



**Harrop-Procter
Community
Co-operative**

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Forest Stewardship Plan #2 2022 – 2027

**Harrop-Procter Community Co-operative
Community Forest Agreement K1B**

DRAFT for review and comment

April 2022

Signature of the Person Required to Prepare this FSP:

Bill Macpherson
President, HPCC

Date: _____

Signature of the Preparing Registered Professional Forester:

Erik Leslie, RPF 4724

"I certify that the work herein fulfills the standards expected of a member of the Association of British Columbia Forest Professionals."

Date: _____

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1 Interpretation

1.1 Definitions under Acts and Regulations

Unless specifically indicated otherwise, terms used in this Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) have the same meaning as defined in relevant British Columbia acts and regulations.

1.2 Definitions Specific to this FSP

FRPA Value means one or more of the following:

- (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
- (k) Cultural heritage resources

Designated landscape-level fuel break means portions of the West Harrop ridge and Procter/Irvine ridge as shown on attached FSP map.

Fuel Hazard means the potential fire behaviour, without regard to the state of weather or topography, based on the physical fuel characteristics, including fuel arrangement, fuel load, condition of herbaceous vegetation and the presence of ladder fuel.

Primary Forest Activities means any or all of timber harvesting, permanent road deactivation and/or road construction.

Operational Plan means the site specific plans prepared to establish performance standards for primary forest activities and the supporting documents for these plans.

Qualified Professional means a person deemed by the agreement holder to be qualified, in terms of appropriate levels of education, training, and experience, to conduct the activities described. Where the activities fall within the scope of practice of members of a professional regulatory body this person will be a Qualified Registered Professional.

Qualified Registered Professional means a person who:

- (a) In the opinion of the agreement holder has the appropriate education, training and experience to carry out the activity; and
- (b) Is a member of, or is licensed by, a regulatory body in British Columbia that has the legislated authority to regulate its members' performance of the activity.

Reasonable opportunity for review and comment is a two part process composed of (1) a written communication (either mailed or sent electronically) from the agreement holder to another party, an article in the HPCC community forest newsletter, or a newspaper advertisement which informs the reader of a planned primary forest activities and (2) a specified time frame (generally 30 days) within which the reader can request additional information, request a meeting for discussion, and/or provide written comments on the planned activity which will be considered.

Retention silvicultural system is as defined in the Silvicultural Systems Handbook for British Columbia published by the Ministry of Forests, Forest Practices Branch, March 2003.

Wildland Urban Interface is as defined in the RDCK Area E Community Wildfire Protection Plan Update (2016), which is the zone within 2 km from areas with more than 6 structures per hectare. The WUI zone is shown on the attached FSP map.

1.3 Objectives, Results, Strategies and Measures

The Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) requires that a FSP specify results or strategies in relation to objectives set by government and specify measures related to invasive plants and natural range barriers. With regard to these requirements, the following interpretations have been used in the preparation of this FSP:

Objective means an objective that is set by government, in legally established land use plans, in regulation, or enabled through regulation, for managing and protecting forest and range values.

Result means a description of measurable or verifiable outcomes for a particular established objective and the situations or circumstances that determine where the outcomes will be applied.

Strategy means a description of measurable or verifiable steps or practices that will be carried out to meet a particular established objective, and the situations or circumstances that determine where the steps or practices will be applied.

Measure means a course of action taken or planned to achieve a particular purpose. With regards to FSP's, measures must be specified to (1) prevent the introduction or spread of invasive plants and (2) mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective natural range barriers. Measures are intended to be reasonable and appropriate when considering what is likely to be effective and what is practicable.

Measurable means with respect to Results and Strategies to be able to be measured, quantified or calculated.

Verifiable means with respect to Results and Strategies to be able to be verified, proven, authenticated or demonstrated.

Acronym Definitions

ECA	Equivalent Clearcut Area
FDU	Forest Development Unit
FPPR	Forest Planning and Practices Regulation
FRPA	Forest and Range Practices Act
FSP	Forest Stewardship Plan
GAR	Government Actions Regulation
HLPO	Kootenay Boundary Higher Level Plan Order (October 26, 2002)
LU	Landscape Unit
MOF	Ministry of Forests
OGMA	Old Growth Management Area
QP	Qualified Professional
QRP	Qualified Register Professional
CFA	Community Forest Agreement
POD	Point of Diversion
RMA	Riparian Management Area
RMZ	Riparian Management Zone
RMZO	Resource Management Zone Objective
RRZ	Riparian Reserve Zone
VQO	Visual Quality Objective
WUI	Wildfire Urban Interface
WHA	Wildlife Habitat Area
WTRA	Wildlife Tree Retention Area

2 Application of this FSP

2.1 Description of the Forest Stewardship Plan Area

This Forest Stewardship Plan applies to the 11, 287 hectare area of Community Forest Agreement K1B which is held by the Harrop-Procter Community Co-operative, and to each Cutting Permit and Road Permit issued to the agreement holder within K1B after the term of this Forest Stewardship Plan commences.

2.2 Term of the Forest Stewardship Plan

The term of this Forest Stewardship Plan:

- a. shall be, per FRPA 6(1)(a), 5 years,
- b. may end earlier than 5 years if the FSP holder chooses to replace it with another approved FSP,
- c. per FRPA 6(2), may be extended by the minister pursuant to applicable Acts and Regulations, and
- d. will commence on the day the Delegated Decision Maker grants approval to this FSP.

2.3 Forest Development Units

Forest Development Units identify areas in which the agreement holder may conduct primary forest activities. FDU's have common values, objectives, and practice requirements.

There is one FDU that contains the entire Harrop-Procter area. Table 1 lists the FDU area and Figure 1 provides an overview of the FDU.

FDU No.	FDU Name	Landscape Unit FDU is Within	Gross Area of FDU (ha)
1	Harrop-Procter	K09, K07	11,287
Total			11,287

Table 1: Forest Development Units within CFA K1B.

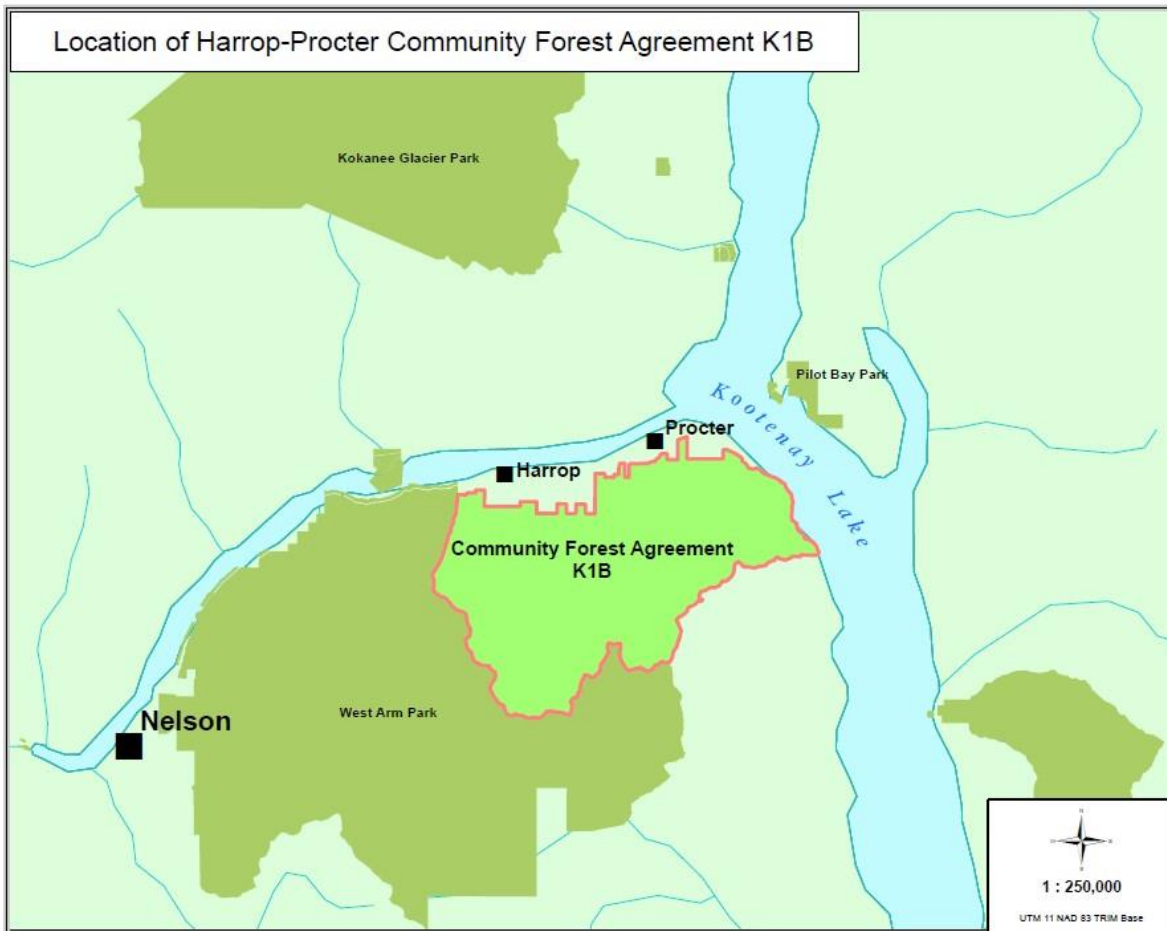


Figure 1: Location of Harrop-Procter Community Co-operative CFA K1B.

2.4 Collaboration within Shared Management Units

When CFA K1B is operating within a landscape unit or community watershed within which other Forest License or Agreement Holders have timber harvesting rights, the following strategy will apply:

Agreement Holder Developed Strategy: Collaboration	
Collaboration within Shared Management Units	<p>When timber harvesting is planned within shared landscape units and/or community watersheds, the agreement holder will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) offer to exchange information on planned activities with other materially affected licence or agreement holders, and where this offer is accepted, (b) will endeavor to collaborate with the other affected licence or agreement holder in relation to the following values, where applicable, to ensure that the objectives set by government for managing and protecting the values in legally established land use plans or regulations, or enabled through regulation, will be achieved:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Old and Mature Forest ii. Connectivity Corridors iii. Water in Community Watersheds <p>If the holders of the multiple Forest Stewardship plans that overlap the landscape unit or community watershed in question are unable to reach an agreement for sharing the responsibility to obtain results consistent with objectives set by government, a request will be made to the Minister to act under section 9 of the Forest and Range Practices Act.</p>
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2.5 Public Review and Comment Period

Practice Requirements	The agreement holder complied with:
Providing Notice re: FSP	FPPR Section 20
Review and Comment re: FSP	FPPR Section 21
<p>The Harrop-Procter, Nelson and West Arm of Kootenay Lake communities made aware that the Forest Stewardship Plan was available for review and comment through notices placed in the Nelson Star newspaper.</p> <p>First Nations with interests in the FSP area were identified from the First Nation Consultation Areas Public Map Service, and were either sent an information sharing letter by email or the FSP information sharing material was uploaded to the appropriate First Nations portal.</p> <p>Potentially affected agreement holders were sent an information sharing letter by email.</p> <p>A copy of the public notice, the standard information sharing letter, and the list of parties who were contacted via email or portal are included in Appendix C.</p> <p>The Forest Stewardship Plan was made available for public review and comment on the HPCC website, at the HPCC office, and through meetings arranged with any stakeholders if requested for a two month period from _____ to _____.</p>	

2.6 Public and Stakeholder Comments

Practice Requirements	The agreement holder complied with:
Responding to Review and Comment re: FSP	FPPR Section 22
<p>Copies of written comments received, descriptions of any changes made to the plan as a result of the comments received, and a description of the efforts made to meet with First Nation groups affected by the plan to discuss the plan are contained in Appendix C.</p>	

2.7 Sharing Operating Plans

This FSP is a landscape level plan that indicates how the agreement holder will be consistent with government objectives for managing and protecting forest and range values.

This FSP does not show operational plans for road construction, harvesting, fuel hazard reduction or ecosystem restoration activities. Information sharing on and discussion of operational level plans will be carried out by the agreement holder as such plans are developed.

Agreement holder developed Measures: Information Sharing of Operating Plans

Sharing Operating Plans

At least thirty days before conducting primary forest activities, the agreement holder will provide a reasonable opportunity for review and comment to First Nations and water license holders.

All written comments received by the agreement holder regarding operating plans will be responded to. Where practical, operating plans will be modified to reflect comments and concerns received.

3 Kootenay Boundary Higher Level Plan Order

This FSP area is subject to the Kootenay Boundary Higher Level Plan Order (HLPO) which came into effect on October 26, 2002.

The HLPO has been amended several times since 2002, but none of the amendments affect the area covered by this FSP.

The HLPO Resource Management Zone Objectives (RMZO) have been developed specifically for this region and take precedence over objectives set by government under the Forest and Range Practices Act and the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation where they conflict.

Results and strategies to comply with the HLPO RMZO are contained within this FSP.

4 Values, Objectives, and Practice Requirements

The Government of BC has established objectives for various forest resource values in legislation, regulations or approved higher level plans under FRPA or other acts that affect land management. To facilitate implementation of these objectives government has established practice requirements and/or provisions for Results and/or Strategies, or combinations thereof, to be defined with the FSP.

4.1 Soils

Objective Set by FRPA/FPPR for Soils	
Regulation	FPPR Section 5
Objective	Soils The objective set by government for soils is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve the productivity and the hydrologic function of soils.
Regulation	FPPR Section 12.1(1) An agreement holder is exempt from the requirement in Section 5 of FRPA to specify results or strategies for soils if the approved FSP includes an undertaking that the person will comply with sections 35 and 36 of FPPR.
Practice Requirements	The agreement holder will comply with:
a) Soil disturbance limits	FPPR Section 35
b) Permanent access structure limits	FPPR Section 36

4.2 Timber

4.2.1 Objectives Set by HLPO for Timber	
RMZO	RMZO 7: Enhanced Resource Development Zones
Objective:	To support intensive forest management for the purpose of increasing volumes of merchantable timber and to reduce industry costs while maintaining adequate environmental stewardship Enhanced Resource Development Zones – Timber emphasis is assigned as outlined on map 7.1.
Not Applicable:	No mapped Enhanced Resource Development Zones – Timber overlap the FDU in this FSP so HLPO RMZO 7 is not applicable to this FDP.
RMZO	RMZO 10: Social and Economic Stability
Objective:	To ensure that there are no unintended outcomes of the bringing into force objectives 1 to 9 on the social and economic stability of communities located within the area of the higher level plan, the Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management in consultation with communities, forest licensees and other interests will create thresholds

	for timber supply, costs and timber profiles that will initiate a review of these objectives.
Not Applicable:	HLPO RMZO 10 is not applicable to the intent and purpose of this plan.

4.2.2 Objectives Set by FRPA/FPPR for Timber

Regulation	FPPR Section 6
Objective	<p>Timber</p> <p>The objectives set by government for timber are to:</p> <p>(a) maintain or enhance an economically valuable supply of commercial timber from British Columbia's forests,</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p>
Practice Requirements	The agreement holder is exempt.
a) Timber	Under FPPR Sec 12 (8) the agreement holder is exempt from the requirement to prepare a result or strategy for timber.

4.3 Wildlife

4.3.1 Objectives Set by HLPO for Wildlife	
RMZO	RMZO 3: Caribou
Objective:	To retain seasonal habitats for mountain caribou in order to contribute to maintaining viability of the existing subpopulations according to the forest cover requirements shown in Table 3.1, within the caribou habitat areas shown on Map 3.1.
Not Applicable:	HLPO RMZO 3 was cancelled and replaced with GAR order UWR U-4-012 for caribou winter range in 2009.
RMZO	RMZO 5: Grizzly Bear Habitat and Connectivity Corridors
Objective:	To maintain mature and/or old forests adjacent to important grizzly bear habitat as shown on Map 5.1. To maintain mature and/or old forests within connectivity corridors shown on Map 5.2 for purposes of regional forest ecosystem connectivity.
Result for RMZO 5:	
Result:	The agreement holder will comply with HLPO RMZO 5. Objectives 1 and 2 in HLPO RMZO 5 do not apply at this time as they rely on the mapping of important grizzly bear areas, and these have not been mapped.
4.3.2 Objectives Set by FRPA/FPPR and GAR for Wildlife	
Legislation and Regulations:	FPPR Section 7 and Section 70, GAR Sections 9 to 13
Objectives:	<p>Wildlife: Species at Risk, Regionally Important Wildlife, Ungulate Winter Range, General Wildlife Measures:</p> <p>The objective set by government for wildlife is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve sufficient wildlife habitat in terms of amount of area, distribution of areas and attributes of those areas, for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the survival of species at risk, (b) the survival of regionally important wildlife, and (c) the winter survival of specified ungulate species. <p>Wildlife Habitat Areas</p> <p>The minister responsible for the Wildlife Act by order may establish an area as a wildlife habitat area (WHA) if satisfied that special management has not otherwise been provided for under Government Actions Regulations or another enactment, and the area is necessary to meet the habitat requirements of a category of species at risk or regionally important wildlife.</p>

	<p>Note: No established or currently proposed WHAs are overlapped by the FDU in this FSP.</p> <p>Wildlife Habitat Feature</p> <p>An authorized person who carries out a primary activity must ensure that the primary forest activity does not damage or render ineffective a wildlife habitat feature.</p>
<p>Preamble:</p>	<p>Notices given under FPPR Section 7(2) specify the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for identified species at risk (SAR), regionally important wildlife and ungulate species.</p> <p>Orders under the GAR Sections 9 to 13 establish Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHAs), Ungulate Winter Range (UWR) and Wildlife Habitat Features (WHFs) and specify General Wildlife Measures (GWMs) for specific species.</p> <p>In many cases newer GAR orders establishing WHAs and GWMs have addressed and replaced the requirements of earlier FPPR Section 7(2) notices.</p> <p>The only FPPR Section 7(2) Notice in effect and applicable to the FDUs of this FSP at time of approval is:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Indicators Of The Amount, Distribution And Attributes Of Wildlife Habitat Required For The Survival Of Species At Risk In The Kootenay Lake Forest District, December 30, 2004</p> <p>The Notice applies to the Kootenay Lake Forest District, which is now part of the Selkirk Resource District. The species at risk listed in the notice are Coeur d’Alene Salamander and Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog.</p> <p>There are currently no inventoried habitat sites of the noted species within the area of the CFA.</p> <p>The GAR Orders in effect and applicable to the FDUs of this FSP at time of approval are:</p> <p>GAR U-4-001 - UWR - November 28, 2019</p> <p>The location of UWRs established per GAR U-4-001 are shown on the FDU map of this FSP.</p> <p>This Order establishes an exemption per FPPR S 7(3) from the obligation to prepare a result or strategy in relation to the objectives set out in FPPR 7(1) for Ungulate Winter Range in the West Kootenay area.</p> <p>GAR M 213 - Wildlife Habitat Features - May 29, 2018</p> <p>GAR M 213 applies throughout all FDUs of this FSP.</p>

Agreement Holder Developed Result for FPPR Section 7(2) and GAR Sections 9 to 13:

Result for Wildlife:

The agreement holder will carry out primary forest activities only where consistent with the requirements of current or future applicable (i) Notices under FPPR Section 7(2) and (ii) Orders under the GAR Sections 9 to 13.

Agreement Holder Developed Strategy for FPPR 7(2) Species at Risk:

Strategy for Species at Risk:

There are currently no inventoried occurrences or habitat sites of the species identified in the December 20, 2004 Notice within the FDU in this FSP.

The following strategy will be followed to ensure consistency with the Notice:

1. Personnel responsible for layout of primary forest activities will be knowledgeable of the attributes of SAR habitat per the FPPR 7(2) Notices relevant to the FDUs of this FSP.
2. During operational planning of a primary forest activity, a QRP will:
 - identify the FPPR 7(2) Notices relevant to the planning area,
 - review existing data of species occurrences, including the BC Species & Ecosystems Explorer, and Conservation Data Center and Wildlife Species Occurrence data sets downloaded from the BC GeoData Warehouse,
 - use available vegetation and terrain information to assess the ecological characteristics of the planning area,
 - create an initial list of species listed in Notices, species at risk and/or ecosystems at risk that may occur in the planning area, and
 - carry out a field reconnaissance of the planning area to assess if species or ecosystems at risk are present or likely present.
3. If a species or ecosystem at risk is present or likely present in the planning area:
 - A QRP will provide a professional recommendation on whether (i) the primary forest activity can proceed as planned without compromising the persistence of the species or ecosystems at risk, (ii) can proceed with modifications to mitigate impacts on the species or ecosystems at risk, or (iii) should not proceed.
 - If, in the opinion of the QRP, the primary forest

	<p>activity can proceed with modifications, the QRP will provide professional recommendations on measures to ensure the persistence of the species or ecosystems at risk. The recommendations will be incorporated in the Operational Plan, will be communicated to forestry workers and contractors, and will be followed during primary forest activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The QRP will report any observed occurrences to the B.C. Conservation Data Centre (CDC).
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Agreement Holder Developed Strategy for FPPR 70(2) / GAR M 213 Wildlife Habitat Features:

<p>Strategy for Wildlife Habitat Features:</p>	<p>The following strategy will be followed to ensure consistency with the FPPR 70(2) and GAR Order M 213:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personnel responsible for layout of primary forest activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • will be knowledgeable of the attributes of wildlife habitat features (WHF) per the Order and per the <i>Field Identification of Wildlife Habitat Features for HPCC Operational Workers</i> guide, and • will bring any potential WHF they note during reconnaissance and layout work to the attention of the QRP referred to below. 2. During the operational planning of a primary forest activity, a QRP will carry out a field reconnaissance of the planning area to assess if WHF per Order M 213 are present or likely present. 3. If WHF per Order M 213 are present or likely present in the planning area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A QRP will provide a professional recommendation on whether (i) the primary forest activity can proceed as planned without risk of damaging or rendering ineffective the WHF, (ii) can proceed with modifications to ensure that WHF are not damaged or rendered ineffective, or (iii) should not proceed. • If, in the opinion of the QRP, the primary forest activity can proceed with modifications, the QRP will provide professional recommendations on measures to prevent damage to and to maintain the effectiveness of the WHF. The recommendations will be incorporated in the Operational Plan, and will be followed during primary forest activities. 4. Personnel carrying out primary forest activities:
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • will be receive training in the attributes of WHF per the Order, • will be provided with copies of the <i>Field Identification of Wildlife Habitat Features for HPCC Operational Workers</i> guide, and • in case a previously unnoted WHF is found during operations, will follow the <i>HPCC Standard Operating Procedures Bird Nest and Wildlife Habitat Features Encounters</i>. <p>5. Any WHF identified under this strategy will be reported to government per FPPR 86(3)(b).</p>
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4.4 Riparian Areas

Objectives Set by FRPA/FPPR for Water, Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity Within Riparian Areas	
Regulation:	FPPR Section 8
Objective:	Riparian Areas The objective set by government for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve, at the landscape level, the water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity associated with those riparian areas.
Regulation:	FPPR Section 12.1(2) An agreement holder is exempt from the requirement in Section 5 of FRPA to specify results or strategies for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity if the approved FSP includes an undertaking that the person will comply with sections 47 to 51, 52 (2) and 53 of FPPR.
Practice Requirements	The agreement holder will comply with:
a) Stream riparian classes	FPPR Section 47 (1-3) (5-7)
b) Wetland riparian classes	FPPR Section 48
c) Lake riparian classes	FPPR Section 49
d) Restrictions in a riparian management area	FPPR Section 50
e) Restrictions in a riparian reserve zone	FPPR Section 51
f) Restrictions in a riparian management zone	FPPR Section 52(2)

h) Temperature sensitive streams	FPPR Section 53 Note 1: No temperature sensitive streams have been designated within the FDU in this FSP. The agreement holder will comply with FPPR 53 if a temperature sensitive stream is designated within the FDU.
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Agreement Holder Developed Strategies for Water, Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity Within Riparian Areas

Regulation:	FPPR Section 12 (3) and 12.3(1)
Objectives:	FPPR Section 12 (3): A person who prepares a forest stewardship plan must specify in it, for the objective set out in section 8, a result or strategy that addresses retention of trees in a riparian management zone. FPPR 12.3(1) An agreement holder who is required to prepare a forest stewardship plan is exempt from FPPR Section 47 (4) if the approved plan includes an intended result or strategy for the objective for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity set out in section 8 in relation to the areas of primary forest activity under the plan.

Agreement Holder Developed Strategy - Alternative to FPPR Section 47(4)

Riparian Reserve Zone Strategy for Stream Classification S4, S5 and S6:	The agreement holder will provide enhanced stream protection while carrying out primary forest activities by establishing a Riparian Reserve Zone of 5 meters, both sides, on stream classes S4, S5 and S6.		
Riparian Class	Riparian Management Area Width (meters)	Riparian Reserve Zone Width (meters)	Riparian Management Zone Width (meters)
S1-A	100	0	100
S1-B	70	50	20
S2	50	30	20
S3	40	20	20
S4	30	10	20
S5	30	10	20
S6	20	10	10
All distances in table above are slope distances.			

Agreement Holder Developed Strategy per FPPR 12(3) Riparian Management Zones:

Riparian Management Zone Strategies for all classes of streams, wetlands and	Retention Level 20% to 100% of the pre-harvest basal area >12.5cm dbh within the RMZ will be retained.
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<p>lakes:</p>	<p>The spatial pattern of prescribed retention may vary throughout the RMZ and may include single trees, clumps of trees, and/or reserves or WTRA's.</p> <p>Riparian Assessment</p> <p>Prior to a primary forest activity in a RMZ, a riparian assessment will be completed by a QRP to inform the RMZ retention levels to be specified in the Operational Plan. The riparian assessment will consider such factors as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tree species composition, • soils, • windthrow potential*, • risk of erosion and/or mass wasting, • stream channel stability, • wildlife habitat, • visual quality, • operational constraints, • damage or imminent threats to the stand, • forest health factors, and/or • other site specific factors the QRP deems important. <p>* Windthrow potential will be assessed using an approach consistent with the Windthrow Field Cards (FS 712)</p>
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Agreement Holder Developed Strategies - Supplement to FPPR 51(1) Riparian Reserve Zones:

<p>Primary Forest Activities In or Adjacent To Riparian Reserve Zones</p>	<p>The agreement holder will comply with FPPR 51, with the addition of the following strategies.</p> <p>Designated Operational Stream Crossings</p> <p>Per FPPR 51(1)(c), a stream crossing may be constructed in a riparian reserve zone. When constructing a temporary stream crossing to allow equipment engaged in a primary forest activity to cross a classified stream, the following strategies will be followed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of designated stream crossings will be kept to a practical minimum. 2. The constructed width of machine trail in the designated stream crossings will be kept to a practical minimum. 3. The approaches to designated stream crossings will be constructed as close to perpendicular to the watercourse as possible to reduce area impacted. 4. Any overburden or waste soil resulting from construction of designated crossings will be disposed a minimum of 5-meters from the stream edge. <p>Remove Debris</p> <p>If slash or vegetation debris is deposited into a classifiable</p>
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	riparian feature or a riparian reserve zone during a primary forest activity, the debris will be removed as soon as practicable within one year of deposition.
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Agreement Holder Developed Strategies - Sediment Management

Primary Forest Activities In or Adjacent To Riparian Areas	<p>Prior to constructing a road or access structure within the area where surface water flow could transport sediment to a stream, a QRP will develop measures to reduce and/or manage water transport of sediment from the exposed soil associated with the new construction to adjacent streams.</p> <p>The following practices will be applied to reduce the potential transport of sediment into streams when constructing new roads or access structures within the area where surface water flow could transport sediment to a stream:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimize exposed soil surfaces to minimize potential sediment yield. 2. Seed exposed soil surfaces with an appropriate revegetation mix as quickly as possible. 3. Reduce potential erosion by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • placing culverts and cross drainage consistent with natural drainage patterns. • armouring at culvert outflows. • armouring the ditch line where the ditch line directly connects with a stream. 4. Where practicable, construct bridges higher than the road grade to prevent water on the road surface from transporting sediment onto the bridge deck and into the stream.
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4.5 Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds

Objective Set By FRPA/FPPR for Fish Habitat in Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds:	
Regulation:	FPPR Section 8.1
Objective:	<p>FPPR Section 8.1</p> <p>The objective set by government for fish habitat in fisheries sensitive watersheds is to prevent, to the extent that it does not unduly reduce the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities in the fisheries sensitive watershed from resulting in a material adverse impact on the habitat of the fish species for which the fisheries sensitive watershed was established.</p>
Not Applicable at This Time:	Currently there are no fisheries sensitive watersheds identified in the FDU in this FSP.

4.6 Community Watersheds

The Harrop-Procter FDU contains the **Procter Creek Community Watershed**. No other community watersheds are in the FDU in this FSP.

4.6.1 Objectives Set by FRPA/FPPR for Community Watersheds	
Regulation:	FPPR Section 8.2
Objective:	<p>FPPR Section 8.2</p> <p>The objective set by government for water being diverted for human consumption through a licensed waterworks in a community watershed is to prevent, to the extent that it does not unduly reduce the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities within the community watershed from resulting in:</p> <p>(a) a material adverse impact on the quantity of water or the timing of the flow of the water to the waterworks, or</p> <p>(b) the water from the waterworks having a material adverse impact on human health that cannot be addressed by water treatment required under</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) an enactment, or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) the licence pertaining to the waterworks.</p>
Practice Requirements	The agreement holder will comply with:
Protecting water quality	FPPR Section 59
Licensed waterworks	FPPR Section 60
Excavated or bladed trails	FPPR Section 61

Agreement Holder Developed Strategy for Community Watersheds:	
Hydrological Assessment Strategy:	<p>Prior to a primary forest activity in a Community Watershed, a QRP will calculate the approximate equivalent clearcut area (ECA) of the watershed. If the ECA including planned forest development is expected to exceed 20%, then a watershed assessment will be completed by a QRP that considers cumulative hydrological impacts of existing and proposed development and any other factors as deemed necessary by the QRP.</p> <p>The agreement holder will ensure that primary forest activities are consistent with the recommendations of a watershed assessment as determined by a QRP.</p>

4.6.2 Objective Set by GAR for Community Watersheds	
Regulation:	GAR Section 8

Objectives:	<p>8 (1) The minister responsible for the Land Act by order may designate as a community watershed all or part of the drainage area that is upslope of the lowest point from which water is diverted for human consumption by a licensed waterworks, if satisfied that, to protect the water that is diverted for human consumption, the area requires special management, that is not otherwise provided for under this regulation or another enactment,</p> <p>(a) to conserve the quality, quantity and timing of water flow, or</p> <p>(b) to prevent cumulative hydrological effects that would have a material adverse effect on the water.</p> <p>(2) The minister responsible for the Wildlife Act by order may establish for a community watershed water quality objectives respecting a matter referred to in subsection (1).</p>
Practice Requirements	
None at This Time:	<p>No water quality objectives have been established at date of FSP submission, so no Practice Requirements have been established under GAR.</p>

4.7 Consumptive Use Streams

The FDU in this FSP contains numerous licensed water intakes on streams and springs.

4.7.1 Objectives Set by HLPO for Consumptive Use Streams	
RMZO	RMZO 6: Consumptive Use Streams
Objective:	To reduce the impacts of forest development on streams licensed for human consumption, apply specified stream side management provisions to S5 and S6 streams that meet specified conditions.
Definition:	RMZO 6 applies to the streamside management zone on specified reaches of S5 and S6 streams, which extends from the edge of the stream channel bank or the outer edge of the active floodplain, to a minimum distance of 30 meters on each side of the stream, or to the top of the inner gorge, whichever is greater.
Result and Measures for RMZO 6	
Strategy for RMZO 6:	The agreement holder will follow the HLPO RMZO 6 requirements for specified reaches of S5 and S6 streams on which there is a water intake which is licensed for human consumption.
Measures for RMZO 6:	Prior to carrying out primary forest activities in a streamside management zone identified per RMZO 6, a QRP will develop measures to safeguard water licensed for human consumption for activities in the stream side management zone. The measures specified above will be incorporated in the Operational Plan prepared for each primary forest activity and will be followed during primary forest activities.
4.7.2 Objective Set by FRPA/FPPR for Water within Riparian Areas	
Regulation:	FPPR Section 8
Objective:	Riparian Areas The objective set by government for water... within riparian areas is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve, at the landscape level, the water quality... associated with those riparian areas.

Agreement Holder Developed Strategy: Planning in Domestic Use Watershed

Planning Process:

Prior to commencement of primary forest activities in a Domestic Use Watershed the agreement holder will:

- Obtain the current information on water Point of Diversion (POD) locations and status from the BC data catalogue.
- Obtain the publicly available information on the water licence holders associated with POD(s) that may be affected by the primary forest activity.
- Contact potentially affected domestic use water agreement holders whose contact information is publicly available to inform them of the planned activities and ask for comments.
- Ensure that comments from domestic use water agreement holders are considered when planning primary forest activities.

Agreement Holder Developed Strategy: Timber Harvesting near Licensed Waterworks in Domestic Use Watersheds

Timber Harvesting near Licensed Waterworks:

The agreement holder will not harvest timber within a 100 m radius upslope of a licensed waterworks where the water is diverted for human consumption, unless the timber harvesting will not increase sediment delivery to the water intake.

Agreement Holder Developed Strategy: Roads Near Licensed Waterworks in Domestic Use Watersheds

Roads Near Licensed Waterworks:

The agreement holder will not construct a road within a 100 m radius upslope of a licensed waterworks where the water is diverted for human consumption unless there is no practicable alternative location for the road.

4.8 Biodiversity

4.8.1 Objectives Set by HLPO for Biodiversity	
RMZO	RMZO 1: Biodiversity Emphasis
Objective:	To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity through the assignment of biodiversity emphasis to each Landscape Unit (LU).
Result for RMZO 1:	
Result:	The agreement holder will comply with HLPO Resource Management Zone Objective 1. The FDU in this FSP overlaps LU K09 and LU K07.
RMZO	RMZO 2: Old and Mature Forest
Objective:	To maintain mature and old forests at the level set for each Landscape Unit by the HLPO.
Result for RMZO 2 Old Forest:	
Result:	The agreement holder will comply with HLPO Resource Management Zone Objective 2. The requirements of Objective 2 of the KBHLPO for Old Forest are considered to be fulfilled by the mapped non-legal Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs) within the Landscape Unit (LU) that the FDU in this FSP overlaps. These OGMAs are shown on the FDU map of this FSP.
Agreement Holder Developed Strategies: RMZO 2 Old Forest	
Strategies for RMZO 2 Old Forest:	The agreement holder will use the Higher Level Plan Objectives Reporting Suite application to monitor the area of OGMAs in relation to the Old Forest retention targets set by HLPO RMZO 2 in LU K09 and K07. In the event that Old Forest retention targets set by HLPO RMZO 2 are no longer met by the OGMAs in LU K09 or K07, deficits will be addressed aspatially with Old Forest from outside of OGMAs. If a recruitment strategy is required for Old Forest per RMZO 2(5), the agreement holder will share the recruitment strategy with other materially affected licence or agreement holders in the landscape unit. The information shared will include a written rationale and a map of the forest stands to be recruited. The <u>Old Growth Management Areas - Non Legal - Current</u> data set maintained by MOF will be used to determine the spatial extent of OGMAs.

Result for RMZO 2 Mature Forest:	
Result:	The agreement holder will comply with HLPO Resource Management Zone Objective 2.
Agreement Holder Developed Strategies: RMZO 2 Mature Forest	
Strategies for RMZO 2 Mature Forest:	<p>The agreement holder will use the Higher Level Plan Objectives Reporting Suite application to monitor the area of Mature Forest in relation to the Mature + Old Forest retention targets set by HLPO RMZO 2 in LU K07 and K09.)</p> <p>Primary forest activities on CFA K1B will be constrained:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure that harvest on CFA K1B does not result in reducing mature forest area to less than the applicable RMZO 2 targets, and 2. To allocate mature forest retention targets to areas within mapped connecting corridors, per RMZO 5(5). <p>Information on planned primary forest activities in Mature Forest will be shared with other materially affected licence or agreement holders per the Collaboration within Shared Management Units strategy in this FSP.</p> <p>If a recruitment strategy is required for Mature Forest per RMZO 2(5), the agreement holder will share the recruitment strategy with other materially affected licence or agreement holders in the landscape unit. The information shared will include a written rationale and a map of the forest stands to be recruited.</p>
Agreement Holder Developed Strategies for Entering OGMA	
Strategies for Entering OGMA:	<p>The QRP referenced in this Strategy for Entering OGMA will be a biologist or ecologist, or a team of professionals that includes a biologist or ecologist.</p> <p>Primary forest activities will not be carried out in an established OGMA except:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To address safety hazards to adjacent primary forest activities; 2. To construct a road or access trail where no practicable alternative option for the road or access trail location exists; 3. To reduce fuel hazard within a designated landscape-level fuel break; or 4. Where the OGMA has been rendered ineffective due to damaging agents. (For the purposes of this section, 'rendered ineffective' means, in the opinion of a QRP, damaged to a degree that the OGMA no longer has the ecological values of old forest considering the factors identified in footnote K of KBHLPO Objective 2 (5). <p>When evaluating the footnote 'K' factors the score card</p>

	<p>found in Appendix B will be used).</p> <p>Where timber is harvested or a road is constructed in an established OGMA under circumstances 1 through 4 above and the harvested area is > 0.2 ha, a QRP will prepare a written rationale (a) indicating the reasons for harvesting the timber in the OGMA and (b) spatially identifying a replacement area from within the CFA area at least the same size as the harvested areas that provides equal or greater biological value consistent with the requirements of KBHLPO Objective 2 (5).</p> <p>The rationale will consider the following when assessing biological value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the factors identified in footnote k, • maintaining or improving interior old forest habitat conditions, • maintaining or improving landscape level connectivity, and • prioritizing protection of ancient forests and rare ecosystems (per the Old Growth Technical Advisory Panel definitions).
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Agreement Holder Developed Strategies for Information Sharing and Reporting re: Changes to OGMA

<p>Strategies for Information Sharing and Reporting</p>	<p>When a change to an OGMA boundary is proposed, the information sharing package sent to First Nations by the agreement holder will include the QRP's written rationale per above strategy and spatial data of the identified OGMA replacement area.</p> <p>If an OGMA boundary is changed, the change will be reported to MOF per the <i>Selkirk Resource District Protocol for Managing OGMA Consolidation Mapping</i>.</p>
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4.8.2 Objectives Set by HLPO for Green-up Height

<p>RMZO</p>	<p>RMZO 4: Green-up</p>
<p>Objective:</p>	<p>To establish the green-up height as 2.5 meters for areas adequately stocked and 3.0 meters for areas not adequately stocked, based on the criteria in the regulations, except in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. community watersheds; ii. visually sensitive areas within known scenic areas. iii. Enhanced Resource Development Zones, and iv. fire-maintained ecosystems as identified in RMZO 8.

Result for RMZO 4: Green-up

<p>Result:</p>	<p>The agreement holder will comply with HLPO RMZO 4.</p>
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4.8.3 Objectives Set by HLPO for Fire-Maintained Ecosystems	
RMZO	RMZO 8: Fire-Maintained Ecosystems
Objective:	To restore and maintain the ecological integrity of fire-maintained ecosystems identified on HLPO Map 8.1
Not Applicable at This Time:	HLPO Map 8.1 has not been published, and therefore RMZO 8 is not in effect.
4.8.4 Objective Set by FRPA/FPPR for Wildlife and Biodiversity at the Landscape Level	
Objective:	The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests and to the extent practicable, to design areas on which timber harvesting is to be carried out that resemble, both spatially and temporally, the patterns of natural disturbance that occur within the landscape.
Regulation:	FPPR Section 12.4 An agreement holder is exempt from FPPR Section 64(1) Maximum Cutblock Size if the approved FSP includes an intended results or strategy for wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level.
Agreement Holder Developed Result for Maximum Cutblock Size:	
Result for Maximum Cutblock Size:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maximum cutblock size outside of the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) and designated landscape-level fuel breaks must comply with FPPR Section 64. 2. Cutblocks greater than 40 hectares within the WUI and designated landscape-level fuel breaks must <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. use the retention silvicultural system, b. include WTRA's that account for at least 20% of the gross block area, and c. implement a prescription that includes fuel hazard reduction. <p>Dispersed trees outside of mapped WTRA's can be used to contribute to the wildlife tree retention area targets. The area equivalency of the retained dispersed trees will be determined as the total basal area of the retained trees, measured by a QP, divided by the basal area of the pre-harvest forest type, measured by a QP.</p>
Practice Requirements	The agreement holder will comply with:
Harvesting adjacent to another cutblock	FPPR Section 65, except that the 3 meter minimum height will be changed to 2.5 meters in Sections 65(3)(a) and 65(3)(b)(ii) to comply with HLPO RMZO 4 in areas that RMZO 4 applies to.

4.8.5 Objective Set by FRPA/FPPR for Biodiversity at the Stand Level	
Objective - FPPR 9.1:	The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to retain wildlife trees.
Regulation:	FPPR Section 12.5 An agreement holder is exempt from FPPR Section 66 - Wildlife Tree Retention and Section 67 - Restriction on Harvesting in Wildlife Tree Retention Areas if the approved FSP includes an intended results or strategy for wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level.
Agreement Holder Developed Result for Wildlife Tree Retention:	
Result for Wildlife Tree Retention:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The total area of wildlife tree retention areas (WTRAs) that relate to the cutblocks in a cutting permit is a minimum of 7% of the harvested area in the cutblocks. 2. The total area of wildlife tree retention areas that relate to a cutblock is a minimum of 3.5% of the harvested area in the cutblock. 3. For the purposes of (1) and (2) above, a WTRA may relate to more than one cutblock if all of the cutblocks that relate to the WTRA collectively meet the applicable requirements of this section. 4. WTRAs will be identified during harvest planning and will be documented and mapped in the Operational Plan prepared for each harvest unit.
Agreement Holder Developed Strategy for Quantifying Dispersed Wildlife Tree Retention:	
Strategy for Quantifying Dispersed Wildlife Tree Retention:	<p>Dispersed trees outside of mapped WTRA's can be used to contribute to the wildlife tree retention area targets.</p> <p>The area equivalency of the retained dispersed trees will be determined as the total basal area of the retained trees, measured by a QP, divided by the basal area of the pre-harvest forest type, measured by a QP.</p>

Agreement Holder Developed Strategy re: Harvesting in Wildlife Tree Retention Areas

Strategy re: Harvesting in Wildlife Tree Retention Areas:

Timber harvesting will not be carried out within a WTRA except for one or more of the following reasons:

1. to remove trees that contain insect populations that constitute a threat to forest health,
2. to allow the establishment of tail holds or guy line tiebacks for adjacent harvest operations,
3. to remove a safety hazard,
4. to construct a road or access trail where no alternative practicable option for the road or access trail location exists, or
5. where the trees in the WTRA are damaged as a result of wind, fire or forest health factors and, in the documented opinion of a QRP, the WTRA is rendered ineffective.

For the purposes of this section, 'rendered ineffective' means altered such that the forest in the WTRA no longer has significant ecological attributes that are valuable to wildlife.

For the purposes of this section, ecological attributes that are valuable to wildlife includes:

- large trees, large veteran trees, and large dead trees (compared to average stand height and diameter)
- large trees with internal decay, heart rot or stem cavities,
- trees with crevices, cracks or loose bark that is suitable for wildlife
- trees with large mistletoe brooms
- trees or features with active or recent wildlife use, and/or
- uncommon tree or vegetation species.

If, in the quantified opinion of a QRP, the ecological attributes of the WTRA that are valuable to wildlife are maintained following harvesting carried out for reasons of (1) to (4) above, no further action is required.

If, in the quantified opinion of a QRP, the ecological attributes of the WTRA that are valuable to wildlife are not maintained following harvesting carried out for reasons of (1) to (4) above, or harvesting is carried out for reason (5), an area of replacement WTRA that is:

- (a) equivalent in size, and
- (b) as equivalent as practicable in ecological attributes valuable to wildlife

to the harvested WTRA area will be identified in a location

	<p>as close as practicable to the harvested WTRA.</p> <p>The replacement WTRA area and the QRP assessments to establish equivalency will be documented in the Operational Plan for the harvest unit.</p>
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4.9 Visual Quality

4.9.1 Objectives Set by HLPO for Visuals	
RMZO	RMZO 9: Visuals
Objective:	To conserve the quality of views from communities, major waterways and major highways by establishing the areas identified on Map 9.1 as known scenic areas.
Not Applicable:	HLPO RMZO 9 was replaced by a GAR <i>Order for the Establishment of Visual Quality Objectives and Scenic Area for the Kootenay Lake Forest District</i> on December 31, 2005.
4.9.2 Objectives Set per GAR 7(1) and 7(2) for Visual Quality	
Regulations:	FPPR Section 7, GAR Sections 7(1) and 7(2)
Objective:	The <i>Visual Quality Objective Order</i> for the Kootenay Lake Forest District established Visual Quality Objectives on March 7, 2014.
Result for Visual Quality:	
Result:	<p>The agreement holder will comply with the <i>Visual Quality Objective Order</i> for Kootenay Lake Forest District, dated March 7, 2014.</p> <p>Completed primary forest activities will comply with the Visual Quality Objectives established by the Order.</p>
Agreement Holder Developed Strategy for Alternate Visual Quality Objectives:	
Strategy: Alternative Visual Quality Objectives – Wildland Urban Interface and established landscape-level fuel breaks	<p>Where a VQO of Retention was established in the Order within the Wildland Urban Interface or within an established landscape-level fuel break, the agreement holder will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meet a VQO of Partial Retention after completion of road building and harvesting, 2. Implement principles of good visual design, including borrowing from the natural character of the terrain and forest types, 3. Use the retention silvicultural system, and 4. Implement a prescription that includes fuel hazard reduction.
Agreement Holder Developed Strategy for Alternate Visual Quality Objectives:	
Strategy: Alternative Visual	Where timber harvesting for salvage, forest health

Quality Objectives	management, or fuel hazard reduction is planned but the established Visual Quality Objective is not achievable due to the circumstances, an alternate Visual Management result and a strategy to achieve the result will be proposed as an amendment to this FSP.
Agreement Holder Developed Strategy to Meet Visual Quality Objectives:	
Strategy: Visual Impact Assessment	<p>The agreement holder will conduct a Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) for planned primary forest activities located in known scenic areas.</p> <p>The VIA will assess the visual landscape from major public viewpoints and determine potential visual impacts.</p> <p>The results of the VIA will be incorporated into cutblock design.</p>

4.10 Cultural Heritage Resources

Objectives Set by per FRPA 10 for Cultural Heritage Resources	
Regulation:	FPPR Section 10
Objective:	<p>The objective set by government for cultural heritage resources is to conserve, or, if necessary, protect cultural heritage resources that are</p> <p>(a) the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people, and</p> <p>(b) not regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act.</p>
Agreement Holder Developed Strategy for Requesting Information On Cultural Heritage Resources:	
Strategy: Requesting Information	<p>When planning a primary forest activity, the agreement holder will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Utilize the BC government First Nation Consultation Areas Public Map Service Consultative Areas Database to identify First Nations with interests in the potentially affected area with whom information on planned primary forest activities should be shared. 2. Share information with First Nations by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing maps (either mailed or sent electronically), • providing spatial data of planned primary forest activities by email or through upload to portal, • requesting in writing any information the recipients may wish to share regarding cultural heritage resources (CHR) in the planned primary forest activity area or anywhere in the CFA landbase, and • offering in writing to meet through video conferencing to discuss planned activities. 3. The above information sharing process will be initiated at least 30 days prior to commencement of primary forest activities.
Agreement Holder Developed Strategy for Response to Information Received on Cultural Heritage Resources:	
Strategy: Responding to Information on CHR	<p>If cultural heritage resources are brought to the agreement holder's attention when planning a primary forest activity, the agreement holder will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Share the information on the CHR with MOF and ask for their assessment per FPPR Schedule 1(4). 2. Work with the First Nation(s) who identified the CHR to revise the operational plan for the planned primary forest activity to the extent required to conserve,

	<p>mitigate impacts on, or protect the identified CHR, taking into account FPPR Section 10 and Schedule 1(4).. The measures, if any, that are committed to in the operational plan will be communicated back to the First Nation in writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Keep a written record of First Nations comments, agreement holder responses to First Nations comments, information provided by First Nations on CHR, and changes in operational plans to minimize potential impacts on CHR. 4. With the exception of the Province of BC, keep any or all shared information on CHR confidential.
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Agreement Holder Developed Strategy for Response to Cultural Heritage Resources Identified During Operations:

<p>Strategy: Response to CHR Identified During Operations</p>	<p>If at any time a cultural heritage resource becomes known while implementing a primary forest activity the agreement holder will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Halt operations to the extent necessary to protect or conserve the CHR. 2. Record the location, details of the resource, time and date of the discovery and other relevant information. 3. Share information on the CHR with MOF and ask for their assessment per FPPR Schedule 1(4), and share information on the CHR, the planned activity and the expected outcome of the activity with affected First Nation(s) 4. Work with the First Nation(s) who identified the CHR to revise the operational plan for the planned primary forest activity to the extent required to conserve, mitigate impacts on, or protect the identified CHR, taking into account FPPR Section 10 and Schedule 1(4).. The measures, if any, that are committed to in the operational plan will be communicated back to the First Nation in writing. 5. Keep a record of all steps taken with regard to the cultural heritage resource.
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4.11 Archeological Resources

The Heritage Conservation Act governs the protection and conservation of archeological sites and objects in British Columbia. The agreement holder is obligated to comply with the Heritage Conservation Act, and the content of this FSP has no impact on those obligations.

Presented here for information only, the agreement holder uses the following procedures to ensure compliance with the Heritage Conservation Act with regards to archeological sites and objects:

1. Archeological Overview Assessments have been completed for the CFA landbase.

2. If primary forest activities are being considered in an area that has been identified in the Archaeological Overview Assessment as having a moderate or high archaeological potential, a QRP Archaeologist will be retained to carry out a professional review and provide recommendations. The Archaeologist's recommendations will be followed in any operational activities.
3. Workers carrying out primary forest activities will receive a briefing on, and will be provided with an Archeological Chance Finds standard operating procedure. The key component of the SOP is to stop work in area immediately if a potential archeological feature is found, and obtain a QRP review.

4.12 Resource Features

Objectives Set by GAR / FPPR for Resource Features	
Regulations:	GAR Section 5, FPPR Section 70
Objective:	<p>A "resource feature" means a resource feature identified under GAR Section 5, and may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a surface or subsurface element of a karst system; (b) a range development; (c) Crown land used for research or experimental purposes; (d) a permanent sample site used as a snow course by or on behalf of the federal or Provincial government for the purpose of measuring the water content of the snow pack on a given area; (e) a cultural heritage resource that is the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people and that is not regulated by the Heritage Conservation Act; (f) an interpretive forest site, recreation site or recreation trail; (g) a trail or other recreation facility referred to in section 57 of the Act that is authorized by the minister or under another enactment; (h) a recreation feature that the minister considers to be of significant recreational value. <p>FPPR 70 (1) requires that an authorized person who carries out a primary forest activity must ensure that the primary forest activity does not damage or render ineffective a resource feature.</p>
Result for Resource Features:	
Result:	<p>The agreement holder will not damage or render ineffective a resource feature during primary forest activities.</p> <p>At time of submission, there are no Resource Features identified within the FDU of this FSP.</p>

4.13 Special Trees Protection

Objectives Set by Special Tree Protection Regulation	
Regulation:	Special Tree Protection Regulation
Objective:	A responsible person for a primary forest activity must ensure that, in the course of carrying out that activity, specified trees are not cut, damaged or destroyed, and supporting trees are not felled, topped or destroyed.
Practice Requirements	The agreement holder will comply with the Special Tree Protection Regulation.

4.14 Recreation

Objectives Set per FRPA for Recreation Features	
Legislation and Regulations:	FRPA Sections 56, 180 and 181; FPPR 70(1); Forest Recreation Regulation Section 16
Objectives:	Under FRPA, the minister may establish Crown land as an interpretive forest site, a recreation site or a recreation trail and establish objectives for the established feature. All objectives in respect to an interpretive forest site, a recreation site and/or a recreation trail that were in effect immediately before the effective date of FRPA are continued as objectives under FRPA.
Practice Requirements	The agreement holder will comply with the following recreation feature objectives:
Harrop Creek Trail / Mill Lake Trail – REC5212	The objective is to manage the Harrop Creek/ Mill Lake recreation trail for a forested, creekside and lakeside semi primitive non-motorized recreation experience.

Agreement Holder Developed Results for Recreation Features:	
Results:	The agreement holder will comply with the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Primary forest activities within or adjacent to an established recreation feature will be carried out consistent with the established objectives of the recreation site or trail. 2. Primary forest activities within or adjacent to an established recreation feature will proceed only if authorized by a Recreation Officer. 3. If additional recreation features with associated tenure holders are established within the FDU of this FSP, the agreement holder will provide the recreation tenure holder with a reasonable opportunity for review and comment. 4. If a non-motorized recreation trail is crossed by a

	road, the agreement holder will erect physical barriers and/or signage as necessary to control motorized access and/or advise users of trail use restrictions.
Agreement Holder Developed Strategy for Recreation Features:	
Strategy:	<p>Where the agreement holder carries out primary forest activities within or adjacent to an established recreation feature the following measures will be followed, unless otherwise approved or directed by a Recreation Officer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. where practicable, activities will take place during periods of low recreational use, as determined through consultation with a Recreation Officer; 2. established recreation feature(s) within two tree lengths of active work sites will be closed for as short a period as practicable to manage public safety; 3. safety hazards within the primary forest activity area which could impact the established recreation feature(s) will be removed as soon as practicable and prior to reopening the recreation feature; 4. the running surface of trails within or adjacent to the primary forest activity will be cleared of any debris and re-established as soon as practicable, and no later than 12-months following the completion of primary forest activities; 5. new access structures will not be constructed across a recreation trail unless there is no other practicable location; and 6. primary forest activities adjacent to established recreation feature(s) will minimize damage to natural understory vegetation, to the extent practicable, within 30 meters of the recreation feature.

4.15 Invasive Plants

Objectives Set per FRPA / FPPR for Invasive Plants	
Legislation and Regulations:	FRPA Section 47 and FPPR Section 17
Objectives:	<p>A person carrying out a forest practice must carry out measures that are specified in the applicable operational plan to prevent the introduction or spread of prescribed species of invasive plants.</p> <p>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</p>

	or spread is likely to be the result of the person's forest practices.
Agreement Holder Developed Measures for Invasive Plants:	
Measures:	<p>The agreement holder will comply with the following measures to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive alien plants:</p> <p>Training Field layout and supervisory staff will be trained in identification of priority invasive plants, as described in <i>Best Practices for Preventing the Spread of Invasive Plants during Forest Management Activities, 2013 edition</i>, developed by the Ministry of Forests and the Invasive Species Council of BC.</p> <p>Reporting Should invasive plants with a status of Contain, Eradicate or Prevent on the CKISS Invasive Plant Priority List be observed outside of known infestation areas, the agreement holder will file a report using the Report-A-Weed app or the CKISS website <i>Report an Invasive Species</i> page within 30-days.</p> <p>Practices</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The agreement holder will review the InvasivesBC data set during operational planning to be informed of known locations of invasive plants near planned operations. 2. Priority invasive plants present in or adjacent to proposed operating areas will be identified during the field layout. Where practicable, specific measures to prevent introduction or spread will be incorporated in operational plans. 3. Equipment and clothing that the licence holder is responsible for will be inspected and cleaned of visible invasive plant propagules and seed before entering sites. 4. The agreement holder will seed exposed soils along roads and landings constructed during a primary forest activity with appropriate plant species as soon as practicable within one year of completion of the primary forest activity. 5. Seeding will use Canada Common #1 or #2 seed with a seed analysis that indicates that provincially listed noxious or invasive weed species are not present in the seed. 6. The agreement holder will participate in the Central Kootenay Invasive Species Society (CKISS).

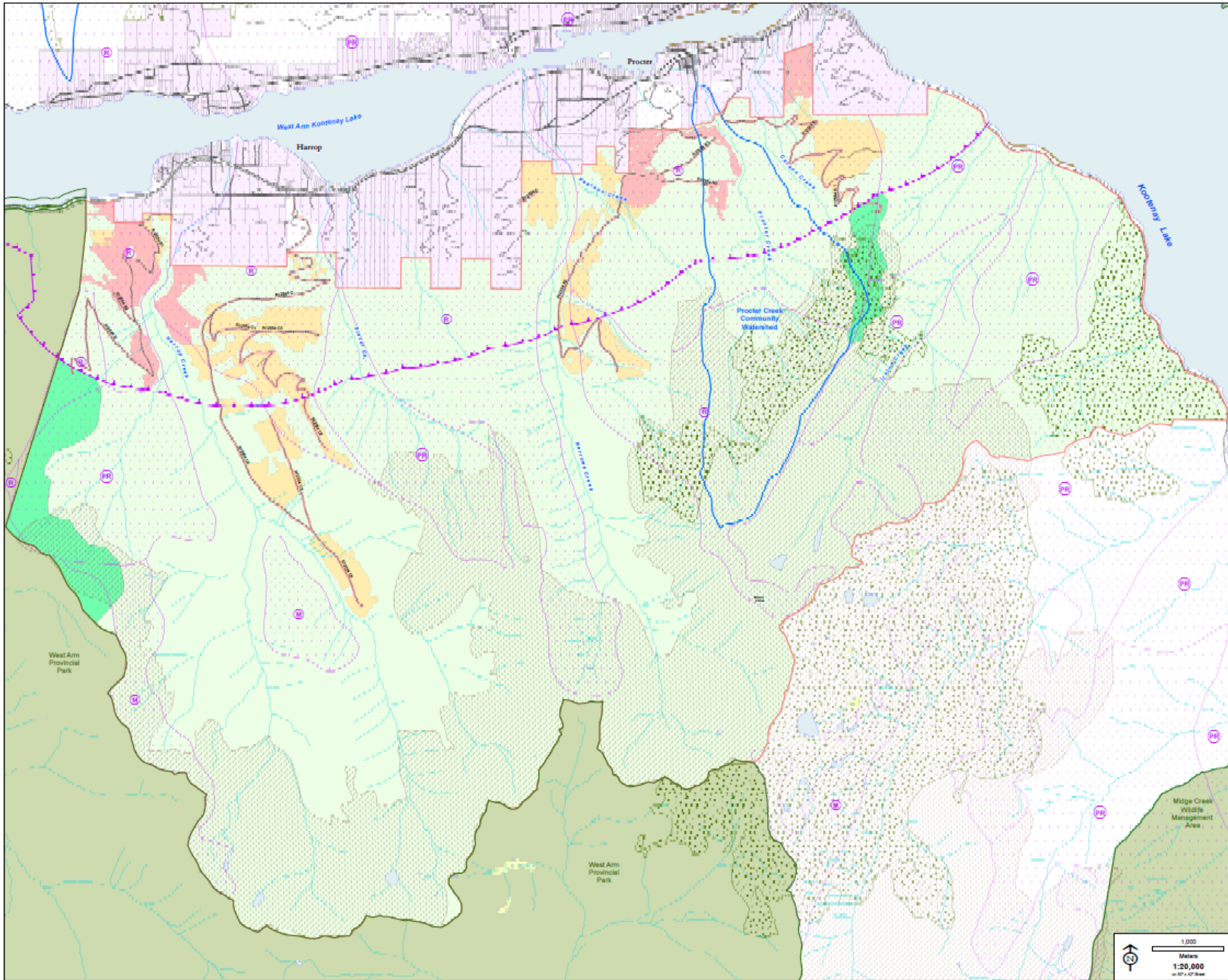
4.16 Natural Range Barriers

Regulation:	FPPR Section 18
Practice Requirements	Currently there are no range use agreements or grazing activity in the FDUs within this FSP.

5 Stocking Standards

Stocking Standards	
Regulations	FRPA 107 and FPPR Sections 16, 44 and 97
	<p>Stocking Standards</p> <p>The agreement licence holder will comply with the Selkirk Resource District South Columbia default stocking standards and Fire Management / Wildland Urban Interface stocking standards, as amended from time to time, that are in effect on the date of commencement of harvesting operations in any standards unit.</p> <p>Early Free Growing Date</p> <p>When free growing standards have been achieved the agreement holder may declare achievement of free growing per FPPR 97(5), with due consideration of FPPR 97(6), using the approved variation process in RESULTS.</p>
Applies to FDU	All

Appendix A: FSP Map



The Harrop-Procter Community Co-operative



Community Forest Agreement K1B
2022 to 2027 Forest Stewardship Plan
Harrop-Procter Forest Development Unit

- Forest and Range Planning and Practices Regulation Section 14 Information**
- Harrop Procter FDU
 - Old Growth Management Areas
 - Ungulate Winter Range - U-4012 Caribou
 - Community Watersheds
 - Class 1 Scenic Areas
 - Areas within these FDU's that are subject to a Cutting Permit or Road Permit in effect on the date this FSP is Submitted
- There were no declared Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds, Lakeshore Management Zones or Wildlife Habitat Areas in effect within the area covered by this FSP as of April 1, 2022

- Other Information**
- Previous Community Forest Harvesting Activity
 - Visual Quality Objective with Scenic Areas
 - Boundary of 2 km Wildland Urban Interface Zone per 2017 Community Wildfire Protection Plan
 - Designated Landscape-Level Fuel Breaks

- Areas Outside of FSP / FDU**
- Provincial Parks and Wildlife Management Areas
 - Old Growth Management Areas
 - Private Land and Municipal Land
 - Other Areas Outside of FSP / FDU

- Water Features**
- Lake or River
 - Streams
 - Wetlands

- Transportation**
- Paved Road
 - Gravel Road
 - Rough Gravel Road
 - Rail Line
 - Trail



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Revised April 6, 2022

Appendix B: HLPO footnote 'k'

Subscript k	Definition	Sources for additional data																																					
Stand age	Age-based definitions for the minimum ages of old and mature forests are listed in the HLPO and are based on the age of the dominant cohort in a stand. Field-based measurements using tree cores should take precedence over forest inventory estimated ages. Ancient forests have particularly high conservation value.	HLPO, Biodiversity Guidebook (1995); LMH 25 describes Very Old Forests (structural stage 7b) as >400 in NDT 1,2,4 and >250 in NDT 3																																					
Successional status	Describes the stand development status of a forest, including factors such as tree species composition and canopy complexity.	LMH 25 (2010) describes both Successional status and Structural stages																																					
Presence of old growth attributes	Old forest attributes are relative to the ecosystem (BEC subzone/variant and site series). Typical old forest attributes include: large-sized live trees (large for the BEC unit), large snags and CWD in a range of decay classes; wildlife trees; multiple canopy layers (from regen to dominants); canopy gaps; well-developed plant communities.	The size of “large” and density of expected large attributes is described in a series of research projects that were completed in the Kootenay Boundary Region (1999-2006). These “index of old growthness” reports can help to inform a professional rationale.																																					
Size of stand	Larger stands of old forests are preferred because they provide more habitat, more interior habitat conditions, and less edge habitat. The minimum legal size of an OGMA is 2 ha, but larger patches are encouraged, and the intention is to maintain or increase patch size where possible. Large OGMAs are intended to maximize the inclusion of old forest and should only include mature or younger forest where (1) recruitment is required or (2) conservation benefits have been assessed and old forest biodiversity values are captured equally or better than would be achieved through inclusion of different patches of old forest. In many landscapes, existing fragmentation limits the occurrence of large patches with interior habitat.	<p>Guidance on expected patch size, by BEC and NDT (Holt 2000)¹</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1234 824 1766 1154"> <thead> <tr> <th>Natural disturbance type</th> <th>Percentage of OGMA: on landscape</th> <th>Patch Size</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">NDT1</td> <td>40-100%</td> <td>>1000ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40%</td> <td>250 – 1000ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15%</td> <td>50 – 250ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">NDT2</td> <td>5%</td> <td><50ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35%</td> <td>>50ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35%</td> <td>250-500ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">NDT3 (MS)</td> <td>25%</td> <td>50-250ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40%</td> <td>>250ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30%</td> <td>50-250ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">NDT3 (ICH/ ESSF) NDT4</td> <td>30%</td> <td><50ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20%</td> <td>>500ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40%</td> <td>250-500ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>30%</td> <td>50-250ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td><50ha</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Natural disturbance type	Percentage of OGMA: on landscape	Patch Size	NDT1	40-100%	>1000ha	40%	250 – 1000ha	15%	50 – 250ha	NDT2	5%	<50ha	35%	>50ha	35%	250-500ha	NDT3 (MS)	25%	50-250ha	40%	>250ha	30%	50-250ha	NDT3 (ICH/ ESSF) NDT4	30%	<50ha	20%	>500ha	40%	250-500ha		30%	50-250ha			<50ha
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Amount of human impact	Human impacts such as historic (or recent) selective harvesting, roads, trails, linear corridors, etc. reduce the value of old forest stands.																																						

Subscript k	Definition	Sources for additional data
Dispersion/connectivity of the stand	Landscape level connectivity allows for the flow of species, genes, and populations. Old forest retention planning should avoid fragmentation and creation of isolated patches. However, smaller stands may have high old forest conservation value where old forest is uncommon or where forests are very old. Riparian areas, low passes between mountains, and areas that support movement from low to high elevations provide increased connectivity value.	The Biodiversity Guidebook provides information on landscape connectivity.
Rarity of the stand	The range of ecosystems in a geographic area should be included in a network of OGMA's. Rare stands, either for the rarity of the site series or structures (e.g., very old/ancient forests or remnant/veteran trees) are often prioritized in OGMA selection.	The Conservation Data Centre's Ecosystem Explorer provides lists of Ecosystems at Risk based on plant communities (e.g., site series level); these are currently being reviewed and updated with incorporation of new BEC.