



*"Take Care Of The Land,
And The Land Will Take Care Of You."*

FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN – AMENDMENT #1

Arrow/Boundary and Kootenay Lake Forest Districts

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Location for RPF Seal

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1.0 Introduction

This Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) has been prepared for Kalesnikoff Lumber Co. Ltd. (KLC) Forest Licenses A20194 and A30172 located within the Arrow and Kootenay Lake Timber Supply Areas (TSA's). KLC operating areas are located in complex topography, ranging from upland plateau through to steep mountainous terrain. The interplay between the topography and the social, economic, and environmental values present in these operating areas creates complex challenges that demand higher levels of planning and public involvement in order to achieve balanced resource use within the crown forests. Operating areas are largely distributed in the vicinity of the communities of Castlegar and Nelson, mostly along the scenic slopes of the Kootenay River, Columbia River, and Slocan River Valleys.

The FSP is a landscape level plan, which is focused on establishing strategies and results for conserving and protecting timber and non-timber resource values for forest management activities. The FSP states measurable, enforceable results and strategies that must be consistent with objectives set by government for a variety of forest values (e.g. fish, water, biodiversity, etc.). The FSP takes direction from the Kootenay Boundary Higher Level Plan Order (KBHLPO), the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA), the Land Act (LA), the Drinking Water Protection Act (DWPA), the Government Actions Regulation (GAR), and the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (FPPR), grandfathered sections of the Forest Practices Code Act of British Columbia (FPC), and other pertinent legislation that governs forest practices. The FSP is the primary referral process for notifying the public, First Nations, and government agencies as to the future location of Forest Development Units (FDU's) and the strategies and results that will apply to the respective FDU's.

The FSP process promotes a consultative methodology that is intended to:

1. Maintain or improve current legislated environmental standards;
2. Encourage local community, government agency, and First Nation's involvement early in the planning process, moving from review and comment on plan proposals to participation prior to and during the planning process;
3. Provide flexibility to adapt to market fluctuations, forest health emergencies, and changing customer demands;
4. Focus on landscape level planning, providing for identification, protection, and conservation of forest resources and resource features prior to harvest planning; and
5. Shift the forest management focus from office approvals to field results, emphasizing an adaptive management approach to facilitate continual improvement.

Forest Development Unit (FDU) Designations

Forest Development Units (FDU's) identify areas of planned development activities in the next 5 years. These FDU's are general in nature and do not reflect the final development outcomes for a particular FDU. These FDU's are identified within KLC's traditional operating areas within the Arrow and Kootenay Lake TSA's. 1:20000 scale maps indicating the FDU's are located within Appendix III.

TSA	Chart – Forest Development Unit's (FDU)	Area (hectares)
Arrow – FLA20194 AAC – 34703 m ³	Deer	8088
	Gander	9034
	Glade	2569
	Merry	2763
	Rialto	9506
	Total	31960
Kootenay Lake – FLA30172 AAC – 55247 m ³	Apex	4069
	Blewett	11052
	Falls	2002
	Grohman	16536
	Schroeder	4354
	Total	38013

Content Requirements

Content requirements of a FSP are described in the Forest and Range Practices Act and its associated Forest Planning and Practices Regulation.

A separate document, KLC's *Planning Procedures for the Arrow/Boundary and Kootenay Lake Forest Districts*, provides supporting information for this plan. The supporting document is primarily prepared to ensure a consistent approach to planning is undertaken within

KLC operations. This document will be made available to members of the public (if requested) to provide context to the main FSP, but it is not considered part of the legal realm of the Forest Stewardship Plan.

1.1 Declared Areas

Cutblocks and roads that achieve the criteria of Section 196(1) (previously approved Category A where all pertinent assessments are complete) are afforded protection from a previously approved Forest Development Plan into this FSP. These cutblocks and roads are shown on the FSP maps and will be declared upon approval of this FSP. These Section 196(1) blocks and roads are not subject to review and comment for the purposes of this FSP.

In addition, KLC will periodically submit "Declared Areas" notifications for those future cutblocks and roads that are substantially developed and that can be measured against the strategies and results of this document. Appendix IV – Declared Areas, will summarize blocks and roads achieving this status.

2.0 Public Review and Comment

Previous Forest Development Plan (FDP) methodology under the Forest Practices Code Act (FPCA) required licensees to focus development activities prior to public review and comment. This planning practice often required a great deal of "up-front" development work to formulate stand level plans that could then be assessed and critiqued by the public.

The Forest Stewardship Planning process provides for an alternative methodology whereby other resource users are required to identify areas of concern within FDU's at the FSP stage to ensure that concerns are addressed prior to development of the area. Further referral can be arranged at the FSP stage if knowledge of the final block shape is required to determine impacts on other resource users (i.e. visual resources, water values). Comments specific to the FDU's will be recorded and kept on record to ensure that concerns are considered at the development stage. If requested, affected stakeholders will be provided proposed block shapes and road locations and given an opportunity (15 Days) to provide comments prior to cutting permit application by the company.

This FSP is the main operational planning tool and referral document for KLC's Forest Licenses A20194 and A30172 within the Arrow and Kootenay Lake TSA's in the Southern Interior Forest Region. This plan is used for both "in-house" planning of harvesting and fieldwork and as the principal referral document for other resource users. The plan is produced every five years with the option of extending it for another 5 years. The Forest Stewardship Plan was made available for public review at the KLC office in Thrums for a period of not less than 60 days. The general public was made aware that the FSP was available for review and comment through advertisements placed in the local newspapers, and through referral notices that were sent out to potentially affected stakeholders. The FSP was made available for public review at KLC's office located in Thrums during regular business hours 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday. Additionally, KLC posted the FSP on the company website (www.kalesnikoff.com) with a link for the public to provide written comments on the plan. KLC provided a referral notice and requested a meeting with appropriate First Nations Representatives to discuss the FSP document. Written comments received during the review period as well as revisions made during the referral period are summarized in Appendix II and V.

3.0 Higher Level Plans

This FSP is prepared in concert with the most current version of the Kootenay Boundary Higher Level Plan Order (KBHLPO) (effective October 26, 2002), and its approved variances current to February 15, 2005.

4.0 Objectives, Strategies, and Results

Critical to the preparation of the FSP is the recognition of the values identified either in the legislation, subject authority under Section 3-5 of the Forest Practices Code Act (with respect to the KBHLPO) and any grand-parented objectives that apply to the area proposed to be covered by the FSP. Objectives, strategies, and results have been developed by KLC consistent with the FRPA and FPPR. Generally, strategies and results apply generically across all FDU's. Objectives, results, and strategies are defined as follows:

Objectives set in regulation: These objectives are explicitly stated in the FPPR and apply provincially.

Objectives enabled by regulation: The GAR provides authority to the Ministers of Forests; Water, Land, and Air Protection; and Sustainable Resource Management to establish objectives for certain items described in the regulation. These objectives can apply at many different scales.

Land Use Objectives: These are objectives specific to a certain area that have been established through a Landscape Unit Plan or another Higher Level Plan such as the Kootenay Boundary Higher Level Plan Order. The Minister of Sustainable Resource Management sets these objectives.

Strategies: These are measurable or verifiable steps or practices that will be carried out in order to meet a particular established objective, and describe the situations or circumstances that determine where in a forest development unit the steps or practices will be applied.

Results: These are a description of measurable or verifiable outcomes in respect of a particular established objective, and the situations or circumstances that determine where in a forest development unit the outcomes will be applied.

4.1 Objectives set by government for soils (FPPR Section 5)

The objective set by government for soils is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve the productivity and the hydrologic function of soils.

Soil disturbance limits	KLC will undertake to comply with section 35 of the FPPR.
Limits for permanent access structures	KLC will undertake to comply with section 36 of the FPPR.
Landslides	Default practice requirements outlined in section 37 of the FPPR will be followed.
Gully processes	Default practice requirements outlined in section 38 are not applicable to this FSP.
Natural surface drainage patterns	Default practice requirements outlined in section 39 of the FPPR will be followed.
Revegetation	Default practice requirements outlined in section 40 of the FPPR will be followed.

4.2 Objectives set by government for timber (FPPR Section 6)

The objective set by government for timber is 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.

By virtue of Section 12(8) of the FPPR, results and strategies are not required for the objectives set by government for timber.

Modification of Insect Behavior	Default practice requirements outlined in section 41 of the FPPR will be followed.
Use of livestock	KLC does not intend to use livestock within the FSP area.
Use of seed	Default practice requirements outlined in section 43 of the FPPR will be followed.

Legal objectives & strategies contained within the Kootenay-Boundary Higher Level Plan Order KBHLPO.

KBHLPO Objectives Supporting FRPA Value	
Objective 7 – Enhanced Resource Development Zones – Timber:	This objective is not applicable to the FDU areas at the time of FSP development as none of KLC's operations are located within an Enhanced Resource Development Zone.
Objective 10 – Forest Economy:	This objective is not applicable to the FSP process as objective analysis is the requirement of government.

4.3 Objectives set by government for wildlife (FPPR Section 7)

The objective set by government for wildlife is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve a 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.

Objectives set by government for wildlife and biodiversity – (FPPR Section 9 and 9.1)

The objective set by government for biodiversity at the landscape level is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, 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. The objective set by government for wildlife, and for biodiversity at the stand level is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to retain wildlife trees.

Wildlife habitat areas and objectives	General Wildlife Measures (GWM) and Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHA) have been established for the following species through the Government Actions Regulation (GAR). <u>Kootenay Lake:</u> Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog: Order #4-064 – Effective July 29, 2005 Coeur d'Alene Salamander: Order #4-011, 4-014 to 4-017, 4-019 to 4-028 – Effective July 29, 2005 <u>Arrow:</u> Coeur d'Alene Salamander: Order #4-036 – Effective July 29, 2005
Ungulate Winter Range	General Wildlife Measures (GWM) and Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHA) have been established for the following species through the Government Actions Regulation (GAR). <u>Kootenay Lake and Arrow:</u> Mule deer, White-tailed deer, Elk, Moose: Order #U-4-001 – Effective December 22, 2005
Wildlife habitat features	Practice requirements not applicable to FDU's at time of FSP development, as Wildlife Habitat Features have not been identified within KLC operating areas under Section 11 of the GAR.
Maximum cutblock size	KLC will undertake to comply with section 64 of the FPPR.
Harvesting adjacent to another cutblock	Practice requirements under Objective 4 of the KBHLPO will be followed.
Wildlife tree retention	KLC will undertake to comply with section 66 of the FPPR.
Restriction on harvesting	KLC will undertake to comply with section 67 of the FPPR.
Coarse Woody Debris	Default practice requirements outlined in section 68 of the FPPR will be followed.

FPPR Section 7 – Species at Risk

FPPR Section 7 Notices have been enacted by the Minister Responsible for the Wildlife Act. These notices provide indicators of the amount, distribution, and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the winter survival of species at risk in the Arrow and Kootenay Lake Timber Supply Areas.

Kootenay Lake District:

Coeur d'Alene Salamander (Plethodon idahoensis) – There are no inventoried occurrence sites of the species within or adjacent to the FDU's.

Arrow Forest District:

Coeur d'Alene Salamander (Plethodon idahoensis) – There are no inventoried occurrence sites of the species within or adjacent to the FDU's.

Flammulated Owl (Otus flammeolus) – There are no inventoried occurrence sites of the species within or adjacent to the FDU's.

"Interior" Western Screech Owl (Otus kennicottii macfarlanei) – Results and Strategies are not provided as there are no inventoried occurrence sites of the species within or adjacent to the FDU's.

Strategy: Regardless of the inventory data, the attributes provided for the Species at Risk in the Section 7 Notices may indicate potential habitat for a particular species at risk. Should any of the species at risk be observed outside of the known occurrence sites, KLC will notify the Minister responsible for the Wildlife Act of its existence prior to implementation of development activities.

Legal objectives & strategies contained within the Kootenay-Boundary Higher Level Plan Order KBHLPO.

KBHLPO Objectives Supporting FRPA Value – Section 25.1 of the FPPR allows the objectives as set out in the KBHLPO to be the intended result or strategy for objectives set by government, if the established KBHLPO objective is comprised of measurable or verifiable steps, processes, or outcomes. KLC’s strategy will be to undertake to comply with the KBHLPO.

Objective 1 – Biodiversity Emphasis: The Arrow and Kootenay Lake Forest Districts have legally established Landscape Unit (LU) boundaries and assigned Biodiversity Emphasis Options (BEO’s) within each landscape unit. LU’s are summarized in the companion document.

Objective 2 – Old and Mature Forest: Section 2 of the KBHLPO provides practice rules that will be utilized for the term of this FSP.

Objective 3 – Caribou: Section 3 of the KBHLPO provides practice rules that will be utilized for the term of this FSP. The Apex FDU is the only operating area that contains Resource Management Zones (RMZ’s) designated for caribou. For the term of this FSP, no new cutting permits or road permits will be proposed in RMZ’s designated for caribou.

Objective 4 – Green-up: Section 4 of the Kootenay-Boundary Higher Level Plan Order provides practice rules that will be utilized for the term of this FSP.

Objective 5 – Grizzly Bear Habitat and Connectivity Corridors: Mapping of important grizzly bear habitat has not been completed or made available by the Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management (MSRM). Connectivity corridors have been mapped and will be utilized for the purposes of allocating mature and old targets as stated under Objective 2 – Old and Mature Forest.

Objective 8 – Fire-maintained Ecosystems: Section 8 of the Kootenay-Boundary Higher Level Plan Order provides practice rules that will be utilized for the term of this FSP. The Deer FDU is the only operating area that contains NDT4 ecosystems (those considered to be fire-maintained ecosystems) as defined in the KBHLPO. For the term of this FSP, no new cutting permits or road permits will be proposed in these ecosystem types.

4.4 Objectives set by government for water, fish, wildlife, and biodiversity within riparian areas (FPPR Section 8)

The objective set by government for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas is, 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.

Stream riparian classes	KLC will undertake to comply with section 47 of the FPPR.
Wetland riparian classes	KLC will undertake to comply with section 48 of the FPPR.
Lake riparian classes	KLC will undertake to comply with section 49 of the FPPR.
Restrictions in a riparian management area	KLC will undertake to comply with section 50 of the FPPR.
Restrictions in a riparian reserve zone	KLC will undertake to comply with section 51 of the FPPR.

FPPR Section 12(3) – Restrictions in a Riparian Management Zone - Strategy

Riparian Management Zone Retention

Stream Class	Minimum Level of Basal Area Retention
S1A, S1B, S2, S3	>20%
S4	>10%
S5	>10%
S6	N/A
Wetlands and Lakes	
All Classes	>10%

Selection of leave trees within an RMZ: Remove windthrow prone and bark beetle infested trees. Retain wildlife trees, non-merchantable stems, and understorey vegetation. Focus retention within 10 metres of the channel or riparian reserve zone, only if windfirm. Note: In all cases, the specific riparian management prescription must be specified in applicable site plans. In some cases, more than the basal area retention targets specified may be retained to account for specific issues (i.e. to windfirm boundaries, temperature sensitive streams, operability constraints, etc.). Safety considerations and adherence to WCB Regulations will play a key role in determining the specific options. Application of general management objectives will be most difficult in the case of S6 streams, particularly in areas where cable yarding systems are prescribed. In these areas, every effort will be made to avoid disturbance of stream banks and to prevent deposition of debris in the channel.

The licensee will undertake to comply with section 52(2) of the FPPR.

Temperature sensitive streams	KLC will undertake to comply with section 53 of the FPPR.
Fan destabilization	Default practice requirements outlined in section 54 are not applicable to this FSP.
Stream Crossings	Default practice requirements outlined in section 55 of the FPPR will be followed.
Fish Passage	Default practice requirements outlined in section 56 of the FPPR will be followed.
Protection of Fish and Fish Habitat	Default practice requirements outlined in section 57 of the FPPR will be followed.
Use of livestock in riparian areas	Default practice requirements outlined in section 58 are not applicable to this FSP.
Fisheries sensitive watersheds	Practice requirements not applicable to FDU's at time of FSP development, as Fisheries Sensitive Watershed Objectives have not been established within KLC operating areas under Section 14 of the GAR.
Lakeshore management zone	Practice requirements not applicable to FDU's at time of FSP development, as Lakeshore Management Zones and Objectives have not been established within KLC operating areas under Section 6 of the GAR.

Legal objectives & strategies contained within the Kootenay-Boundary Higher Level Plan Order KBHLPO.

KBHLPO Objectives Supporting FRPA Value – Section 25.1 of the FPPR allows the objectives as set out in the KBHLPO to be the intended result or strategy for objectives set by government, if the established KBHLPO objective is comprised of measurable or verifiable steps, processes, or outcomes. KLC's strategy will be to undertake to comply with the KBHLPO.

Objective 6 – Consumptive Use Streams:

Objective 6 refers to streams located within domestic watersheds. Section 6 of the KBHLPO provides practice rules that will be utilized for the term of this FSP. Given the extensive water licensing within KLC's operating areas, individual water license holders will not be provided with direct referrals during the public advertising of this FSP. Instead, water licensees will be notified of proposed development activities as stand level developments are proposed within the larger FDU's. **Specific measures are as per the strategy described under Section 4.4 of this document "Restrictions in a Riparian Management Zone".**

4.5 Objectives set by government for cultural heritage resources (FPPR Section 10)

The objective set by government for cultural heritage resources is to conserve, or, if necessary, protect cultural heritage resources that are

- (a) the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people, and
- (b) not regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act.

Cultural heritage resource not regulated by the Heritage Conservation Act.	<p>Strategy: The FSP referral process encourages direct discussions with affected First Nation's representatives that are focused on establishing standardized procedures for referring proposed developments to the various Bands and Nations with regards to the management of Cultural Heritage and traditional use resources. In this regard, KLC began the process by sending referral letters to the following First Nation Tribal Councils and Bands:</p> <p>Ktunaxa/Kinbasket Tribal Council Lower Kootenay Indian Band</p> <p>Okanagan Nation Alliance Lower Similkameen Indian Band Okanagan Indian Band Osoyoos Indian Band Penticton Indian Band Upper Similkameen Indian Band Westbank First Nation</p> <p>Spallumcheen Indian Band – (Member of the Shuswap Nation Tribal Council)</p> <p>In addition to referral letter issuance, KLC proceeded to follow-up with the Okanagan Nation Alliance, the Ktunaxa/Kinbasket Tribal Council, and the Lower Kootenay Indian Band through phone discussions and email exchanges to set up times to review the FSP document and more specifically discuss issues of Cultural Heritage and Traditional Use Resources. These informal discussions are documented as attachments in Appendix 2 of this document. Also included in the appendix are two response letters from the Spallumcheen Indian Band and the Westbank First Nation, which are the only formal documentation received during the review and comment period.</p> <p>At the time of the final FSP submission, KLC has yet to meet directly with any of the First Nation's groups with respect to the FSP. However, KLC has committed to continue dialogue regarding cultural/ traditional use values with the First Nation groups and to provide information when and if requested by those parties. KLC will also continue its regular involvement in Ministry of Forest's led consultation tables as they exist for both the Ktunaxa/Kinbasket Tribal Council and the Okanagan Nation Alliance, as these tables provide greater opportunities to meet with First Nation's representatives.</p>
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4.6 Objectives set by government for visual quality (FPPR Section 9.2)

This objective set by government does not contain specific text within the FPPR as specified in other objectives set by government. This objective set by government has a corresponding objective as contained in the Kootenay-Boundary Higher Level Plan Order KBHLPO and District Level Visual Quality Objectives established prior to October 24, 2002 (continued under Section 181 of FRPA and Section 17 of the GAR). The results and strategies provided for this objective attempts to clarify the relationship between the HLPO objective for Visuals (Scenic Areas and Classes) and the District Level Visual Quality Objectives grandfathered under FRPA.

Legal objectives & strategies contained within the Kootenay-Boundary Higher Level Plan Order KBHLPO.

KBHLPO Objectives Supporting FRPA Value – Section 25.1 of the FPPR allows the objectives as set out in the KBHLPO to be the intended result or strategy for objectives set by government, if the established KBHLPO objective is comprised of measurable or verifiable steps, processes, or outcomes. KLC's strategy will be to undertake to comply with the KBHLPO.

Objective 7 – Visuals:

Arrow Forest District: In accordance with GAR Section 7(1) order dated December 23, 2005, scenic areas identified on Map 9.1 of the KBHLPO have been replaced with new scenic areas, effective December 30, 2005. In consideration of the GAR order, the objective in FPPR section 9.2 no longer applies.

Kootenay Lake District: The results and strategies for visual quality objectives established by the District Manager are the requirements specified by the District Manager's notice of July 12, 1999.

Strategy: The KBHLPO designates scenic areas within KLC's traditional operating areas. GAR VQO's and grand-parented district level Visual Quality Objectives (VQO's) provide context to and meet the requirements of the scenic area designations. The licensee will conduct a Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) for planned developments that are located in an area with a VQO prior to implementing harvesting activities. The visual assessment will review the visual landscape from major viewpoints and determine the percent alteration on a perspective view basis. Visual modification on a perspective scale will follow the guidance and strategies described in the *Visual Impact Assessment Guidebook* (2nd. Ed., January 2001) for those areas that are deemed to be located within a Visual Quality Objective (VQO) of Preservation (P), Retention (R), Partial Retention (PR), or Modification (M). Where the recommended limits of the *Visual Impact Assessment Guidebook* are exceeded, a rationale will be provided in the VIA or corresponding Site Plans.

4.7 Objectives set by government for fish habitat in fisheries sensitive watersheds (FPPR Section 8.1)

Results and Strategies are not provided for this objective set by government as none of the fisheries sensitive watersheds identified in Schedule 2 of the FPPR are located within or adjacent to the proposed FDU's.

4.8 Objectives set by government for water in community watersheds (FPPR Section 8.2)

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

- (a) a material adverse impact on the quantity of water or the timing of the flow of the water from the waterworks, or*
- (b) the water from the waterworks having a material adverse impact on human health that cannot be addressed by water treatment required under*
 - i. an enactment, or*
 - ii. the license pertaining to the waterworks.*

Protecting water quality	Default practice requirements outlined in section 59 of the FPPR will be followed.
Licensed waterworks	Default practice requirements outlined in section 60 of the FPPR will be followed.
Excavated or bladed trails	Default practice requirements outlined in section 61 of the FPPR will be followed.
Roads in a community watershed	Default practice requirements outlined in section 62 of the FPPR will be followed.
Use of fertilizers	Default practice requirements outlined in section 63 are not applicable to this FSP.
Community watersheds and water quality objectives	Practice requirements not applicable to FDU's at time of FSP development, as Water Quality Objectives have not been established for the Community Watersheds located within KLC operating areas under Section 8 of the GAR.

Strategy

Community Watersheds – KLC Operating Areas Based on BC Environment Mapping – October 1997

Watershed Name	FDU	TSA
Deer Creek	Deer	Arrow
Gander Creek	Gander	
McDermid Creek	Gander	
Glade Creek	Glade	
Blueberry Creek	Merry	
Norns Creek	Rialto	
Spud Hill	Rialto	Arrow - (Nested within Norns Creek)
Selous Creek	Apex	Kootenay Lake
Bird Creek	Blewett	
Rover Creek	Blewett	
Falls Creek	Falls	
Blunt Creek	Grohman	
Duhamel Creek	Grohman	
Foster Creek	Grohman	
Four Mile Creek	Grohman	
Jarvis Creek	Grohman	
South Blunt	Grohman	
Sutherland	Grohman	

For the purposes of this section, 'hydrological assessment' is a professional level analysis of existing and/or potential forest development related effects on water and water-related resources conducted at the site or watershed level which may include:

- Identifying historical and current hydro-geomorphic processes affecting runoff, peak flows, sediment delivery, and sediment transport in a watershed.
- Providing a qualitative risk analysis that assesses the sensitivity of a watershed to increases in peak flows, increases in sediment delivery or changes to riparian function, and determining the likelihood for impacts to aquatic values in the main stem channel and at the Point of Diversion given past development/disturbance and proposed development.
- Providing recommendations for forest management to minimize the likelihood of impacts to aquatic values associated with proposed development.

Hydrological assessments will be conducted in advance of new development activities within a watershed and will be periodically updated to monitor changes and provide recommendations in the realm of harvesting, road construction, or permanent deactivation. Planning and implementation of operational activities is to be consistent with the recommendations of the hydrological assessment as determined by a qualified professional.

4.9 Other FSP Values

Element	Measures
Invasive plants	Occurrence of knapweed and thistle is pervasive in the ICH and IDF biogeoclimatic zones, being particularly problematic along roads, on landings, and on disturbed sites (i.e. transmission corridors). Diligent revegetation of disturbed areas following road construction, landing rehabilitation, and road deactivation is KLC's principle method of reducing colonization by invasive plants. Newly constructed roads and deactivated roads and landings will be grass seeded as soon as feasible and within one year of disturbance to limit the spread of invasive plant species.

Element	Strategy
Interpretive forest site, recreation site, recreation facility, recreation feature, or	KLC will continue to respect the qualities and objectives associated with the numerous commercial and MOF established recreation sites within KLC's operating areas. MOF recreation sites grandfathered under section 180 of FRPA have established objectives which will be respected by the company. Commercial recreation ventures do not fall under this category.

recreation trail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coolie Lake – Gander Chart – Arrow • Deer Creek Falls Trail System – Deer Chart – Arrow • Merry Creek Interpretive Trails – Merry Chart – Arrow • Baldface Lodge – Grohman Chart – Kootenay Lake • Elephant Mountain Trails – Grohman Chart – Kootenay Lake • Hall Creek Siding Ski Trails – Kootenay Lake • Nelson Nordic Ski Club – Kootenay Lake • Saddle Hut (Nelson Sno-Goers) – Kootenay Lake • Schroeder Creek Trail – Schroeder Chart – Kootenay Lake • Six Mile Lakes – Grohman Chart – Kootenay Lake • Snowater Creek Lodge – Blewett Chart – Kootenay Lake • Whitewater Ski and Winter Resort – Apex Chart – Kootenay Lake
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5.0 Additional FSP Information

In addition to the objectives, strategies, and results, there are several other items to be addressed in this FSP.

5.1 Areas under CP/RP

Areas under existing cutting permit or road permit are shown on the FSP maps. These existing permits will not be rolled into FRPA; thus, they will continue to be administered under the statutes in place at the time of their approvals.

5.2 Stocking Standards

The FSP must describe stocking standards that will apply on the FDU's (FPPR s. 16). These standards are itemized in Appendix I.

5.3 Cumulative Effect of Multiple FSP's

Where applicable, the FSP must address the cumulative effect of multiple FSP's in an area FPPR s. 19. There are no other FSP's on the area of this FSP, and therefore this item is not applicable. Nevertheless, the company will continue to communicate its intentions to BC Timber Sales and other licensees in shared LU's and attempt to proactively address and resolve landscape unit level issues prior to cutting permit application.

Appendix I
Stocking Standards – Arrow TSA

Appendix I
Stocking Standards – Kootenay Lake TSA

Appendix II Referral Summary

Submission of FSP	Referral Contacts
Advertising	Nelson Daily News Castlegar News Castlegar Citizen Pennywise
Commercial Recreation Licensees	Jim Fraps – Baldface Lodge Patrick Maloney – Snowwater Lodge Mike Adams – Whitewater Ski and Winter Resort
Commercial Interests (Crown Land)	BC Gas Utility Ltd. BC Hydro and Power Fortis BC Ltd.
First Nations	Ktunaxa/Kinbasket Tribal Council Lower Kootenay Band Okanagan Nation Alliance Lower Similkameen Indian Band Okanagan Indian Band Osoyoos Indian Band Penticton Indian Band Upper Similkameen Indian Band Westbank First Nation Spallumcheen Indian Band – (Member of the Shuswap Nation Tribal Council)
Watershed Groups ¹	Blewett Watershed Society Deer Creek Community Watershed Krestova Improvement District Raspberry Robson Improvement District Six Mile Water User Community Whitehead Waterworks District Wolverton Creek Waterworks
Land and Water BC	Robin Fawcett – Commercial Recreation
Ministry of Energy and Mines	David Terry – Regional Geologist
Ministry of Forests	Larry Peitzche – District Manager Arrow Forest District Garry Beaudry – District Manager Kootenay Lake Forest District
Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management	Ken Gorsline – District Manager – Kootenay District Office
Ministry of Transportation	Dave Smith – West Kootenay District
Ministry of Water Land and Air Protection	Mike Knapik – Ecosystem Specialist
Municipal Governments	Jim Gustafson – Chief Administrative Officer – City of Castlegar Norm Carruthers – City Manager – City of Nelson Carole McGowan – Deputy Chief Administrative Officer – Regional District of Central Kootenay Rae Sawyer – Chief Administrative Officer – Village of Kaslo

The deadline for comments is 60 days from the date of the submission of this plan to the Ministry of Forests (November 22, 2004). Referral notices to affected stakeholders will be mailed on November 22, 2004. Newspaper advertisements will be posted in various newspapers during the week of November 22, 2004 and the week of November 29, 2004.

¹Note: Given that KLC's operating areas encompass or influence over 1400 individual water licenses, individual license holders will not be provided with direct referrals during the public advertising of this FSP. Instead, water licensees will be notified of proposed development activities as stand level developments are proposed within the larger FDU's. Watershed Groups that have been referred this plan are those groups with which KLC has established and maintained long-standing working relationships with respect to forest management in specific watersheds or operating areas.

Submission Report on Public Review and Comment:

The following text provides context to the requirements of FPPR Section 22(2), whereby a person who submits a FSP must provide the Minister with the following required information:

A copy of the notice published under section 20: See Appendix 2

A copy of each written comment received under section 21: See Appendix 2

A description of any changes made to the plan as a result of the comments received under section 21: Appendix 2 provides copies of all written submissions from the general public and government agencies during the review and comment period of the FSP. While no changes were made to the FSP as a result of public review and comment submissions, substantial changes were made to the FSP as a result of the major amendments to the FRPA Act and Regulations as enacted during the review and comment period of the FSP. Along with the Final FSP document submission for approval, a "tracked changes" version of the document is also provided to the approving agency to highlight the various changes to the original plan submission.

Appendix III FSP Maps

Overview Map

Apex FDU

Blewett FDU

Deer FDU

Falls FDU

Gander FDU

Glade FDU

Grohman FDU

Merry FDU

Rialto FDU

Schroeder FDU

Ungulate Winter Range

[Overview Map of Visual Quality Objectives](#)

Appendix IV Declared Areas

Cutblocks:

FDU	Declaration Date	CP Reference	Gross Area (ha)	Volume m ³	Comments

Roads:

FDU	Declaration Date	RP Reference	Length (km)	Status	Comments

Appendix V FSP Amendment Log

Amendment Number	Amendment Date	Amendment Details
1	August 1, 2006	Amendment is required to include results/strategies for an objective set by government for water in a community watershed and incorporates various GAR orders issued after the approval of the original FSP. As well, the amendment revises text within the original document to provide clarification to language used in the approved document. All amended sections are denoted in blue text.