



**Kaslo and District
Community Forest
Society**

MANAGEMENT PLAN

**Submitted as part of the application requirements for a
Probationary Community Forest Agreement**

Prepared for:

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July 13, 2007

Table of Contents

	Page
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Area Description	1
3.0 Resource Inventories	3
3.1 Timber Resource Inventory	3
3.2 Terrain Stability Inventory	4
3.3 Riparian Management Area Classification and Fish Inventory	4
3.4 Archaeological Overview Assessment	5
4.0 Proposed Allowable Annual Cut	5
5.0 Management Objectives	6
5.1 Timber Resource	7
5.1.1 Results and Strategies that relate to timber	8
5.1.2 Forest Products	8
5.1.3 Cutting Priorities	9
5.1.4 Utilization Standards	9
5.2 Non-Timber Values and Resource Objectives	9
5.2.1 Visual Landscape Management	9
5.2.2 Biological Diversity	10
5.2.2.3 Landscape Level Biodiversity	10
5.2.2.4 Wildlife Trees	12
5.2.3 Soil Management	13
5.2.4 Water Management	13
5.2.4.1 Community Watersheds	13
5.2.4.2 Domestic Watersheds	15
5.2.5 Recreation Management	16
5.2.6 Cultural Heritage Management	18
5.2.7 Range Management	19
5.2.8 Wildlife Management	19
5.2.8.1 Caribou	19
5.2.8.2 Grizzly Bear Habitat and Connectivity Corridors	19
5.2.8.3 Wildlife	20
5.2.9 Fisheries Management	21
5.2.10 Riparian Areas	22
5.3 Harvesting	23
5.4 Silviculture	23
5.4.1 Basic Silviculture	23
5.4.2 Incremental Silviculture	24
5.5 Forest Protection	24
5.5.1 Fire Prevention	24
5.5.2 Forest Health	25
5.6 Road Construction, Maintenance and Deactivation	27

6.0 Referrals and Consultations	27
6.1 Trappers, Guides and Other Licenced Resource Users	28
6.2 First Nations	28
6.3 Community Members and Local Governments	28
7.0 Government Objectives	29

List of Tables

	Page
Table 1. Current BC Interior Utilization Standards	9
Table 2. Current biodiversity mature and old seral stage targets	11
Table 3. Proposed wildlife tree retention levels (%) for each cutblock by Landscape Unit and BEC variant	12
Table 4. Community Watersheds in the PCFA Area	15
Table 5. Trails in the PCFA Area with legally established objectives	17
Table 6. Proposed riparian reserve zones, management zones, and basal area to be retained within riparian management zones (%)	22

List of Figures

	Page
Figure 1. Overview map of proposed PCFA Area	2

Appendices

Appendix I.	1:50,000 map of proposed PCFA area
Appendix II.	Harvest Rate Estimate (Area Volume Allotment Check)
Appendix III.	Terrain Stability Mapping
Appendix IV.	Visual Quality Objectives
Appendix V.	Old Growth Management Areas/Landscape Unit Boundaries
Appendix VI.	Community and Domestic Watersheds
Appendix VII.	Ungulate Winter Range and Connectivity Corridors
Appendix VIII.	Referrals
Appendix IX.	PCFA Replacement Objectives

MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.0 Introduction

The management plan is meant to incorporate integrated resource management, describe the management goals and state the strategies by which these goals can be attained, identify the higher level plans and applicable legislation governing forest stewardship on the area, describe the method by which the licence holder will meet these objectives, and identify any existing or potential problems or opportunities within the probationary community forest agreement area.

The management plan is required under Section 43.3(f) of the Forest Act. Approval of a management plan represents approval in principle of management intent, but does not give authority to proceed with specific operational activities. Approval for operational activity within a probationary community forest agreement is done through the forest stewardship plan and cutting permits.

This Management Plan is consistent with this Probationary Community Forest Agreement, current forest legislation, and Higher Level Plans (the Kootenay-Boundary Higher Level Plan Order) under the Forest and Range Practices Act.

2.0 Area Description

Schedule A Land (Private Land) N/A

Schedule B Land (Crown Land) **Area: 34,945 ha**
Map Reference: 82F085, 86, 95, 96, 82K005, 006
UTM Coordinates: 503430E 5541840N

General Location and Area Description

The proposed probationary community forest agreement (PCFA) area is located within the Kootenay Lake Timber Supply Area, on the north arm of Kootenay Lake, adjacent to the Village of Kaslo and Area D. The area includes KDCFS' existing forest licence chart area surrounding Kaslo, which encompasses Kemp Creek, the Mt. Buchanan area west of Kaslo as far west as Seven Mile Creek, and the east-facing slopes north of Kaslo, as far north as Schroeder Creek. In addition, the following drainages are included in the PCFA area: Keen Creek and Bjerkness Creek to the west and south, and Lost Ledge, Davis Creek and the southern half of Cooper Creek drainage located at the north end of Kootenay Lake. Figure 1 contains an overview map identifying the location of the proposed PCFA area.

The proposed PCFA area spans elevations from 540m at Kootenay Lake level to 2300m in the alpine and is characterized by glaciated, benched slopes dissected by steep stream

channels. Seeps and springs are frequent along these benches and require consideration in development planning for down slope values. Most of the lower lying areas adjacent to the licence area have been developed for residential and agricultural settlement. Domestic water developments have been added over the past century by means of small stream diversions and intake structures along creeks, seeps and springs. The annual precipitation ranges from 750mm to over 1500 mm. The biogeoclimatic zones consist of low elevation and lakeshore Interior Cedar Hemlock (ICHdw), low to mid-elevation Interior Cedar Hemlock (ICHmw2) and high elevation Engleman Spruce Subalpine-Fir (ESSFwc1, ESSFwc4) and Alpine Tundra (AT).

Forests in the PCFA area have been modified by impacts from old and present human habitation such as historic large fire events and high graded stands linked to mining and early timber extraction, recent harvesting, and recreational structures. The majority of the chart area contains existing roads and old skid trail networks. A 1:50,000 map of the proposed PCFA area, including existing roads can be found in Appendix I.

The Keen Creek operating area is currently unallocated, and is a Bill 28 takeback area that was formerly within Slocan Forest Products (Canfor/Springer Creek Forest Products) chart area. The Bjerkness Creek operating area has been, until now, within Goose Creek Lumber's chart area. The Davis Creek/Lost Ledge area is currently unallocated. It was formerly part of Slocan Forest Products' Timber Agreement Lands tenure, a unique tenure in the province, until it reverted to the Crown in early 2004. Finally, the area just south of Cooper Creek has been, until now, allocated to BC Timber Sales, but as recently as 2005, was part of Slocan Forest Products' operating area and formed part of the Bill 28 Takeback areas.

3.0 Resource Inventories

3.1 Timber Resource Inventory

The forest cover inventory data used to calculate the AAC for this licence was based on a forest inventory completed in 1969. In 1995, a BC Forest Service Inventory Audit was conducted to assess the overall accuracy of the current forest inventory for the Kootenay Lake Timber Supply Area (TSA), and concluded that volume estimates were reasonably accurate for mature existing stands. In his 2002 AAC Determination for the Kootenay Lake TSA, the Chief Forester indicated that a complete re-inventory was scheduled for the TSA, and identified this as an important project that should be completed prior to the next AAC determination.

The inventory file used to generate a proposed AAC for the PCFA area was updated to June 30, 2005 to account for changes in ownership, forest growth, and denudation through harvesting or wildfire. This resultant file, dated July 26, 2005, was produced by Peter Lewis, Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management (MSRM), Nelson.

The Kootenay Lake Timber Supply Area has received Forest Investment Account (FIA) funding to undertake a complete Vegetation Resources Inventory (VRI) starting in 2006.

This work is expected to be completed in phases and could take 3 to 5 years to complete. The MOFR Kootenay Lake Forest District has indicated that area-based tenures, including Community Forest Agreement areas and woodlots will be included in this District-wide reinventory.

Given the District's existing plans, the KDCFS has no plans to complete any timber resource inventory work of its own in the next five years. However, the Society intends to participate in the planned VRI by providing any information requested to those completing this work.

This reinventory information, once available, will be used to complete the next timber supply analysis for this licence. It is uncertain whether the planned reinventory for Kootenay Lake TSA will be completed within the term of this PCFA (i.e. the next 5 years). If not, we would ask that the next timber supply analysis for the agreement area be deferred until after the reinventory for the Timber Supply Area is complete.

3.2 Terrain Stability Inventory

The entire PCFA area is covered by either Terrain Stability Intensity Level (TSIL) B or Level D Mapping (Appendix III). The area with TSIL Level B mapping includes KDCFS' existing licence area (FL A54215) and Fletcher/Bjerkness Creek drainages. The remaining drainages are all covered by Level D mapping. Some of the Level D mapping appears to be less intensive and may be incomplete, as it was originally intended to identify risks to major highway corridors.

Terrain Stability Intensity Level B mapping is generally more accurate than level D mapping. As soon as the KDCFS is eligible, we will be seeking FIA funding to complete Level B mapping on all of the outstanding operating areas (Keen Creek, Lost Ledge/Davis Creek, and Cooper Creek South). This program will likely take several years to complete, and will be subject to FIA funding.

The above TSIL B and D mapping was used to generate a proposed AAC for this licence area. Reduction factors were applied to all unstable and potentially unstable terrain identified within the PCFA area.

3.3 Riparian Management Area Classification and Fish Inventory

In 1998, a district wide riparian management area (RMA) classification for streams, lakes, and wetlands was developed for TSR 2 analysis purposes based upon the 1:50,000 scale *British Columbia Watershed Atlas*. This project yielded digital files with Riparian Management Area classifications. On streams where fish inventory data existed within the *Watershed Atlas*, the classification was based upon field observed channel widths. Where fish inventory data did not exist, RMA classifications were assigned using a model derived to predict stream width using the stream order and stream magnitude of the *British Columbia Watershed Atlas*. A detailed explanation of the methodology is

contained in the report *Riparian Management Area Classification for Kootenay Lake Forest District*, Geosense Consulting Ltd., March 1998.

The above information was used to generate a proposed AAC for this PCFA. Management in riparian areas was accounted for through an area deduction. The riparian classifications were used to derive riparian buffer widths and the area to be excluded from the timber harvesting land base to account for special management in riparian areas.

During development planning, streams, wetlands and lakes located in or near proposed development will be classified according to the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation under the Forest and Range Practices Act.

Fish inventories will be conducted on potential fish-bearing streams when KDCFS' planned road development crosses such streams. This inventory information will determine fish presence/absence and the specific species that are present so that appropriate in-stream work windows are used, and so that crossings don't have a material adverse effect on fish passage.

Where required to properly plan for resource management on the agreement area, and where such an inventory is identified as a high priority with respect to candidate FIA projects, the KDCFS will conduct Fish and Fish Habitat Inventories on specific streams or drainages subject to FIA funding.

3.4 Archaeological Overview Assessment

An Archaeological Overview Assessment has been completed for Landscape Units K12 and K26, within which the proposed PCFA area lies. This work was completed by Wayne Choquette, in March 2006. No additional overview assessment work is therefore required. Archaeological Impact Assessment will be completed if the AOA is not accurate.

The Timber Supply Review for Kootenay Lake TSA (TSR 2) identified no significant timber supply impacts with regard to archaeological sites and assessments. In addition, the PCFA area does not include any portion of the Dewdney Trail, a cultural heritage site designated under the Heritage Conservation Act, which, under TSR 2, was excluded from the timber harvesting land base.

4.0 Proposed Allowable Annual Cut

The proposed allowable annual cut for this Probationary Community Forest Agreement is:

- Schedule A (Private) Lands: N/A
- Schedule B (Crown) Lands: 25,000 m³
- Schedule C (Prescribed Products): N/A

The proposed AAC for this PCFA area was calculated using the Area Volume Allotment Check method. The data used to generate the AAC was taken from existing inventories listed in Section 3.0 of this Management Plan.

Appendix II contains the detailed harvest rate calculation in a document titled “Harvest Rate Estimate for Kaslo and District Community Forest Society Proposed Probationary Community Forest Agreement Area, August 16, 2006”. This analysis includes a detailed description and rationale for the proposed AAC, including timber specifications, any reductions necessary to manage for other resources, silviculture practices, impacts from permanent access structures, and any other factors that may impact on the allowable annual cut. The analysis indicates that the proposed PCFA area will support an allowable annual cut of 25,000 m³ per year.

The KDCFS commits to managing the PCFA area in a manner that is consistent with the management assumptions made in the above harvest rate estimate.

5.0 Management Objectives

The KDCFS management objectives are as follows:

Short Term Objectives

- Fulfill the cut control obligations of the licence while meeting the standards set in forest legislation, and the Kootenay Boundary Higher Level Plan Order, in respect of environmental stewardship
- Encourage cooperation among stakeholders
- Improve Operations
- Address Forest Health concerns
- Balance timber extraction and non timber values

Medium Term Objectives

- Identify medium and long term harvest priority areas to maximize benefits for KDCFS and the Crown.
- Analyze the age class and species structure of the licence area to optimize timber flows and benefit return ratios for development investments.
- Devise a comprehensive, long-term, harvest strategy which optimizes capital investments while reflecting the diversity of environmental values found on and adjacent to the PCFA licence area.
- Devise a long-term silviculture investment plan which will optimize the yields within the PCFA operating area to the benefit of our communities, the environment, and the Crown.

Long Term Objectives

- Maximize the social and economic benefits to our communities and the province of British Columbia by harvesting in a prudent manner that is sensitive to the needs of our environment and our community

- Educate our constituency on forest resource matters via ongoing dialogue and forest related education
- Promote local employment and education of our youth, and other constituents, by continuing our scholarship and skills-training support programs
- Investigate opportunities for alternative resource developments throughout the term of our licence. Devise specific alternative resource management and utilization strategies to maximize economic diversity of our licence area and local communities.

While it is an option under this type of licence, the Society is applying for the right to harvest, manage, and charge fees for botanical forest products and other prescribed products during the term of this PCFA.

The KDCFS objectives for resource management on the PCFA area are to meet the government's objectives as defined or enabled by legislation and higher level plans. In fact, this is a requirement, as the government's objectives cannot be changed at the local level (eg. alternative objectives cannot be proposed in a Forest Stewardship Plan).

In each of the following sections, the government's objectives are identified, along with their source. It should be noted that the government's objectives may be subject to change as legislation and Higher Level Plans are amended. The actual objectives that the KDCFS must manage under will be consistent with the legislation, associated regulations, government orders and Higher Level Plans that are in place at the time the Forest Stewardship is prepared, or as specified in the enabling legislation.

The full range of resources will be considered at the Forest Stewardship Planning (FSP) stage, and specific results and strategies for management of these resources will be outlined at that time. The measures listed in this management plan will be used to draft FSP results and strategies for MOF approval. Results and strategies identified in the approved FSP will be brought forward into the Site Plan for the proposed development area. Referrals and consultations identified in Section 6.0 of this Management Plan will ensure that all stakeholders, including First Nations, will be given an opportunity to review and comment on proposed plans.

5.1 Timber Resource

Section 6 of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* identifies the objectives set by government for timber as follows:

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.

5.1.1 Results and Strategies that Relate to Timber

Under Section 12(8) of the *Forest Practices and Planning Regulation*, 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. Any forest stewardship plans that will be prepared for the licence area will therefore not identify specific results and strategies that relate to timber.

5.1.2 Forest Products

The management intent for timber in the Probationary Community Forest Agreement area is to produce sawlogs, veneer, house logs, timber frame logs, and residual chip by-products. Wherever possible, minor forest products will be utilized. Non-merchantable forest products will be marketed or made available to local interests for the production of firewood and specialty crafts.

Major products:

1. Sawlogs
2. Veneer logs
3. House logs
4. Timber frame logs

Minor products

1. Fence posts and rails
2. Shakes and shingles (materials provided to producers)
3. Other value-added products
4. Firewood

5.1.3 Cutting Priorities

The cutting priorities for this probationary community forest agreement are as follows, providing that these stands meet merchantability criteria and can feasibly be harvested given operational and economic constraints:

1. Blowdown, fire kill or priority insect attacks
2. Stands suffering a net volume loss from disease or parasitism and decadent stands
3. Susceptible stands and other mature stands
4. Other stands

5.1.4 Utilization Standards

The utilization standards described in the Waste and Residue manual shall be followed. Any deviations from these utilization standards will be detailed in the Site Plan along with the reason(s) why.

The current utilization standards are listed in Table 1:

Table 1. Current BC Interior Utilization Standards

Description	All stands
Maximum Stump Height All species	30 cm
Minimum Diameter at stump height <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lodgepole pine:• All other species:	15 cm 20 cm
Minimum Top Diameter <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For all species and ages, except Cedar older than 141 years• Cedar older than 141 years	10 cm 15 cm
Minimum log or slab length	3 m

5.2 Non-Timber Values and Resource Objectives

5.2.1 Visual Landscape Management

All of the operating areas within the PCFA area have established scenic areas and Visual Quality Objectives (VQO's) (Appendix IV). On July 12, 1999, the District Manager established scenic areas under the Forest Practices Code, with recommended Visual Quality Classes (rVQC's). Under Section 181 of the Forest and Range Practices Act, and Section 17 of the Government Actions Regulation, these rVQC's are carried forward, or grandparented, into Visual Quality Objectives. These VQO's are consistent with the scenic areas identified in the Kootenay Boundary Higher Level Plan Order.

Over 40% of the PCFA timber harvesting land base has an assigned VQO of Partial Retention. Most of this area is within KDCFS' existing operating area, Bjerkness Creek, and Lost Ledge/Davis Creek.

In order to manage for visual quality objectives, the requirements specified by the District Manager's notice of July 12, 1999 will be followed. In areas with an established visual quality objective, an assessment will be completed prior to harvesting and road building to evaluate the extent of visual impact and identify mitigative measures to meet the VQO. The viewpoints will be established through a visual inventory process. The principles of landscape design will be utilized to meet the stated objectives. These are:

- 1- Set management objectives
- 2- Assemble resources inventory information
- 3- Resource analysis and interpretation
- 4- Design concept
- 5- Sketching the design
- 6- Documentation and approval
- 7- Implementation
- 8- Monitoring and revision

The results of the design process will be incorporated into the site plan.

5.2.2 Biological Diversity

Biodiversity is defined as the full range of living organisms, in all their forms and levels of organization, and includes the diversity of genes, species and ecosystems and the evolutionary and functional processes that link them. Biodiversity will be assessed and managed at both the landscape and stand levels.

Achieving landscape-level biodiversity objectives involves maintaining forests with a variety of patch sizes, seral stages, and forest stand attributes and structures, across a variety of ecosystems and landscapes. A major consideration in managing for biodiversity at the landscape level is leaving sufficient and reasonably located patches of old-growth forests for species dependent on, or strongly associated with, old-growth forests. Stand-level biodiversity management includes retaining wildlife tree patches (WTPs), within or adjacent to cutblocks to provide structural diversity and wildlife habitat.

5.2.2.3 Landscape Level Biodiversity

The following objective has been set by government for biodiversity at the landscape level (Section 9 of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*):

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.

Land Use Objectives relating to landscape level biodiversity are specified under Objectives 1 (Biodiversity Emphasis), 2 (Old and Mature Forest), and 4 (Green-up) of the Kootenay Boundary Higher Level Plan Order (KBHLPO) (October 2002).

The Probationary Community Forest Agreement operating area is located within Kootenay Lake Forest District Landscape Units K12 (Kaslo) and K26 (McKian-Schroeder). Landscape unit boundaries are identified in Appendix V. Under Objective 1 of the KBHLPO, Landscape Units K12 and K26 have been assigned an “Intermediate” biodiversity emphasis.

Under Objective 2 of the KBHLPO, seral stage targets (for Mature + Old and Old forest) are identified by natural disturbance type. Table 2, below, provides a summary of the current seral stage targets (% of mature and old forest retention requirements) for Landscape Units K12 and 26.

Table 2. Current biodiversity Mature and Old seral stage targets

Landscape Unit	Natural Disturbance Type	BEC Unit	Mature + Old	Old
K12, K26	NDT-1	ESSFwc4	N/A	>19%>250 years
K12, K26	NDT-2	ICHmw2	N/A	>9%>250 years
K12	NDT-3	ICHdw	>23%>100 yrs	>14%>140 years
K26	NDT-3	ICHdw	N/A	>14%>140 years

The MOFR’ most recent analysis (February 2006) indicates that both landscape units K12 and K26 have a surplus of Mature+Old over target levels. The analysis also identifies deficits of Old forest in all natural disturbance types within Landscape Unit K12 and in the NDT 1 (ESSFwc4) in Landscape Unit K26.

In May, 2005, the MOE (Stu Clow) identified draft Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs) which meet old growth requirements within each landscape unit (Appendix V). For the purposes of the AAC calculation, all draft OGMAs were assumed to be unavailable for timber harvest (i.e. 100% netdown). In addition, where old forest was in deficit within a LU/NDT, we assumed that 90% of the old growth located outside of draft OGMAs would be unavailable for harvest.

In terms of actual management practices, the KDCFS will ensure that proposed development is consistent with the biodiversity requirements in the Kootenay-Boundary Higher Level Plan Order, and with the most up-to-date OGMA information and direction provided by the MOE. In general, the KDCFS will not target development within draft OGMAs, but there may be instances (eg. forest health) where minor harvesting or road construction may be warranted. In these instances, suitable replacement areas will be

identified. The KDCFS is interested in funding future research projects on OGMA to see if timber harvesting may be possible while preserving the old growth characteristic of the area (see section 10.0 of the Business Plan).

When harvesting adjacent to another cutblock, KDCFS will ensure consistency with maximum cutblock size and adjacent stand green-up requirements under FRPA. Objective 4 of the Kootenay-Boundary Higher Level Plan Order establishes the green-up height as 2.5 metres for areas adequately stocked and 3.0 metres for areas not adequately stocked, except in community watersheds and visually sensitive areas to be defined and determined by the District Manager.

5.2.2.4 Wildlife Trees

The following objective has been set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level within Section 9.1 of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*:

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.

In order to meet this objective, KDCFS intends to retain the following % wildlife trees within each proposed cutblock. The percentages were derived by the MOFR based on forest cover inventory files and direction in Table 20a of the Biodiversity Guidebook. These are the wildlife tree retention levels modelled in TSR 2. These proposed retention levels, however, differ from the legislative defaults listed in the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*, and are therefore subject to approval under KDCFS' pending Forest Stewardship Plan.

Table 3. Proposed wildlife tree retention levels (%) within each cutblock by Landscape Unit and BEC variant

Landscape Unit	Biodiversity Emphasis	Natural Disturbance Type	BEC Variant	Minimum Wildlife Tree %
K12 – Kaslo	Intermediate	1	ESSFwc4	1
K12 – Kaslo	Intermediate	2	ICHmw2	5
K12 – Kaslo	Intermediate	3	ICHdw	7
K12 – Kaslo	Intermediate	5	ATp	0
K26- Cooper-McKian	Intermediate	1	ESSFwc4	0
K26-Cooper-McKian	Intermediate	2	ICHmw2	1
K26-Cooper-McKian	Intermediate	3	ICHdw	0
K26-Cooper-McKian	Intermediate	5	ATp	0

The document *Wildlife Tree Retention: Management Guidance* (May 31, 2006) prepared jointly by MOFR and MOE and posted at <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/index.htm> will be used to provide guidance for ecologically sound wildlife tree retention within the context of provincial legislation.

5.2.3 Soil Management

The following objective has been set by government for soils under Section 5 of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*:

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.

The KDCFS will adopt the results and strategies listed in Sections 35 and 36 of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, which sets limits for soil disturbance and permanent access structures, and specifies the rehabilitation strategies that are to be used.

Other measures to conserve soil productivity may include:

- Conducting terrain stability field assessments on high hazard sites to identify areas of potential slope failure;
- Retaining forest cover on confirmed sensitive and unstable areas;
- Planning access routes that avoid sensitive or unstable areas;
- Matching logging practices to soil sensitivity;
- Placing machine reserves/relocating skid trails in areas of problem soils.

The specific measures to be employed will be specified in the individual site plans prepared for each cutblock.

5.2.4 Water Management

The Forest and Range Practices Act and its regulations will be adhered to with respect to protection of the water resource. Objectives set by government distinguish between community and domestic watersheds, and therefore these are addressed separately. The government is in the process of establishing objectives for community watersheds under the Government Actions Regulation, but this process is not yet complete. Once established, the objectives for community watersheds established under the Government Actions regulation will take effect immediately and will replace the objectives listed below.

5.2.4.1 Community Watersheds

Until the government establishes water quality objectives under the Government Actions Regulation, Section 8.2 of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* is the objective set by government for water in community watersheds, as follows:

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

Table 4 lists the community watersheds that are located within the PCFA area. These watersheds were designated under the Forest Practices Code, and are grandparented under Section 180 of the *Forest and Range Practices Act*. Appendix VI identifies the location of all community watershed areas.

Table 4. Community watersheds within the PCFA Area:

Community Watershed	Designation Date
Davis Creek	June 15, 1995
Macdonald Creek	June 15, 1995
Kemp Creek	June 15, 1995
Brooks Creek	June 15, 1995
Bjerkness Creek	June 15, 1995
Fletcher Creek	June 15, 1995

Practices that will apply to community watersheds are Sections 59, 60, 61, 62 and 63 of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation. Some of the measures listed include:

- Not harvesting timber or building a road within 100m of a licenced waterworks where the water is diverted for human consumption, unless the timber harvesting or road construction will not increase sediment delivery to the intake;
- Not locating a road closer than 100m radius upslope of a spring that is identified by the minister, unless the construction does not interfere with the subsurface flow path of a drainage area that contributes to the spring.

Prior to harvesting, road construction or permanent deactivation in a community watershed, a hydrological assessment will be completed. All proposed cutblocks, roads, and permanent deactivation will be consistent with the recommendations of the hydrological assessment and the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*.

Riparian management areas (reserve zones and management zones) will be placed around all classified streams as required under the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, and summarized in Section 5.2.10.

In addition, the KDCFS will carry out the following measures that exceed existing legislative requirements:

- Collect water quality point samples prior to harvest within any watersheds that may be impacted by KDCFS operations.

5.2.4.2 Domestic Watersheds

The government has set objectives for consumptive use streams outside of community watersheds under Objective 6 of the Kootenay Boundary Higher Level Plan Order, established October 1, 2002, as follows:

Objective 6. Consumptive Use Streams

(1) *To reduce the impacts of forest development on streams licensed for human consumption, apply the following streamside management provisions to S5 and S6 streams that meet the stated conditions:*

a) *Stream side management provisions:*

- i. *The stream side management zone will extend from the edge of the stream channel bank or the outer edge of the active floodplain, to a minimum distance of 30 metres on each side of the stream, or to the top of the inner gorge, whichever is greater; and specific measures to safeguard water licensed for human consumption must be described for activities in the stream side management zone.*
- b) *The provisions apply to:*
 - i. *The segment of a stream between the water intake which is licensed for human consumption and the upstream point where stream order is reduced and, if the intake is located on a first-order stream, the entire stream length above the intake;*
 - ii. *A stream on which there is a water intake which is licensed for human consumption;*
 - iii. *A stream on which the location of a water intake is shown on Map 6.1. (Intakes shown are licensed for human consumption).*
- c) *The provisions do not apply where:*
 - i. *The stream is within the Enhanced Resource Development Zones – Timber areas under objective 7 (Map 7.1); or*
 - ii. *It has been established that a licensed intake is not being utilized for human consumption.*

The above streamside management provisions will be employed by the KDCFS when proposing forest development within domestic watersheds. Prior to harvesting, road construction or permanent deactivation in a community watershed, a hydrological assessment will be completed. All proposed cutblocks, roads, and permanent deactivation will be consistent with the recommendations of the hydrological assessment and the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*.

In addition, the KDCFS will carry out the following measures that exceed existing legislative requirements:

- water quality point samples will be taken prior to harvest on streams that may be impacted by KDCFS operations.

It should be noted that there are no Enhanced Resource Development Zones – Timber within the PCFA area, and therefore Section (1) c) i. does not apply. A map showing the location of domestic watersheds is included in Appendix VI.

5.2.5 Recreation Management

The government's objectives for legally established recreation sites and trails are summarized in the table below. The objectives for these sites and trails were established under the Forest Practices Code and continue under the Forest and Range Practices Act Section 181.

The following is a list of recreation sites and trails within the PCFA area which currently have legally established objectives, along with those objectives:

Table 5. Trails in the PCFA Area with Legally Established Objectives

Name	Project Number	Legal Objective
Buchanan Lookout	2105	98/03/31. The objective is to manage Buchanan Lookout recreation site for a subalpine, roaded resource recreation experience. The Lookout and trails will be maintained; the sub alpine vegetation will be conserved. Opportunities for viewing, hiking, picnicking, interpretation and hang gliding will be available at the site.
Kaslo River Trailway	6115	98/03/31. The objective is to manage the Kaslo River Trailway recreation trail for a forested, semi-primitive recreation experience. The trail will be maintained and adjacent vegetation conserved. Opportunities for historic interpretation, cross-country skiing, mountain biking, hiking and equestrian use. Sections for motorized use are available.
Milford Lake	2111	98/03/31. The objective is to manage the Milford Lake recreation site for a lakeside, roaded recreation experience. The campsite will be maintained; the lake shoreline and natural vegetation will be conserved. Opportunities for camping, picnicking, and car top boat launching will be available at the site.

Harvesting and road construction adjacent to a recreation site or trail with established objectives will be conducted in accordance with the established objectives. Forest practices conducted within a recreation site or trail will be conducted with written authority of the District Manager.

The Davis Creek Trail and Buchanan Trails, and other trails located in and around Kaslo are not included in the above table because they do not have legally established objectives; however, we are aware of their presence and will work with local representatives and those who are responsible for trail maintenance to ensure that their objectives are met. Addressing the recreation objectives of non established recreation trails/site will be identified through the 5 year development plan process, roads and cutblock review (public) and put forward by the resident advisory committee. The conflict resolution process may be used to solve conflicting values. The KDCFS Board of director may consider funding for recreation opportunity expansion.

Recreation sites and trails are considered “resource features” under the Forest and Range Practices Act. The KDCFS will comply with Section 70 of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation and Section 5 of the Government Actions Regulation, which essentially require that primary forest activity (timber harvesting, silviculture treatments,

or road construction, maintenance and deactivation) does not damage or render ineffective a resource feature.

Other recreation tenures located within the PCFA area include:

- Stellar Heli Skiing holds a tenure with Lands. The overlapping areas are between Milford and Schroeder Creeks, and south of Cooper Creek, within the Cooper and Davis Creek watersheds.
- Kootenay Mountain Holidays holds a commercial recreation tenure. They operate a backcountry lodge near Mt. Carlyle, at the headwaters of Long Creek, a tributary to Keen Creek. They offer winter ski/summer hiking programs in and around their lodge.
- The Powder Bound Ski Club holds a lands tenure in the PCFA area.

Future Forest Stewardship Plans and planned roads and cutblocks that overlap with their tenure will be referred to all recreation tenure holders. The KDCFS will work cooperatively with these organizations in order to ensure that recreational values are considered in all plans.

Improvements to or expansion of recreation sites or trails will be supported indirectly through grants to existing organizations, in accordance with KDCFS' disbursement policy in effect at that time. Additional grants or FIA funding will be sought to develop the recreation potential of the KDCFS landbase. Improvements to roads accessing recreational facilities (eg. the Keen Creek road accessing Kokanee Creek Provincial Park) may be considered in future, subject to local interest and funding.

5.2.6 Cultural Heritage Management

Section 10 of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation identifies the objectives set by government for cultural heritage resources:

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.*

Prior to cutting permit and road permit application the KDCFS will make reasonable effort to gain information regarding the cultural heritage resources from the appropriate First Nation. If the KDCFS becomes aware of a cultural heritage resource that may be impacted by KDCFS' proposed development, the KDCFS will:

1. carry out an evaluation of the planned development's direct impact on the cultural heritage resource

2. if recommended in the evaluation, alter the planned development to conserve, protect, or mitigate its effect on the cultural heritage resource
3. share the above results with the First Nation whose cultural heritage resource may be affected.

If the KDCFS becomes aware of a cultural heritage resource in the location of an approved road permit or cutting permit, the KDCFS will modify or cease operations to the extent necessary to protect the resource, until the above measures are carried out. A summary of the activities taken to protect the cultural heritage resource will be produced prior to the expiry of the PCFA.

5.2.7 Range Management

Currently, no range tenures overlap the agreement area boundaries. As a result, no range objectives or measures are specified for this licence area.

5.2.8 Wildlife Management

The Kootenay Boundary Higher Level Plan Order and Section 7 of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation identify objectives for wildlife. Where there are conflicting government objectives, the Kootenay Boundary Higher Level Plan Order takes precedence as per Section 150.4 of the *Forest and Range Practices Act*.

5.2.8.1 Caribou

The PCFA area is fully outside of identified caribou habitat areas, and therefore no objectives or measures are applicable, including Objective 3 of the Kootenay Boundary Higher Level Plan Order, which addresses identified caribou habitat areas.

5.2.8.2 Grizzly Bear Habitat and Connectivity Corridors

Objective 5 of the Kootenay Boundary Higher Level Plan Order lists the government's objectives for Grizzly Bear Habitat and Connectivity Corridors, as follows:

- (1) *To maintain mature and/or old forests adjacent to important grizzly bear habitat (avalanche tracks, denning sites, etc) as shown on Map 5.1^m subject to objectives 5(5) and 5(6)*
- (2) *Transition: Objective 5(1) takes effect four months after mapping of important grizzly bear habitat is completed and made available.*
- (3) *To maintain mature and/or old forests within connectivity corridors shown on Map 5.2, for the purposes of regional forest ecosystem connectivity subject to objectives 5(5) and 5(6).*
- (4) *Forests situated on slopes greater than 80 percent do not contribute to the connectivity component of this objective.*
- (5) *Where applicable, mature targets must be used to address this objective if connectivity corridors and/or grizzly bear habitat have been identified.*

Protected areas must first be used to reduce the mature target where available within the biogeoclimatic unit.

- (6) *Old targets should be used to address this objective unless other conservation values such as protection of rare or under represented old growth forests would be adversely affected. Protected areas must first be used to reduce the old target where available within the biogeoclimatic unit.*

m Currently important grizzly bear areas have not been mapped but will be added when available.

While Objective 5 of the Kootenay Boundary Higher Level Plan Order identifies objectives for grizzly bear habitat, the objective has not yet taken effect, because it was contingent on completion of grizzly bear habitat mapping, and this has not yet occurred. KDCFS will be consistent with the government's objectives for grizzly bear habitat once they take effect, whether under the KBHLPO or under a Government Actions Regulation. In the absence of an official government objective, the Kootenay Boundary Land Use Plan Implementation Strategy Section 3.4 will be used to guide management, with a priority focus on management of avalanche chutes in Priority 1, 2, and 3 Grizzly bear habitat areas.

Connectivity corridors have been identified within portions of Keen Creek and the area immediately south of Cooper Creek (Appendix VII). Prior to development, the KDCFS will ensure that its development is consistent with the above connectivity objectives. It is our current understanding that the draft OGMA's defined by the MOE have taken into consideration Objective 5 of the KBHLPO, but this assumption will be verified prior to proposed development.

5.2.8.3 Wildlife

The following objective have been set by government for wildlife under Section 7 of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation:

- (1) *The objective set by government for wildlife is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve sufficient wildlife habitat in terms of amount of area, distribution of areas and attributes of those areas, for*
- (a) the survival of species at risk,*
 - (b) the survival of regionally important wildlife, and*
 - (c) the winter survival of specified ungulate species.*
- (2) *A person required to prepare a forest stewardship plan must specify a result or strategy in respect of the objective stated under subsection (1) only if the minister 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).*

- (3) *If satisfied that the objective set out in subsection (1) is addressed, in whole or in part, by an objective in relation to a wildlife habitat area or an ungulate winter range, a general wildlife measure, or a wildlife habitat feature, the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act must exempt a person from the obligation to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective set out in subsection (1) to the extent that the objective is already addressed.*
- (4) *On or after December 31, 2004, a notice described in subsection (2) must be given at least 4 months before the forest stewardship plan is submitted for approval.*

The government has, through the Government Actions Regulation (GAR), established Ungulate Winter Ranges for mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk and moose, and Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHA's) for Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog and Coeur D'Alene Salamander. None of the WHA's established to date are located within the PCFA area. A map showing the location of ungulate winter range is located in Appendix VII. The following GAR Orders currently apply to the PCFA area:

Species	Order Number	Effective date
Ungulate winter range Mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, and moose	U-4-001	December 22, 2005

The general wildlife measures listed under Schedule 1 of the order for ungulate winter range will be the measures that will be followed when managing ungulate winter range in the PCFA area. The measures specify the minimum forest cover and forest characteristics required for snow interception and forage areas, by priority ungulate species and BEC subzones. It also sets a limit on the amount of early seral forest within a given management unit.

5.2.9 Fisheries Management

There are no fisheries-sensitive watersheds identified within the PCFA area or the entire Kootenay Lake Forest District. Therefore, no special measures are required at this time for the management of fisheries sensitive watersheds.

Refer to Section 5.2.10 for the management of riparian areas for fish-bearing streams that are not within fisheries-sensitive watersheds.

5.2.10 Riparian Areas

The objective set by government for water, fish, wildlife, and biodiversity within riparian areas is identified in Section 8 of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*, as follows:

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.

Specific measures to manage for riparian areas will be as per Sections 47 to 51 and 52(2) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*, and are summarized in Table 5, below. Table 5 also identifies the intended basal area retention within Riparian Management Zones, which will subject to approval in the Forest Stewardship Plan under Section 12.1 (2) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*:

Table 6. Proposed riparian reserve zones, management zones, and basal area to be retained within riparian management zones (%)

Riparian Class	Reserve Zone Width (m)	Riparian Management Zone Width (m)	Basal Area to be Retained within Riparian Management Zone (%)
Fish stream or stream in a community watershed (S1-S4)			
S1-A (stream width >100m)	0	100	≥ 20%
S1-B (stream width >20m)	50	20	≥ 20%
S2 (stream width 5-20m)	30	20	≥ 20%
S3 (stream width 1.5-<5m)	20	20	≥ 10%
S4 (stream width <1.5 m)	0	30	≥ 10%
Non-fish stream or stream outside of a community watershed (S5, S6)			
S5 (stream width >3 m)	0	30	≥ 10%
S6 (stream width ≤ 3m)	0	20	0-5%
Lakes			
L1-A (≥ 1000 ha)	0	0	≥ 10%
L1-B (5-<1000 ha)	10	0	≥ 10%
L3 (1-5 ha)	10	20	≥ 10%
Wetlands			
W1 (>5 ha)	10	40	≥ 10%
W3 (1-5 ha)	0	30	≥ 10%
W5 (Wetland complex)	10	40	≥ 10%

* Note: Refer to Section 5.2.4 for additional measures to be applied in the management of streams within community and domestic watersheds.

For S4, S5, or S6 streams that have trees that contribute significantly to stream bank or channel stability and are a direct tributary to S1, S2 or S3 streams, sufficient trees will be maintained within the riparian management zones of the S4, S5, or S6 streams to maintain stream bank or channel stability.

5.3 Harvesting

The season of harvesting will be guided by the site specific factors that will be detailed in site plans prepared for each cutblock. Block design and location will be consistent with the total chance planning concept. Harvesting will be carried out in compliance with the standards and regulations detailed in the *Forest and Range Practices Act* and associated regulations.

Harvesting systems will be designed to minimize site degradation. Logging operations will be carried out in such a way as to minimize damage to residual trees. Harvesting in the agreement area will be largely accomplished through a combination of cable and ground-based systems. Helicopter systems will be considered only in cases where there are no other alternatives and this system is determined to be operationally and economically feasible.

The KDCFS expects a range of silviculture systems will be utilized that are appropriate for the site and which meet resource management objectives (eg. biodiversity, riparian management, wildlife, visuals, hydrological, forest health, etc.). Silviculture systems that will be used include clearcuts, clearcuts with reserves, seed tree, shelterwood, single tree and group selection, and intermediate cuttings.

Some members of the community have requested that the KDCFS favour selection systems. While there are situations in which selection systems will allow for harvest opportunities not otherwise available, logging costs are higher (\$5-10/m³ more), stand types may be unsuitable, and more road is required per m³ logged, and these factors will need to be considered on a case by case basis when choosing the most appropriate silviculture system.

5.4 Silviculture

5.4.1 Basic Silviculture

Stocking standards will be consistent with the current Kootenay Lake District stocking standards, and will be specified in the Forest Stewardship Plan for the agreement area.

To adequately restock denuded areas, reforestation will be accomplished by planting. Larger stock types (eg. 410's, 412's, 415's) will be favoured to improve survival and reduce free-growing and green-up periods. Mixed species (at least 2 and preferably 3 tree species) and genotypes will be managed for within each cutblock, where ecologically suitable. For areas with a high incidence of *Armillaria* root disease, preferred species that are resistant or tolerant to *Armillaria* (Lw,Pw,Py) will be prescribed where appropriate.

Site preparation will be applied when needed to reduce slash loads or increase plantability. Methods will include pile and burn, broadcast burning, and mechanical site preparation. Brushing may be required one or more times until trees are free-growing. No chemical brushing will be proposed within the agreement area.

5.4.2 Incremental Silviculture

Incremental silviculture projects that will be considered during the term of this management plan include: backlog reforestation, pruning, incremental spacing, and fertilization. Proposed treatments will depend on the availability of suitable candidate areas and on the availability of Forest Investment Account (FIA) funding for such projects.

In the medium term (once a long-term tenure is awarded), we will devise a long term silviculture investment plan which will optimize the yields within the PCFA operating area to the benefit of our communities, the environment and the Crown.

5.5 Forest Protection

5.5.1 Fire Prevention

Fire Prevention and management responsibilities will be consistent with the Wildfire Act and the Wildfire Regulation.

Under Section 4 of the Wildfire Regulation, before April 1st of each year, licensees, including community forest agreement holders, are required to provide officials with a 24-hour a day contact number if an industrial activity is planned between April 1st and October 31 of that year. The KDCFS has supplied this information to the local forest protection officer for the 2006 fire season, and will continue to do so in future years.

In addition, although not required by legislation, the KDCFS annually updates its Fire Preparedness Plan, which is distributed to all management staff and Board members. This plan includes the fire standby schedule and identifies the fire detection, preparedness and suppression procedures, provides a description of planned operations for the season, and identifies local contractor contact numbers and equipment that may be available for fire suppression on the licence area. The KDCFS will continue to prepare such a plan for the PCFA area and submit it to the Southeast fire center by April 1st of every year.

As per Section 6 of the Wildfire Regulation, the Fire Danger Class will be determined for each industrial activity, and that activity will be carried out in accordance with the applicable restrictions and for the duration set out in Schedule 3 of the Wildfire Regulation for the Fire Danger Class. If there is a risk of fire starting and spreading,

KDCFS will keep at the activity site sufficient fire fighting tools and an adequate fire suppression system.

Strategies to reduce fire hazard include disposing of landing and roadside logging debris as soon as practicable following harvest completion. Slash hazard assessments will be conducted on all industrial activities at the prescribed intervals listed under Section 11 of the Wildfire Regulation. Any cutblocks that are found to have a high slash hazard will be scheduled for appropriate hazard abatement treatments as soon as practicable.

As part of its integrated management strategy, the Society will consider fire security/fire interface during access planning. In addition, the Society will actively participate in any fire interface planning initiatives that are headed by the Village of Kaslo or the Regional District. A community Wildfire Preparedness Plan is currently being developed by the Regional District of Central Kootenay and is expected to provide guidance on interface fire management which may be implemented after review as part of KDCFS forestry activities.

5.5.2 Forest Health

Much of the licence area is characterized by existing pest problems commonly associated with mature stands where fire has been historically excluded. Endemic levels of insects and disease are normal for any healthy forest and are an important component of forest biodiversity. Maintaining pest populations at endemic levels without allowing them to become epidemic becomes the challenge.

The objectives of forest health stewardship are to:

- Acknowledge the ecological roles of endemic levels of forest pests and disease
- To protect timber resources from damaging forest pests and diseases
- To avoid treatments that encourage pest populations
- To maintain or restore natural ecosystem function and structure necessary to ensure long term forest health
- To conduct salvage harvesting and cleanup of infected areas to control damaging forest pests and diseases

The primary insects and diseases within the PCFA area are mountain pine beetle, Douglas-fir bark beetle, Armillaria root disease, white pine blister rust and dwarf mistletoe. Current levels of infestation are as follows:

Mountain Pine Beetle

According to the latest (2005) aerial overview survey results, mountain pine beetle populations within the Kootenay Lake Forest District have expanded rapidly, and the affected area has increased nearly 4-fold from 2004 levels, to just over 42,000 ha. The greatest increases in mortality were seen in the west-central area around Nelson. A large

number of new and expanding infestations were identified in the central portion of the district, between Ainsworth and Duncan Lake.

In early 2005, an infestation was identified near Mt. Buchanan, within KDCFS' existing forest licence chart area. KDCFS harvested approximately 10,000 m³ of lodgepole pine beginning in late 2005 to address the majority of infested and susceptible pine in the forest licence area.

In the PCFA area, mature lodgepole pine comprises less than 2% of the total mature forest cover within the timber harvesting land base, thereby limiting the new licence's exposure to future outbreaks of mountain pine beetle.

Douglas-fir bark beetle

The 2005 summary of aerial overview surveys in the Southern Interior Region identify current Douglas-fir bark beetle populations as remaining at low levels.

Armillaria root disease

Armillaria occurs at endemic levels throughout the operating area, and is associated largely with Douglas-fir.

White Pine Blister Rust

White pine blister rust has killed a significant amount of the mature white pine in the operating area and is causing mortality in regenerating stands where natural white pine is present.

Dwarf Mistletoe

Dwarf Mistletoe is a minor problem associated with larch throughout the operating area.

Forest Health Management Strategies

The following are general forest health management strategies that KDCFS intends to employ:

- Regular monitoring of insect population levels through detection surveys (ground or aerial based) in conjunction with the MOFR. The MOFR will provide overview monitoring via annual detection flights. The KDCFS will use this information as direction for additional monitoring via ground or aerial surveys.
- The Kootenay Lake Forest District has a forest health strategy which is updated annually to address current forest health issues and provide management guidance. The KDCFS will refer to this document and consult with MOFR staff to ensure that forest health issues are adequately addressed.
- Management activities for specific pests will depend on the extent, distribution and location of infestations as well as their impact on other forest values.
- Adequate slash disposal or clean logging of green lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir and spruce will minimize bark beetle host material left on logged areas.
- The Armillaria Root Disease Management Guidelines for the Nelson Forest Region (June 1998) will be used to guide management of this disease within the

- PCFA area. Harvested areas will be regenerated with a mix of species that are more resistant to the disease, and seedlings will be planted away from stumps to minimize root contact with inoculum.
- White pine blister rust will be managed by salvaging existing losses and reforesting using Pw blister-rust resistant planting stock.
 - Dwarf mistletoe will be managed by removing infested trees during harvest operations, and reforesting with non-susceptible species, or ensuring that susceptible species are planted a safe distance away from any mature infested stems.

5.6 Road Construction, Maintenance, and Deactivation

For the term of this plan, KDCFS has the following objectives and measures for road construction, maintenance and deactivation:

- To construct, maintain and deactivate roads in a manner that is consistent with the FRPA and the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation.
- To minimize the amount of roadbuilding within the operating area to reduce long term impacts on forest productivity
- To ensure that roads that are constructed or maintained by the KDCFS are structurally sound and safe for use by industrial users
- To ensure clearing widths are at least the minimum width necessary to accommodate the road.
- To maintain roads only if authorized or required to do so under FRPA.
- When deactivating a road, to follow the measures listed in Sections 82 to 83 of the FPPR, including barricading the road surface, removing bridges and culverts, stabilizing the road prism, and posting deactivation signs.
- For construction and deactivation in a community watershed, notifying affected water licensees at least 48 hours before commencement of operations.

6.0 Referrals and Consultations

The KDCFS will follow the Referral Requirements for Kootenay Lake Forest District (Sept 2005), which provides written notice of forest stewardship plan referrals required under Section 21 of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation. Appendix VIII provides a summary of those who received a referral letter for this management plan, and copies of the sample letter that was sent. All comments received and the KDCFS' responses to those comments are included in Appendix VIII. Public input will be sought (appendix VIII referral list), reviewed and incorporated in the various plans by the Woodlands Manager if feasible and if they meet the objectives of the KDCFS. The Resident Advisory Committee will also provide an avenue for the public to have an active role in the development of operational plans. All comments and suggestions will be answered in writing by the Woodland Manager if received by email or letter.

6.1 Trappers, Guides and Other Licensed Resource Users

This application, the management plan and forest stewardship plan will be referred to all licensed trappers, guides, and other licensed resource users, including commercial recreation licensees, licensed consumptive water user groups, other users that have shown past interest in specific development, and forest tenure holders sharing a common landscape unit. Plans for full road deactivation that may impact a mining operation will be referred to the applicable miner. Plans for development above highways where slopes are greater than 47% will be referred to the Ministry of Transportation, Snow Avalanche Program.

Once proposed cutblocks and roads are firmed up, and prior to cutting permit application, the following potentially affected licensed users will be sent referral letters and given an opportunity to review the plan: licenced trappers and guides, individual consumptive water license holders, water user groups, recreation licensees, utilities, and other users that have shown an interest in specific development in the past.

In addition, affected stakeholders will be invited to participate on committees of the KDCFS in an advisory capacity (Resident Advisory Committee).

6.2 First Nations

The management plan and forest stewardship plan will be referred to the appropriate Tribal or band councils. The MOFR Stewardship Officer will be contacted for direction prior to referral. In addition, where requested, planned roads and cutblocks will be referred to the appropriate First Nations to provide an opportunity for review and comment on proposed operations to ensure that development does not impact traditional use activities or cultural heritage resources.

Presently, the District has indicated that the following First Nations should receive referral letters: Ktunaxa Nation Council, Shuswap Nation Tribal Council, Okanagan Nation Alliance, and the Lower Kootenay Band.

6.3 Community Members and Local Governments

Community members, local governments, and the general public will be invited to review and comment on the management plan and forest stewardship plan. Once firmed up, and prior to cutting permit application, proposed roads and cutblocks will be referred to the community and potentially affected local governments.

The public will also be invited to participate on KDCFS committees in an advisory capacity. Local governments (the Village of Kaslo and the Regional District of Central Kootenay) already hold seats on the KDCFS Board of Directors.

Comments from the public relating to KDCFS' draft application have been summarized in the Community Support and Awareness Section of the PCFA application.

7.0 Government Objectives

KDCFS objectives are consistent with the government's forest stewardship objectives. The government's objectives with respect to forest stewardship are listed Under Section 5.0 of the Management Plan, under the applicable resource value.

It should be noted that licensees must be consistent with government objectives, which cannot be altered at the local level (eg. by proposing alternatives in one's Forest Stewardship Plan). Also, these objectives often specify a minimum standard, but where the government objective includes the statement "*without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests*" an upper threshold is also implied. Our commitment to *meet* the government's objectives therefore implies that our management strategies will fall within acceptable lower and upper thresholds as defined by government. The approval of our Forest stewardship Plan (and renewal of the FSP) will be a measurable way of evaluating our achievement.

APPENDIX I
1:50,000 Map of Area

Appendix II

Harvest Rate Estimate

Appendix III
Terrain Stability Mapping

Appendix IV

Visual Quality Objectives

Appendix V

Landscape Units and Old Growth Management Areas

Appendix VI

Community and Domestic Watersheds

Appendix VII

Ungulate Winter Range (including foraging areas) and Connectivity Corridors

Appendix VIII

Referrals

Licence Application/Management Plan Referral Letters were sent to the following organizations/individuals with the following responses:

First Nations	Response Received (Y/N)
Chief Sophie Pierre – Administrator Ktunaxa Nation Council #7468 Mission Road Cranbrook, BC V1C 7E5	N
Chief Nathan Matthew – Chairman Shuswap Nation Tribal Council Suite 304-355 Yellowhead Hwy Kamloops, BC V2H 1H1	N
Pauline Terbasket, Administrative Director Okanagan Nation Alliance 3255-C Shannon Lake Road, Westbank, BC V4T 1V4	N
Curtis Wullum, Forestry Manager Lower Kootenay Band RR#2 Center Road Creston, BC V0B 1G2	N
Water User Groups	
Village of Kaslo (Brooks, McDonald and Kemp Creek Community Watersheds) Box 576 Kaslo, BC V0G 1M0	N
Fletcher Creek Improvement District (Fletcher Creek Community Watershed) Secretary Treasurer RR 2 Site 3 Comp 38 Kaslo, BC V0G 1M0	N

Government Agencies

Mike Knapik, RPBio
Ministry of Environment
#401 333 Victoria St.
Nelson, BC
V1L 4K3

N

Tori Meeks, Land Officer (responded to MOF referral)
Ministry of Tourism, Sport and the Arts
145 3rd Ave Floor 3
Kamloops, BC V2C 3M1
Tori.Meeks@gov.bc.ca

Y

Trappers

Trapline # 0418T005, 0418T006, 0418T008, 0430T001
(Referral letters have been sent to all of the licenced trappers; their names and contact information is confidential and is therefore not listed here.)

N

Guides

None

N/A

Other Forest Licensees operating in the same Landscape Unit

Meadow Creek Cedar Ltd.
Box 970,
Kaslo, BC
V0G 1M0

N

Stan Hadikin
Kalesnikoff Lumber Co. Ltd.
Box 3000
Thrums, BC
V1N 3L8

N

Craig Upper
Goose Creek Lumber Ltd.
Box 850
Salmo, BC
V0G 1Z0

N

Shane Bowden
BC Timber Sales
1907 Ridgewood Road
Nelson, BC
V1L 6K1

N

Recreation Users

Kay Knox and/or Jim Embrey
Kaslo to Sandon Rails to Trails Committee
Bpox 697
Kaslo, BC
V0G 1M0

N

Jeff Gfroerer
Kootenay Mountain Holidays
Box 167,
Kaslo, BC
V0G 1M0
e-mail: info@kmhskibc.com

Y

Jason Remple
Stellar Heli Skiing
Box 131
Meadow Creek, BC
V0G 1N0
e-mail: info@stellarheliskiing.com

N

Marlene and Joe Johnston (responded to public ad)
Davis Creek Trail
Lardeau
(250) 366-4474
e-mail: marlard@look.ca

Y

Sample of the referral letter sent to First Nations:



Kaslo and District Community Forest Society

Box 1360 ♦ Kaslo, BC ♦ VOG 1M0
Tel.: (250) 353-9677 Fax: (250) 353-9678
Email: kcfs@netidea.com

July 14, 2006

Curtis Wullum, Forestry Manager
Lower Kootenay Band
RR#2 Center Road
Creston, BC
V0B 1G2

Dear Curtis Wullum:

RE: KDCFS Probationary Community Forest Agreement Application

As discussed at the May 3rd, 2006 Kootenay Lake Forestry Forum meeting in Creston, the Kaslo and District Community Forest Society (KDCFS) has been invited to apply for a Probationary Community Forest Agreement (PCFA) for an AAC of up to 25,000 m³, and intends to proceed with the application.

You have been cc'd a copy of the report "Harvest Rate Estimates for Kaslo and District Community Forest Society Candidate Probationary Community Forest Agreement Areas, March 31, 2006", in which KDCFS identified several candidate operating areas, and identified rates of cut that would be sustainable. The District Manager has reviewed this report and provided approval for an area, with the proviso that minor adjustments may be made prior to the area being finalized. A map of the approved PCFA area is attached.

The PCFA application consists of, in part, a Management Plan and a Business Plan, and these items have been placed on our website for public, stakeholder, First Nations, and agency review and comment www.kaslocommunityforest.org. Section 5.2.6 of the Management Plan relates to Cultural Heritage Management, and the measures KDCFS intends to adopt to manage for Cultural Heritage. Your comments specific to this section would be appreciated.

We acknowledge the concerns that you have raised to date, and wish to continue to ascertain your position and accommodate any specific concerns that you may have with respect to our application, which includes our proposed Management Plan. The deadline for comments on our draft application is **August 10, 2006**. We look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irene Strucel, RPF
KDCFS Woodlands Manager

Att. 1:200,000 Map of PPCFA

Sample of referral letter sent to all other stakeholders:



Box 1360 ♦ Kaslo, BC ♦ V0G 1M0
Tel.: (250) 353-9677 Fax: (250) 353-9678
Email: kcfs@netidea.com

July 14, 2006

Village of Kaslo
Box 576
Kaslo, BC
V0G 1M0

Dear Community Water Licensee:

RE: KDCFS Probationary Community Forest Agreement Application

As you are aware, the Kaslo and District Community Forest Society (KDCFS) has been invited to apply for a Probationary Community Forest Agreement (PCFA) for an AAC of up to 25,000 m³, and is currently in the process of completing the application requirements. The District Manager has provided approval for Kaslo's PCFA area, with the proviso that minor adjustments may be made prior to the area being finalized. A map of the PCFA area is attached.

The PCFA application consists of, in part, a Management Plan, Business Plan, and Harvest Rate Estimates, and these items have been placed on our website for public, stakeholder, First Nations, and agency review and comment www.kaslocommunityforest.org. The Management Plan is a broad planning document, which incorporates integrated resource management, describes management goals, and states the strategies that will be employed to meet these goals. It also lists Higher Level Plans that cover the area, government objectives that apply to the area, and describes methods by which the licence holder will meet these objectives.

As well as being posted on our website, the application is available for viewing at the Kaslo Library and the KDCFS office (#202-312 4th Street, Kaslo) during regular office hours (Wednesdays from 9 am to 4 pm). In addition, we are holding an Open House on Thursday, July 20th at 7:00 pm at the Legion in Kaslo to present the application highlights and provide the public with an opportunity to review and comment on the application.

The deadline for comments on our draft application, including our Management Plan, is **August 10, 2006**. Please send comments to the KDCFS Board of Directors, PO Box 1360, Kaslo, BC, V0G 1M0, or e-mail your comments to kcfs@netidea.com. We look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irene Strucel, RPF
KDCFS Woodlands Manager

Att. 1:200,000 Map of PPCFA

Appendix IX

PCFA Replacement Objectives

Table 1. PCFA Performance Measures and Indicators

Indicator	Criteria	Measurements	2007-2008	2009-2011
1. Volume Sustainability (Cut Control Obligations)	Harvest over each 5-year cut control period	Actual harvest over the 5-year cut control period/AAC for the period**	On target to achieve 5-year cut control	≤100% on Dec 31, 2011
2. Biodiversity	A. Mixed species	% area reforested with 2 or more species	100%	100%
	B. Wildlife Tree Retention	% area harvested meeting wildlife tree retention requirements	100%	100%
3. Standing Timber Inventory	Volume under approved cutting permits and road permits	M3 under permit /AAC	1-2 years	1-2 years
4. Public Involvement	A. Regularly scheduled Board meetings	#/year	12	12
	B. Minutes, financial statements	Publicly available	All	All
	C. Published updates	#/year	4	4
	D. Opportunity to review proposed roads & cutblocks	% of all development	100%	100%
	E. Establishment of Residents' Advisory Committee	Established or attempted to establish	Yes	Yes
5. Environmental Stewardship	Consistency with approved Forest Stewardship Plan	% of all development	100%	100%
6. Encourage Cooperation Among Stakeholders	A. Published Updates	#/year	4	4
	B. FSP Referral	% of stakeholders notified of plan	100%	100%
	C. Opportunity to review proposed roads and cutblocks	% of stakeholders notified of plan	100%	100%
	D. Encourage participation on KDCFS committees	Published invitation to participate	Yes	Yes

** AAC = Annual Allowable Cut

Table 2. Detailed Measurement Instructions and Data Sources

Criterion	Measurement Instructions	Data Sources
1. Harvest over each 5-year cut control period	Harvest for the period divided by AAC for the period	Annual cut control statements issued by MOFR; Harvest Billing System (adjusted for cut control volume) where annual statements are not yet available
2A. Mixed species Planting	Average number of species planted within each cutblock planted during the period	RESULTS (MOF web-based reporting system), or planting reports
2B. Wildlife Tree Retention	Percent wildlife trees retained for the reporting unit (eg. cutblock, total area harvested in one year, etc.) as specified in the Forest Stewardship Plan	Annual Reports, Site Plans
3. Volume under Approved Cutting Permits and Road Permits	Total standing volume under approved permits or road permits	Cruise compilation(s)
4A. Regularly scheduled Board Meetings	# of regularly scheduled Board meetings held per calendar year	Meeting minutes
4B. Minutes, financial statements	% of minutes and financial statements made publicly available	Published on web-site or publicly posted
4C. Published updates	# of updates published per year	Local newspaper (Pennywise or Valley Voice).
4D. Opportunity to Review Proposed Roads and Cutblocks	% of proposed cutblocks and roads available for public review prior to CP application	KDCFS referral records for proposed development
4E. Establishment of Residents' Advisory Committee	Evidence of active advisory committee, or reasonable effort to establish such a committee	KDCFS records
5. Consistency with Approved FSP	% of all development within the reporting period	Licensee and MOFR Harvest inspection reports
6A. Published Updates	# of updates published per year	4
6B. FSP Referral	# stakeholders notified vs # stakeholders required to be notified as per District Referral Requirements	KDCFS Forest Stewardship Plan and District Referral Requirements
6C. Opportunity to review proposed roads and cutblocks	# stakeholders notified vs # stakeholders recommended to be notified as per District Referral Recommendations	KDCFS Public Referral Records and District Referral Recommendations
6D. Encourage participation on KDCFS committees.	Public ad inviting interested parties to participate on committees	Copy of advertisement