District		
Cariboo	423	299
Chilliwack Natural Resource District		
GVWD	44	33
Lower Fraser	3,339	1,348
Campbell River Natural Resource District		
Johnson Strait	4,585	1,637
Kyuquot Sound	3,385	2,595
Nootka	9,421	6,329
North Island Central Coast Natural Resource District		
Cape Scott	3,009	1,400
McNeill	1,533	864
Nimpkish	2,379	1,251
Quatsino	1,890	1,676

TABLE 2 *continued*

Landscape Unit Aggregate	MAMU WHA and OGMA Suitable Habitat Minimum (Ha)	MAMU WHA Suitable Habitat Minimum (Ha)
<i>Sunshine Coast Natural Resource District</i>		
<i>Bute</i>	5,215	3,363
<i>Georgia</i>	2,221	695
<i>Homathko</i>	3,408	1,911
<i>Jervis</i>	3,944	2,150
<i>Powell</i>	2,288	843
<i>Sechelt</i>	2,639	1,150
<i>South Island Natural Resource District</i>		
<i>Barkley Sound</i>	4,533	3,366
<i>Central</i>	1,296	1,041
<i>Renfrew</i>	3,880	1,529
<i>Sea to Sky Natural Resource District</i>		
<i>Seatosky1</i>	1,535	1,004
<i>Seatosky2</i>	1,593	1,055
<i>Total</i>	62,560	35,539

abbreviation key: MAMU=Marbled Murrelet, WHA=Wildlife Habitat Area, OGMA=Old Growth Management Area, Ha=hectares

TABLE 3

Landscape Unit Portion	Landscape Unit Aggregate	MAMU WHA and OGMA Suitable Habitat Target (Ha)	MAMU WHA and OGMA Suitable Habitat Minimum (Ha)	MAMU WHA Suitable Habitat Target (Ha)	MAMU WHA Suitable Habitat Minimum (Ha)
<i>Cariboo-Chilcotin Natural Resource District</i>					
Doran Creek	Cariboo	358	286	251	201
Tiedemann	Cariboo	65	52	48	38
<i>Chilliwack Natural Resource District</i>					
Coquitlam	GVWD	44	35	33	26
Alouette	Lower Fraser	87	70	10	8
Chehalis	Lower Fraser	7	5	0	0
Fraser Valley South	Lower Fraser	71	56	21	17
Hatzic	Lower Fraser	914	731	73	59
Pitt	Lower Fraser	1,053	842	634	508
Stave	Lower Fraser	983	787	461	369
Tretheway	Lower Fraser	37	30	25	20
Widgeon	Lower Fraser	187	149	124	99

TABLE 3 *continued*

Landscape Unit Portion	Landscape Unit Aggregate	MAMU WHA and OGMA Suitable Habitat Target (Ha)	MAMU WHA and OGMA Suitable Habitat Minimum (Ha)	MAMU WHA Suitable Habitat Target (Ha)	MAMU WHA Suitable Habitat Minimum (Ha)
South Island Natural Resource District					
Barkley Sound Islands	Barkley Sound	183	146	101	81
Effingham	Barkley Sound	779	623	584	467
Escalante	Barkley Sound	249	199	184	147
Henderson	Barkley Sound	231	184	172	138
Klanawa	Barkley Sound	1,578	1,262	1,258	1,006
Maggie	Barkley Sound	103	82	56	45
Sarita	Barkley Sound	853	683	603	483
Toquaht	Barkley Sound	557	446	408	326
Corrigan WNV	Central	171	137	171	137
Cous WNV	Central	115	92	94	75
Nahmint WNV	Central	853	682	712	570
Sproat Lake WNV	Central	157	126	64	51
Caycuse WNV	Renfrew	876	701	119	95
Cowichan WNV	Renfrew	1	1	0	0
Gordon WNV	Renfrew	467	374	231	185
Loss WNV	Renfrew	451	361	371	297
Nitinat WNV	Renfrew	879	703	286	229
San Juan WNV	Renfrew	588	470	217	174
Tugwell WNV	Renfrew	31	25	17	14
Walbran	Renfrew	587	470	288	230
Sea to Sky Natural Resource District					
East Howe	Seatosky1	167	133	23	19
Indian	Seatosky1	143	114	31	25
Lower Squamish	Seatosky1	285	228	225	180
Mamquam	Seatosky1	940	752	725	580
Meager	Seatosky2	322	258	179	143
Ryan	Seatosky2	8	7	0	0
Sloquet - High	Seatosky2	3	2	0	0
Sloquet - South	Seatosky2	213	171	120	96
Soo	Seatosky2	254	203	170	136
Upper Squamish	Seatosky2	567	454	506	405
Whistler	Seatosky2	226	181	80	64
Totals		62,560		35,539	

abbreviation key: MAMU=Marbled Murrelet, WHA=Wildlife Habitat Area, OGMA=Old Growth Management Area, Ha=hectares

ORDER FOR THE RECOVERY OF MARBLED MURRELET

Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development

Ministerial Order

Order for the Recovery of Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)

Preamble

It is the goal of the Province, through land use objectives and other measures, to implement management of Marbled Murrelet (MAMU) nesting habitat on provincial Crown land to support viable populations of Marbled Murrelets across their range in B.C.

This Ministerial Order represents a statutory decision under the *Land Act* to implement a priority Action identified in the *Implementation Plan for the Recovery of Marbled Murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus) in British Columbia*. In addition, the Land Use Objectives Regulation requires an appropriate balance of social, economic and environmental benefits.

The purpose of this order, in relation to the maintenance of suitable marbled murrelet nesting habitat (hereafter suitable habitat) is to: 1) ensure the availability of suitable habitat meets or exceeds minimum habitat thresholds established for provincial Crown land for the West and North Vancouver Island and the Southern Mainland Coast Conservation Regions; and 2) retain 100% of the remaining suitable habitat on provincial Crown land in the East Vancouver Island Conservation Region. Provisions in the order are in place in the East Vancouver Island Conservation Region to avoid isolating and preventing access to natural resources and address safety concerns.

Minimum habitat thresholds are established for landscape unit portions and landscape unit aggregates. These thresholds influence how much suitable habitat will be maintained at those spatial scales and how suitable habitat is to be maintained and distributed across Crown land. The amount of suitable habitat must meet or exceed landscape unit portion and landscape unit aggregate minimum habitat thresholds. Landscape unit aggregates are located within the same Natural Resource District and Conservation Region; therefore, minimum habitat thresholds at the Natural Resource District and Conservation Region scales are achieved without the need to set objectives at those scales. To increase management flexibility in the West and North Vancouver Island and Southern Mainland Coast Conservation Regions suitable habitat targets are established for landscape unit portions which, combined, equal the minimum habitat threshold for the landscape unit aggregate they are located in. There is flexibility to deviate from the landscape unit portion suitable habitat targets as long as landscape unit portion and landscape unit aggregate minimum habitat thresholds are achieved.

This intent of this order is to meet the spatial habitat management commitments outlined in the Implementation Plan. Separate and complementary measures outside the scope of this order will be implemented to meet spatial habitat management commitments through the establishment of Wildlife Habitat Areas under the *Forest and Range Practices Act* and Old Growth Management Areas under the *Land Act* so at least 80% of the minimum habitat thresholds for the West and North Vancouver Island and Southern Mainland Coast Conservation Regions are spatially mapped and protected.

Significant effort has been made to improve the accuracy of the suitable habitat mapping. It is anticipated that habitat mapping improvements will continue and support an update to this order five years in the future to be consistent with the best available information. The implementation of this Order will be monitored, and if results indicate objectives are not being met, this order may be reviewed and amended. This preamble is provided for context and background and does not form part of the order.

2

November 2021

Marbled Murrelet Order

1. Relationship with *Forest and Range Practices Act* Objectives

- (1) Pursuant to section 93.4 of the *Land Act*, the objectives set out in paragraph 3 of this order are established as land use objectives for the purposes of the *Forest and Range Practices Act* and apply to the Crown land in the landscape unit portions and landscape unit aggregates shown on Schedule 1 attached to this order.
- (2) Nothing in, under or arising out of this order abrogates or derogates from any aboriginal rights, aboriginal title or treaty rights of any applicable First Nations and does not relieve the Province of any obligation to consult with any applicable First Nation.

2. Definitions

- (1) In this order:
 - a. The objectives set out in paragraph 3 of this order apply to the mapped polygons of marbled murrelet nesting habitat (Suitable Habitat) shown on Schedules 2 to 6 attached to this order.
 - b. Words and expressions not defined in this order have the meaning given to them in the *Forest and Range Practices Act*, the *Forest Act*, the *Range Act* and the regulations made under those Acts, unless the context indicates otherwise.
 - c. Where an objective refers to an area shown on a Schedule and the area is also defined by a spatial dataset, the boundaries of the area as defined by the spatial dataset apply in the event of any inconsistency. A complete list of spatial datasets is contained in: [www.for.gov.bc.ca - /ftp/RCO/external/!publish/MAMU/](http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/-/ftp/RCO/external/!publish/MAMU/)

3. Objectives for Marbled Murrelet nesting habitat

- (1) Maintain Suitable Habitat as follows:
 - (a) For each:
landscape unit aggregate in the order area:
Retain all timber in an amount equal to or greater than the minimum habitat threshold listed in Column "A" in Table 1 in Schedule "7".
 - (b) For each:
landscape unit portion in the order area:
Retain all timber in an amount equal to or greater than the suitable habitat target listed in Column "A" in Table 2 in Schedule "7";
- (2) Despite subsection (1)(b), the amount of timber that must be retained within a landscape unit portion in the West and North Vancouver Island and Southern Mainland Coast Conservation Regions may be less than the suitable habitat target listed in Column "A" in Table 2 in Schedule "7", provided that:
The amount of timber retained is equal to or greater than the minimum habitat threshold listed in Column "B" in Table 2 in Schedule "7".
- (3) Despite subsection (1)(a), Suitable Habitat polygons shown in Schedule "1 to 6" in the East Vancouver Island Conservation Region may be harvested, provided that harvesting is required for road access, other infrastructure, or to address safety concerns, where there is no practicable alternative.


(4) Variance from the Objectives in Sections 3.(1) to 3.(3) for the Suitable Habitat polygons shown in Schedule "1 to 6" may be allowed, provided that:

(a) A Qualified Professional:

- (i) Completes a field assessment that identifies the characteristics of Suitable Habitat using established standards; and
- (ii) Confirms the alteration will result in no net loss or functional loss of Suitable Habitat.

(b) A Regional Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development biologist approves the alteration of the Suitable Habitat polygons.

4. This Order takes effect on the day that notice of this Order is published in the Gazette.
5. Pursuant to section 8(2)(b) of the *Forest and Range Practices Act*, an approved forest stewardship plan in the Order area must be amended to be consistent with this order within 6 months from the effective date of this Order.



Craig Sutherland
Assistant Deputy Minister, Coast Region
Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural
Resource Operations and Rural Development

November 19, 2021

Date

Schedule 7**Marbled Murrelet Order****Objectives for Marbled Murrelet Nesting Habitat (Suitable Habitat)****TABLE 1**

Landscape Unit Aggregate	Column "A" Suitable Habitat Target (Hectares Suitable Habitat)
Barkley Sound	6,762
Bute	9,353
Cape Scott	5,971
Cariboo	3,565
Central	2,238
Comox Valley	12,355
East Coast	6,916
Georgia	4,385
GVWD	2,427
Homathko	9,155
Jervis	8,128
Johnson Strait	12,591
Kyuquot Sound	14,360
Lower Fraser	22,038
McNeill	2,319
Nimpkish	6,929
Nootka	22,292
Powell	3,415
Quatsino	4,830
Renfrew	11,032
Seatosky1	2,943
Seatosky2	6,112
Sechelt	4,183
Total	184,299

Schedule 7

Marbled Murrelet Order

Table 2

Landscape Unit Portion	Landscape Unit Aggregate	Column "A" Suitable Habitat Target (Hectares Suitable Habitat)	Column "B" Minimum Habitat Threshold (Hectares Suitable Habitat)
Klaskish	Quatsino	1,809	1,447
Mahatta	Quatsino	1,774	1,419
Caycuse WNVl	Renfrew	1,203	962
Cowichan WNVl	Renfrew	1	1
Gordon WNVl	Renfrew	726	581
Loss WNVl	Renfrew	728	582
Nitinat WNVl	Renfrew	1,545	1,236
San Juan WNVl	Renfrew	762	610
Tugwell WNVl	Renfrew	59	47
Walbran	Renfrew	6,008	4,806
East Howe	Seatosky1	314	251
Indian	Seatosky1	356	285
Lower Squamish	Seatosky1	689	551
Mamquam	Seatosky1	1,584	1,267
Elaho	Seatosky2	1,643	1,314
Meager	Seatosky2	583	466
Ryan	Seatosky2	18	14
Sloquet - High	Seatosky2	3	2
Sloquet - South	Seatosky2	635	508
Soo	Seatosky2	791	633
Tuwasus	Seatosky2	1,193	954
Upper Squamish	Seatosky2	865	692
Whistler	Seatosky2	381	305
Chapman	Sechelt	566	453
Howe	Sechelt	641	513
Salmon Inlet	Sechelt	997	798
Sechelt	Sechelt	1,979	1,583
Total		184,299	

**ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF LAND, WATER AND RESOURCE
STEWARDSHIP FOR NORTHERN GOSHAWK WHA 2-688, 2-689, 2-
690, 2-691 AND 2-698 IN THE SQUAMISH FOREST DISTRICT**

**ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF LAND, WATER
AND RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP**

Forest and Range Practices Act

Ministerial Order No.

I, **Josie Osborne, Minister of Land, Water and Resource Stewardship**, being satisfied that the following described areas contain habitat that is necessary to meet the habitat requirements for Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis laingi*); and the habitat requires special management that is not otherwise provided for under the Government Action Regulation (GAR) or another enactment, order that wildlife habitat areas (WHAs); 2-696 and 2-697 in the Chilliwack Forest District, 2-672, 2-679, 2-681, 2-682, 2-683, 2-686 in the Sunshine Coast Forest District and 2-688, 2-689, 2-690, 2-691 and 2-698 in the Squamish Forest District are established as set out in Schedule A and managed as provided in Schedule B.

October 4, 2022

Date



**Minister of Land, Water and Resource
Stewardship**
(or authorized signatory)

David Muter

*Printed Name and Title (if authorized
signatory)*

(This part is for administrative purposes only and is not part of the Order.)

Authority under which Order is made:

Regulation and section: Government Actions Regulation (B.C. Reg. 582/2004) ss. 9(2) and 10(1)

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Schedule A

[Maps Provided]

Schedule B

Part 1: Definitions

1. Unless otherwise specified, words and expressions not defined in this order have the meaning given to them under the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) and the regulations made under it.
2. In this order and the schedules to this order:
 - pesticide means a micro-organism or material that is represented, sold, used or intended to be used to prevent, destroy, repel or mitigate a pest, and includes
 - a. a plant growth regulator, plant defoliator or plant desiccant,
 - b. a pest control product as defined in the *Pest Control Products Act (PCAP)* (Canada), and
 - c. a substance that is classified as a pesticide by regulation under the PCAP,

Part 2: Establishment of wildlife habitat areas

1. Wildlife habitat areas (WHAs) are modified and established as follows:
 - a) The areas shown in the maps set out in the attached Schedule A (WHAs x-xxx) and contained in the WHA spatial layer stored in the BC Geographic Warehouse (WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT.WCP_WILDLIFE_HABITAT_AREA_POLY) are WHAs 2-696, 2-697, 2-672, 2-679, 2-681, 2-682, 2-683, 2-688, 2-689, 2-690, 2-691 and 2-698 for Northern Goshawk. The centre points of the lines on the attached Schedule A are what establish the WHA boundaries;
 - b) If there is a discrepancy between the areas shown on the map attached as Schedule A and the WHA spatial layer stored in the British Columbia Geographic Warehouse (WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT.WCP_WILDLIFE_HABITAT_AREA_POLY), the areas as detailed in the WHA spatial layer will take precedent.

Part 3: General Wildlife Measures (GWMs)

The following measures are established for WHAs 2-696, 2-697, 2-672, 2-679, 2-681, 2-682, 2-683, 2-688, 2-689, 2-690, 2-691 and 2-698.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Access

- a) Do not construct roads, trails, landings or stream crossings in the WHA.

Harvesting

- b) Do not conduct timber harvesting or salvage harvesting in the WHA.
- c) Felling of single trees for the purposes of removing danger trees, installing guy-line anchors, or tail-holds trees is permitted when required to address worker safety.
- d) Trees felled within a WHA must be retained on-site to provide coarse woody debris, unless the felled tree lies outside of the WHA. The portion that falls on the road, landing or outside the WHA boundary can be harvested.

Silviculture

- e) No silvicultural treatments except those required in legacy blocks to establish a free growing stand as per Section 29(2) of the Forest and Range Practices Act.

Pesticides

- f) Pesticide must only be applied to plant species prescribed as invasive plants under the Invasive Plants Regulation (FRPA)
- g) Pesticide application must be by selective application in a manner that does not result in drift to non-target species.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Appendix A:

The following information is provided as background information and support to the Order establishing WHAs 2-696, 2-697, 2-672, 2-679, 2-681, 2-682, 2-683, 2-688, 2-689, 2-690, 2-691 and 2-698. This appendix is not part of the order.

These recommendations are intended to provide guidance to minimize direct disturbance to goshawks by outlining recommended distances and timing windows for a variety of activities that have the potential to disturb the birds.

Minimizing Direct Disturbance

As goshawks may nest in different locations each year within their breeding areas, attempts should be made by a qualified professional to locate the active nest and implement measures to minimize impacts during the goshawk breeding season. Goshawks, their eggs and their nests, when occupied by a bird or its egg, are protected under Section 34 of the *Wildlife Act*.

As the location of an active nest may not be known, these guidelines apply during the breeding season to all known nests within a goshawk territory, unless a nest check and appropriate goshawk survey(s) by a qualified professional are done during the breeding season and the nest is determined to be unoccupied or no longer exists.

Timing Restrictions

Minimize the risk of nest failure or abandonment from direct disturbance by following the timing restrictions and setback distances in Section 8.4 of in *Science-Based Guidelines for Managing Northern Goshawk Breeding Areas in Coastal British Columbia* (McClaren et al. 2015).¹

Table 1. Recommended minimum distance to keep activities away from the nearest active coastal goshawk nest site during periods of high and moderate risk (February 15 to September 15) (from McClaren et al. 2015)

Likelihood of Impact	Activity	Timing Restriction Distance ¹
Very high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated low-elevation flights (< 305 m) • Blasting • Continuously operating drilling rig or well flaring 	More than 1 km
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road-building (without blasting) • Logging • Pipeline and well-site construction • Detonation of seismic charges • Wind tower construction • Seismic line cutting (mechanical) 	More than 500 m
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hauling and road maintenance (logs, heavy equipment, etc.) 	More than 100 m

¹ Available at: <http://jem-online.org/index.php/jem/article/viewFile/576/506>

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Likelihood of Impact	Activity	Timing Restriction Distance ¹
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silviculture activities (e.g., planting and site preparation) • Seismic line cutting (manual) • Industrial and public traffic 	More than 50 m, where practicable. Individual birds and young may be affected by these activities. If birds seem distressed (i.e., continuous calling, birds staying away from active nest, aggressive behaviours toward people/equipment, etc.), then the activity should cease until at least July 1.

¹ This is the distance from the known nest site within which timing restrictions should be applied. Any activities that are farther away than this distance do not need to apply timing restrictions. Individual goshawks will vary in their response to disturbance levels, depending on several factors that include habitat characteristics, breeding chronology, age, and individual variation.

**MINISTERIAL ORDER M424 – SCENIC AREA AND VISUAL
QUALITY OBJECTIVES FOR THE SHANNON CREEK
WATERSHED**



Ministerial Order Number: M 424

File: 16250-20/SHAN, 10285-20/Soo TSA

October 25, 2016

ESTABLISHMENT OF SCENIC AREA AND VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES FOR THE SHANNON CREEK WATERSHED WITHIN THE SEA TO SKY NATURAL RESOURCE DISTRICT

I, Dave Southam, District Manager for the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District, having been delegated the authority under Section 150.3 of the *Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA)* by the Minister responsible for *FRPA* to establish, repeal or amend Scenic Area polygons as part of an update, refinement, or revision of an existing visual landscape inventory, exercise this authority and order that pursuant to Section 7(1) of the *Government Actions Regulation (GAR)*, that the Scenic Areas identified on the attached map titled *Scenic Area and Visual Quality Objectives for the Shannon Creek watershed, Sea to Sky Natural Resource District* and dated May 19, 2016 are established for the Shannon Creek watershed portion within the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District. This order repeals and replaces the Scenic Area in the Shannon Creek watershed that was previously established under the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act (FPC)* and continued under *FRPA*.

Pursuant to Section 7(2) of *GAR*, I, Dave Southam, District Manager for the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District, establish Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) for the Scenic Area, in the Shannon Creek watershed portion of the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District that have undergone an amendment, shown on the attached map titled *Scenic Area and Visual Quality Objectives for the Shannon Creek watershed, Sea to Sky Natural Resource District* and dated May 19, 2016. This order repeals and replaces the Visual Quality Objectives in the Shannon Creek watershed that were previously established under the *FPC* and continued under *FRPA*.

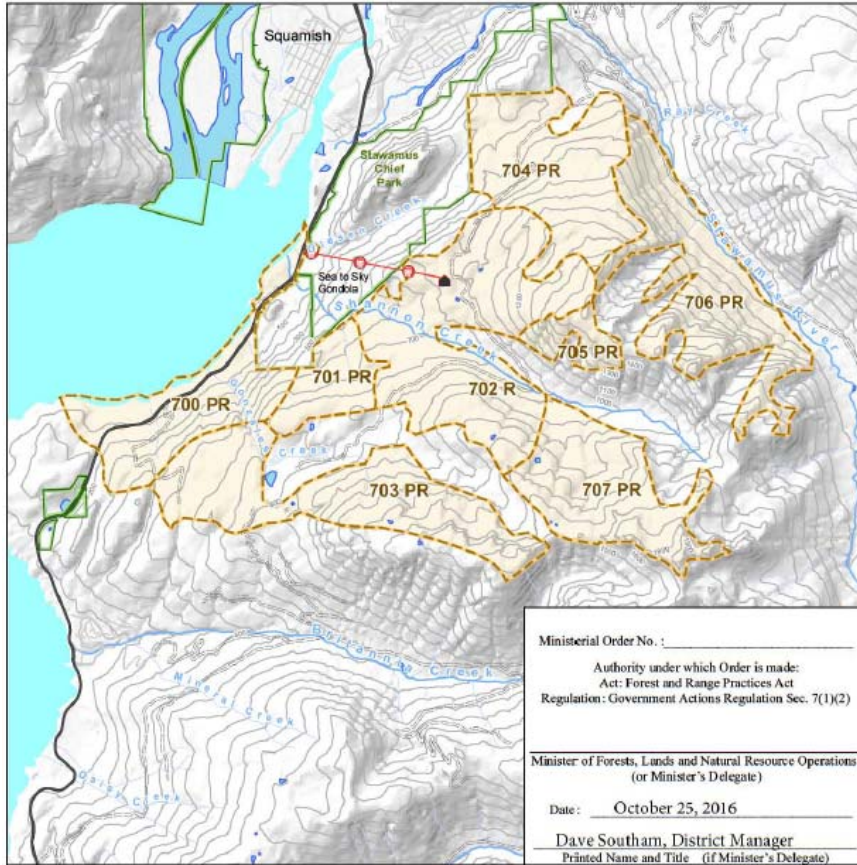
DN: cn=Dave Southam, o=Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, ou=Sea to Sky Natural Resource District, email=Dave.Southam@gov.bc.ca, c=CA
Date: 2016.10.25 14:00:37 -0700

Dave Southam, RPF
District Manager
Sea to Sky Natural Resource District

Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

Sea to Sky Natural Resource District

Mailing address:
101-42000 Loggers Lane
Squamish BC V8B 0L3
Tel: (604) 898-2100
Fax: (604) 898-2191
Toll Free: (800) 663-7867



Scenic Area and Visual Quality Objectives for the Shannon Creek Area, Sea to Sky Natural Resource District

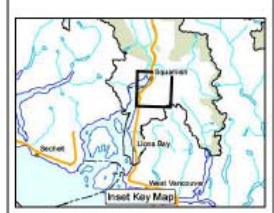
Ministerial Order: _____

GAR Resource Features

Scenic Area	
Label: Polygon# VQO	
Label	Visual Quality Objective (VQO)
P	Preservation
R	Retention
PR	Partial Retention
M	Modification
MM	Maximum Modification

Base Map Features

—	Gravel Road
—	River or Stream
—	Lake / Large River
—	Contour - 100m Index



Date: May 19, 2016
 Scale: 1:60,000
 BCGS Mapsheet : 92G.065

Ministerial Order No. : _____
 Authority under which Order is made:
 Act: Forest and Range Practices Act
 Regulation: Government Actions Regulation Sec. 7(1)(2)

Minister of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations
 (or Minister's Delegate)

Date: October 25, 2016

Dave Southam, District Manager
 Printed Name and Title (if Minister's Delegate)

Sea to Sky
 Natural Resource District

Ministry of Forests, Lands and
 Natural Resource Operations

Appendix E1 - Land Use Objectives for the Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan

Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

Ministerial Order

Land Use Objectives for the Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan

Part 1 - Interpretation

1. Relationship with *Forest and Range Practices Act*

- (1) Pursuant to section 93.4 of the *Land Act*, the following objectives are established as land use objectives for the purposes of the *Forest and Range Practices Act*, and apply to the area shown on Map 1.
- (2) This ministerial order establishes land use objectives in accordance with section 93.4 of the *Land Act*, and nothing in, under or arising out of this ministerial order abrogates or derogates from any aboriginal rights, aboriginal title or treaty rights of any applicable First Nation and does not relieve the Province of any obligation to consult with First Nations.

2. Definitions

- (1) In this order:
 - “**cultural heritage resources**” means:
 - a) trees, wild plant foods, botanical medicines and other forest resources, including wildlife, that are utilized by a First Nation for food, social, treaty or ceremonial purposes; and
 - b) culturally modified trees and other historical and archaeological artefacts, sites and locations that are important to the cultural practices, knowledge, spirituality and heritage of a First Nation;
 - “**cultural management areas**” means areas identified by First Nations as having historic and contemporary cultural significance to them and for which management direction is provided in the Sea-to-Sky LRMP and government-to-government agreements. The locations of the cultural

management areas referred to in this order are shown on Map 2 and are comprised of:

- the In-SHUCK-ch Nation cultural management area;
- the Lil'wat Nation cultural management areas; and
- the Squamish Nation special cultural management areas;

“cultural places” means places identified by First Nations as having cultural heritage resource values of importance to them and for which management direction is provided in the Sea-to-Sky LRMP and government-to-government agreements. The locations of the cultural places referred to in this order are shown on Map 3 and are comprised of:

- the In-SHUCK-ch Nation cultural sites;
- the Lil'wat Nation A7x7ŭlŕŕecw (spirited ground) areas and the Skelulátkwa / Owl Creek cultural education area;
- the Squamish Nation Sŕiyamŕn ta Skwŕwŭ7mesh (cultural sites) and Ŭxwumixw (village sites); and
- the Lil'wat Nation “Old Growth and Sensitive Areas”;

“floodplain management areas” means the Crown Land portions of the floodplains of the Upper Lillooet, Green, Soo, Elaho and Squamish Rivers shown on Map 4;

“forested area” means those treed stands identified in the Vegetation Resource Inventory (VRI) with ages greater than age class 2 and with the primary species component as a coniferous tree species, or with the primary species component as a deciduous tree species and the secondary component as a coniferous tree species.

“herbicide” means a substance used to destroy or inhibit the growth of plants;

“mature forest” means stands 80 years or older in the Coastal Western Hemlock (CWH) biogeoclimatic zone and 100 years or older in the Interior Douglas Fir (IDF) biogeoclimatic zone;

“old growth forest” means a stand of trees 250 years or older in the Coastal Western Hemlock and Interior Douglas Fir biogeoclimatic zones;

“pesticide” means a substance used to repel, kill, or control any species considered to be a pest, including weeds, insects, rodents, fungi, bacteria, or other organisms and includes herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, and bactericides;

“riparian areas” means areas of land that have conservation values because of their proximity to water and their ability to support plant and animal species that are distinctly different from the adjacent upland areas.

- (2) Words and expressions not defined in this order have the meaning given to them in the *Forest and Range Practices Act*, the *Forest Act*, the *Heritage Conservation Act*, the *Range Act* and the regulations made there under, unless the context indicates otherwise.
- (3) Where an objective refers to an area shown both on a map and in a spatial dataset linked to the map, the boundaries of the area defined by the spatial dataset are to apply in the event of any inconsistency. The spatial datasets that apply to this order are available for download by going to the Legal Planning Objectives theme on the GeoBC Data Discovery Service at:
<https://apps.gov.bc.ca/pub/geometadata/metadataDetail.do?recordUTD=55383&recordSet=ISO191155>
- (4) The descriptive headings used in this order are for convenience only and do not limit or enlarge the meaning of any of the objectives.

Part 2 - First Nations' Cultural Places and Cultural Management Areas

3. Objectives for First Nations' cultural places

- (1) Protect the cultural heritage resources within the cultural places listed in Schedule 1 and shown on Map 3, to support First Nations' food, social, ceremonial and spiritual use of the forest.
- (2) Maintain 100% of the forested area in the following cultural places:
 - a. Zone 2 of the In-SHUCK-ch mountain special management area shown on Map 5;
 - b. Category A Lil'wat Nation A7x7ŭlrñecw (spirited ground) areas shown on Map 6;
 - c. Portions of Category B Lil'wat Nation A7x7ŭlrñecw (spirited ground) areas within floodplain management areas as shown on Map 7;
 - d. Squamish Nation Siiyamín ta Sḵwḵwú7mesh (cultural sites) shown on Map 8;
 - e. Core areas within Squamish Nation Úxwumixw (village sites) shown on Map 8; and
 - f. Lil'wat Nation Q'em'sám (Old Growth and Sensitive Area) shown on Map 12.

- (3) Despite subsection 3 (2), timber harvesting may occur in the cultural places described in subsection 3 (2) to:
 - a. maintain forest health within the cultural places and adjacent forests;
 - b. address road maintenance activities within the cultural places; and to
 - c. eliminate a safety hazard.

4. Objectives for First Nations' cultural management areas

- (1) Conserve cultural heritage resources within the Lower Lillooet, Upper Soo, Qwalímak / Birkenhead River, Cheakamus, Callaghan, Kákila, Upper Elaho, Nexw Áyantsut / Sims Creek and the Estétiwilh / Westside Squamish River cultural management areas shown on Map 2.
- (2) Maintain opportunities for First Nations to practice traditional harvesting for food, social, ceremonial and spiritual purposes in the cultural management areas.
- (3) Maintain 100% of the old growth forest in the Upper Elaho cultural management area shown on Map 2.
- (4) Protect riparian area and cultural heritage resource values in the Qwalímak / Birkenhead River corridor area shown on Map 9 by:
 - a. limiting forest harvesting to stands that were less than 40 years of age as of March 2008; and by
 - b. using alternatives to pesticide and herbicide applications in this area, where practicable.
- (5) Despite subsection 4 (4) a., timber harvesting may occur in the Qwalímak / Birkenhead River corridor described in section 4 (4) to:
 - a. maintain forest health within the corridor and adjacent forests;
 - b. address road maintenance activities within the corridor; and to
 - c. eliminate a safety hazard.

Part 3 - Floodplains and Riparian Areas

5. Objectives for floodplain management areas

- (1) Maintain the functional integrity of the floodplain ecosystems within each of the five floodplain management areas shown on Map 4 by:
 - a. limiting the total area available for timber harvesting to a maximum of 20% of each floodplain management area over a rotation; and

- b. retaining a fully representative suite of forest types, plant communities and wildlife habitats within each floodplain management area, where practicable.
- (2) Maintain 100% of the forested area in the portion of the Squamish River floodplain management area that is situated on the west side of the Squamish River as shown on Map 10.
 - (3) Despite subsection 5 (2), timber harvesting may occur in the portion of the Squamish River floodplain management area situated on the west side of the Squamish River as described in section 5 (2) to:
 - a. maintain forest health in the area and adjacent forests;
 - b. address road maintenance activities within the area; and to
 - c. eliminate a safety hazard.

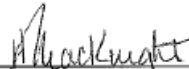
6. Objectives for riparian areas

- (1) Maintain at least 70% of the forested area, as a combination of mature forest and old growth forest, within the Upper Lillooet River riparian area shown on Map 11.
- (2) Maintain at least 70% of the forested area, as a combination of mature forest and old growth forest, within a minimum 100 meter riparian buffer area around Lillooet Lake.
- (3) Protect riparian area values within the 100 meter riparian buffer area around Lillooet Lake by using alternatives to pesticide and herbicide applications in this area, where practicable.

Part 4 - Transition

7. Application of this order

- (1) This order and the land use objectives in this order take effect on the date that notice of this order is published in the Gazette.
- (2) The applicable period under section 8(2)(b) of the *Forest and Range Practices Act* is 12 months starting on the date this order comes into effect as specified in subsection 7(1).



Heather MacKnight
Regional Executive Director, South Coast Region
Regional Operations
Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

August 13, 2013
Date

Ministerial Order
Land Use Objectives for the Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan

Schedule 1. List of First Nation Cultural Places Applicable to the Order

<u>No.</u>	<u>First Nation</u>	<u>Cultural Place Name</u>
1	In-SHUCK-ch Nation	Cúmivqs / Franks Creek cultural site
2	In-SHUCK-ch Nation	In-SHUCK-ch Mountain special management area
3	Lil'wat Nation	Skelulátkwa / Owl Creek cultural education area
4	Lil'wat Nation	27 Mile A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "A"
5	Lil'wat Nation	29 Mile A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "A"
6	Lil'wat Nation	6 Mile Creek A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "A"
7	Lil'wat Nation	Cheakamus Canyon A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "A"
8	Lil'wat Nation	Grandfather Mountain A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "A"
9	Lil'wat Nation	Hindu Flats A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "A"
10	Lil'wat Nation	IR4 A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "A"
11	Lil'wat Nation	Lizzie Lake A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "A"
12	Lil'wat Nation	Lokla A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "A"
13	Lil'wat Nation	Lower Birkenhead A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "A"
14	Lil'wat Nation	Lower Soo A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "A"
15	Lil'wat Nation	MacKenzie Basin A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "A"
16	Lil'wat Nation	Mosquito Lake A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "A"
17	Lil'wat Nation	North Creek A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "A"
18	Lil'wat Nation	North Millar A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "A"
19	Lil'wat Nation	Owl Creek Pool A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "A"
20	Lil'wat Nation	Oxbow Lake A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "A"
21	Lil'wat Nation	Shadow Lake A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "A"
22	Lil'wat Nation	Smoke-a-butt trail A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "A"
23	Lil'wat Nation	Soo Waterfall A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "A"
24	Lil'wat Nation	Spetch Creek A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "A"
25	Lil'wat Nation	Upper Birkenhead A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "A"
26	Lil'wat Nation	Wolverine Lake A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "A"
27	Lil'wat Nation	Birkenhead Bailey Bridge A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "B"
28	Lil'wat Nation	Driftwood A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "B"
29	Lil'wat Nation	Gates Falls A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "B"
30	Lil'wat Nation	Gravelle Creek A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "B"
31	Lil'wat Nation	Green Lake A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "B"
32	Lil'wat Nation	Green-Lillooet River A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "B"
33	Lil'wat Nation	HI7hi A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "B"
34	Lil'wat Nation	Ivey Lake West A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "B"
35	Lil'wat Nation	Lillooet Lake-Fish Camp A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "B"
36	Lil'wat Nation	Lillooet Lake North A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "B"
37	Lil'wat Nation	Lillooet Lake South A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area (1 & 2) -Cat. "B"
38	Lil'wat Nation	Lower Twin One A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "B"
39	Lil'wat Nation	Meager A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "B"
40	Lil'wat Nation	Owl Creek A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "B"
41	Lil'wat Nation	Pemberton Airport A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "B"
42	Lil'wat Nation	Salal Creek-Keyhole Falls A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "B"
43	Lil'wat Nation	Sampson Creek A7x7úlrñecw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "B"

Ministerial Order

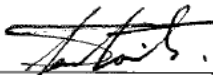
Land Use Objectives for the Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan

44	Lil'wat Nation	Signal Hill A7x7úlmechw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "B"
45	Lil'wat Nation	Tenas Lake A7x7úlmechw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "B"
46	Lil'wat Nation	Ts'zil A7x7úlmechw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "B"
47	Lil'wat Nation	Walkers Bridge A7x7úlmechw (spirited ground) area -Cat. "B"
48	Squamish Nation	Browning Lake Sliyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural) site
49	Squamish Nation	ChekChekts Úxwumixw (village) site
50	Squamish Nation	Cloudburst Mountain Sliyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural) site
51	Squamish Nation	Fries Creek Sliyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural) site
52	Squamish Nation	Green Lake North Sliyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural) site
53	Squamish Nation	Indian River Sliyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural) site
54	Squamish Nation	Lower High Falls Creek Sliyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural) site
55	Squamish Nation	Lower Soo River Sliyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural) site
56	Squamish Nation	Mid Cheakamus River Sliyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural) site
57	Squamish Nation	Monmouth Creek Sliyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural) site
58	Squamish Nation	Puyam Úxwumixw (village) site
59	Squamish Nation	Raffuse Creek Sliyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural) site
60	Squamish Nation	Sims Elaho Confluence Sliyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural) site
61	Squamish Nation	Squamish River West Sliyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural) site
62	Squamish Nation	Stawamus Creek Sliyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural) site
63	Squamish Nation	Tatlow Creek Sliyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural) site
64	Squamish Nation	Upper Cheakamus River Sliyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural) site
65	Squamish Nation	Upper High Falls Creek Sliyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural) site
66	Squamish Nation	Upper Mamquam Sliyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh (cultural) site
67	Squamish Nation	Yelhixw Úxwumixw (village) site

Appendix E2 - Sea to Sky Wildland Area Order

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
ORDER OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

Order in Council No. **109**, Approved and Ordered **MAR 24 2011**




Lieutenant Governor

Executive Council Chambers, Victoria

On the recommendation of the undersigned, the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, orders that the attached Sea to Sky Wildland Order is made.



Minister of Forests, Lands and Natural
Resource Operations



Presiding Member of the Executive Council

(This part is for administrative purposes only and is not part of the Order.)

Authority under which Order is made:

Act and section: Environment and Land Use Act, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 117, s. 7

Other: _____

March 15, 2011

page 1 of 13

Resub 2/O/945/2010/48

SEA-TO-SKY WILDLAND AREA ORDER

Definitions

1 In this order:

“**commercial logging**” means harvesting timber for the primary purpose of disposing of the timber for compensation;

“**compensation**” means a rate, remuneration, gain or reward of any kind paid, payable, promised, demanded, received or expected, directly or indirectly;

“**Crown land**” means land, whether or not it is covered by water, that is owned by the government;

“**natural boundary**” means the visible high water mark of any lake, river, stream or other body of water where the presence and action of the water are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to mark on the soil of the bed of the body of water a character distinct from that of its banks, in vegetation, as well as in the nature of the soil itself;

“**power development**” means the works, as defined in section 4, developed or to be developed for a power purpose;

“**power purpose**” means the use of water or wind in the production of electricity or other power;

“**wildland area**” means Crown land that is established as a wildland area under section 2.

Establishment of wildland areas

- 2 (1) Subject to this section, the area described in column 3 of an item set out in the Schedule to this order is established as a wildland area with the name set out in column 2 opposite that description.
- (2) A wildland area does not include the following:
- (a) a park, recreation area or conservancy;
 - (b) an ecological reserve named and described in Schedule A or Schedule B to the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act*;
 - (c) an area that is established as a protected area by an order in council under the *Environment and Land Use Act*.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2), a “**park**”, “**recreation area**” and “**conservancy**” means a “park”, “recreation area” and “conservancy” as defined in section 1 of the *Park Act*.

Wildland areas – commercial logging

- 3 (1) In this section, “**regional manager**”, “**district manager**” and “**timber sales manager**” means “regional manager”, “district manager” and “timber sales manager”, as defined in section 1 of the *Forest Act*.
- (2) The minister who is responsible for the administration of section 12 of the *Forest Act*, a regional manager, a district manager or a timber sales manager must not invite applications for, offer to enter into or enter into an agreement

referred to in section 12 of the *Forest Act* with respect to commercial logging in a wildland area.

- (3) For greater certainty, subsection (2) does not apply to a road permit for the construction, maintenance or use of a road in a wildland area.

Wildland areas – hydroelectric and wind power

- 4 (1) In this section:

“**comptroller**” means comptroller as defined in the *Water Act*;

“**minister**” means the minister responsible for the administration of the *Land Act*;

“**regional water manager**” means regional water manager as defined in the *Water Act*;

“**water licence**” means a licence as defined in the *Water Act*;

“**works**” means

- (a) anything capable of or used for
 - (i) diverting, storing, measuring, conserving, conveying, retarding, confining or using water,
 - (ii) producing, measuring, transmitting or using electricity,
 - (iii) collecting, conveying or disposing of sewage or garbage, or
 - (iv) preventing or extinguishing fires,
- (b) booms and piles placed in a stream,
- (c) obstructions placed in or removed from streams or the banks or beds of streams,
- (d) changes in and about a stream, and
- (e) access roads to any of the works referred to in paragraphs (a) to (d).

- (2) Subject to subsections (4), (5), (6) and (7), the minister must not, under section 11, 38, 39 or 40 of the *Land Act*, do any of the following for or in relation to works for a power purpose or proposed works for a power purpose that are or are to be located wholly or partially in a wildland area:

- (a) dispose of Crown land in the wildland area;
- (b) grant a right of way or easement over Crown land in the wildland area;
- (c) grant a licence to occupy Crown land in the wildland area;
- (d) grant an option to purchase Crown land in the wildland area.

- (3) Subject to subsections (4), (5), (6) and (7), the comptroller and a regional water manager must not grant all or part of an application for a water licence, issue to an applicant a conditional or final water licence under section 12 of the *Water Act* or issue a permit under section 26 of the *Water Act* for any of the following purposes:

- (a) the diversion, use or storage of water from a stream if the diversion, use or storage, as the case may be,
 - (i) is for a power purpose, and
 - (ii) is located wholly or partially in a wildland area;

- (b) the construction of works that are a part of a power development located wholly or partially in a wildland area, whether or not the works are in relation to a diversion, use or storage of water referred to in paragraph (a).
- (4) Subsections (2) and (3) do not prohibit a disposition of Crown land or the granting or issuance of a document referred to in subsection (2) or (3), as the case may be, if the disposition is made or the document is granted or issued on condition that the electricity or other power generated from the power development to which the disposition or document relates is only used and disposed of in accordance with subsection (5).
- (5) For the purposes of subsection (4), the electricity or other power generated from a power development in a wildland area must
 - (a) be used exclusively for activities that are carried on wholly or partially in the wildland area,
 - (b) be used exclusively by the holder of the water licence as described in subsection (3) or the person that receives a disposition of Crown land as described in subsection (2) for that power development or the immediate family members, employees or tenants of the holder of the water licence or of the person that receives a disposition of Crown land, and
 - (c) not be disposed of for compensation, except to a person referred to in paragraph (b).
- (6) Subsections (2) and (3) do not prohibit a disposition of Crown land or the granting or issuance of a document referred to in subsection (2) or (3), as the case may be, if the disposition is made or the document is granted or issued for the purpose of authorizing works within a wildland area, subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) the works are completely below the surface of the land in the wildland area;
 - (b) the works, or construction of the works, do not at any time disturb the surface of the land in the wildland area.
- (7) Subsections (2) and (3) do not prohibit a disposition of Crown land or the granting or issuance of a document referred to in subsection (2) or (3), as the case may be, for the flooding of a portion of a wildland area for storage of water associated with a water intake on a stream for a power development provided
 - (a) the power development is or will be run-of-the-river,
 - (b) the storage is only associated with the water intake, and
 - (c) the works of the power development, including the water intake, are located wholly outside the wildland area.

SCHEDULE

Column 1 Item No.	Column 2 Name of wildland area	Column 3 Description of wildland area
		<p>within the boundaries as shown on the official plan for the Pebble Creek Wildland Area, deposited in the Media Vault, GeoBC, Victoria as Official Plan: pebble_creek_wildland.pdf, dated October 27, 2010.</p> <p>The whole wildland area containing approximately 22 933 hectares.</p>
18	Phelix Headwaters	<p>All those parcels or tracts of Crown land that on October 27, 2010 are situated in the Lillooet Range District and contained within the boundaries as shown on the official plan for the Phelix Headwaters Wildland Area, deposited in the Media Vault, GeoBC, Victoria as Official Plan: phelix_headwaters_wildland.pdf, dated October 27, 2010.</p> <p>The whole wildland area containing approximately 3 815 hectares.</p>
19	Powder Mountain	<p>All those parcels or tracts of Crown land that on October 27, 2010 are situated in the Lillooet and New Westminster Range Districts and contained within the boundaries as shown on the official plan for the Powder Mountain Wildland Area, deposited in the Media Vault, GeoBC, Victoria as Official Plan: powder_mtn_wildland.pdf, dated October 27, 2010.</p> <p>The whole wildland area containing approximately 7 069 hectares.</p>
20	Rutherford Headwaters	<p>All those parcels or tracts of Crown land that on October 27, 2010 are situated in the Lillooet Range District and contained within the boundaries as shown on the official plan for the Rutherford Headwaters Wildland Area, deposited in the Media Vault, GeoBC, Victoria as Official Plan: rutherford_headwaters_wildland.pdf, dated October 27, 2010.</p> <p>The whole wildland area containing approximately 19 208 hectares.</p>
21	Sky Pilot	<p>All those parcels or tracts of Crown land that on October 27, 2010 are situated in the New Westminster Range District and contained within the boundaries as shown on the official plan for the Sky Pilot Wildland Area, deposited in the Media Vault, GeoBC, Victoria as Official Plan: sky_pilot_wildland.pdf, dated October 27, 2010.</p> <p>The whole wildland area containing approximately 2 155 hectares.</p>
22	South Creek	<p>All those parcels or tracts of Crown land that on October 27, 2010 are situated in the Lillooet Range District and contained within the boundaries as shown on the official plan for the South Creek Wildland Area, deposited in the Media Vault, GeoBC, Victoria as Official Plan: south_creek_wildland.pdf, dated October 27, 2010.</p>

Appendix F – First Nations Consultation

The First Nations consultation communications for the FSP are summarized in the tables below, followed by copies of the referral letters and communications.

Squamish Nation

Date	Item
June 28, 2022	Squamish Community Forest submitted a referral package to Squamish Nation via Squamish Connect, requesting review and comment on the FSP.
November 7, 2022	Squamish Nation Referral Officer on Squamish Connect wrote “SN Rights and Title Department has no additional comments”. Squamish Nation marked the referral as “Complete” in Squamish Connect”.

Tsleil-Waututh Nation

Date	Item
June 28, 2022	Squamish Community Forest submitted a referral package to Tsleil-Waututh Nation via email, requesting review and comment on the FSP.
November 16, 2022	Tsleil-Waututh Nation emailed that “We have reviewed the FSP and have no comments or concerns at the moment”.

Musqueam Nation

Date	Item
June 28, 2022	Squamish Community Forest submitted a referral package to Musqueam Nation via email, requesting review and comment on the FSP.
November 17, 2022	Musqueam Nation emailed that they have had a chance to look at the FSP referral and do not have any comments at this time.

Seabird Island First Nation

Date	Item
June 28, 2022	Squamish Community Forest submitted a referral package to Seabird Island Band via email, requesting review and comment on the FSP.
November 9, 2022	Seabird Island Band emailed that they have no input at this time.

Shxw'ow'hamel First Nation

Date	Item
June 28, 2022	Squamish Community Forest submitted a referral package to Shxw'ow'hamel First Nation via email, requesting review and comment on the FSP.

October 5, 2022	Squamish Community Forest sent a follow up/reminder email about the referral request.
November 8, 2022	<p>Squamish Community Forest sent a second follow up/reminder asking if Shxw'ow'hamel First Nation plans to respond to the referral.</p> <p>No response was received.</p> <p>Note: Shxw'ow'hamel First Nation was also consulted via the referral sent to the Stolo Connect Portal, which is described below.</p>

Soowahlie First Nation, Shxw'ōwhámel First Nation, Skawahlook/ Sq'ewá:lxw First Nation, Stó:lō Nation and Stó:lō Tribal Council

Date	Item
June 29, 2022	Squamish Community Forest submitted a referral package requesting review and comment on the FSP from Soowahlie First Nation, Shxw'ōwhámel First Nation, Skawahlook/ Sq'ewá:lxw First Nation, Stó:lō Nation and Stó:lō Tribal Council. The referral was submitted via the Stolo Connect Portal, attention People of the River Referrals Administrator.
June 30, 2022	The referral was marked as "Deferred" in Stolo Connect.

Referral Letters and Communications with First Nations

Squamish Community Forest
1124 Enterprise Way
Squamish, BC V8B 0E9

June 27, 2022

Sk̓wx̓wú7mesh Úxwumixw / Squamish Nation
415 West Esplanade
North Vancouver, BC
V7M 1A7

Attention: Peter Baker and Squamish Nation Rights & Title Department

Re: Squamish Community Forest K5Y - Forest Stewardship Plan

The Squamish Community Forest is initiating the referral process for the Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) for the Squamish Community Forest and is requesting review and comment from Sk̓wx̓wú7mesh Úxwumixw (Squamish Nation).

The Squamish Community Forest Limited Partnership, a collaboration between the Squamish Nation and the District of Squamish, has applied to the Province of British Columbia for a Community Forest Agreement. The Agreement will grant the holders an area-based community forest tenure with an annual allowable cut of 20,000m³ / year within the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District, including portions of Mashiter Creek, Ring Creek, Shannon Creek, Raffuse Creek, Cheekye River, lower Mamquam River and Stawamus River drainages. **This request for review and comment is specific to the FSP.** The Squamish Nation has already provided a letter confirming support for issuance of the licence - Community Forest Agreement K5Y – which will be held by Squamish Community Forest Limited Partnership.

The Forest Stewardship Plan is proposed for a term of 5 years from the date of approval. An approved FSP is required to allow for the issuance of permits authorizing road construction, timber harvesting and other forest development activities. The FSP has been prepared to conform and comply with applicable Higher-Level Plans, the *Forest and Range Practices Act* and associated regulatory framework.

A copy of the Forest Stewardship Plan for review is attached with this letter, along with associated maps. Your consideration and response would be greatly appreciated by August 29, 2022. Should you have any comments or concerns, please submit them to Adrian Litz, RPF, at any time prior. All comments received will be considered and addressed prior to submission to the BC Ministry of Forests for final approval of the FSP.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss any of the contents of the Forest Stewardship Plan, please contact Adrian Litz, RPF at (604) 390-3428, or by email at alitz@crgl.ca.

Sincerely,



Rick Jaccard, RPF
Forestry Manager, Sqomish Forestry LP
On behalf of the Squamish Community Forest

Attachments:

- Draft Forest Stewardship Plan for Squamish Community Forest (dated June 17, 2022)
- FSP Maps (seven maps in total)
- Boundary spatial files for the Forest Development Unit addressed in the FSP

Squamish Community Forest
1124 Enterprise Way
Squamish, BC
V8B 0E9

June 27, 2022

səlilwətaʔt / Tsleil-Waututh Nation
3178 Alder Court
North Vancouver, BC
V7H 2V6

Attention: Brittany John, Consultation & Accommodation Manager – Referrals Treaty, Lands & Resources Department

Re: Squamish Community Forest K5Y - Forest Stewardship Plan

The Squamish Community Forest is initiating the referral process for the Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) for the Squamish Community Forest and is requesting review and comment from səlilwətaʔt (Tsleil-Waututh) Nation.

The Squamish Community Forest Limited Partnership, a collaboration between the Squamish Nation and the District of Squamish, has applied to the Province of British Columbia for a Community Forest Agreement (CFA). The Agreement will grant the holders an area-based community forest tenure with an annual allowable cut of 20,000m³ / year within the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District, including portions of Mashiter Creek, Ring Creek, Shannon Creek, Raffuse Creek, Cheekye River, lower Mamquam River and Stawamus River drainages. **This request for review and comment is specific to the FSP.**

The Forest Stewardship Plan is proposed for a term of 5 years from date of approval. An approved FSP is required to allow for the issuance of permits authorizing road construction, timber harvesting and other forest development activities. The FSP has been prepared to conform and comply with applicable Higher-Level Plans, the *Forest and Range Practices Act* and associated regulatory framework.

A copy of the Forest Stewardship Plan for review is attached with this letter, along with associated maps. Your consideration and response would be greatly appreciated by August 29, 2022. Should you have any comments or concerns, please submit them to Adrian Litz, RPF, at any time prior. All comments received will be considered and addressed prior to submission to the Ministry of Forests for final approval of the FSP.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss any of the contents of the Forest Stewardship Plan, please contact Adrian Litz, RPF at (604) 390-3428, or by email at alitz@crgl.ca.

Sincerely,



Rick Jaccard, RPF
Forestry Manager, Sqomish Forestry LP
On behalf of the Squamish Community Forest

Attachments:

- Draft Forest Stewardship Plan for Squamish Community Forest (dated June 17, 2022)
- FSP Maps (seven maps in total)
- Boundary spatial files for the Forest Development Unit addressed in the FSP

Squamish Community Forest
1124 Enterprise Way
Squamish, BC V8B 0E9

June 27, 2022

x^wməθk^wəyəm / Musqueam Nation
6735 Salish Dr.
Vancouver, BC V6N 4C4

Attention: Title & Rights – Intergovernmental Affairs Department – Referral Review

Re: Squamish Community Forest K5Y - Forest Stewardship Plan

The Squamish Community Forest is initiating the referral process for the Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) for the Squamish Community Forest and is requesting review and comment from Musqueam Nation.

The Squamish Community Forest Limited Partnership, a collaboration between the Squamish Nation and the District of Squamish, has applied to the Province of British Columbia for a Community Forest Agreement. The Agreement will grant the holders an area-based community forest tenure with an annual allowable cut of 20,000m³ / year within the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District, including portions of Mashiter Creek, Ring Creek, Shannon Creek, Raffuse Creek, Cheekye River, lower Mamquam River and Stawamus River drainages. **This request for review and comment is specific to the FSP.**

The Forest Stewardship Plan is proposed for a term of 5 years from the date of approval. An approved FSP is required to allow for the issuance of permits authorizing road construction, timber harvesting and other forest development activities. The FSP has been prepared to conform and comply with applicable Higher-Level Plans, the *Forest and Range Practices Act* and associated regulatory framework.

A copy of the Forest Stewardship Plan for review is attached with this letter, along with the associated maps. Your consideration and response would be greatly appreciated by August 29, 2022. Should you have any comments or concerns, please submit them to Adrian Litz, RPF, at any time prior. All comments received will be considered and addressed prior to submission to the BC Ministry of Forests for final approval of the FSP.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss any of the contents of the Forest Stewardship Plan, please contact Adrian Litz, RPF at (604) 390-3428, or by email at alitz@crgl.ca.

Sincerely,



Rick Jaccard, RPF
Forestry Manager, Sqomish Forestry LP,
On behalf of Squamish Community Forest

Attachments:

- Draft Forest Stewardship Plan for Squamish Community Forest (dated June 17, 2022)
- FSP Maps (seven maps in total)
- Boundary spatial files for the Forest Development Unit addressed in the FSP

Squamish Community Forest
1124 Enterprise Way
Squamish, BC V8B 0E9

June 27, 2022

Seabird Island Band
PO Box 650 – 2895 Chowat Road
Agassiz, BC V0M 1A0

Attention: Referrals Administrator

Re: Squamish Community Forest K5Y – Forest Stewardship Plan

The Squamish Community Forest is initiating the referral process for the Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) for the Squamish Community Forest and is requesting review and comment from the Seabird Island Band.

The Squamish Community Forest Limited Partnership, a collaboration between Squamish Nation and the District of Squamish has applied to the Province of British Columbia for a Community Forest Agreement. The Agreement will grant the holders an area-based community forest tenure with an annual allowable cut of 20,000m³ / year within the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District, including portions of Mashiter Creek, Ring Creek, Shannon Creek, Raffuse Creek, Cheekye River, lower Mamquam River and Stawamus River drainages. **This request for review and comment is specific to the FSP.**

The Forest Stewardship Plan is proposed for a term of 5 years from date of approval. An approved FSP is required to allow for the issuance of permits authorizing road construction, timber harvesting and other forest development activities. The FSP has been prepared to conform and comply with applicable Higher-Level Plans, the *Forest and Range Practices Act* and associated regulatory framework.

A copy of the Forest Stewardship Plan for review is attached with this letter, along with associated maps. Your consideration and response would be greatly appreciated by August 29, 2022. Should you have any comments or concerns, please submit them to Adrian Litz, RPF, at any time prior. All comments received will be considered and addressed prior to submission to the BC Ministry of Forests for final approval of the FSP.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss any of the contents of the Forest Stewardship Plan, please contact Adrian Litz, RPF at (604) 390-3428, or by email at alitz@crgl.ca.

Sincerely,



Rick Jaccard, RPF
Forestry Manager, Squamish Forestry LP
On behalf of the Squamish Community Forest

Attachments:

- Draft Forest Stewardship Plan for Squamish Community Forest (dated June 17, 2022)
- FSP Maps (seven maps in total)
- Boundary spatial files for the Forest Development Unit addressed in the FSP

Squamish Community Forest
1124 Enterprise Way
Squamish, BC V8B 0E9

June 27, 2022

Shxw'ówhámel First Nation
58700A St. Elmo Road
Hope, BC VOX 1L2

Attention: Shxw'ówhámel First Nation Referrals Administrator

Re: Squamish Community Forest K5Y - Forest Stewardship Plan

The Squamish Community Forest is initiating the referral process for the Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) for the Squamish Community Forest and is requesting review and comment from Shxw'ówhámel Nation.

The Squamish Community Forest Limited Partnership, a collaboration between the Squamish Nation and the District of Squamish, has applied to the Province of British Columbia for a Community Forest Agreement. The Agreement will grant the holders an area-based community forest tenure with an annual allowable cut of 20,000m³ / year within the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District, including portions of Mashiter Creek, Ring Creek, Shannon Creek, Raffuse Creek, Cheekye River, lower Mamquam River and Stawamus River drainages. **This request for review and comment is specific to the FSP.**

The Forest Stewardship Plan is proposed for a term of 5 years from date of approval. An approved FSP is required to allow for the issuance of permits authorizing road construction, timber harvesting and other forest development activities. The FSP has been prepared to conform and comply with applicable Higher-Level Plans, the *Forest and Range Practices Act* and associated regulatory framework.

A copy of the Forest Stewardship Plan for review is attached with this letter, along with associated maps. Your consideration and response would be greatly appreciated by August 29, 2022. Should you have any comments or concerns, please submit them to Adrian Litz, RPF, at any time prior. All comments received will be considered and addressed prior to submission to the BC Ministry of Forests for final approval of the FSP.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss any of the contents of the Forest Stewardship Plan, please contact Adrian Litz, RPF at (604) 390-3428, or by email at alitz@crgl.ca.

Sincerely,



Rick Jaccard, RPF
Forestry Manager, Sqomish Forestry LP
On behalf of the Squamish Community Forest

Attachments:

- Draft Forest Stewardship Plan for Squamish Community Forest (dated June 17, 2022)
- FSP Maps (seven maps in total)
- Boundary spatial files for the Forest Development Unit addressed in the FSP

Squamish Community Forest
1124 Enterprise Way
Squamish, BC V8B 0E9

June 27, 2022

People of the River Referrals Office
Building 10-7201 Vedder Road
Chilliwack, BC V2R 4G5

Attention: People of the River Referrals Administrator

Re: Squamish Community Forest K5Y - Forest Stewardship Plan

The Squamish Community Forest is initiating the referral process for the Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) for the Squamish Community Forest and is requesting review and comment from Soowahlie First Nation, Shxw'ōwhámel First Nation, Skawahlook/ Sq'ewá:lxw First Nation, Stó:lō Nation and Stó:lō Tribal Council.

The Squamish Community Forest Limited Partnership, a collaboration between the Squamish Nation and the District of Squamish has applied to the Province of British Columbia for a Community Forest Agreement. The Agreement will grant the holders an area-based community forest tenure with an annual allowable cut of 20,000m³ / year within the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District, including portions of Mashiter Creek, Ring Creek, Shannon Creek, Raffuse Creek, Cheekye River, lower Mamquam River and Stawamus River drainages. **This request for review and comment is specific to the FSP.**

The Forest Stewardship Plan is proposed for a term of 5 years from date of approval. An approved FSP is required to allow for the issuance of permits authorizing road construction, timber harvesting and other forest development activities. The FSP has been prepared to conform and comply with applicable Higher-Level Plans, the *Forest and Range Practices Act* and associated regulatory framework.

A copy of the Forest Stewardship Plan for review is attached with this letter, along with associated maps. Your consideration and response would be greatly appreciated by August 29, 2022. Should you have any comments or concerns, please submit them to Adrian Litz, RPF, at any time prior. All comments received will be considered and addressed prior to submission to the BC Ministry of Forests for final approval of the FSP.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss any of the contents of the Forest Stewardship Plan, please contact Adrian Litz, RPF at (604) 390-3428, or by email at alitz@crgl.ca.

Sincerely,



Rick Jaccard, RPF
Forestry Manager, Sqomish Forestry LP
On behalf of the Squamish Community Forest

See page 2 for list of attachments

Attachments:

- Draft Forest Stewardship Plan for Squamish Community Forest (dated June 17, 2022)
- FSP Maps (seven maps in total)
- Boundary spatial files for the Forest Development Unit addressed in the FSP

Squamish Community Forest FSP

Referral Submission ×

This is a referral submission. It shows the information submitted by the Referral Issuant, and allows discussion between the Referral Issuant and Referral Officers assigned to the referral.

+ Add a Layer

Submission  



10 km

© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Info

Engagement Timeline

Attachments

Engagement

IDENTIFICATION	ISSUING AGENCY FILE NUMBER(S)	SUBMISSION ID
	SQCF FSP	1179

ENGAGEMENT	STATUS	FIRST NOTIFICATION
	Complete	June 28, 2022

TIME AND PLACE	PROJECT LOCATION
	The Forest Stewardship Plan applies to the entire area of the Squamish Community Forest - which encompassess portions of Mashiter Creek, Ring Creek, Shannon Creek, Raffuse Creek, Cheekye River, lower Mamquam River and Stawamus River drainages.

For the purposes of the FSP the area is referred to as the "Squamish Forest Development Unit"

CALCULATED AREA (HA)	LIFESPAN - E.G. LENGTH OF PERMIT
11303.42	5 years

DETAILS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Squamish Community Forest, a collaboration between Squamish Nation and the District of Squamish, is initiating the referral process for the Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) for the Squamish Community Forest and is requesting review and comment from Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw (Squamish Nation).

The Forest Stewardship Plan is proposed for a term of 5 years from the date of approval. An approved FSP is required to allow for the issuance of permits authorizing road construction, timber harvesting and other forest development activities. The FSP has been prepared to conform and comply with applicable Higher-Level Plans, the Forest and Range Practices Act and associated regulatory framework.

CLASSIFICATION

REFERRAL TYPE

GOVERNMENT STATUTE(S)

Engagement

BC Forest Act

BC Forest and Range Practices Act

CONTACTS

PRIMARY CONTACT

APPLICANT

[Rick Jaccard](#)

Rick Jaccard (Squamish Forestry LP)

PROPONENT

Squamish Community Forest Limited Partnership

Sharing and Access

[Rick Jaccard](#) Primary contact

Not shared with any users or organizations

Manage Sharing

Officers

 [Julie Aeyelts](#) Lead Officer

No Communities Assigned

Discussion with Referral Officer



[Julie Aeyelts](#)

Hi Rick,

Thank you for submitting the Forest Landscape Plan for the Squamish Community Forest, at this time the SN Rights and Title Department has no additional comments. We will review plans that fall under this FSP on an individual basis, including but not limited to cut block development and road construction and reactivation. Please ensure referrals are submitted early to allow for review, as this can take 90 days or longer depending on the referral.

Thank you,
Julie

— Julie Aeyelts, November 7, 2022

Thank you Julie. Most appreciated. Assuming Forest Landscape Plan is meant to be Forest Stewardship Plan.

Rick

— Rick Jaccard, November 8, 2022

Hi Rick,

Thanks for your response, and yes, apologies for the mix up with calling it an FLP (I had just had a conversation about the FLP process!).

We will now close this file, and look forward to reviewing future referrals with the SCF.

Thank you,

Julie

— Julie Aeyelts, November 8, 2022

Very understandable! Thank you, Julie.

We look forward to being in contact on future referrals.

— Rick Jaccard, November 8, 2022

Squamish Community Forest FSP

Referral Submission

This is a referral submission. It shows the information submitted by the Referral Issuant, and allows discussion between the Referral Issuant and Referral Officers assigned to the referral.

+ Add a Layer

Submission

10 km

© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Info Engagement Timeline Attachments



Event	Duration	Details	File
June 28, 2022		First Notification	
July 7, 2022	4 months and 3 days	Analysis Stage	
November 7, 2022		Complete	

Sharing and Access

Rick Jaccard Primary contact

Not shared with any users or organizations

Manage Sharing

Officers

Julie Aeyelts Lead Officer

No Communities Assigned

From: Sarah Weber

Sent: Monday, November 28, 2022 10:05 AM

To: 'Tsleil-Waututh Referrals' <referrals@twnation.ca>

Cc: Abe Litz <alitz@crgl.ca>; Rick Jaccard <rick_jaccard@sqomishforestry.com>

Subject: RE: Forest Stewardship Plan for Squamish Community Forest K5Y- request for review and comment

Thank you, Isaac. We appreciate your taking the time to review the Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) and inform us that you have no comments or concerns at this time.

Following provincial government approval of the FSP, if there are any amendments requiring approval in the future, these will be referred to Tsleil-Waututh Nation.

Best regards,

Sarah

Sarah Weber, MSc

Project Lead, Forestry

CHARTWELL Resource Group Ltd.

Suite 201 - 1121 Commercial Place

Squamish, BC V8B 0S5

Mobile: 604-815-9874

www.crgl.ca

From: Tsleil-Waututh Referrals <referrals@twnation.ca>

Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2022 8:40 AM

To: Sarah Weber <sweber@crgl.ca>

Subject: RE: Forest Stewardship Plan for Squamish Community Forest K5Y- request for review and comment

Hi Sarah,

We have reviewed the FSP and have no comments or concerns at the moment. However, we request that if there are any changes made or if the plan is updated to please contact us.

Best Regards,

Isaac

From: Sarah Weber

Sent: Tuesday, June 28, 2022 2:05 PM

To: 'bjohn@twnation.ca' <bjohn@twnation.ca>; 'referrals@twnation.ca' <referrals@twnation.ca>

Subject: Forest Stewardship Plan for Squamish Community Forest K5Y– request for review and comment

To the Tsleil-Waututh Nation Referrals, Treaty, Lands & Resources Department,

Attached please find a referral letter requesting your review and comment for the Forest Stewardship Plan for Community Forest Agreement K5Y - the Squamish Community Forest.

The Forest Stewardship Plan, maps (set of seven), and spatial files are also attached.

If you have questions or would like to discuss any of the contents of the Forest Stewardship Plan, please contact Adrian Litz, RPF at 604-390-3428 or by email at alitz@crgl.ca

best regards,

Sarah Weber

On behalf of the Squamish Community Forest

Sarah Weber, MSc

Project Lead, Forestry

CHARTWELL Resource Group Ltd.

Suite 201 - 1121 Commercial Place

Squamish, BC V8B 0S5

Mobile: 604-815-9874

www.crgl.ca

From: Sarah Weber

Sent: Friday, November 18, 2022 9:53 AM

To: 'Emory Wells' <ewells@musqueam.bc.ca>

Cc: 'Rick Jaccard' <rick_jaccard@sqomishforestry.com>; Abe Litz <alitz@crgl.ca>; Erin Larocque <elarocque@musqueam.bc.ca>; Larissa Grant <larissa@musqueam.bc.ca>; ESD Referrals <esdreferrals@musqueam.bc.ca>; Sarah Skapski <sskapski@musqueam.bc.ca>; Erin Sweeney <esweeney@musqueam.bc.ca>

Subject: RE: Forest Stewardship Plan for Squamish Community Forest K5Y– request for review and comment

Hello Emory,

Thank you for letting us know that you do not have comments on the Forest Stewardship Plan at this time. We likewise appreciate your time and attention in reviewing the referral.

best regards,

Sarah

Sarah Weber, MSc

Project Lead, Forestry

CHARTWELL Resource Group Ltd.

Suite 201 - 1121 Commercial Place

Squamish, BC V8B 0S5

Mobile: 604-815-9874

www.crgl.ca

From: Emory Wells <ewells@musqueam.bc.ca>

Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2022 1:10 PM

To: Sarah Weber <sweber@crgl.ca>; Erin Sweeney <esweeney@musqueam.bc.ca>; Larissa Grant <larissa@musqueam.bc.ca>; ESD Referrals <esdreferrals@musqueam.bc.ca>; Sarah Skapski <sskapski@musqueam.bc.ca>

Cc: 'Rick Jaccard' <rick_jaccard@sqomishforestry.com>; Abe Litz <alitz@crgl.ca>; Erin Larocque <elarocque@musqueam.bc.ca>

Subject: RE: Forest Stewardship Plan for Squamish Community Forest K5Y– request for review and comment

Hello Sarah,

Thank you for the email and follow-up regarding this project. We here at Musqueam, both the IGA department and the ES department have had a chance to look at the referral for the Forest Stewardship Plan and do not have any comments at this time. We appreciate your time and attention in sending this over for review.

Emory Wells (he/him)

Project Analyst,

Intergovernmental Affairs

xʷməθkʷəy̓əm

Musqueam Indian Band

6735 Salish Drive, Vancouver, BC V6N 4C4

E: ewells@musqueam.bc.ca

From: Sarah Weber

Sent: Tuesday, June 28, 2022 2:22 PM

To: 'larissa@musqueam.bc.ca' <larissa@musqueam.bc.ca>; 'referrals@musqueam.bc.ca' <referrals@musqueam.bc.ca>

Cc: Rick Jaccard <rick_jaccard@sqomishforestry.com>

Subject: Forest Stewardship Plan for Squamish Community Forest K5Y– request for review and comment

To Larissa Grant and the Musqueam Intergovernmental Affairs Department,

Attached please find a referral letter requesting your review and comment for the Forest Stewardship Plan for Community Forest Agreement K5Y - the Squamish Community Forest.

The Forest Stewardship Plan, maps (set of seven), and spatial files are also attached.

If you have questions or would like to discuss any of the contents of the Forest Stewardship Plan, please contact Adrian Litz, RPF at 604-390-3428 or by email at alitz@crgl.ca

best regards,

Sarah Weber

On behalf of the Squamish Community Forest

Sarah Weber, MSc

Project Lead, Forestry

CHARTWELL Resource Group Ltd.

Suite 201 - 1121 Commercial Place

Squamish, BC V8B 0S5

Mobile: 604-815-9874

www.crgl.ca

From: Sarah Weber
Sent: Monday, November 28, 2022 10:14 AM
To: 'Referrals' <Referrals@seabirdisland.ca>
Cc: 'Rick Jaccard' <rick_jaccard@sqomishforestry.com>; Abe Litz <alitz@crgl.ca>
Subject: RE: Forest Stewardship Plan for Squamish Community Forest K5Y– request for review and comment

Thank you. We appreciate your taking the time to review the FSP and inform us that Seabird Island has no input at this time.

Following provincial government approval of the FSP, if there are any amendments requiring approval in the future, these will be referred to Seabird Island Band.

Best regards,

Sarah

Sarah Weber, MSc
Project Lead, Forestry
CHARTWELL Resource Group Ltd.
Suite 201 - 1121 Commercial Place
Squamish, BC V8B 0S5
Mobile: 604-815-9874
www.crgl.ca

From: Referrals <Referrals@seabirdisland.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, November 9, 2022 11:55 AM
To: Sarah Weber <sweber@crgl.ca>
Cc: 'Rick Jaccard' <rick_jaccard@sqomishforestry.com>; Abe Litz <alitz@crgl.ca>
Subject: Forest Stewardship Plan for Squamish Community Forest K5Y– request for review and comment

Good Morning,

Thank you for your referral Forest Stewardship Plan for Squamish Community Forest K5Y sent June 28, 2022. It is understood that the Forest Stewardship Plan is proposed for a term of 5 years from date of approval. An approved FSP is required to allow for the issuance of permits authorizing road construction, timber harvesting and other forest development activities. The FSP has been prepared to conform and comply with applicable Higher-Level Plans, the Forest and Range Practices Act and associated regulatory framework.

At this time Seabird Island has no input. Please continue to keep Seabird Island Band informed of any changes or concerns regarding this referral.

Kind Regards,

This notification/application/referral/ lease investigation licence sharing and Seabird Island Band's response is NOT considered Consultation.

This email is intended solely for the named recipient(s) and may contain privileged and confidential information. If you have received this email in error, any use, copying or distribution of its contents is prohibited. Please notify the sender immediately and delete the email.

Ey cha o ta' swayel (Have a good day)

Effie Ned

Referrals Coordinator | Aboriginal Rights and Title Program

Office 604-796-2177 | **Fax** (604) 796-3729

Mailing Address #2895 Chowat Rd. Box 650 Agassiz BC V0M 1A0

effien@seabirdisland.ca | [Facebook](#) | [YouTube](#) | www.seabirdisland.ca



Seabird Island Band

"Share your Knowledge. It is the only way to immortality"

From: Sarah Weber

Sent: Tuesday, June 28, 2022 2:32 PM

To: 'referrals@seabirdisland.ca' <referrals@seabirdisland.ca>; 'effien@seabirdisland.ca' <effien@seabirdisland.ca>

Cc: Rick Jaccard <rick_jaccard@sqomishforestry.com>

Subject: Forest Stewardship Plan for Squamish Community Forest K5Y– request for review and comment

To the Seabird Island Band Referrals Administrator,

Attached please find a referral letter requesting your review and comment for the Forest Stewardship Plan for Community Forest Agreement K5Y - the Squamish Community Forest.

The Forest Stewardship Plan, maps (set of seven), and spatial files are also attached.

If you have questions or would like to discuss any of the contents of the Forest Stewardship Plan, please contact Adrian Litz, RPF at 604-390-3428 or by email at alitz@crgl.ca

best regards,

Sarah Weber

On behalf of the Squamish Community Forest

Sarah Weber, MSc

Project Lead, Forestry

CHARTWELL Resource Group Ltd.

Suite 201 - 1121 Commercial Place

Squamish, BC V8B 0S5

Mobile: 604-815-9874

www.crgl.ca

From: Sarah Weber

Sent: Tuesday, November 8, 2022 10:56 AM

To: 'referrals@shxwowhamel.ca' <referrals@shxwowhamel.ca>; raymond.louie@shxwowhamel.ca

Cc: 'Rick Jaccard' <rick_jaccard@sqomishforestry.com>; Abe Litz <alitz@crgl.ca>

Subject: RE: Forest Stewardship Plan for Squamish Community Forest K5Y– request for review and comment

To the Shxw'ōwhámel First Nation Referrals Administrator,

I'm writing to check in about the status of your review of the Forest Stewardship Plan for Squamish Community Forest which was referred to you on June 28, 2022.

If you can please confirm whether you are planning to provide review and comment on the FSP, that would be most appreciated.

If you have questions or would like to discuss any of the contents of the Forest Stewardship Plan, please contact Adrian Litz, RPF at 604-390-3428 or by email at alitz@crgl.ca

Many thanks,

Sarah Weber

Forestry consultant for the Squamish Community Forest

Sarah Weber, MSc

Project Lead, Forestry

CHARTWELL Resource Group Ltd.

Suite 201 - 1121 Commercial Place

Squamish, BC V8B 0S5

Mobile: 604-815-9874

www.crgl.ca

From: Sarah Weber

Sent: Wednesday, October 5, 2022 3:17 PM

To: 'referrals@shxwowhamel.ca' <referrals@shxwowhamel.ca>

Cc: 'Rick Jaccard' <rick_jaccard@sqomishforestry.com>; Abe Litz <alitz@crgl.ca>

Subject: RE: Forest Stewardship Plan for Squamish Community Forest K5Y– request for review and comment

To the Shxw'ōwhámel First Nation Referrals Administrator,

We are writing in regard to the Forest Stewardship Plan for the Squamish Community Forest, which was referred to you on June 28, 2022.

Can you please confirm whether you are planning to provide review and comment on the FSP, and if so, what is the approximate timeline in which we may receive your comments?

If you have questions or would like to discuss any of the contents of the Forest Stewardship Plan, please contact Adrian Litz, RPF at 604-390-3428 or by email at alitz@crgl.ca

best regards,

Sarah Weber
Forestry consultant for the Squamish Community Forest

Sarah Weber, MSc
Project Lead, Forestry
CHARTWELL Resource Group Ltd.
Suite 201 - 1121 Commercial Place
Squamish, BC V8B 0S5
Mobile: 604-815-9874
www.crgl.ca

From: Sarah Weber
Sent: Tuesday, June 28, 2022 2:40 PM
To: 'referrals@shxwowhamel.ca' <referrals@shxwowhamel.ca>
Cc: Rick Jaccard <rick_jaccard@sqomishforestry.com>
Subject: Forest Stewardship Plan for Squamish Community Forest K5Y– request for review and comment

To the Shxw'ōwhámel First Nation Referrals Administrator,

Attached please find a referral letter requesting your review and comment for the Forest Stewardship Plan for Community Forest Agreement K5Y - the Squamish Community Forest.

The Forest Stewardship Plan, maps (set of seven), and spatial files are also attached.

If you have questions or would like to discuss any of the contents of the Forest Stewardship Plan, please contact Adrian Litz, RPF at 604-390-3428 or by email at alitz@crgl.ca

best regards,

Sarah Weber
On behalf of the Squamish Community Forest



Sarah Weber, MSc
Project Lead, Forestry
CHARTWELL Resource Group Ltd.
Suite 201 - 1121 Commercial Place
Squamish, BC V8B 0S5
Mobile: 604-815-9874
www.crgl.ca

Squamish Community Forest FSP

Referral Submission ×

This is a referral submission. It shows the information submitted by the Referral Issuant, and allows discussion between the Referral Issuant and Referral Officers assigned to the referral.

+ Add a Layer

Submission  



20 km

 © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Info Engagement Timeline Attachments

IDENTIFICATION	ISSUING AGENCY FILE NUMBER(S) SQCF FSP	SUBMISSION ID 607412
----------------	--	--------------------------------

ENGAGEMENT	FINAL ENGAGEMENT LEVEL Level 3 - Extensive	PRELIMINARY ENGAGEMENT LEVEL Level 3 - Extensive	STATUS Deferred	FIRST NOTIFICATION June 29, 2022
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TIME AND PLACE PROJECT LOCATION
The FSP applies to the entire area of the Squamish Community Forest, which encompasses portions of Mashiter Creek, Ring Creek, Shannon Creek, Raffuse Creek, Cheekye River, lower Mamquam River and Stawamus River drainages.

In the context of the FSP this area is referred to as the Squamish Forest Development Unit.

CALCULATED AREA (HA)	LIFESPAN - E.G. LENGTH OF PERMIT
11303.42	5 years

DETAILS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Squamish Community Forest, a collaboration between Squamish Nation and the District of Squamish, is initiating the referral process for the Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) for the Squamish Community Forest and is requesting review and comment from Soowahlie First Nation, Shxw'ōwhámel First Nation, Skawahlook/ Sq'ewá:lxw First Nation, Stó:lō Nation and Stó:lō Tribal Council.

The Forest Stewardship Plan is proposed for a term of 5 years from date of approval. An approved FSP is required to allow for the issuance of permits authorizing road construction, timber harvesting and other forest development activities. The FSP has been prepared to conform and comply with applicable Higher-Level Plans, the Forest and Range Practices Act and associated regulatory framework.

CLASSIFICATION

GOVERNMENT STATUTE(S)

BC Forest Act
BC Forest and Range Practices Act

AUTHORIZATION SUBTYPE(S)

Forests and Range (Admin. & Operational): Forest Stewardship Plan and/or Woodlot Licence Plan - New or Major Amendments

IMPACT

RESOURCE EXTRACTION

20,000/yr m³ Forest Products

CONTACTS

PRIMARY CONTACT

[Rick Jaccard \(Squamish Community Forest , Chartwell Resource Group Ltd\)](#)

APPLICANT

Rick Jaccard (Squamish Community Forest , Chartwell Resource Group Ltd)

PROPONENT

Squamish Community Forest Limited Partnership (Squamish Community Forest Limited Partnership)

Sharing and Access

[Rick Jaccard \(Squamish Community Forest , Chartwell Resource Group Ltd\)](#) Primary contact

Not shared with any users or organizations

[Manage Sharing](#)

Officers

 [Jacob Stephen Kunnathuparambil](#) Lead Officer

No STSA Communities Assigned

Squamish Community Forest FSP

Referral Submission

This is a referral submission. It shows the information submitted by the Referral Issuant, and allows discussion between the Referral Issuant and Referral Officers assigned to the referral.

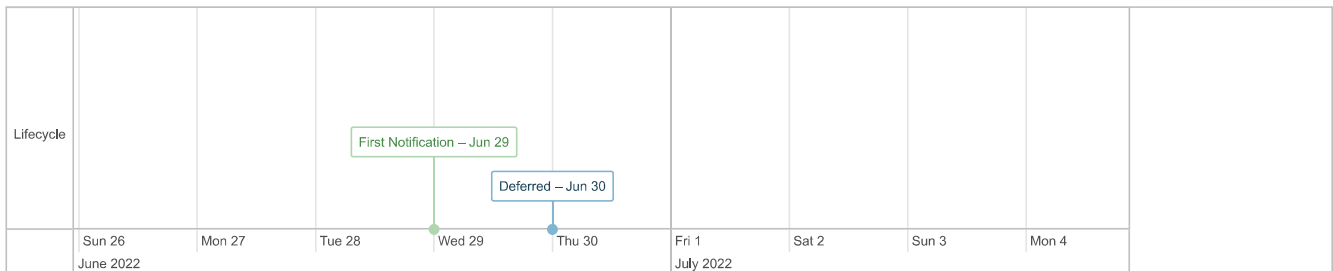
+ Add a Layer

Submission

5 km

© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Info Engagement Timeline Attachments



Event	Duration	Details	File
June 29, 2022	First Notification		
June 30, 2022	Deferred		

Sharing and Access

Rick Jaccard (Squamish Community Forest , Chartwell Resource Group Ltd) Primary contact

Not shared with any users or organizations

Manage Sharing

Officers

Jacob Stephen Kunnathuparambil Lead Officer

No STSA Communities Assigned

Discussion with Referral Officer

1 New Features

Appendix G - FSP Advertising and Public Consultation Summary

The FSP was advertised as being available for public review and comment for the period of June 23, 2022 to August 23, 2022. The Management Plan (MP) was advertised as being available for review during the same period. A Notice of Public Viewing was published in the June 23, 2022 and June 30, 2022 editions of the Chief newspaper. Copies of the advertising are appended below.

As indicated in the Notices, a hard copy of the FSP, the MP and maps were available for viewing at the Squamish Public Library throughout the 60-day public review period. Digital copies were available for download from the website at [squamishcommunityforest.org](https://www.squamishcommunityforest.org).

An in-person information open house for the FSP and Management Plan was held on July 26, 2022 at Totem Hall, from 3:30pm to 7:30pm. The open house was advertised in the July 21, 2022 edition of the Chief newspaper (copy appended below).

The open house was also advertised on the website, through direct emails to the email list of interested parties and key stakeholder groups, on local digital event calendars and in the Squamish Nation's Squamish Valley Newsletter (July 14 and 21, 2022 editions) and social media.

Key stakeholder groups and community members who had signed up for updates about the Community Forest were notified directly via email regarding the FSP review period and open house.

Written comments regarding the FSP and the Management Plan, were received from three community groups and one individual as listed below:

- Squamish Environment Society
- Ruth Simons, Howe Sound Biosphere Region Initiative Society (HSBRIS)
- Squamish Off-Road Cycling Association (SORCA)
- Matt Parker

Squamish Community Forest representatives held three meetings with members of SORCA executive to discuss SORCA's comments, as well as providing written responses.

Copies of the public comments received and the responses to the comments are appended below.

Appendix G - FSP Advertising and Public Consultation Summary

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Copies of the public comments received and the responses to the comments are appended below.

SENIORS' PETITION ASKS FOR SAFER CROSSING

Westwinds and Shannon Falls residents say there have been too many close calls at Third Avenue; District says data collection and a street concept design for Third Avenue is underway

STEVEN CHUA

steven@squamishchief.com

Squamish seniors are urging the municipality to put in traffic calming measures on the road running outside two retirement homes.

Dana Drake, a resident of Westwinds, has gathered about 100 signatures from residents in his complex, as well as the neighbouring Shannon Falls residence.

From his unit in his facility, he has a view of the stretch of Third Avenue between Bailey and Pemberton Avenue, which he said has become a place full of "close calls."

While there is a pedestrian walk sign in that area, the warning lights that indicate someone is crossing are very small and not visible from a distance.

"The flashing lights are really small," Drake said. "A lot smaller than the school crosswalk signs, and they can be difficult to see."

He said he'd seen daily cases of vehicles driving down the street and arriving at what he considers an uncomfortably close stop.

"People are stepping out on the crosswalk, and then cars coming to a sudden stop because they finally see them," said Drake. "They were going too fast."

There've also been cases of impatient drivers blowing past the crosswalk while other drivers ahead stop for pedestrians.

"I saw one car passing another. One car was stopped at the crosswalk then another came by and blew by them," Drake said.

"And quite often, there's somebody parked there, and that creates a blind spot for the crosswalk. And then at nighttime, we've got



PHOTO BY STEVEN CHUA/THE SQUAMISH CHIEF

A sign with lights has been installed at the crossing, but some locals say that isn't enough.

cars [moving fast] down there. It sometimes sounds extremely noisy."

Drake said he's not alone. Many of the people who are living in the seniors' residences have shared similar stories, he said.

DISTRICT EVALUATING DATA

In response, a spokesperson for the District acknowledged the petition for further changes.

She noted the flashing lights and no-parking signs have been installed.

"The District takes a consistent approach

when traffic-calming requests are received," wrote spokesperson Rachel Boguski. "The first step is to collect and evaluate data of traffic speeds and volumes. We use a traffic counter to do this, and so will install a traffic counter there once it is available. [It is] currently at other sites."

Once an evaluation is done, it would be prioritized based on resources in relation to other traffic calming requests.

"Prioritization considers a variety of factors in addition to traffic speeds and volumes, such as active transportation use and infrastructure, nearby amenities (such as

shopping or schools), and any collision history," Boguski said.

"A street concept design for Third Avenue is also underway to plan for better active transportation infrastructure and to ensure that any development projects provide the correct frontage upgrades.

Through this design, we are planning a curb bulge at this mid-block crossing on Third Avenue in front of Westwinds that will narrow the crossing distance. We anticipate installing this curb bulge through the District's capital program, but don't yet have a set date for this work."

Notice of Public Viewing Squamish Community Forest Agreement #K5Y Forest Stewardship Plan and Management Plan

The Squamish Community Forest Limited Partnership, a collaboration between the District of Squamish and the Squamish Nation, has applied to the Province of British Columbia for a Community Forest Agreement. The Agreement will grant the holders an area-based community forest tenure with an annual allowable cut of 20,000m³ / year within the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District, including portions of Mashiter Creek, Ring Creek, Shannon Creek, Raffuse Creek, Cheekye River, lower Mamquam River and Stawamus River drainages.

The Squamish Community Forest is submitting for approval, a Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP). The Forest Stewardship Plan is proposed for a term of 5 years from date of approval. An approved FSP is required to allow for the issuance of permits authorizing road construction, timber harvesting and other forest development activities. The FSP has been prepared to conform and comply with applicable Higher-Level Plans, the *Forest and Range Practices Act* and associated regulatory framework.

As per Section 20 of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*, notice is hereby given to all First Nations, Guides, Outfitters, Trappers, Private Landowners, Tenure Holders, Water Users and the General Public that submission of the FSP for approval is proceeding and your review and comment is requested.

Public review and comment of the Forest Stewardship Plan is invited during the 60-day public review and comment period commencing **June 23, 2022, through August 23, 2022**. The FSP and associated maps can be accessed at squamishcommunityforest.org

A hard copy of the FSP and maps will be available for viewing at the Squamish Public Library throughout the 60-day public review period.

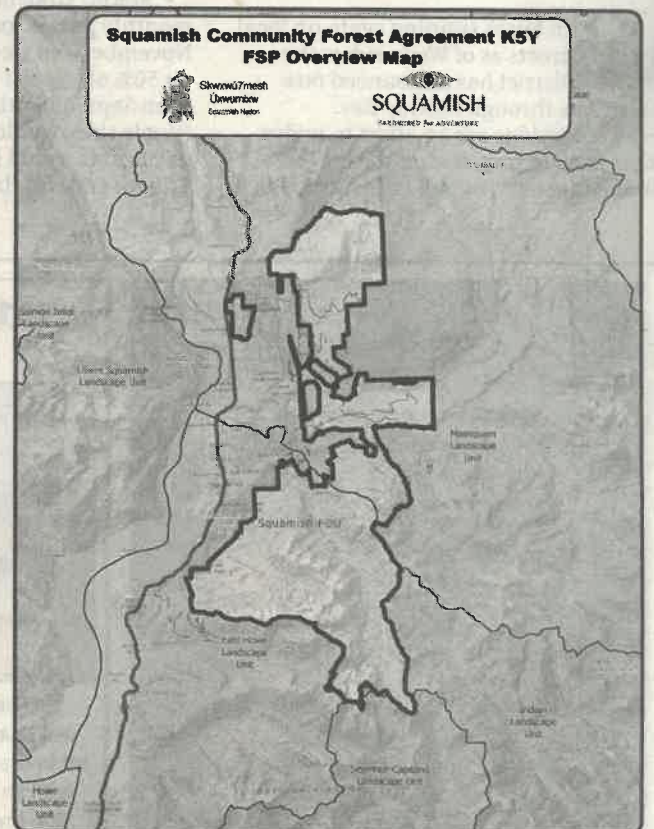
A Community Forest Management Plan (MP) has also been prepared and is available for public review at squamishcommunityforest.org and in hard copy at the Squamish Public Library. The Management Plan describes how the range of forest values found across the Community Forest will be managed and details how the proposed annual timber harvest of 20,000m³ was determined. Public comments on the MP are also invited.

The Squamish Community Forest will host an in-person information session during the 60-day review and comment period to present the FSP and the associated MP. The date and time of the information session will be advertised on squamishcommunityforest.org when available.

In order to be considered, comments regarding the FSP and/or MP must be in writing and received no later than August 23, 2022. Comments should be directed to: squamishcommunityforest@gmail.com

Or by mail to:

Adrian Litz, RPF
Chartwell Resource Group Ltd
Suite 201-1121 Commercial Place
Squamish BC. V8B 0S5



ROADMAP: Upgrading Municipal Facilities

Understanding this important community issue.

What is the REFMP?

The Real Estate and Facilities Master Plan outlines:

- What facilities and land investments are needed
- When those investments are recommended
- Funding strategies to support the investments

How Does This Impact Residents?

Squamish residents rely on municipal buildings for safety, day-to-day life, and community activities. We need facilities that are more functional and effective to meet growing needs.

Learn more about the projects and see your tax dollars at work.

squamish.ca/facilities


STAY IN THE KNOW






HAPPY CANADA DAY!

Sending you warm wishes for a wonderful day with family and friends on July 1st.





JORDAN STURDY
 MLA | WEST VANCOUVER - SEA TO SKY
 604-894-9403
Jordan.Sturdy.MLA@leg.bc.ca
 f JordanWestVanSeaToSky
 @jordansturdy
 Jordan Sturdy

A message from your local MLA

Notice of Public Viewing Squamish Community Forest Agreement #K5Y Forest Stewardship Plan and Management Plan

The Squamish Community Forest Limited Partnership, a collaboration between the District of Squamish and the Squamish Nation, has applied to the Province of British Columbia for a Community Forest Agreement. The Agreement will grant the holders an area-based community forest tenure with an annual allowable cut of 20,000m³ / year within the Sea to Sky Natural Resource District, including portions of Mashiter Creek, Ring Creek, Shannon Creek, Raffuse Creek, Cheekye River, lower Mamquam River and Stawamus River drainages.

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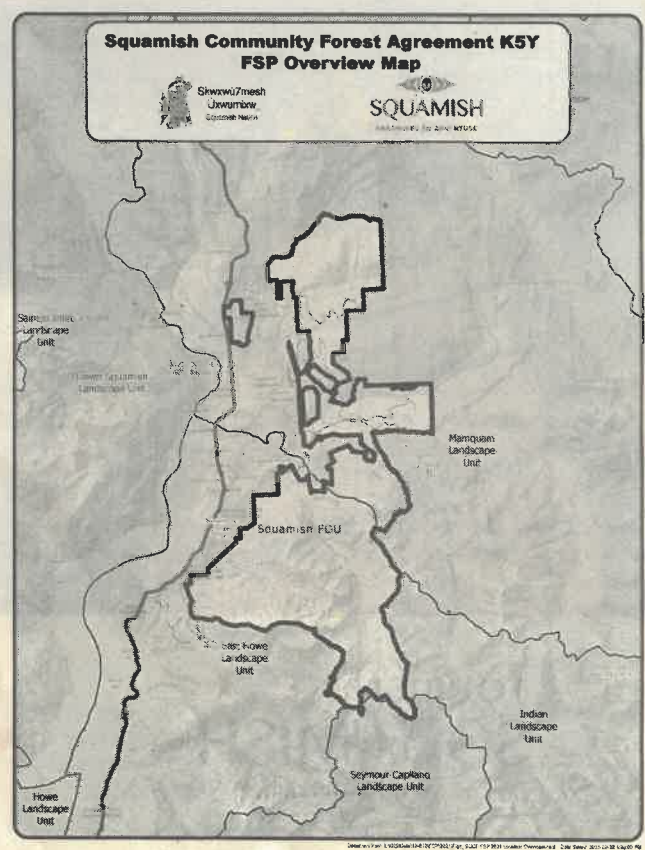
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The Squamish Community Forest will host an in-person information session during the 60-day review and comment period to present the FSP and the associated MP. The date and time of the information session will be advertised on squamishcommunityforest.org when available.

In order to be considered, comments regarding the FSP and/or MP must be in writing and received no later than August 23, 2022. Comments should be directed to: squamishcommunityforest@gmail.com

Or by mail to:
 Adrian Litz, RPF
 Chartwell Resource Group Ltd
 Suite 201-1121 Commercial Place
 Squamish BC. V8B 0S5



Lillooet



102 Pine Ridge Rd.
LILLOOET

- 2.72 acres
- RR2 zoning, 2,240 sq.ft. 2 Bedrooms, 2 Baths, office
- 20 x 30 attached garage
- Views of mountains, Cayoosh Creek flowing into Fraser River

Asking Price \$869,000

Photos by Brad Kasselman

Lillooet



Units 1 - 4 117 11th Ave.
LILLOOET

- 4 plex, RM zoned
- Each unit offers 2 Bedrooms, 1 Bath, laundry room
- Building has been extensively renovated
- Located close to Main Street, within walking distance to school, all amenities

Asking Price \$1,020,000

Lillooet



1674 Pine Grove Street
LILLOOET

- 8,712 sq.ft. flat, fully fenced lot
- R1 zoned, landscaped, irrigation, fruit trees, RV parking
- 2,250 sq.ft., 4 Bedrooms, 3 Baths, fully finished basement
- Bonus extra large garage space - 9' door, 7 x 13 storage, separate 220 amp panel

Asking Price \$499,000



7441 Gun Lake Rd. West
GUN LAKE

- Custom post & beam 4 season style chalet
- 1,980 sq.ft., open floor plan living space
- 3 Bedrooms, 2 full Baths, great room, office nook, gear storage
- Located across from boat launch, RR2 zoned, 30,492 sq.ft. lot

Asking Price \$915,000



Tyaughton Lake Rd DL 5379
GOLD BRIDGE

- 990' of waterfront
- 9.27 acres, C4 zoned
- Same side of the lake as Tyax Lodge, next to Friburg Rec Site

Asking Price \$1,149,000



228 Sunshine Drive
GUN LAKE

- 12 acre one of a kind waterfront estate
- 670' of private beach front
- Impressive ranch style 4 season home, 2 Bedrooms, 3 Bathroom, (3rd Bedroom) loft
- Lajoie Creek (Gun Lake outflow) running through this stunning property

Asking Price \$3,700,000

RECENT SALES:

44 Mills Rd Gun Lake Waterfront, 32,000 sq.ft. lot \$625,000
9348 Gun Lake Rd West 1 acre, waterfront home \$1,260,000

Lillooet -142 Deste Rd, 4 Bedroom, 3 bath home on 1 acre \$870,000
Lillooet - 336 Mountainview Rd, 4 Bedroom 2 Bath home \$639,000



DAWN MORTENSEN

Full-Time Lillooet Based Realtor

C: 250.256.8383
O: 250.374.1461
www.livelillooet.com

For more information about the real estate market and benefits Lillooet has to offer, check out Dawn Mortensen's website at livelillooet.com

ROYAL LEPAGE
Westwin Realty
800 Seymour Street,
Kamloops BC



Information Open House
for the
Squamish Community Forest
Forest Stewardship Plan and Management Plan

Tuesday, July 26, 2022 Drop in from 3:30pm-7:30pm

Totem Hall - Sta-Mus Room

1380 Stawamus Road, Squamish

A partnership between Squamish Nation and District of Squamish

More info at squamishcommunityforest.org



Squamish Environmental Conservation Society

Explore and enjoy nature. Create and share knowledge. Preserve natural ecosystems



August 21, 2022

By email to: squamishcommunityforest@gmail.com

Re: Comments on the Squamish Community Forest (SQCF) Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) and Management Plan (MP)

Thank you for including our Society as a stakeholder group in the SQCF project and for the opportunity to provide written comments on your FSP and MP by August 23, 2022.

It is clear from both documents that care has been taken to comply with government requirements. We agree that “measures that will be applied to protect and conserve biodiversity are integrated throughout” the MP. Some examples we are pleased to note:

- Enhancement of biodiversity is an important goal for SQCF.
- A policy of no net gain of permanent road area.
- A focus on maintaining and enhancing the ability for Grizzlies to travel through and across the landbase.
- Measures beyond those legally-defined to further protect habitat for Mountain Goat, Black-tailed Deer, and Roosevelt Elk.
- Establishment of Wildlife Tree Retention Areas (WTRA) for the Mamquam Land Unit, something not currently required.
- The possibility that old growth may be recruited by not logging some areas that were previously logged.
- Recognition that the practices of leaving some areas unharvested, maintaining landscape connectivity and assisting migration are climate change mitigation activities.
- Recognition of the importance of reducing landscape fragmentation when Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA) are created.
- Commitment to preserving biodiversity of tree species when areas are re-forested and to designing stand tending activities to restore and enhance wildlife habitat.

All these provisions are good, but in the face of accelerating climate change and biodiversity loss, we need to do more. There is increasing recognition world-wide that habitat fragmentation is the primary cause of biodiversity loss and that protection of habitat is the most effective way to prevent such loss. Protection of habitat means establishing continuous, connected areas. There is growing support in our community as well as regionally, provincially, nationally, and internationally for this approach.

Squamish Environmental Conservation Society PO Box 706, Squamish, BC, V8B 0A5
e: info@squamishenvironment.ca w: squamishenvironment.ca Charitable Registration #:860249630 RR0001

We gratefully acknowledge that the land on which we gather and help steward is the ancestral territory of the Sḵw̱w̱ú7mesh Úxwumixw (Squamish People).

The SQCF has made the commitment to enhance biodiversity and also to strive for innovation across all goals, including environmental stewardship. In this spirit of innovation, we invite the SQCF to show leadership by elevating the profile of biodiversity conservation through adding a new goal to the MP:

(Within the first three years of operation) Enter into a biodiversity conservation planning process with all interested groups, in order to develop and implement a biodiversity conservation strategy.

Our Society is currently collaborating with the Howe Sound Biosphere Region Initiative Society on a Wildlife Connectivity project, which will include creating a biodiversity conservation strategy for Squamish and adjacent lands. We plan to have the strategy available within the next two years and hope it can become a template for other communities and organizations in the Átl'ka7tsem/Howe Sound Biosphere Region.

Some examples of elements that could be included in a SQCF biodiversity conservation strategy are:

- Protect Wildlife Tree Retention Areas (WTRA) in perpetuity rather than until the next harvest cycle.
- When opportunities emerge to add new protected areas, make them continuous with already-protected areas.
- Protect No-Harvest areas in perpetuity: non-forested, inoperable, non-commercial species, and non-merchantable areas. This could add up to 40% (4700 ha) to the area currently protected, without reducing the productive Timber Harvesting Land Base.
- Require that the 7% of harvested blocks set aside as WTRA be outside areas with existing protection.
- When it is necessary to replace an OGMA, require the replacement OGMA to be continuous with another already-protected area.

We would be pleased to work with you and other interested groups to develop and implement a biodiversity conservation strategy for our new community forest.

Sincerely,



Gwen L'Hirondelle
On behalf of the Squamish Environment Society

CC: Coast to Cascades Grizzly Bear Initiative
Howe Sound Biosphere Region Initiative Society
Sea to Sky Invasive Species Council
Squamish River Watershed Society
Squamish Streamkeepers
Squamish Trails Society
The Future of Howe Sound Society

From: **Squamish Community Forest** <squamishcommunityforest@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, 5 Oct 2022 at 13:00
Subject: Re: Feedback on the FSP and a communication request
To: Gwen L'Hirondelle <gwenl@shaw.ca>

Dear Gwen L'Hirondelle and the Squamish Environment Society,

Thank you for taking the time to review the Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) and Management Plan (MP) for Squamish Community Forest, and for your thoughtful letter. The input you have provided is so important for the process of creating the Community Forest. Please note, as part of the provincial government review of the FSP, your comment letter will be submitted to the Ministry of Forests, along with other public comments received.

Thank you for informing us of the Wildlife Connectivity project. The Howe Sound Biosphere Region Initiative Society has likewise written and informed us of the project. We are interested in exploring with you and others how the Wildlife Connectivity project can be integrated with the Community Forest.

Squamish Community Forest gratefully accepts your invitation to work collaboratively on a biodiversity conservation planning process and strategy, seeking outcomes that balance the needs of all stakeholders and those of the Community Forest. In so doing, we would like to acknowledge and relate to the many existing protections in place through forest and land use planning (e.g. Wildlife Habitat Areas, Ungulate Winter Ranges, Old Growth Management Areas, riparian management/riparian reserve zones) as a foundation.

We look forward to staying in communication and working with you and others towards development of a biodiversity conservation strategy for the Community Forest.

Sincerely,

Adrian Litz, RPF
Chartwell Resource Group Ltd.
Forestry consultant for Squamish Community Forest

On Mon, 22 Aug 2022 at 13:33, Gwen L'Hirondelle <gwenl@shaw.ca> wrote:
Thank you, Sarah. Our feedback was developed based on our understanding that comments on both plans are welcome. We note that the MP has been signed and that our comments will go into a longer term process.

I'm attaching our letter and hope that you are able to get it to the right destination.

Thanks for your work on this very important project.

Gwen

On Aug 17, 2022, at 11:41 AM, Squamish Community Forest
<squamishcommunityforest@gmail.com> wrote:

Hello Gwen and SES Directors,

Thank you for your interest in the Community Forest and feedback on the Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP). It does appear that p77 is a duplicate of p76. Thanks for noticing that! We will make that correction in the final FSP version.

We apologize that you didn't receive a direct email about the current FSP review process, and will make sure Squamish Environment Society is on the mailing list going forward.

A copy of the FSP display boards from the recent open house are attached for your info.

If you have questions about the FSP or MP as you go through them, please feel free to reach out. Sounds like you already have copies of the documents. Otherwise - they can be downloaded from www.squamishcommunityforest.org

Note the focus of the current review period is primarily for the FSP. Comments regarding the MP are invited as part of a longer term process.

Sincerely,

Sarah Weber
Project Lead, Forestry
CHARTWELL Resource Group Ltd.
On behalf of the Squamish Community Forest

On Sat, 13 Aug 2022 at 16:02, Gwen L'Hirondelle <gwenl@shaw.ca> wrote:
Hello. We are reviewing the FSP and MP and wanted to give you some feedback which isn't related to content. We noted that in the FSP, p 77 seems to be a duplicate of p 76.

Also, as a stakeholder group, we were notified by email in 2019 of the opportunity for public input at that time. We found out the current opportunity through another stakeholder group and can't find any email directly from the SQCF. Could you check your mailing list and confirm that our Society is still on it with contact email address as info@squamishenvironment.ca?

Many thanks.

Gwen

One of the SES Directors

<v3 FSP displays for July 26 2022.pdf>

July 26, 2022

Ruth Simons
Howe Sound Biosphere Region
Initiative Society
Mngs of UNESCO Biosphere Reserv

- Would like to see acknowledgement & reference to previous comments regarding buffering outside the park boundary. Edge effects specifically addressed.

- We are working on Wildlife Connectivity studies for this area - in the scoping phase. Project of Squamish Environment Society. Will forward information to see how the work can support the planning.

www.howesoundbri.org

Howesoundbri@gmail.com

From: **Squamish Community Forest** <squamishcommunityforest@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, 5 Oct 2022 at 12:34
Subject: Re: Comments on Forest Stewardship Plan
To: Ruth Simons <howesoundbri@gmail.com>

Dear Ruth Simons and Howe Sound Biosphere Region Initiative Society,

Thank you for taking the time to attend the July 26, 2022 open house for the Squamish Community Forest, and for your thoughtful written comments at the open house and in your August 22 email. Please note, as part of the provincial government review of the FSP, your comments will be submitted to the Ministry of Forests, along with other public comments received.

Squamish Community Forest acknowledges the values and objectives of the Átl'ka7tsem/Howe Sound UNESCO Biosphere Region and aims to play a positive role in modelling sustainable development in the region.

Concerning the request for a 500m no-logging buffer on Garibaldi Provincial Park, the overall landbase within the Community Forest available for timber harvesting is already very limited and the request to introduce additional reductions to the operable land base requires more discussion. We propose having a meeting including representatives from the Ministry of Forests, together with Howe Sound Biosphere Region Initiative Society and the Squamish Community Forest, to discuss the 500m buffer request. Please let us know if you are amenable to this, and we will work towards arranging such a meeting.

Regarding the Wildlife Connectivity project and development of a conservation biodiversity strategy, Squamish Community Forest welcomes the invitation to participate in the planning process. We look forward to participating in the dialogue for both projects and how they can be integrated with the Community Forest.

We remain open to discussion on these and related matters.

Sincerely,

Adrian Litz, RPF
Chartwell Resource Group Ltd.
Forestry consultant for Squamish Community Forest

On Mon, 22 Aug 2022 at 20:10, Ruth Simons <howesoundbri@gmail.com> wrote:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. I did attend the open house at Totem Hall and provided some comments. I trust the following provides more context and detail.

The Howe Sound Biosphere Region Initiative Society is responsible for managing and maintaining the UNESCO Biosphere Reserve designation. This designation undergoes intensive periodic reviews every ten years and must demonstrate progress toward key objectives of the framework; reconciliation, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.

As Canada's 19th UNESCO Biosphere Reserve and 727th worldwide, we are part of a network of learning places for sustainable development. Biospheres are sites for testing interdisciplinary approaches to understanding and managing changes and interactions between social and ecological systems, including conflict prevention and management of biodiversity.

More recently, Environment and Climate Change Canada recognized UNESCO Biospheres Reserves' role in supporting other effective conservation measures (OECMs) that qualify as suitably protected areas for the protection targets. This recognition has come with funding for enhancing conservation management that helps protect species at risk. *“Biosphere reserves are a model for how communities can connect with nature in healthier and more sustainable ways. They inspire and empower Canadians to work together to address global challenges such as biodiversity loss and climate change. By investing in Canadian biosphere reserves, we are advancing important conservation work in areas rich with cultural and biological diversity.”*
– The Honourable Steven Guilbeault, Minister of Environment and Climate Change

The planning of the Squamish Community Forest comes at an opportune time to demonstrate our region's best practices for sustainable development and be a model region for addressing issues of accelerating climate change and biodiversity and habitat loss.

We have reviewed the plans and are pleased to see the many measures that will be applied to protect and conserve biodiversity and approaches to balancing the multiple user groups who enjoy the land for recreation. However, the Squamish Community Forest can go above and beyond the current Provincial rules with the inclusion of the following:

1. Commitment to no logging within 500 metres of the edge of the Garibaldi Provincial Park Boundary. Provincial Parks have an important role in the protection of biodiversity, and Garibaldi Park is recognized by UNESCO as one of the biosphere's core protected areas.
Logging right up to the park boundary creates an abrupt edge, which modifies habitat within the park, effectively taking away from the protected land base. Parks are protected areas and abrupt edges change habitat values due to stronger insolation, wind, the alteration of light cycles, noise, and drastic temperature and humidity fluctuations which can increase the risk of predation.

The Squamish Community Forest can implement increased care and protection of neighbouring lands by:

- reversing the current valuation so that nature's value exceeds harvesting value;
- applying well-proven scientific research findings, in a way not yet required by provincial laws, that show that maintaining the ecological integrity of the forest is a strategy to boost forest resilience; and
- recognizing that climate change will exacerbate the negative effects of clearcutting by causing more diseases and wildfire, thereby weakening forest health.
- Commitment to protecting Wildlife Corridors. There is increasing recognition worldwide that habitat fragmentation is the primary cause of biodiversity loss and that protection of habitat is the most effective way to prevent such loss. Protection of habitat means establishing continuous, connected areas. There is growing support in the Squamish Lillooet Regional District as well as regionally, provincially, nationally, and internationally for this approach.

The Squamish Environment Society, with encouragement from the District of Squamish and the SLRD, are undertaking the Wildlife Connectivity project that includes a biodiversity conservation strategy for Squamish and adjacent lands. This project is well supported by our Biosphere Region Society with federal funding through Canada's enhanced nature legacy program. This multi-phased project requires the input and cooperation of many stakeholders and will be a model for the rest of the Átl'ka7tsem/Howe Sound Biosphere Region.

- Commitment to participation in the planning process for a comprehensive biodiversity conservation strategy and implementing that strategy as it applies to the community forest.

We welcome the opportunity to discuss any of the above further.

Ruth Simons,
President,
Howe Sound Biosphere Region Initiative Society,
Átl'ka7tsem/Howe Sound UNESCO Biosphere Region
604 921-6564 c: 778 834-4292
www.HoweSoundbri.org
Biodiversity Conservation - Reconciliation - Sustainable Development



November 14, 2022

Re: SORCA Comments on Squamish Community Forest Draft Forest Stewardship Plan

Dear Mr. Abe Litz,

Thank you for providing SORCA with the opportunity to comment on the draft Forest Stewardship and Management Plans that will provide management guidance for the proposed Squamish Community Forest. The Squamish Off-Road Cycling Association (SORCA) was established in 1992. We are a volunteer-driven trail advocacy group with 3400 members who voluntarily sign up every year in support of our trails. Annually SORCA enlists more than 100 businesses to contribute to the well-being of the Squamish's trails, both through weekly events that drive our membership and through financial partnerships and donations.

As you are aware, SORCA maintains a network of trails throughout the area encompassed by the proposed Community Forest for the benefit of the Squamish community and our members. These trails are heavily used by mountain bikers, hikers, runners, and other recreational users, and they provide immense social and economic benefits to the community of Squamish. These trails continue to see increasing use as tourism, and our community continues to grow - bringing even greater economic and social value to our community as a whole. Trail counters in the area measured a staggering 150 percent increase in traffic between 2019 and 2020, and this past summer, there were approximately a dozen trails that surpassed 10,000 rides per month in the peak riding season. The importance of the trail network on the lands that will constitute the Community Forest cannot be understated. SORCA is committed to working collaboratively with the Squamish Community Forest Partnership to ensure the best possible outcomes for our membership and the broader community. We see great value in establishing the community forest and submit to you the following initial comments in that spirit:

- The draft FSP identifies a 30-meter buffer when planning or conducting primary forest activities near an established or unestablished recreation site or trail. SORCA recommends that this buffer be increased to 100 meters to ensure that correct steps are taken to mitigate impacts on trail character, values and user experience. This approach would also help to mitigate impacts to trails from edge effects/wind disturbance impacts that result from harvesting.
- The translation from Sḵwxwú7mesh sníchim (Squamish Language) to English for “pelhx-en-tl-a-stl-lhalem” appears to have a typo, as it should read “Meadow of the Grizzly” instead of “Meadow of the Grizzlys”.
- We recommend that the list of trails identified in Table 4 is expanded to include other key trails which may currently be unauthorized but are heavily used and contribute to the overall trail network and user experience. This list of trails could be well informed by the



ongoing Frontcountry Trail Inventory that SORCA is leading with participation from other recreation groups in Squamish.

- We understand that there will be areas within the community forest that will be subject to less intensive or fewer forestry activities. SORCA would encourage a commitment to protecting a meaningful percentage of the front country trail network as old or mature forest and that the community forest and SORCA work with other tenure holders to implement this.
- Where impacts to existing trails cannot be avoided or mitigated, a no-net loss approach should be taken. This approach has been adopted in other community forest agreements, including for the Cheakamus Community Forest in Whistler. The baseline inventory of trails considered in this approach could also be directly informed by the Frontcountry Trail Inventory. Furthermore, a no-net loss approach could be implemented qualitatively instead of quantitatively, where no-net loss is not based on meters of trails but on the function or value that the impacted trail provides to the overall network.
- The draft Forest Stewardship Plan states that trail features identified during planning for the primary forest activities will be assessed by a qualified forestry professional for the compatibility of the feature with respect to the range of adjacent and overlapping resource and ecological values. We recommend that SORCA is engaged as part of this assessment to inform the assessment of the trail and identify options for mitigating or avoiding impacts to trails early in the planning process.
- Finally, the Community Forest Partnership should adopt an ecosystem-based management approach, or similar model, through the Forest Stewardship Plan that prioritizes both the ecological and social values of the forest. Notably, the ecosystem-based management approach has been implemented successfully within the Cheakamus community forest to the benefit of all stakeholders.

SORCA looks forward to continuing engagement with you while the community forest initiative moves forward. We are available to discuss the comments above and to provide you with additional information as needed. We would appreciate the opportunity to continue regular communication and receive updates on the project as it proceeds, at which point we may have additional comments.

Thank you for your consideration of our input,

Ian Lowe
Executive Director - SORCA

From: Ian Lowe <ian.lowe@sorca.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, March 07, 2023 12:15 PM
To: Abe Litz <alitz@crgl.ca>
Cc: Jeffrey Norman <norm@sorca.ca>; brennan@sorca.ca; Sarah Weber <sweber@crgl.ca>
Subject: Re: Forest Stewardship Plan Feedback

Abe & Sarah, I hope the Chartwell team had a lovely retreat a few weeks back and thank you for carving out the time to talk with us on Feb 10th, just before your departure. We have combined our feedback on both the proposed Community Forest harvest blocks and SCF Forest Stewardship Plan on the attached document.

We are looking forward to continuing our conversation.

Thanks,

Ian (on behalf of the SORCA Board of Directors)

From: Abe Litz <alitz@crgl.ca>
Sent: Thursday, January 26, 2023 11:23 AM
To: Ian Lowe <ian.lowe@sorca.ca>; Jeffrey Norman <norm@sorca.ca>; brennan@sorca.ca
Cc: Sarah Weber <sweber@crgl.ca>
Subject: RE: Forest Stewardship Plan Feedback

Dear Ian Lowe and SORCA Executive,

Thank you for taking the time to review and provide comments on the Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) and Management Plan (MP) for Squamish Community Forest (SQCF), and for meeting with us on November 22, 2022, to discuss. This letter is to follow up from and summarize what we heard and our responses from the discussion.

Thank you for the summary you provided in your letter, with recent numbers illustrating the level of trail use and importance of the trail network in the Squamish Community Forest. SQCF recognizes these values and likewise is committed to working collaboratively with SORCA to maintain and enhance the mountain biking trail network within the Community Forest.

What follows is our response in relation to the comments in your letter.

1. The first comment in your letter appears to be regarding the Strategies in the FSP Section 2.13- Recreation Sites, Recreation trails and Interpretive Forest Sites. Please note, where the letter refers to a "30-meter buffer" – we suggest this be referred to as a "recreation planning" or "consultation zone" in our discussion, as the FSP is not referring to a buffer in this instance. We heard that SORCA is asking SQCF to extend to 100m (rather than 30m) the distance from proposed forestry activities that is assessed for potential impacts to recreation, and that the reason for the extension would be to make sure the extent of the "planning zone" is large enough to all possible effects to trails.

From the SQCF perspective, the wording of the FSP "Strategy" is a legal commitment to complete assessments within a specified planning zone. The suggested 100m planning zone is a large area to

commit to assessing as it may create too onerous of a standard with an unnecessary amount of assessment work. We are proposing instead that the planning zone commitment be extended to 50m to provide SORCA a greater degree of comfort that the size of planning zone will be large enough to encompass assessment of potential edge effects to trails.

It is also important to note that the management of mountain biking, from the perspective of the SQCF, involves more than assessment for and mitigation of impacts to individual trails. A large portion of the management efforts taken by the SQCF regarding mountain biking will be communication to recreation users ongoing information about forest management plans and activities. Although the SQCF will strive to plan timing and location of forestry activities to minimize impacts to recreation use, communication of forestry plans and activity timing will be essential to ensure safe use of forest for all. Communications required will include announcing temporary access restrictions to portions of the CF, temporary trail closures to facilitate the safety of trail users, rehabilitation or replacement of trails impacted by forestry activities, timing of road use and potential parking restrictions, litter and waste management, etc. It is the desire from the SQCF that SORCA, as the primary community organization representing mountain biking interests in our Community Forest, will assist and play a key role in communicating to their membership this type of information.

2. Trail names in the Table 4 are spelled as they were in the government database from Recreation Sites and Trails BC. We have left them as such to be consistent with the government layer. SQCF does not have access to change the spelling in the government database.

3. While we recognize the recreation value of some non-established and/or unauthorized trails, and the current challenges with completing the authorizations process, SQCF is unable to include the names of unauthorized and non-established trails in a table in Section 2.13 of the FSP, as this could be perceived as the SQCF supporting unauthorized trail development.

The FSP does address non-established/non-authorized features in the leadup text to the Strategies, where it says:

Any non-established or unauthorized trail or feature identified during planning for primary forest activities will be assessed by a qualified forestry professional for the compatibility of the feature with respect to the range of adjacent and overlapping resource and ecological values.

Non-established features which are compatible with the values present will be managed similar to the strategy detailed below for established features without objectives.

Features not compatible with existing values or with the potential to promote degradation of an existing value will not be recognized or managed as a recreation feature.

So essentially, even if key non-established/unauthorized trails are not listed in a table in the FSP, they will still be considered during assessments within the 50m "consultation/planning zone". If the initial assessment indicates that an unauthorized or non-established feature or trail is negatively impacting other values, that trail will not go through the consultation process outlined in the Strategy section. SQCF is willing to work with and support SORCA in applying for authorizations/establishment of important trails.

4. SQCF has taken due note of SORCA's request for a commitment to "protecting a meaningful percentage of the front country trail network as old or mature forest". Over the first few years of the Community Forest being awarded, SQCF will be working with community groups on a variety of strategic planning initiatives which together will guide a picture of where more or less forestry activity may occur within the Community Forest (CF). These planning initiatives include, as noted in section 6.3.2.1 of the Management Plan (subsection on Long-Term Approach), a commitment to enter into a trails and recreation planning process with all interested groups with the aim to develop a trails management strategy including inventory, operational guidelines and phased harvest plans in the context of trails. SQCF has also committed to participate in a biodiversity conservation strategy and wildlife connectivity planning process being carried out with Squamish Environment Society and the Átl'ka7tsem/Howe Sound UNESCO Biosphere Region. The findings of that process regarding areas to prioritize for protection may or may not correspond with the main portions of the front country trail network.

It is also important to note that the government of BC and the Squamish Nation are currently engaged in a process to clarify and implement land use planning to determine the location of old growth forests requiring protection and areas appropriate for forestry or other land uses. The outcomes from this process will be shared with the SQCF once completed and this information will inform future planning for the community forest landbase.

We hope that SORCA can understand that it would be premature at this stage for SQCF to commit to protecting certain areas (more than are already protected under existing legislation) before completion of the various planning initiatives underway or intended over the next several years. Rather SQCF has committed to a series of planning processes, including a trails strategy, which will better inform an overall picture and plan for how to manage all values across the landbase in an integrated manner. We look forward to remaining in communication with and collaborating with Government, Squamish Nation, SORCA and other community groups in those conversations.

5. SQCF supports the idea no-net loss as a general approach to trail management, where impacts to existing (authorized/established) trails cannot be avoided or mitigated. The 5th bullet in 2nd strategy box already essentially commits to no-net loss where it says

- *If impacts on a feature are required which would render ineffective the relevant established recreation site or trail, the licensee will seek agreements with the primary user group to facilitate replacement or re-establishment of the impacted portion of a feature, or otherwise compensate the primary user group for the impact.*

6. The FSP text this comment is concerned with refers specifically to assessment of non-established and unauthorized trails for compatibility with other resource and ecological values, to determine whether to consider them in the consultation process outlined in the Strategies (in the boxes). This text is not referring to an assessment of potential forestry impacts to the trails. Hence we feel it is sufficient to specify only a qualified forestry professional in this instance. A commitment to consultation with trail user groups, such as SORCA, regarding assessment of impacts and identifying mitigations, is already included in the Strategy section.

7. Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM) is a broad concept/management approach which, in order to be meaningful, needs to be defined in the specific context of a given area, such as for the Squamish Community Forest. If, based on direction from the Board of Directors and community input, SQCF were to commit to moving towards a more explicitly defined EBM approach in the future, a considerable

investment of time and financial resources would be required to develop a specific EBM-type plan. Thus it is not possible to meaningfully include EBM in the current FSP. If such a plan were developed in the future, it would likely be integrated into the Management Plan rather than the FSP. Keeping it in the Management Plan would not indicate any lesser level of commitment as compared to including it in the FSP.

In the meantime, the current Management Plan does already state that the SQCF will be managed for ecological, social and economic values, and provides a framework for an approach that balances and integrates all values. This approach is within the spectrum for the definition of EBM.

Further to our responses above to your comments on the FSP and MP, we would like to highlight that the type of forest tenure held by the Squamish Community Forest (i.e., a Community Forest Agreement), requires that the agreement holder (the SQCF) comply with the Management Plan and report to the public annually on its performance in relation to the values and goals stated in the Management Plan. The values include "Outdoor recreation opportunities" and the goals include to "15. Support a well-managed outdoor recreation network of trails and features in balance with other resource values".

The Squamish Community Forest FSP, edited as needed to reflect review and comment from community stakeholders including SORCA, and from the government, will be submitted to the Ministry of Forests, Sea to Sky Forest District, for final approval. The Squamish Community Forest looks forward to continuing to collaborate with SORCA around management of mountain bike infrastructure and activities across the Community Forest.

On behalf of the Squamish Community Forest

Adrian (Abe) Litz, RPF
Partner / Forest Tenure Manager

CHARTWELL Resource Group Ltd.

From: Ian Lowe <ian.lowe@sorca.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2022 9:06 AM
To: Abe Litz <alitz@crgl.ca>
Cc: Sarah Weber <sweber@crgl.ca>
Subject: Re: Forest Stewardship Plan Feedback

Thank you Abe. I have sent a note to Jeff and Brennan from our advisory committee to find a couple of dates and times that work for them.

Ian

On Tue, Nov 15, 2022 at 4:26 PM Abe Litz <alitz@crgl.ca> wrote:

Hi Ian, thanks for the feedback, it is much appreciated. The letter you sent contains some great information and discussion points and it is encouraging that most of the topics that are raised, and the suggestions you provide for moving forward with trail and forest management are similar to the planning discussion topics that have been occurring internally among the community forest planning team. I think we are on the same page as it relates to identification of environmental and social values

that need to be carefully and properly managed. I would suggest that a quick meeting between the Community Forest team and SORCA executive board to discuss your feedback and to chart a general path of how/what the process will be as we move forward with planning and operation of the Squamish Community Forest for the benefit of both the Squamish trail user community and the entire community of Squamish, should be the next action.

Would you and the executive group be available for a meet sometime next week? I don't think it needs to be a long meeting but would be great to sit down for a general discussion to lay the groundwork for future collaboration.

Let me know if there is a time that would work for your group to meet. We could do a digital Zoom type meeting, meet at our office or at a local watering hole for a beer and a chat. Whatever works best for you!

By the way, loved the photo you sent from the young old days of Squamish! Some of those faces have been a long time gone from Squamish, and all of them have a lot more grey now!

Looking forward to hearing back from you soon.

Adrian (Abe) Litz, RPF
Silviculture Forester

CHARTWELL Resource Group Ltd.

From: Ian Lowe <ian.lowe@sorca.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2022 9:57 AM
To: Abe Litz <alitz@crgl.ca>
Subject: Forest Stewardship Plan Feedback

Abe, thank you for allowing SORCA to provide our feedback to the latest Forest Stewardship plan. We would be pleased to sit down with you and your team at any point to discuss the enclosed and will also ensure that you are kept abreast of our Front Country Asset Inventory initiative.

Thanks,

Ian

Ian Lowe (he/him)

Executive Director - SORCA - Squamish Off-Road Cycling Association
[604-698-5475](tel:604-698-5475) | ian.lowe@sorca.ca | www.sorca.ca

We are grateful to operate in the territory of the Squamish Nation, the Sk̓wx̓wú7mesh Úxwumixw.



March 7th, 2023

Re. SORCA Feedback on Squamish Community Forest Draft Forest Stewardship Plan and on Proposed Community Forest Cutblocks (MAS 208, MAS 217, MAS 219)

Dear Mr. Abe Litz,

Draft Forest Stewardship Plan Feedback:

Thank you for your January 26, 2023, response to SORCA's initial feedback on the Draft Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) and subsequent meeting on February 10, 2023. Based on your response and comments on the follow-up discussion on the Draft FSP, we understand the scope of commitments set out in the Draft FSP is meant to align with the legal requirements set out in the *Forest and Range Practices Act*. Accordingly, we have reviewed your January 26th response in further detail and have determined that the current draft is acceptable to SORCA, subject to the following:

1. References to a "buffer zone" in Section 2.13, and wherever else relevant to the engagement process set out in the FSP as it pertains to recreational trails are replaced with "recreation planning zone" as suggested in your response.
2. That the size of the recreation planning zone is increased from the existing 30 meters to 100 meters, as originally requested. SORCA appreciates your offer of extending this zone to 50 meters. However, we are of the view that SORCA should be involved in planning for all proposed cuts given that there are very few areas where harvesting will not directly impact trails or have secondary impacts on recreational values (e.g. through hauling activities). Additionally, the FSP states that "*consultation regarding operational/block level activities will be carried out with potentially affected stakeholders on an ongoing basis*". As SORCA will be a potentially impacted stakeholder for virtually all activities carried out in the forest, extending this planning zone to 100 meters should not result in any additional administrative burdens for the Community Forest.
3. The commitment to engage with SORCA when impacts to any trail (including unauthorized or non-established features or trails) may occur, based on the 100 meter recreation planning zone, is enshrined within the FSP.
4. Further to the commitment that we seek above, we request that the FSP requires engagement with SORCA when impacts to an unauthorized or non-established feature or trail may occur, regardless of whether that trail or feature negatively impacts other values (including environmental or resource values). SORCA recognizes the importance of protecting environmental, cultural and resource values. Our goal in this engagement would be to work in good-faith with the community forest and affected interests to develop solutions when unauthorized or non-established features impact other values.

Aside from the abovementioned requests, SORCA is comfortable with the Draft FSP. Should the above be acceptable to you, and captured within the Draft FSP, SORCA supports the FSP proceeding to approvals.



During our January 26th meeting, we discussed the possibility of developing a Memorandum of Understanding between the Community Forest and SORCA, that would: enshrine any additional commitments not suited for the FSP; and, guide our respective implementation of the legal commitments set out in the FSP. SORCA sees value in developing an MOU and is committed to engaging with you in the coming months to do so, ideally when it can be informed directly by the approved FSP. While we understand the difficulties of committing to protecting a meaningful amount of the front country trail network in the FSP, we do hope that an MOU will incorporate a commitment to the retention of mature forest in partnership with other forest tenure holders in the front country trail network area.

If you are unable to facilitate any of the above requests from SORCA, we request that you do not submit the Draft FSP for approval until we've had an opportunity to discuss these issues further. Should you feel that any of these commitments cannot be made within the FSP and are better captured in an MOU, we appreciate receiving that feedback and are open to discussing how to capture these commitments and how both Parties will be held accountable to them.

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Conclusion

We thank you for considering our additional comments on the Draft FSP. Should you wish to discuss these further, please contact me to arrange a meeting.

Thank you for consideration of our input,

Ian Lowe
Executive Director - SORCA

From: Abe Litz <alitz@crgl.ca>

Sent: Friday, March 10, 2023 4:31 PM

To: Ian Lowe <ian.lowe@sorca.ca>

Cc: Jeffrey Norman <norm@sorca.ca>; brennan@sorca.ca; Sarah Weber <sweber@crgl.ca>

Subject: RE: Forest Stewardship Plan Feedback

Hi Ian,

Thanks for the feedback and comments regarding the FSP and on the proposed harvest areas.

I would like to keep the responses to each topic separate, solely for document/record keeping purposes as there are 2 separate processes being commented on.

This email addresses the FSP feedback:

Hello Ian,

Thanks for the taking the time to further review and provide this feedback on the FSP. The FSP has been edited to reflect the requests in your latest feedback as much as possible.

General note - the FSP section 2.13 refers broadly to “primary user groups” and does not list the specific groups such as SORCA. The commitment in the FSP to identify and consult with primary user groups applies to all primary user groups, including SORCA.

Responses to your March 7, 2023 comments regarding the FSP are as follows:

1. Section 2.13 of the FSP never did contain the term “buffer zone”. This is a term that arose during discussion with SORCA.
2. As requested, the text was changed to 100m. The strategies in Section 2.13 commit to consultation with primary user groups when planning and conducting primary forest activities which overlap or are within 100m of an established or authorized recreation site or trail.
3. The FSP cannot include legally binding commitments (i.e. the text in the boxes with blue headers) regarding unauthorized/unestablished trails. Text included in the FSP “outside the box” is not technically legally binding but indicates how the Community Forest will address unauthorized/unestablished trails.
3. and 4.

The FSP now states that

“Non-established or unauthorized trails or features which are compatible with the values present will be managed similar to the strategy detailed below for established features without objectives, including engagement with the primary user group/s. The expectation from the FSP Holder is that the primary user group will seek to have these trails authorized/established.

If, during the course of planning and conducting primary forest activities, the FSP Holder finds recreation trails or features that are not compatible with existing values or with the potential to promote degradation of an existing value, the FSP Holder will bring these to the attention of representatives of the primary user group/s, where such group/s can be identified, and work with them to explore whether

a solution can be found (e.g. whether its possible to avoid/eliminate the impact and have the trail authorized/established).

The above text regarding non-established or unauthorized trails or features applies only to those that existed at the time the Community Forest tenure was issued (i.e. December 2022). Any unauthorized trails constructed after that time will not be considered by the FSP Holder.

Any more specific agreements regarding how SORCA and the Community Forest will work together are best addressed in the development of a Memorandum of Understanding or similar. Squamish Community Forest is open to working with SORCA on developing such a document.

Best regards,

Adrian (Abe) Litz, RPF
Partner / Forest Tenure Manager

CHARTWELL Resource Group Ltd.

Suite 201 - 1121 Commercial Place
Squamish, BC V8B 0S5

From: **Squamish Community Forest** <squamishcommunityforest@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, 5 Oct 2022 at 12:42
Subject: Re: Squamish Community Forest Feedback
To: MATT PARKER <mattparker@shaw.ca>

To Matt Parker,

Thank you for taking the time to review and provide feedback on the Forest Stewardship Plan and Management Plan for Squamish Community Forest, and to attend the open houses. It is helpful to hear your perspectives and vision for what the Community Forest can be. Please note, as part of the provincial government review of the FSP, your comments will be submitted to the Ministry of Forests, along with other public comments received.

Your observations of the effects of harvesting on trails and the consequent maintenance needs are duly noted. The suggestions you provide are good examples of the type of strategies that can be applied at the site level to manage the multiple values in the Community Forest, including recreation, biodiversity and timber. There will be opportunity for the public to provide input at the site level, once the Community Forest is operational. We welcome and remain open to dialogue on management of the Community Forest.

Sincerely,

Adrian Litz, RPF
Chartwell Resource Group Ltd.
Forestry consultant for Squamish Community Forest

On Tue, 23 Aug 2022 at 08:47, MATT PARKER <mattparker@shaw.ca> wrote:
To whom it may concern,

Thanks for accepting the following feedback regarding the management and stewardship plan for the proposed Squamish Community Forest. I have attended the Stewardship / Management Plan open houses to familiarize myself with the proposal and appreciate the opportunity presented in keeping the management of our surrounding working forest as local as possible with its various values considered during decision making. The proposed Community Forest provides jobs in both forestry and recreation which can promote a positive quality of life here in Squamish. Environmental considerations are also of paramount concern and keeping that accountability local will also help to promote a well managed forest with biodiversity and continuous wildlife corridors.

As a quick observation to note, and I realize that it is a consideration that will be taken into account when considering future harvesting in this area, when a forest is harvested the trails become more prone to over growth and erosion due to sun and rain exposure necessitating more frequent brushing and other maintenance. Preserved continuous green corridors can perhaps help promote biodiversity, wildlife corridors and recreation trail corridors as well. Hopefully, a locally managed community forest will benefit the environment and those who work and recreate there.

Sincerely,

Matt Parker