

**WOODLOT LICENCE # 405**  
**Narrows Timber Co. Ltd. – Burton / Snow Ck.**

**WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN**

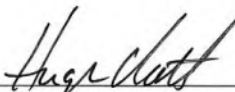
**2023 to 2033**

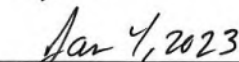
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Authorized Licensee Signature:

Hugh Watt, RPF

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## DISCLAIMER

This disclaimer forms part of the Woodlot Licence Plan (WLP) for Woodlot Licence # 405 and advises that:

- The decision to operate under one or more of the Practice Requirements provided in the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR) is the sole responsibility of the woodlot licence holder.
- This disclaimer is signed on the explicit understanding that abiding by the Practice Requirements stated in Parts 3 and 4 of the WLPPR meets the expectations of government with respect to the management of woodlot licences;
- The undersigned Registered Professional Forester has been retained with respect to the practice of professional forestry as it pertains to alternative performance requirements, results, strategies, standards and measures presented in this WLP.

Signed: 

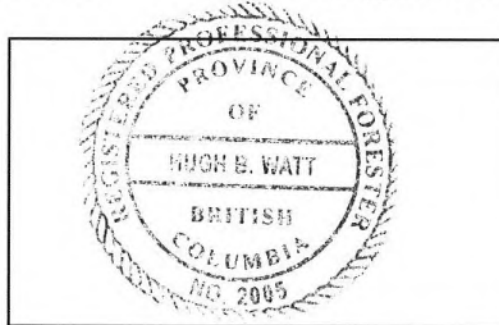
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## I. WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN (WLP) REQUIRED CONTENT

### PLAN AREA

- This plan covers the entire Woodlot Licence area.
- This plan covers a portion of the Woodlot Licence area.

Woodlot Licence (WL) 405 lies south-east of Burton, B.C., upstream of the confluence of Snow and Burton Creeks. WL 405 is comprised of 576.7 ha of Crown Land. It contains a mix of mature timber types, primarily Douglas-fir leading stands. The attached WLP map shows the WL boundaries (Appendix 1). WL 405 is held by Narrows Timber Co. Ltd. of Nakusp, B.C.

### MAP AND INFORMATION

| Information Item   | Map | Text | N/A |
|--|-----|------|-----|
| Forest cover   | X   |      |     |
| Topography (unless exempted by DM)   | X   |      |     |
| Location and riparian class of streams, wetlands and lakes as shown on gov't endorsed forest cover maps, terrain resource inventory maps, & fish & fish habitat inventory maps | X   |      |     |
| Identification of fish streams on gov't endorsed maps  | X   |      |     |
| Biogeoclimatic zones and subzones (unless exempted by DM)  | X   | X    |     |
| Public utilities (transmission lines, gas & oil pipelines, and railways)   | X   |      |     |
| <b>Special Situations that may not Apply to the WL area</b>  |     |      |     |
| Resource Management Zones, Landscape Units or Sensitive Areas  | X   | X    |     |
| Wildlife Habitat Areas (unless exempted by DM)   |     |      | X   |
| Scenic Areas   | X   |      |     |
| Ungulate Winter Ranges   | X   |      |     |
| Community Watersheds   |     |      | X   |
| Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds   |     |      | X   |
| Community and domestic water supply intakes that are licensed under the <i>Water Act</i> and any related water supply infrastructures  | X   |      |     |
| Contiguous areas of sensitive soils  | X   |      |     |
| Existing roads   | X   |      |     |
| Temporary or permanent barricades to restrict vehicle access   |     |      | X   |
| Private property within or adjacent to the woodlot licence area  | X   |      |     |
| Resource features other than wildlife habitat features and archaeological sites (unless the location of the resource feature is not to be disclosed)                           |     |      | X   |

### **BIOGEOCLIMATIC ZONES AND SUBZONES**

- The entire woodlot licence area is in the ICHmw2 biogeoclimatic subzone.
- The woodlot licence area is comprised of the following biogeoclimatic subzones.

### **RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ZONES, LANDSCAPE UNITS OR SENSITIVE AREAS**

The entire WL lies within the Arrow Resource Management Zone (KBHLPO) and the Woden Landscape Unit (N521). The map in Appendix 1 identifies these areas.

This WLP is consistent with the following objectives set by government:

- Biodiversity Emphasis
- Caribou
- Grizzly Bear Habitat
- Consumptive Use Streams
- Enhanced Resource Development Zones – Timber
- Fire-Maintained Ecosystems
- Visuals
- Social and Economic Stability

Under FRPA section 13(3), the WLP need not be consistent with the following objectives set by government:

- Mature and Old Forests
- Green-up
- Connectivity Corridors

### **WILDLIFE HABITAT AREAS**

- There are no WHAs located in whole or in part within the WLP area.
- The following Wildlife Habitat Area(s) are located in whole or in part within the WLP area. Their location(s) are identified on the map in Appendix 1.

An exemption has been granted: Yes  No

### **SCENIC AREAS**

- There are no scenic areas located in whole or in part within the WLP area.
- There are multiple scenic areas in the WL. They are identified on the map in Appendix 1. Partial retention has been set as the acceptable alteration level for all of the scenic areas within the WL.

An exemption has been granted: Yes  No

**UNGULATE WINTER RANGES**

- There are no Ungulate Winter Ranges located in whole or in part within the WLP area.
- To manage for the winter survival of mule deer, the u-4-001 Ungulate Winter Range has been established over the
  - entire WLP area.
  - portion of the WLP area identified on the map in Appendix 1. There are no forage areas identified with the WL area.
  - Crown land portion of the WLP area.

An exemption has been granted: Yes  No

**COMMUNITY WATERSHEDS**

- There are no Community Watersheds located in whole or in part within the WLP area.
- The Community Watershed has been established over the
  - entire WLP area.
  - portion of the WLP area identified on the map in Appendix 1.
  - Crown land portion of the WLP area.

An exemption has been granted: Yes  No

**FISHERIES SENSITIVE WATERSHEDS**

- There are no Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds located in whole or in part within the WLP area.
- The Fisheries Sensitive Watershed has been established over the
  - entire WLP area.
  - portion of the WLP area identified on the map in Appendix 1.
  - Crown land portion of the WLP area.

An exemption has been granted: Yes  No

**COMMUNITY AND DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY INTAKES THAT ARE LICENSED UNDER THE *WATER SUSTAINABILITY ACT* AND ANY RELATED WATER SUPPLY INFRASTRUCTURES**

- There are no community or domestic water supply intakes or related water supply infrastructures within the WLP area or nearby that could be affected by operations carried out under this plan.
- There are domestic water supply intakes and related water supply infrastructure within the WLP area and nearby (i.e., within 100 m) that could be affected by operations carried out under this plan. The locations are identified on the map in Appendix 1.

All licence holders of domestic water supply intakes within 100 m of the WL area will be contacted during the WLP referral process. Detailed assessment work (e.g., hydrological, geotechnical) will be completed by qualified registered professionals in the Summer Creek

domestic watershed if any development is set to take place to ensure there are no impacts to drinking water. Domestic watershed boundaries are shown on the map in Appendix 1.

**CONTIGUOUS AREAS OF SENSITIVE SOILS**

- The WL holder is not aware of any contiguous areas of sensitive soils within the WLP area.
- The locations of contiguous areas of sensitive soils are identified on the map in Appendix 1.

**TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT BARRICADES THAT RESTRICT VEHICLE ACCESS**

- At the time of preparing this woodlot licence plan there were no permanent or temporary barricades on the WLP area to restrict vehicle access.
- Temporary or permanent barriers to restrict vehicle access are identified on the map in Appendix 1.

**PRIVATE PROPERTY WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE WLP AREA**

The location and boundaries of private land within and adjacent to the WLP area are identified on the map in Appendix 1.

**RESOURCE FEATURES OTHER THAN WILDLIFE HABITAT FEATURES AND OTHER FEATURES WHERE THE LOCATION MUST NOT BE DISCLOSED**

At the time of preparing this woodlot licence plan, there were no resource features within the WLP that were established under

- the Government Actions Regulation.
- Forest *Practices Code of BC Act* regulation and made known by the district manager.
- Or
- The following resource features are found within the woodlot license area:

**AREAS WHERE TIMBER HARVESTING WILL BE AVOIDED OR MODIFIED**

**Areas where timber harvesting will be AVOIDED:**

- There are no areas where timber harvesting will be avoided.
- Timber harvesting will be avoided on the following areas:

**Areas where timber harvesting will be MODIFIED:**

- There are no areas where timber harvesting will be modified.
- The following areas will be subject to modified timber harvesting as described below.

- Contiguous Areas of Sensitive Soils: A terrain stability field assessment (TSFA) will be completed if there is any potential development within sensitive soils polygons (identified on map in Appendix 1). Harvesting and road building may be modified to meet recommendations from the TSFA.

- Ungulate Winter Range (UWR): A portion of the WL area lies within UWR u-4-001. The targeted ungulates are mule deer within this unit. Targets will be monitored by the licensee.
- Scenic Areas: A portion of the WL area is within scenic area partial retention polygons. According to the Kootenay Boundary Land Use Plan – Implementation Strategy (KBLUP-IS) the objective for most midground areas is to have visible disturbance remain subordinate in the landscape. WL management practices such as creating small openings, temporal and spatial distribution of cut blocks, leave trees and WTRAs, and single tree selection are all methods that will be employed to meet this objective. Targets will be monitored by the licensee.
- Adjacent to private property: Private land owners will be notified of harvest adjacent to their property and will be invited to establish the woodlot licence/private property boundary with the woodlot licence tenure holder. A buffer may be retained between the WL boundary and adjacent private property following consultation with the property owner.

**RETENTION OF TREES IN A RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT ZONE**

Unless exempted or as provided for under WLPPR section 40, the woodlot licence holder will retain the following post-harvest stand structure in riparian management zones:

| <b>Description of Post-Harvest Stand Structure to be Retained in Riparian Management Zones</b>   |  |           |                                    |     |
|--|--|-----------|------------------------------------|-----|
| Post-harvest retention will focus on maintaining a mix of species, ages, and sizes within the Riparian Management Zone (RMZ), with a goal of retaining healthy, windfirm trees that represent the features, spatial distribution, and composition of the pre-harvest stand structure.  |  |           |                                    |     |
| Overstory trees: windfirm, healthy overstory trees will be retained to represent the pre-harvest overstory composition and maintain important riparian area features.  |  |           |                                    |     |
| Understory trees: understory trees will be retained to allow for natural succession within the RMZ and to maintain a more diverse stand structure.   |  |           |                                    |     |
| Riparian area features: important features and specific characteristics of riparian areas will be identified through riparian area assessments and field data collection (e.g., stream bank stability, temperature, run off, vegetation composition, wildlife use). Stand structure will be maintained to ensure riparian areas are not altered, damaged, or rendered ineffective. |  |           |                                    |     |
| <b>Trees to be Retained</b>  | <b>Species:</b> Interior Douglas-fir, Western larch, Western red cedar, Western white pine, Western hemlock, Paper birch, and/or Black cottonwood        |           |                                    |     |
|  | <b>Characteristics:</b> Windfirm, healthy, multi-layered stand with a mix of species, sizes, and ages. Retain stems with unique attributes for wildlife. |           |                                    |     |
| <b>Range of Residual Basal Area: (m<sup>2</sup>/ha)</b>  | Dependent on riparian class  | <b>OR</b> | <b>Range of Residual Trees/ha:</b> | N/A |

- Unless exempted or as provided for under WLPPR section 40, the percentage of the total basal area within the riparian management zone specified in the following table will be left as standing trees at the completion of harvesting. The woodlot licence holder will ensure that the trees required to be left standing are reasonably representative of the spatial distribution and various sizes of trees in the riparian management zone, as it was before harvesting.

| <b>Riparian Class</b>            | <b>Basal Area to be Retained Within RMZ (%)</b> |
|----------------------------------|---|
| S1-A or S1-B stream              | ≥20   |
| S2 stream                        | ≥20   |
| S3 stream                        | ≥20   |
| S4 stream                        | ≥10   |
| S5 stream                        | ≥10   |
| S6 stream                        | ≥ 5   |
| All classes of wetlands or lakes | ≥10   |

- Unless exempted or as provided for under WLPPR section 40, the following describes the retention of trees in a riparian management zone following timber harvesting.

## **CONSERVING AND PROTECTING CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES**

The Consultative Areas Database (CAD) was used to determine the overlapping First Nations Consultation Areas for WL405 (Appendix 2). Section 9(1) of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR) requires a woodlot licensee to specify a result or strategy in their WLP that is consistent with the objective of conserving and protecting cultural heritage resources (CHRs) that are the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance and not regulated under the *Heritage Conservation Act*.

- Result:**  
Should a CHR be made known, after due consideration of the factors listed in WLPPR, Schedule 1, Section 5, the CHR will be documented in site specific plans and the WL holder will only carry out forest practices at a time and in a manner that will conserve and protect CHRs that are the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance.
- Strategy:**  
Future cutting permits and road developments will be referred to interested and/or specific First Nations based on CAD query results to facilitate collaboration and open communication with First Nations. New CHR information will be incorporated into site specific plans if and when it is made available. If archaeological sites or artifacts are discovered during management or operations, chance find procedures will be followed,

the site will be left undisturbed, and the location and description will be brought to the attention of the appropriate authorities to determine the correct course of action.

## WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION STRATEGY

The proportion of the woodlot licence area occupied for wildlife tree retention purposes is defined in the Performance Requirements section of this WLP.

Wildlife tree retention, through dispersed retention and patch retention, will aim to retain attributes of the stand that are beneficial to wildlife and represent all forest types and ecosystems in the WL. See above sections for descriptions of situations where harvesting will be modified and will contribute to wildlife tree retention.

A comprehensive WTRA plan is shown on the WLP map in Appendix 1. This WTRA plan is meant to assist with future development planning and retention strategies but allows flexibility to change over time. In addition to the WTRA plan, each block will contain dispersed wildlife tree retention.

The proportion of the WL area occupied by wildlife trees will be achieved through:

- Dispersed retention (Individual wildlife trees or small clumps of trees within a cutblock area)
- Patch retention (intact areas of forest)
- Areas where harvesting will be avoided
- Areas where harvesting will be modified

Trees that pose a safety hazard or are damaged by insects or disease and pose a forest health risk to adjacent trees or forests may not be retained either as an individual wildlife tree, in a patch or in an area where harvesting will be avoided or modified.

### DISPERSED RETENTION

- Not applicable (dispersed retention of individual wildlife trees **will not** be used)
- Applicable (dispersed retention of individual wildlife trees **will** be used)

#### (a) Species and Characteristics:

Species: All coniferous and deciduous species found within the WL area will be eligible for retention as individual wildlife trees within cutblocks (Interior Douglas-fir, Western larch, Western red cedar, Western white pine, Western hemlock, Paper birch, and/or Black cottonwood).

#### Characteristics:

To the extent practicable, trees that exhibit one or more of the following attributes will be favoured for retention as individual wildlife trees within cutblocks:

- internal decay, heart rot, or natural/excavated cavities;
- crevices, cracks, or loose bark that are suitable for wildlife;
- large brooms;
- active or recent wildlife use;

- tree structure suitable for wildlife use including a nesting site, hunting perch, den, or burrow;
- a veteran tree; i.e., one of the largest trees on site as determined by height or diameter; and/or
- important as habitat for species at risk and/or local wildlife

(b) Conditions Under Which Individual Wildlife Trees May Be Removed:

Individual wildlife trees may, subject to the proper authorization being in place, be removed if they are:

- a safety hazard;
- a fire hazard,
- diseased or infested with insects which threaten the health of adjacent trees, or
- obstructing access or operations.

(c) Replacement of Individual Wildlife Trees:

Individual wildlife trees will be replaced by suitable candidate(s) within the WL (i.e., meeting the species and characteristics outlined above for individual wildlife tree selection) that are spatially as close as possible to the cut or removed tree(s) (i.e., replacement trees can be inside or outside of the cutblock but are as close as possible to the removed trees, without requiring any modification). Replacement will occur within 12 months after the removal and will be recorded in the Site Plan, RESULTS, or other supporting documents.

**PATCH RETENTION**

Not applicable (patch retention of wildlife trees **will not** be used)

Applicable (patch retention of wildlife **will** be used)

(a) Forest Cover Attributes:

The intent is to retain stands across the WL that represent all forest types and ecosystems within the woodlot. Some stand types that support high value ecosystems will be favoured for retention:

- Stands in riparian areas around marshes and streams (generally Western cedar- or Western hemlock-leading) contain diverse plant life, coarse woody debris, wildlife forage areas, and other unique site attributes
- Where forest health is not a concern, areas of standing dead trees (e.g., Interior Douglas-fir trees killed by Douglas-fir beetle) that provide nesting habitat and foraging opportunities
- Deciduous-leading stands that provide cover habitat and support alternative understory and ground cover growth compared to coniferous-leading stands
- Stands containing large diameter, old trees that show characteristics of late seral stage stands
- Natural openings and edge habitat, including meadows and natural disturbance areas

To the extent practicable, WTRAs should contain wildlife trees with one or more of the individual wildlife tree characteristics described above.

(b) Conditions Under Which Trees May Be Removed from Wildlife Tree Retention Areas (WTRAs):

Wildlife trees patches and/or individual wildlife trees in WTR areas may be removed if they are:

- A safety hazard;
- Infested with insects or pathogens which threaten the health of adjacent trees; and/or
- Wind thrown or damaged to the extent that the identified wildlife objectives cannot be met.
- If they become an obstacle or impediment to access or operations.

(c) Replacement of Trees Removed from Wildlife Tree Retention Areas:

The woodlot owner will ensure that the proportion of the woodlot licence area occupied for wildlife tree retention that is defined in the Performance Requirements section of this WLP will be maintained over time. Replacement of WTR areas will be designated prior to harvest of the original patches and will be recorded in the Site plan, RESULTS or other supporting documents. The woodlot owner will replace the portion of the WTR area from which the timber is being harvested with one or more WTR areas that provide an equivalent area, number of trees or habitat.

The practice requirements for the retention of trees in areas where harvesting will be avoided or modified apply.

## **MEASURES TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OR SPREAD OF INVASIVE PLANTS**

Exempted

These strategies follow the Best Practices for Preventing the Spread of Invasive Plants During Forest Management Activities (2013 ed., Invasive Species Council of B.C. and MFLNRO) and will be employed to limit the introduction and spread of invasive plants:

- Annual monitoring of roadways and cutblocks and on-going site reporting to develop a catalogue of invasive plant infestation;
- To the extent practicable, vehicle parking, equipment staging, and log sorting/decking will not occur within identified invasive plant infestation areas;
- To the extent practicable, work will begin in un-infested areas before moving to infested areas;
- Inspection of clothing and equipment before moving between work sites to remove any invasive plant parts or propagules if working in an identified invasive plant infestation;
- Soil disturbance will be minimized during operations;
- Disturbed areas along road edges will be seeded with an appropriate mix of fast-growing grasses and legumes within one year of soil disturbance (appropriate seed mix will be determined by a qualified professional);

- Invasive plant infestations will be monitored and managed based on the Central Kootenay Invasive Plant Priority List and recommendations and management guidelines developed by the Invasive Species Council of British Columbia; and
- Normal reforestation practices will lead to well-stocked stands of trees that will suppress invasive plants.

## **MEASURES REGARDING NATURAL RANGE BARRIERS**

Exempted

There are no licenced range tenures, barriers, or grazing activity within WL 405.

If licenced range tenures, barriers, or grazing activity is developed within WL 405, the woodlot licence holder is committed to carrying out the following measures if the WL holder's forest practices remove or render ineffective a natural range barrier:

- erecting short drift fences or other appropriate barriers,
- installing cattle guards or replacement barriers on newly constructed roads, or
- carrying out other activities that will limit the movement of cattle.

Measures will be implemented to a standard that will reduce the likelihood of livestock movement across what was identified as the natural range barrier. The WL holder is not responsible for on-going maintenance of the replacement barrier.

## **STOCKING INFORMATION FOR SPECIFIED AREAS**

The stocking standards indicated below apply to areas where the establishment of a free growing stand is not required and harvesting is limited to commercial thinning, removal of individual trees, or a similar type of intermediate cutting, and for harvesting special forest products; i.e. for the purposes of WLPPR sections 12 & 34(3).

The Uneven-aged Stocking standards for single-tree selection as found in the ministry publication "Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards" are adopted.

The stocking standards for the purposes of WLPPR sections 12 and 34(3) are found in Appendix 1.

## **PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS**

### **EXEMPTIONS**

No exemptions were made for the practice requirements.

## **ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS**

### **Soil Disturbance Limits**

Default: WLPPR section 24(1)(b)  
8% of net area to be reforested.

- Alternative: WLPPR section 24(1)(a): The amount of soil disturbance on the net area to be reforested will not exceed [Enter Details].

### **Permanent Access Structures**

- Default: WLPPR section 25  
The maximum area occupied by permanent access structures is:
- For Cutblocks  $\geq 5$  ha: 7% of the total cutblock area.
  - For Cutblocks  $< 5$  ha: 10% of the total cutblock area.
  - For the WL Area: 7% of the total Woodlot Licence area.

- Alternative: WLPPR section 25:
- For cutblocks  $\geq 5$  ha, the maximum amount of the total area within a cutblock that will be occupied by permanent access structures will not exceed [Enter Details].
  - For cutblocks  $< 5$  ha, the maximum amount of the total area within a cutblock that will be occupied by permanent access structures will not exceed [Enter Details].
  - For the WL area, the maximum amount of the total area within the woodlot licence area that will be occupied area by permanent access structures will not exceed [Enter Details].

### **Stocking Standards**

- Default: WLPPR section 35(1)(b)  
The stocking standards, regeneration dates and free growing dates described in the ministry publication “Reference Guide for Forest Development Plan Stocking Standards,” as amended from time to time, that are in place on the commencement date for the area.
- Alternative #1: WLPPR section 35(1)(a)  
The current stocking standards, regeneration dates and free growing dates described in the ministry publication “Reference Guide for Forest Development Plan Stocking Standards.”
- Alternative #2: WLPPR section 35(1)(a)  
The stocking standards, regeneration dates and free growing dates described in the Selkirk Resource District Stocking Standards, as amended from time to time, that are in place on the commencement date for the area.

### **Width of Stream Riparian Areas**

- Default: WLPPR section 36(4)(b)  
For non-consumptive use streams, the minimum widths of the RRZ, RMZ and RMA are as described in WLPPR section 36(4)(b).

- Alternative: WLPPR section 36(4)(a)  
The minimum widths of the RRZ, RMZ and RMA are as follows:  
For consumptive use streams, KBHLPO Section 6 stream side management provisions will be followed.

#### **Width of Wetland Riparian Areas**

- Default: WLPPR section 37(3)(b)  
The minimum widths of the RRZ, RMZ and RMA are as described in WLPPR section 37(3)(b).

- Alternative: WLPPR section 37(3)(a)  
The minimum widths of the RRZ, RMZ and RMA are as follows:  
[Enter Details]

#### **Width of Lake Riparian Areas**

- Default: WLPPR section 38(2)(b)  
The minimum widths of the RRZ, RMZ and RMA are as described in WLPPR section 38(2)(b).

- Alternative: WLPPR section 38(2)(a)  
The minimum widths of the RRZ, RMZ and RMA are as follows:  
[Enter Details]

#### **Restrictions in a Riparian Reserve Zone**

- WLPPR section 39(2.1)  
The following road construction is proposed in a riparian reserve zone.

- Default: WLPPR section 39(1)  
Cutting, modifying or removing trees in a RRZ is limited to the purposes described in WLPPR section 39(1).

- Alternative: WLPPR section 39(1)  
Additional purposes for cutting, modifying or removing trees in a RRZ are as follows:

#### **Restrictions in a Riparian Management Zone**

- Default: WLPPR section 40(1)(b)(c) or (d)  
The construction of roads in riparian management zones will be limited to the conditions described in WLPPR sections 40(1)(b), (c) and (d).

- Alternative: WLPPR section 40(1)(a)  
In addition to the conditions described in WLPPR sections 40(1)(b), (c) and (d), roads will be constructed in riparian management zones as follows:

### **Wildlife Tree Retention**

Exempted

If not exempted, the proportion of the Woodlot Licence area that will be occupied by wildlife trees will be:

- Default: 8% of the woodlot licence area (WLPPR section 52(1)(c))
- Default: \_\_\_ % specified for the area in a land use objective (WLPPR section 52(1)(a))
- Alternative: % of the total Woodlot Licence area (WLPPR section 52(1)(b))

### **Coarse Woody Debris**

Exempted

If not exempted, the minimum amount of coarse woody debris that will be left on areas where there is a requirement to establish a free growing stand will be:

- Coastal Default: WLPPR section 54(1)(b)  
A minimum retention of 4 logs per ha  $\geq 5$  m in length and  $\geq 30$  cm in diameter at one end.
- Interior Default: WLPPR section 54(1)(b)  
A minimum retention of 4 logs per ha  $\geq 2$  m in length and  $\geq 7.5$  cm in diameter at one end.
- Alternative: WLPPR section 54(1)(a)  
The quantity of logs to be retained will be [Enter Details]

### **Resource Features**

Exempted

If not exempted, the woodlot licensee will:

- Default: WLPPR section 56(1)(b)  
Ensure that forest practices do not damage or render ineffective a resource feature.

Resource features are listed in section 5 and 19(2) of the Government Actions Regulation (GAR).

GAR section 5 indicates the minister responsible for the Forest Act by order may identify one or more of the following as resource features in relation to a specified area:

- (a) a surface or subsurface element of a karst system;
- (b) a range development;
- (c) Crown land used for research or experimental purposes;
- (d) a permanent sample site used as a snow course by or on behalf of the federal or Provincial government for the purpose of measuring the water content of the snow pack on a given area;

- (e) a cultural heritage resource that is the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people and that is not regulated by the Heritage Conservation Act;
- (f) an interpretative forest site, recreation site or recreation trail;
- (g) a trail or other recreation facility referred to in section 57 of the Act that is authorized by the minister or under another enactment;
- (h) a recreation feature that the minister considers to be of significant recreational value.

GAR section 19(2) states that a resource feature as defined in section 1 (12) of the Woodlot Licence Forest Management Regulation, B.C. Reg. 325/98 (Repealed), is continued as a resource feature identified under section 5 of this regulation in relation to a specified area if information about the resource feature was

- (a) contained in a higher level plan that is applicable to the area and is in effect on the coming into force of this section, or
- (b) made available, in accordance with paragraph (b) of the definition of “known” in section 1(1) of the Woodlot Licence Forest Management Regulation, to one or more holders of
  - (i) woodlot licences under the Forest Act, or
  - (ii) woodlot licences entered into under the Forest Act in replacement for licences referred to in subparagraph (i), and
- (c) in effect on the coming into force of this section.

Forest practices will comply with the Kootenay Boundary Wildlife Habitat Features Order. Any Wildlife Habitat Feature (WHF), as identified by the Minister responsible for the *Wildlife Act*, found with the woodlot licence area will be reported through the WHF submission portal and protected so it is not damaged or rendered ineffective by forest practices.

- Alternative: WLPPR section 56(1)(a)  
Carry out the following measures to ensure that forest practices do not damage or render ineffective a resource feature:

## II. APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1: THE WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN MAP

For Map, see separate downloadable map file

## APPENDIX 2: REVIEW AND COMMENT

### A) ADVERTISING

Advertisement entered into the Arrow Lakes News, published on September 15, 2022.

#### Woodlot License 405 – Woodlot License Plan

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 17 of the Woodlot License Planning and Practices Regulation, that a Woodlot License Plan (WLP) has been prepared for Woodlot License #405, held by Narrows Timber Co. Ltd. Woodlot License 405 is located at Burton Creek and Snow Creek, southeast of Burton, B.C. If approved by the Selkirk District Manager (Ministry of Forests), this plan will apply for a term of ten years from the date of approval.

The WLP is available for public review and comment at True North Forestry Consulting Ltd., 119 Broadway Street, Nakusp, during regular business hours, between the dates of September 15, 2022 and October 14, 2022.

Any written comments on the plan should be mailed to True North Forestry, Box 798, Nakusp, B.C. V0G 1R0. Attention: Hugh Watt, RPF. Please phone (250) 265-3656 (True North) or 265-1856 (cell) to arrange to view or discuss the plan.

### B) REFERRALS

| Referral        | Date Contacted      | Content Provided   |
|-----------------|---------------------|--|
| PID 011-538-244 | Mailed Nov 24 2022  | Mailed referral letter and map. Draft WLP and map available to the public through True North Forestry website. |
| PID 009-268-421 |                     |  |
| PID 010-839-658 |                     |  |
| PID 012-077-968 |                     |  |
| PID 007-889-682 |                     |  |
| PID 016-443-560 |                     |  |
| PID 008-821-160 |                     |  |
| PID 016-434-609 |                     |  |
| PID 027-680-151 |                     |  |
| PID 017-982-553 |                     |  |
| PID 007-905-912 |                     |  |
| PID 016-022-416 |                     |  |
| PID 016-022-432 |                     |  |
| PID 026-884-453 |                     |  |
| PID 016-065-778 |                     |  |
| PID 015-885-861 |                     |  |
| TR0415T006      | Mailed Dec 1 2022   | Mailed referral letter and map. Draft WLP and map available to the public through True North Forestry website. |
| TR0415T007      | Emailed Nov 30 2022 | Emailed referral letter, map, and draft WLP  |

### C) COPY OF WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED

Received questions by neighbouring landowners and water licence holders regarding development plans near the licensed points of diversion and property boundaries. Heard concerns about the natural state near private land, taking care of the forest, not clearcutting, reforestation, noise pollution, and water courses.

See the following letter from one landowner:

December 1, 2022

Hugh,

In regards to the consultation process for WL 405.

*Adjacent to private property: Private land owners will be notified of harvest adjacent to their property and will be invited to establish the woodlot licence/private property boundary with the woodlot licence tenure holder. A buffer may be retained between the WL boundary and adjacent private property following consultation with the property owner.*

**As a property owner adjacent to WL405 I would very much like the largest buffer possible between my property and any logging taking place on WL405.**

The importance of forests and trees cannot be overstated; the ecological complexity, oxygen production and wildlife habitat that species and age diverse forests create contribute to both local ecology and global ecosystems and has never been as underappreciated nor as important as now, the earth is at a point of ecological crisis. We have the unique opportunity and honour of stewardship of this tiny piece of earth, and it so happens that we are now the stewards of some of the last remaining intact forests on the planet. This ought to give us pause towards both our social and ecological responsibilities and our own humility. We are the last sentinals of a failing ecosystem.

*FISHERIES SENSITIVE WATERSHEDS There are no Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds located in whole or in part within the WLP area.*

Specifically, I understand that the Kokanee (redfish) are a landlocked Pacific Sockeye that are endemic to the Columbia River, having become landlocked after the construction of myriad dams between their spawning streams and the Pacific Ocean. Burton Creek and Trout Creek both contain many kilometers of spawning habitat in WL405. If not “Fisheries Sensitive” I would state they are “Fish Sensitive” and despite regulation and political obligation, as stewards of what remains, please respect and possibly even enhance what slight chance the Kokanee have at successful spawning. Leave a larger riparian buffer. Waters below 20degrees Celsius are critical for Kokanee survival. As climate change exacerbates already stressed Kokanee populations, the necessity to give them any survival related edge remains a priority. Shade areas create cooler water and a large riparian leave strip adjacent to spawning habitat and feeder streams are necessary to ensure adequate stream levels for spawning and fry survival as well as cool enough temperatures to allow adult Kokanee to spawn. Large riparian leave strips adjacent to streams stabilize stream banks and minimize soil erosion. Silt (from logging) suffocates salmon eggs and prevents them from receiving the necessary oxygen from the stream water. A riparian buffer prevents the direct bank erosion that exacerbates the problem of silt from upstream logging in a salmon bearing stream. As is observed in the last 5-10 years, glacier fed streams are warming very quickly, as glaciers melt and then disappear, the source of the necessary cold-enough water that feeds the Kokanee spawning streams goes from an ice-fed to ground or rain fed water

system and the subsequent (up to 10degree Celsius) water temperature increase threatens the survival of salmon species. Shade, protection from predators, silt mitigation and adequate water flow all contribute to the increased chance of successful Kokanee spawning. These factors are mitigated and supported by healthy trees and an intact forest canopy adjacent to the both the spawning streams and water feeder streams.

**As a water license holder it is in my utmost interest that my water supply not be negatively impacted with reduced flow or increased silt. Please leave appropriate buffers in areas that feed the Summer Creek water flow, and any area in or adjacent to the Summer Creek watershed.**

*A veteran tree; i.e., one of the largest trees on site as determined by height or diameter.*

Please respect this statement in the WLP, and retain both veteran and wildlife trees. In a previous cut-block on the western boundary of my property and WL405 a very large and presumably, but not necessarily old Douglas Fir was removed. I was disappointed, as this tree spanned the boundary shared by my property and WL405. As previously stated, I would appreciate a property buffer between the property I own and WL405. The tree that was cut, was much larger than any adjacent trees.

I understand there is considerable concern in WL405 in regards to the Douglas-fir Beetle. This is a symptom of our warming climate and an imbalanced ecosystem, diseased and dead trees retain habitat and wildlife value as well as the eventual disintegration and assimilation into the forest floor and forest itself. The root rot that also effects ICHmw2 forests is exacerbated by soil disturbance and machine activity. I wonder if the root rot will spread less aggressively if left undisturbed.

Thank you for your time,

Khya Saban

#### **D) REVISIONS MADE BECAUSE OF WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED**

Detailed assessment work (e.g., hydrological, geotechnical) will be completed by qualified registered professionals (QRPs) in the Summer Creek domestic watershed if any development is proposed to ensure there are no impacts to drinking water.

Other comments made by neighbouring land owners are addressed through wildlife tree retention strategies, stewardship strategies (e.g., forest health salvage and sanitation harvesting, single tree selection, high in-block retention), riparian management areas, and further detailed assessment work by QRPs during development planning.

See attached email below for the response sent to one landowner:

## Erin McLeod

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**From:** Hugh Watt <hwatt@truenorthforestry.com> on behalf of Hugh Watt  
**Sent:** December 6, 2022 4:56 PM  
**To:** Erin McLeod  
**Subject:** Fwd: WL-405  
**Attachments:** Bear carved from big tree.jpg; CP NN Blk2 big tree.jpg

This was my response to Khya Saban

----- Forwarded message -----

**From:** **Hugh Watt** <[hwatt@truenorthforestry.com](mailto:hwatt@truenorthforestry.com)>  
**Date:** Fri, Dec 2, 2022 at 1:10 PM  
**Subject:** RE: WL-405  
**To:** khya Saban <[khyasaban@hotmail.com](mailto:khyasaban@hotmail.com)>

Hi Khya, Thank you for your thoughtful letter and comments. I appreciate your concerns and agree with most of what you say. I don't have any operations planned at this time in the vicinity of Summer Creek. I may investigate the hillside above for bark beetle because I see some red spots up there. My previous investigations showed that salvage was not warranted at the time. Any operations in the vicinity of the watershed would be informed by hydrologic and geotechnical studies and using a low risk approach and a set back. There is an existing mapped watershed boundary from IMap but it would also be fine tuned based on more investigative work if any operations were planned in the vicinity.

Snow Creek and Burton Creek and the fish stocks are central and important features to the Woodlot License.

The large tree you are speaking of – I know the one, it was close to the property line but in the woodlot license area - killed by bark beetle infestation. I took a photo of it, attached. It was actually about the same age as the surrounding forest which is surprising, very good growing conditions and genetics I think. The tree was taken to Rick's mill and then the butt log was cut into 3 sections. I donated one to the golf course for a carving. The other two I commissioned a local carver (Keith the bear guy) to carve. I kept one and gave one to my brother in Revelstoke. Mine is supposed to be a grizzly holding a fish but the carver said he is going to come back and tune it up a bit. It's a bit cartoonish but not bad. See attached photo.

I will print and mail you a map of the area as you request.

Glad to discuss anytime.

Hugh Watt RPF

True North Forestry Consulting Ltd.

Box 798 Nakusp BC V0G 1R0

### E) EFFORTS MADE TO MEET WITH FIRST NATIONS

| Band Name and Address  | Contact Information  | Date Contacted | Comments Received   |
|--|--|----------------|---|
| Neskonlith Indian Band<br>PO Box 318<br>Chase, B.C.<br>V0E 1M0                       | <a href="mailto:Referrals@neskonlith.net">Referrals@neskonlith.net</a><br><br>250-679-3295   | Sept 6 2022    | No comments received.   |
| Okanagan Nation Alliance<br>#101, 3535 Old Okanagan Hwy<br>Westbank, B.C.<br>V4T 3L7 | <a href="mailto:onareception@sylix.org">onareception@sylix.org</a><br><br>250-707-0095   | Sept 6 2022    | No comments received.   |
| Penticton Indian Band<br>RR 2 Site 80 Comp 19<br>Penticton, B.C.<br>V2A 6J7          | <a href="mailto:referrals@pib.ca">referrals@pib.ca</a><br><a href="http://nationsconnect.ca">nationsconnect.ca</a><br>250-493-0048               | Sept 6 2022    | Deferred to Okanagan Indian Band and Westbank First Nation.   |
| Upper Nicola Band<br>PO Box 3700<br>Merritt, B.C.<br>V1K 1B8                         | <a href="http://nationsconnect.ca">nationsconnect.ca</a><br><br>250-350-3342   | Sept 6 2022    | No comments received.   |
| Lower Similkameen Indian Band<br>1420 Hwy 3<br>Cawston, B.C.<br>V0X 1C3              | <a href="mailto:referrals@lsib.net">referrals@lsib.net</a><br><br>250-499-5528   | Sept 6 2022    | No comments received.   |
| Okanagan Indian Band<br>12420 Westside Road<br>Vernon, B.C.<br>V1H 2A4               | <a href="http://nationsconnect.ca">nationsconnect.ca</a><br><br>250-542-4328   | Sept 6 2022    | No comments received.   |
| Adams Lake Indian Band<br>PO Box 588, 6453 Hillcrest Rd<br>Chase, B.C.<br>V0E 1M0    | <a href="http://nationsconnect.ca">nationsconnect.ca</a><br><br>250-679-8841   | Sept 6 2022    | No comments received.   |
| Little Shuswap Lake Band<br>1886 Little Shuswap Lake Road<br>Chase, B.C.<br>V0E 1M2  | <a href="http://nationsconnect.ca">nationsconnect.ca</a><br><br>250-679-3203   | Sept 6 2022    | No comments received.   |
| Splats'in First Nation<br>PO Box 460, 5775 Old Vernon Rd<br>Enderby, B.C.<br>V0E 1V0 | <a href="http://nationsconnect.ca">nationsconnect.ca</a><br><br>250-838-6496   | Sept 6 2022    | Received consultation response letter on Oct 3 2022 requesting to be kept in the loop as work progresses, changes are made, or if there are chance finds. |
| Shuswap Band<br>RR2 3A – 492 Arrow Rd<br>Invermere, B.C.<br>V0A 1K2                  | <a href="mailto:dspace@shuswapband.ca">dspace@shuswapband.ca</a><br><a href="http://nationsconnect.ca">nationsconnect.ca</a><br><br>250-341-3678 | Sept 6 2022    | No comments received.   |
| Ktunaxa Nation Council<br>7468 Mission Rd<br>Cranbrook, B.C.<br>V1C 7E5              | <a href="mailto:referrals@ktunaxa.org">referrals@ktunaxa.org</a><br><br>250-489-2464   | Sept 9 2022    | No comments received. Sent a copy of KNC's Forestry Standards Document.   |
| Westbank First Nation<br>201-515 Hwy 97<br>Kelowna, B.C.<br>V1Z 3J2                  | <a href="mailto:referrals@wfn.ca">referrals@wfn.ca</a><br><br>250-769-4999   | Sept 6 2022    | No comments received.   |

The following practices outlined in the Ktunaxa Forestry Standards Document (Oct 14 2022) are implemented in the WLP and/or WL management practices:

- Utilize BEC version 11 or later for WL planning and operations
- Measures outlined in WLP to prevent the introduction of invasive plants
- Wildlife tree retention strategies (dispersed and patch retention) outlined in the WLP
  - Includes retention of veteran trees and old growth characteristics
  - High value ecosystems will be favoured for retention
  - Reserves should include high value features and structures
- Ungulate Winter Range targets will be met through WL management and modified timber harvesting
- Scenic Area targets will be met through WL management and modified timber harvesting
- Resource Feature protection, including wildlife habitat features, through the WLP and WL management
- Selkirk Resource District stocking standards and uneven-aged stocking standards include mixed species reforestation, planting blister rust-resistant white pine, and allowances for natural conifer and deciduous regeneration
- Consultation with all license holders of domestic water supply intakes and related infrastructure within 100 m of the WL area
- Sensitive soils practices, including modified timber harvesting, timing of operations, erosion control measures, and seeding after soil disturbance as outlined in the WLP
- Preference for partial cutting systems, small patch openings, and retention of understory trees and shrubs
- Cutblocks will not exceed 40 ha in size without retention of single trees and patches
- Commit to managing relevant species at risk during WL management by screening for SAR incidences from multiple sources, identifying and reporting SAR on site, implementing BMPs and guidelines, and applying the appropriate buffer/protection after consultation with a QRP
- Where license holders encounter culturally modified trees or karst features, they will be netted out of harvest areas and/or placed in a WTRA
- Maintain or enhance huckleberry habitat through residual tree retention and avoiding herbicide use

Other results, strategies, and practices outlined in the Ktunaxa Forestry Standards Document have been considered and will be implemented where possible.

### **III. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**

#### **EXEMPTIONS**

An exemption request for measures regarding natural range barriers was approved by the District Manager on January 13, 2023.



File: 19720-75/W0405

January 13, 2023

Narrows Timber Co. Ltd.  
PO Box 798  
Naksup, B.C. V0G 1R0

**Re: Exemption Request for Section 15 WLPPR – Natural Range Barriers - Woodlot Licence W0405**

Dear Licensee:

Thank you for your request of Jan 9, 2023, requesting exemption from the requirement outlined in section 15 of the *Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation* (WLPPR) for Woodlot Licence W0405. Section 15 of the WLPPR requires the licensee to “specify measures in the holder’s woodlot licence plan to mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective natural range barriers”. At the present time there are no range tenures anywhere within the licence area of Woodlot Licence W0405

The Minister of Forests, has delegated to me the authority to grant an exemption, under subsection 78(1)(b) of the WLPPR, from the requirements outlined in section 15 of the WLPPR. As there are no current range tenures over the W0405 licence area, I hereby exempt you from the requirements outlined in section 15 of the WLPPR.

If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact Julia Podealuk, Authorizations Specialist, at 778-364-1170.

Yours truly,

Tara DeCourcy  
District Manager  
Selkirk Forest District

## **RATIONALE IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS**

The Selkirk Resource District Stocking Standards (2018) will be followed as they are the default stocking standards for Forest Stewardship Plans and WLPs within the South Columbia portion of the Selkirk Resource District. The standards follow the updated LMH 70 and FRPA Section 6(a) objectives for timber, FRPA tests, and the results and strategies criteria.

For consumptive use streams, KBHLPO Section 6 stream side management provisions will be followed.