

Weyerhaeuser Company Limited

**BC Interior Forestlands
Kamloops BC**

Proposed

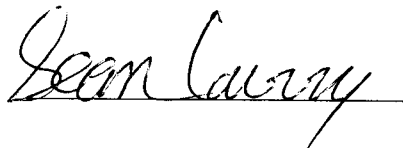
**Inkaneep Tree Farm Licence
TFL15**

Management Plan #9

Effective Date: July 29, 2004 – July 29, 2009

Submitted: March 26, 2004

Submitted By:
Sean Curry RPF
Management Planning Forester

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Bob Helfrich RPF
Manager Forest Administration and Planning

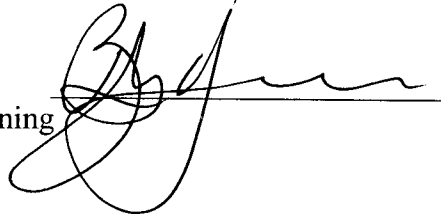
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“This plan is the start of a never ending fact-finding job which, as time progresses, will gradually bring details into sharper focus for more efficient selection of logging areas, for revision of inventory estimates, for intensification of planning and for a stronger basis of predicting growth and yield. From this may evolve revisions of the sustained yield estimated, refinements in procedure, modifications of cutting methods, etc., for incorporation in future working plans”

Initial Management Working Plan for the BC Interior
Sawmills Limited Management License Reserve Area
(TFL 35), December 1955

CURRENT FOREST POLICY CHANGES

The current forest policy framework is undergoing significant change and implementation schedules are evolving and unclear. References in this plan to specific acts, regulations and policy will be minimized to prevent this document from becoming obsolete and requiring constant upgrading and revision. The term “operational plan” will refer to Forest Development Plans, Forest Stewardship Plans, and Site plans. References to the Forest Practices Code Act, its related regulations, the Forest and Range Protection Transition Act and its related regulations, and the Forest and Range Protection Act and its related regulations are accommodated under the generalized terms “Acts and Regulations.”

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Section 2.26 of the Tree Farm License (TFL) 15 License Document, the TFL Holder is required to prepare and submit to the Chief Forester a Management Plan (MP) not less than four months prior to the date on which the management plan in effect under the Licence is due to expire. Management Plan #9 outlines Weyerhaeuser’s management objectives and strategies, including a proposed harvest level, for the management of timber and non-timber resources within TFL 15.

MP #9 has been prepared consistent with Weyerhaeuser’s Environmental Policy, Forest Stewardship Principles, and Okanagan Falls/Lumby Regional Sustainable Forest Management Plan, the Okanagan Shuswap Land and Resource Management Plan and the Acts and Regulations. A copy of Weyerhaeuser’s Environmental Policy is included as information in Appendix 1.

Vision for TFL 15

Weyerhaeuser's vision for TFL 15 is "Leadership in Forest Estate Management."

To achieve this vision Weyerhaeuser's objectives are to:

- Maintain a non-declining harvest level of 66,750 m³/yr for as long as possible
- Maximize mid and long-term harvest levels
- Grow high quality economic fibre
- Contribute to the protection and conservation of non-timber values

Description of the TFL

TFL 15 is located in the south central portion of the Province on the height of land between the Okanagan and Kettle valleys adjacent to OK Falls and Oliver. Figure 1 shows the location of TFL 15 in relation to Penticton and surrounding area. The total landbase is 46,368.5 hectares and

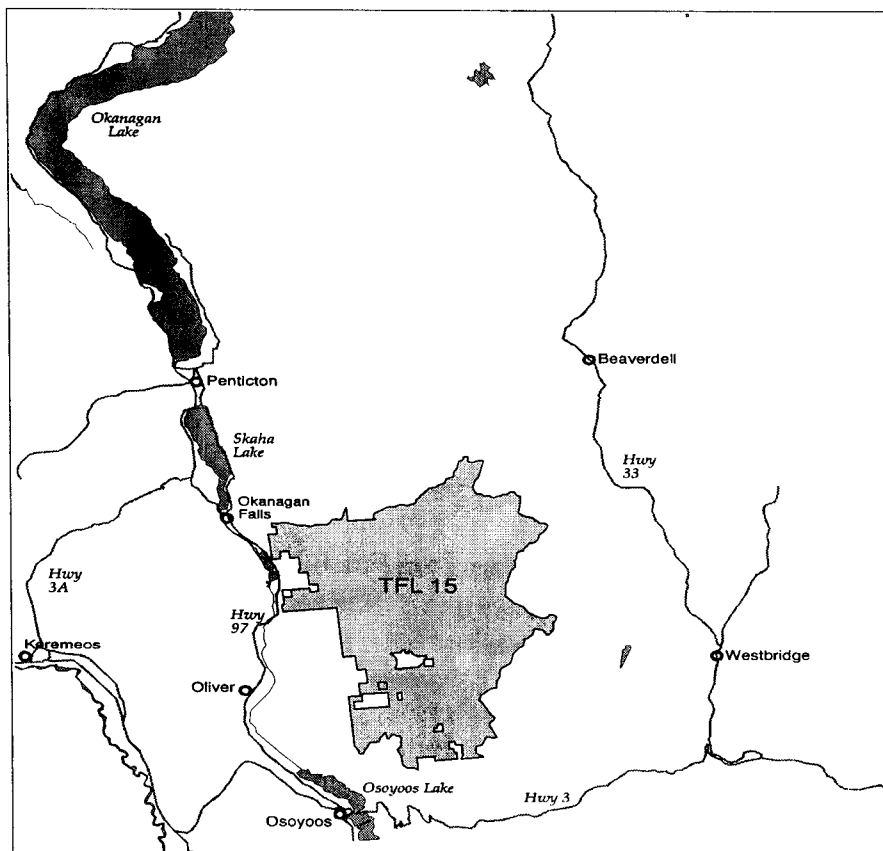


Figure 1: TFL15 general location

extends approximately thirty-four (34) kilometres on a north south axis and twenty-five (25) kilometres in width. There are seven Biogeoclimatic subzone variants on the TFL over an elevation range of approximately 500m to 2200m. The variants are Bunchgrass (BGxh1), Ponderosa Pine (PPxh1), Interior Douglas

Fir (IDF_{xh1}, IDF_{dm1}), Montane Spruce (MS_{dm1}) Englemann Spruce Subalpine Fir (ESSF_{dc1}, ESSF_{dcp}). The principal tree species on TFL 15 are Lodgepole Pine, Western Larch, Ponderosa Pine, Douglas fir, Sub-Alpine Fir and Englemann Spruce. An overview map showing planimetric information and location of the Biogeoclimatic subzone variants is in Appendix 2.

History

Tree Farm Licence 15 was originally granted to Oliver Sawmills Ltd. on April 22, 1954. Oliver Sawmills went through a number of ownership and name changes over the next few years. In 1957, O&D Holdings owned by M.E. Davis and P. D. O'Brien of Penticton and Dave Sears of Vancouver purchased Oliver Sawmills. In 1960 Midway terminals, purchased Oliver Sawmills amalgamated several other holdings and changed their name to National Forest Products.

In March 1970 Noranda Mines Ltd. purchased all involved companies and created Northwood Mills Ltd. In 1978 Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. purchased Northwood Properties' Okanagan holdings and in 1999, Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. was renamed Weyerhaeuser Company Ltd. The current Licence was issued March 1, 2000 for a term of 25 years.

A summary of the total area and AAC's of TFL15 are below in Table 1.

Table 1: AAC and area summary

Plan	Period	Gross area (ha)	AAC (m ³ //yr) (on net area)	Gross landbase productivity (m ³ /ha/yr)
MP1	1954 -1957	not available	15,237	not available
MP2	1958 - 1968		22,653	
MP3	1969 - 1973	49,213	33,130	0.673
MP4	1974 - 1975	48,669	82,827	1.702
new inventory	1976 - 1980	48,669	73,057	1.501
MP5	1979 - 1980	48,195	72,290	1.500
MP6	1981 - 1990	48,195	72,300	1.500
MP7	1994 - 1996	48,106	78,000	1.621
MP8	1999 - 2004	48,448	70,000	1.445

The TFL15 area for MP9 is 46,368.5 hectares. The difference of 2,079.5 hectares (2,143.5 was incorrectly reported in the Information Package) from MP8 is comprised of:

- Vaseux Canyon Goal 1 and Shuttleworth Goal 2 protected areas, (both identified in the Okanagan Shuswap Protected Area Strategy)

-
- revised TFL boundaries as a result of MoF Regional height-of-land corrections

Approximately thirty-five (35.8) hectares for a BC Gas pipeline right-of-way were inadvertently not removed from the area calculations. Appendix 3 contains copies of the Instruments that change the gross area of the TFL since 1954.

License Holder and Administration

Weyerhaeuser is an integrated forest products company with an Administration Office in Kamloops. The Forestlands operations are located in five centers (Princeton, Okanagan Falls, Kamloops, Lumby and Vavenby) and they supply logs for three dimension sawmills and one pulp mill. Sawmills are located in Princeton and Okanagan Falls, while Kamloops has both a sawmill and pulpmill. The Okanagan Forestlands operation manages TFL 15. The harvest volume from TFL15 is an integral component of overall volume for Weyerhaeuser's sawmills and business relationships with other forest products companies.

Forest Certification

Operations on TFL 15 will be conducted in accordance with Weyerhaeuser's Environmental Management System and Okanagan Falls/Lumby Regional Sustainable Forest Management Plan. A copy of the most recent plan is included as information in Appendix 4.

ISO 14001

International Standardization Organization is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies headquartered in Switzerland. ISO's mission is to promote the development of voluntary standards that will facilitate international trade. The ISO 14001 is a specific standard that permits the certification of an environmental management system (EMS). In 1999, Weyerhaeuser's BC Interior Forestlands Operations received ISO 14001 certification for its environmental management systems.

CSA Z809

The Canadian Standards Association (CSA) is a national standards-writing organization, which develops national standards and certification programs in a range of technical fields. Through work with various Canadian Forest sectors, the CSA developed the CSA Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Standards. The SFM standards are consistent with the management system approach used in ISO 14001.

The current SFM Plan is consistent with the Okanagan Shuswap LRMP and Government Legislation. Weyerhaeuser has incorporated the SFM Plan and management systems requirement for our defined forest area, which includes TFL 15 into our environmental management system. An external registration

audit of the system originally took place in July 2001. External certification audits continue annually.

RESOURCE INVENTORIES

A variety of inventories were used during the preparation of the many documents that culminate in the Proposed Management Plan. Table 2 below contains detailed descriptions and approval dates for all the inventories used in the preparation of this plan. Appendix 5 contains a net landbase map showing timber harvesting and non-timber harvesting landbase. Appendix 6 contains a forest cover map, Appendix 7 contains an age class map and Appendix 8 contains an LRMP zonation map.

Table 2: Forest Inventory data used

Forest Resource Inventory	Standard Date Completed	Approval	Status Comments
Forest inventory	VRI phase I completed to RIC standard 1997 VRI phase II 2001, 2002 VRI enhancements February 2003	MP9 approval letter, July 1999 Lloyd Wilson March 2001, 2002 MSRM and Mike Clarkson November 12, 2003	VRI adjustment of -9% accepted for use in MP9
Visual inventory	Okanagan Shuswap LRMP identified Visual Management Zones	LRMP adopted as government policy in January 2001	Zones identified are 1, 2 and 3.
Recreation	Okanagan Shuswap LRMP identified the Inkaneeep ski trails as an intensive recreation zone	LRMP adopted as government policy in January 2001	Identified as "cross-country skiing/non-motorized" category
Range	Range licensee list updated March 2003		
Stream, lakes and wetlands	Ongoing operational classification	Ongoing by MoF staff	
Terrain stability mapping	1998 Vaseux/Shuttleworth drainages, 1999 Vaseux drainage	Tim Giles March 1999 and June 2000	

Forest Resource Inventory	Standard Date Completed	Approval	Status Comments
Terrestrial ecosystem mapping	Level 4, completed in January 2001, to 1998 standards	Quality certificate October 9, 2001 from Dennis Lloyd, Regional Ecologist and accepted for use in MP9 by Mario Di Lucca December 3, 2002	
Archeological overview assessment	Completed in March 1997	Jerome Jang, December 1997	AOA completed for Okanagan TSA and TFL15
Osoyoos Archeological Inventory Study 2000	August 2001		
General management zone	Okanagan Shuswap LRMP RMZ's adopted as government policy January 2001		
Mule Deer Winter Range RMZ			Further subdivided into planning cells.
Big Horn Sheep RMZ			
Elk Habitat RMZ			
Mountain Goat Habitat RMZ			
Moose Winter Habitat RMZ			

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Management and Utilization of the Timber Resource

The following sections describe the objectives and strategies for the management and utilization of the timber resource under TFL 15. These activities will be governed by the "Acts and Regulations" and are consistent with Weyerhaeuser's Environmental Management System and other approved plans. Weyerhaeuser's timber objectives and strategies to achieve these are listed in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Management objectives and strategies for TFL15

Objective	Strategy
1. Maintain current harvest level of 66,750m ³ /year for as long as possible	Maximize amount of land available for economic forest management
	Explore alternative harvest flow, harvest regulation and cut block options
2. Maximize mid and long-term harvest levels	Accurately determine potential SI for all species
	Develop and use silviculture tactics that recognize the impact of forest health agents
	Develop and use silviculture tactics that incorporate deciduous species where applicable
3. Grow high quality economic fibre	Develop and use silviculture tactics that minimize branch size and taper, maximize wood density, while ensuring positive return and providing for product flexibility
	Create a diversity of stands with various densities allowing for losses to disease, insects and pests

Silviculture Cutting System

The type of silviculture system utilized will be dictated by the existing forest composition, forest health issues, site conditions, harvest method and regeneration regime, stand structure objectives, integrated resource management and landscape and stand level biodiversity objectives.

Current practices create a diversity of structures within cutblocks, such as leave trees, patches and riparian management zones. The placement of these relates to pre-harvest stand structure, ecological characteristics of the site and forest health conditions. Even aged silviculture systems (clearcut, clearcut with reserves) are the primary cutting techniques because:

- it replicates natural stand conditions for even aged conifer stands that result from stand initiating events
- it addresses forest health concerns and windthrow susceptibility;
- it maximizes site productivity

Where stand structure and composition, forest health, regeneration requirements and site attributes warrant, an uneven aged silviculture regime will be used.

Harvesting Methods

Harvesting methods may include conventional (including roadside) ground based systems, cable systems on steep ground, cut-to-length forwarding system and helicopter logging. The harvest system will be designed to meet the terrain, stand and soil types.

Harvest Pattern

Weyerhaeuser has implemented a system of 86 operating compartments within TFL15 to facilitate the implementation of the Okanagan Shuswap LRMP. The compartments are based on the LRMP mule deer planning cells (72), watershed sub-basins (13) and Weyerhaeuser's Schedule A land (1). Individual compartments or groups of compartments will be planned simultaneously to ensure the wildlife cover distribution requirements and access considerations in the LRMP are met while ensuring that the maximum amount of merchantable volume is eligible for harvest. The harvest pattern will be based on site-specific operational planning considerations, minimum operability requirements, harvest emphasis and filling the patch size gaps identified in the patch size strategy discussed below.

Seasonal Flexibility

The timing of harvesting operations will be dependent on suitable ground conditions, road accessibility, snow depth and integrated resource management concerns.

Harvest Emphasis

Minimum operability criteria are an output from the timber supply analysis and are a balance of product and harvest flow objectives and land management commitments. The actual minimum operability criteria are in Table 4 on pages 9 and 10 of the Timber Supply Analysis Document. The harvesting of merchantable stands within the TFL will be in accordance with the long-term species, terrain and timber type profiles and manufacturing facility requirements, with emphasis towards:

- infested, diseased or salvage stands
- stands susceptible to infestation or loss
- mature/overmature stands
- stocking class 4 stands

The actual annual distribution of the harvest profile will vary according to operational planning requirements and the specific operating compartments. Non-recoverable losses will be managed to meet those specified in the information package.

Currently, there are approximately 1,439 hectares (stocking class 4) on the timber harvest landbase on TFL 15 that are considered less desirable than the average sawlog stands harvested. These marginally merchantable stands will be factored into Operational Plans consistent with total chance planning principles. Appendix 2 in the Information Package provides a summary (based on the 1999 Forest Development Plan) of existing and proposed development of these marginally merchantable stands on TFL 15. Weyerhaeuser will continue to include stocking class 4 stands in the harvest profile.

Small Scale Salvage Program

Small-scale salvage includes non-clearcut areas less than 500 m³ or clearcut areas that are both less than 500 m³ and 1.0 hectare in size. Weyerhaeuser will continue to manage the planning and harvesting in accordance with the "Acts and Regulations."

Deciduous Stands

Deciduous (hardwood) leading stands comprise less than 1% of the productive forest area of TFL15. It will be managed as a component of coniferous stands considering relative abundance, the importance of the species in the immediate vicinity, the potential impact of root disease and its potential impact on conifers. Conifer stocking densities may be reduced to allow for the presence of Aspen. A copy of "Strategies for the Management of Trembling Aspen on TFL15" is in Appendix 9.

Potentially Unstable Slopes

Steep and potentially unstable slopes do not make up a significant part of the TFL. These areas are primarily located within Terrain Class U, IV and V. Terrain Class IV is included within the timber harvesting land base and Terrain Class U and V are excluded from the timber harvesting land base.

Terrain class IV will be factored into Operational Plans consistent with total chance planning principles. Harvesting on steep slopes will be subject to the development of an adequate volume of timber to make the project economically and operationally viable, and subject to terrain assessments in accordance with the "Acts and Regulations."

Cutting Permit Development

The company will manage its cutting permit development consistent with EMS targets. All timber harvested under TFL 15 will be inspected, cruised and the volume reported in accordance with the Ministry of Forests established policies, standards and procedures.

Utilization specifications

Utilization standards will follow those identified in Schedule C of the TFL15 Licence document. They are reproduced below in Table 4. Lodgepole pine yield curves were inadvertently developed with a 30cm stump height and not 25cm.

Table 4: TFL 15 Utilization Standards

Species	Maximum Stump Height (cm)	Minimum Log or Slab Length (m)	Minimum Diameter at Stump Height (cm)	Minimum Top Diameter (cm)	Minimum Slab Thickness (cm)
Lodgepole Pine	25.0	3.0	15.0	10.0	15.0
Alpine fir and spruce	25.0	3.0	20.0	10.0	15.0
All other species	30.0	3.0	20.0	10.0	15.0

Partition

There are no partitioned areas or harvests on TFL 15.

Proposed Harvest Level

Weyerhaeuser's is proposing a harvest level of 66,570m³/yr.

Integration with Timber Sales BC

Weyerhaeuser has, in conjunction with TSBC, decided to allocate areas on a five-year basis rather than setting aside a specific permanent area. This recognizes the diversity of the timber resource on TFL 15 and ensures that TSBC harvests a comparable profile (except stocking class 4) of the TFL. Specific areas are subject to agreement between the TSBC and Weyerhaeuser. All pre-harvest, harvesting and post-harvest activities will be the responsibility of TSBC. Extraction of the TSBC volume from within the TFL will be examined during the term of MP9.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF NON-TIMBER VALUES**Visual Quality**

Weyerhaeuser is committed to ensuring that the levels of visual quality expected by society are achieved on Crown Land in keeping with the concepts and principles of Integrated Resource Management. The management of landscape values will be done consistent with Visual Quality Guidelines of the Okanagan Shuswap LRMP, found in Appendix 1 of the Timber Supply Analysis. Visual objectives will be achieved through landscape design (visual impact assessment) and the application of appropriate silviculture systems. Appendix 10 contains the Landscape Inventory map for TFL 15.

Biodiversity

TFL 15 is contained within the Anarchist TFL Landscape Unit in the Okanagan Shuswap LRMP Area and is assigned a low biodiversity emphasis

option. Weyerhaeuser's objective for biological diversity is to contribute to the protection and conservation of non-timber values, using the OSLRMP as a guiding document to determine tactics to help manage the conservation of diversity and abundance of native species and their habitats in the South Okanagan.

Biodiversity Strategy

Forest ecosystems are complex dynamic patches of vegetation varying in size, composition, age-structure and distribution. A variety of natural and anthropogenic processes drive stand dynamics at a variety of scales. In order to maintain a diversity of well functioning ecosystems within TFL15 and to assist in meeting Landscape Unit biodiversity goals, Weyerhaeuser has developed a Biodiversity strategy. This strategy incorporates direction from:

- the Forest Practices Code
- the Biodiversity Guidebook
- the Okanagan Shuswap LRMP
- Weyerhaeuser's Forest Stewardship Principles
- the Okanagan Falls/Lumby Regional SFM Plan

Tactics within Weyerhaeuser's biodiversity strategy include maintaining a variety of seral stages including old growth, utilizing a variety of cutblock sizes and shapes, utilizing a variety of stub/green tree retention practices and ensuring a component of coarse woody debris is represented. Incidental snags are produced through the Mistletoe strategy. Implementing the combination of these tactics will provide a balanced approach to managing for biodiversity within TFL15. This approach ensures that varying degrees of landscape and stand level biodiversity will be maintained within a landbase designated primarily for timber production. Appendix 11 contains a Biodiversity Map showing OGMA locations, forested ntlb, and current mapable WTP's and future WTP locations.

Patch size strategy

Although the Landscape Unit Planning Guide does not include managing for patch size as a priority objective, this form of cutblock location and design is generally considered to reflect natural disturbance process and better address the needs of wildlife. The patch size strategy would replace normal adjacency/green-up/cutblock size requirements. The impact of removing adjacency and block size was modeled in the Timber Supply Analysis and had no impact on the Base Case harvest. Table 10 on page 30 of the Timber Supply Analysis document shows a preliminary patch size distribution that will be used until a retrospective project on patch size is completed.

Preliminary analysis identified three size gaps in the TFL15 patch size distribution when compared to the desired state in the Landscape Unit Planning Guide. These gaps serve as a guide and were used to develop the following harvest strategies to improve patch size distributions:

-
- In NDT4
 1. Propose new cutblocks in the 40 to 80 hectare range (presently comprise 18% of all openings within the landscape unit, but have a target of 30 to 40%) from the 80 to 250 hectare patches (presently constitute 42% of all openings, but have a target of 20 to 30%). This will reduce the number of 80 to 250 hectare patches
 2. Aggregate existing cutblocks <40 hectares (presently comprise 41% of all openings within the landscape unit, but have a target of 30 to 40%) into patches in the 40 to 80 hectare range (presently comprise 18% of all openings within the landscape unit, but have a target of 30 to 40%)
 3. New patches <40 hectares should be a low priority
 - In NDT3 with stand maintaining fires
 1. Aggregate existing cutblocks <40 hectares (presently comprise 41% of all openings within the landscape unit, but have a target of 20 to 30%) into patches in the 40 to 80 hectare range (presently comprise 12% of all openings within the landscape unit, but have a target of 25 to 40%)
 2. Propose new cutblocks in the 40 to 80 hectare range (presently comprise 12% of all openings within the landscape unit, but have a target of 25 to 40%) from the 80 hectare + patches (presently constitute 47% of all openings, but have a target of 30 to 50%). This will reduce the number of 80 hectare + patches
 3. New patches <40 hectares should be a low priority
 - In NDT3 with stand replacing fires
 1. Aggregate existing cutblocks <40 hectares (presently comprise 41% of all openings within the landscape unit, but have a target of 10 to 20%) into patches in the 250 hectare + range (presently comprise 33% of all openings within the landscape unit, but have a target of 60 to 80%)
 2. Aggregate existing cutblocks in the 40 to 250 hectare range (presently comprise 26% of all openings within the landscape unit, but have a target of 10 to 20%) into patches in the 250 hectare + range (presently comprise 33% of all openings within the landscape unit, but have a target of 60 to 80%)
 3. Propose new cutblocks in the 250 hectare range (presently comprise 33% of all openings within the landscape unit, but have a target of 60 to 80%)
 4. New patches <40 hectares should be a low priority

The report "Classification of Retention Levels for 1992-2003 Cutblocks on TFL 15" in Appendix 3 of the Timber Supply Analysis would provide the direction to operational planners regarding levels and types of within patch structure to be left. This classification scheme is a qualitative system and gives a relative idea of the type, distribution and abundance of seral forest elements that would be left. Seral stage distribution within each retention category varies considerable and depends on stand structure, forest health and site specific conditions (small nthlb patches, steep pitches, rock, wet/dry).

Retention practices would include wildlife trees and patches, maintenance of tree species and understory vegetation diversity, retention of coarse woody debris, forest cover retention in and around riparian zones. Combined with the current LRMP directed allotment of OGMA's, and natural shape and cutblock edge irregularity in use these practices meet the intent and fulfill the objectives and strategies in the "Ecosystem Management – Forests" of the LRMP and provide adequate retention.

The implementation of the patch size strategy with associated retention practices will consider:

- Specific patch targets by NDT
- Any updated guidebook suggestions
- LRMP management zone requirements (cover and access requirements for mule deer, sheep, elk, and goat)
- Watershed requirements
- Terrain stability, inoperable ground, and location of problem forest types
- Minimum operability levels for all stands in the operating compartments being planned

Old Growth Areas

The Okanagan Shuswap LRMP identified area targets and a process to establish Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA's) throughout the LRMP area, of which TFL 15 is a part. Table 2 in the "Ecosystem Management – Forests" section provides the Biogeoclimatic subzone variant old growth targets by Landscape Unit that were placed within TFL15 (Anarchist – TFL). Weyerhaeuser actively participated on the OGMA Advisory committee, a multi-stakeholder group, to identify and delineate specific OGMA's within TFL15.

Wildlife Tree Patches

The intent in the Biodiversity Guidebook is to have Wildlife Tree Patches (WTP's) well distributed across the landscape. The Information Package describes the process that was followed to accomplish this at a strategic level. A map showing potential WTP locations is contained in Appendix 11.

Operationally, WTP's will be delineated in areas that will provide the most benefit, such as, adjacent to riparian features, wet or dry site series, rock outcrops, mixed wood patches, and in areas containing a high snag component and/or old seral attributes. The WTP selection sequence is, first, to look outside of the operable landbase, then within riparian management zones and lakeshore management zones, and lastly on non-constrained areas.

Individual Wildlife Tree Retention/Snags

The selection of individual or groups of wildlife trees will be based on the following characteristics:

- large size (diameter and height)
- tree condition (high taper, large branch diameter, decay status)
- pathological indicators
- evidence of wildlife use
- wind firmness
- species composition
- site attributes

Coarse Woody Debris

Weyerhaeuser is committed to managing for coarse woody debris consistent with the Okanagan Shuswap LRMP. The LRMP provides guidance regarding retention and recruitment of coarse woody debris. Weyerhaeuser will follow this direction within TFL 15.

WTP's, individual wildlife trees, stubs and snags will provide recruitment of coarse woody debris over time. Some blowdown will not be salvaged, but managed as elevated levels of coarse woody debris. The location is site specific and depends on site productivity and adjacent stand values. Silviculture piles will be retained across the landscape to provide habitat opportunities adjacent to mature timber and riparian areas.

Soils

Weyerhaeuser is committed to maintaining long-term soil stability and productivity and will follow the applicable strategies in the Okanagan Shuswap LRMP. Soil productivity losses will be minimized through:

- planning harvest activities to conserve soil by following relevant "Acts and Regulations"
- using appropriate forest practices and technology to maintain organic matter and nutrients
- conducting harvesting, road building and reforestation operations to minimize impact to productive capacity of forest soils
- actively pursuing and supporting soil productivity research opportunities in consultation with the Ministry of Forests
- utilizing equipment that is matched to the site, soil, topography, season and weather
- application of appropriate road construction techniques and maintenance procedures

Terrain Stability Field Assessments will be completed on areas identified as terrain class IV, or in the absence of terrain mapping areas with slopes greater

than 60%. Proposals with terrain exhibiting slope instability characteristics will be field checked by a qualified professional. A hazard assessment for site sensitivity to soil degrading processes is completed for each cutblock at the site plan phase.

Water

The primary drainages within TFL 15 include the Vaseux, Wolfcub and Inkaneep. The objective is to maintain water quality and quantity within acceptable ranges bounded by natural ranges of variability.

Strategies include:

- Completing appropriate level of Watershed Assessments from the "Acts and Regulations"
- Following Weyerhaeuser's Watershed Planning Environmental Reliable Method and reporting on relevant indicators
- Conducting activities consistent with assessment recommendations;
- Ensuring road construction, harvesting and silviculture activities are conducted in accordance with the applicable environmental laws and regulations; and
- Ensuring management of riparian areas consistent with the Okanagan LRMP
- Protecting existing water improvements
- Within the term of MP9, establish the 288 ha of enhanced riparian reserves identified in the Okanagan Shuswap LRMP.

Recreation Resources

The objective for recreation is to continue to provide the recreational opportunities within TFL 15. The Okanagan Shuswap LRMP identifies specific recreation management zones. Weyerhaeuser will recognize and consider the specific point recreation features identified during Operational Planning in consultation with the Okanagan Shuswap Forest District.

The Vaseux Protected Area and Shuttleworth Goal 2 Park are located adjacent to TFL 15. Weyerhaeuser will communicate plans and work with other parties where appropriate. Public input will be requested during the Operational Plan notice and review process. Recreational access will be considered during development planning or alternatively through access management planning initiatives.

Weyerhaeuser will continue to recognize the current use associated with the Solco Lake Recreation Site and Inkaneep Cross Country trails as considerations during development planning.

Lakes, Wetlands and Streams

All lakes and wetlands within TFL 15 have been classified and will be managed according to the Okanagan Shuswap LRMP.

TFL 15 streams are classified according to the Forest Practices Code. During development planning, stream classifications are confirmed and assessments completed where required. Confirmed stream classification is shown on Operational Plans.

Range

Range units and range tenure holders overlay the entire TFL 15 land base. Weyerhaeuser will work with the Ministry of Forests and the range tenure holders to maintain the current Animal Unit Months of range capacity throughout the term of MP #9. Weyerhaeuser will work with the range tenure holders to minimize timber and range conflicts. This will be accomplished through a coordinated effort with tenure holders and the Ministry of Forests to:

- discuss, identify and protect range values during Operational Planning
- conduct management activities in a manner conducive to limiting the spread of noxious weeds
- protect existing Range improvements
- work with the range tenure holders and the Ministry of Forests to identify suitable areas and timing for forage seeding of cutblocks
- annually advise the tenure holder of the location of plantations to be established in the current year
- assist in the development and implementation of Range and Plantation Protection Plans

To limit the spread of noxious weeds operational practices will:

- consider removing weeds from operational equipment after working in an identified infestation site, where this action fits into a comprehensive plan applicable to all stakeholders and the public
- participate in local noxious weed management committees
- re-vegetate road rights-of-way, landings and other disturbed areas, as legislated, with a suitable mix of grass and legume species

Fish and Wildlife Habitat

Weyerhaeuser will contribute to the maintenance and protection of wildlife habitat needs of all naturally occurring wildlife species within TFL 15 by being consistent with direction from the Okanagan Shuswap LRMP. Special attention will be given to red and blue listed species and species designated as regionally significant.

The Okanagan Shuswap LRMP identifies ten specific resource management zones. Of these, six are found within TFL15: Bighorn Sheep, Elk Habitat, Moose winter, Mountain Goat, Mule Deer Winter Range and Vaseux Drainage Fish and Aquatic Habitat. Specific habitat and forest cover attributes were used as harvest constraints while others were monitored during the timber supply analysis to ensure those levels identified in the Okanagan Shuswap are maintained. In addition the zonation provides further direction regarding access, thermal cover and forage and browse requirements and these will be considered during Operational Planning.

Existing wildlife capability mapping completed 2000 will be enhanced as a result of the recently completed TEM refinement, and associated work in Douglas fir protocols for NDT 4 disturbance types. Weyerhaeuser will consider reviewing and refining LRMP and TFL 15 objectives and habitat boundaries and management regimes when complete.

Weyerhaeuser is actively participating with the California Bighorn Sheep Recovery Plan Team and the White-headed Wood pecker Recovery Plan Team. Both of these projects are located in the vicinity of the Vaseux Canyon.

Solco Lake is a "Class B Lake" at the headwaters of the Vaseux Creek drainage. The Vaseux drainage has been identified in the LRMP as a notable upland rainbow trout fishery. Weyerhaeuser will prepare operational plans adjacent to this lake and the Vaseux drainage recognizing the fisheries and wildlife values identified in the Okanagan Shuswap LRMP. Riparian protection will be prescribed consistent with the "Acts and Regulations."

Timber Supply Analysis

Key wildlife and related features including operational considerations modeled in the TFL 15 timber supply analysis include:

- Landscape and Stand Level Biodiversity (OGMA's, WTP's, WT's and CWD)
- Statutory and enhanced Riparian Management Area requirements
- Bighorn Sheep, Elk Habitat, Grizzly Bear, Moose Winter Habitat, Mountain Goat and Mule Deer Winter Range resource management zones from LRMP and their specific requirements

Identified Wildlife

No Wildlife Habitat Management Areas (WHA's) are located within TFL 15. Currently Weyerhaeuser is actively participating with Water, Land and Air Protection staff regarding the location and extent of a Wildlife Habitat Area for the White-headed Wood pecker. When the WHA is "gazetted" this area will be managed to meet the intent of the General Wildlife Measures (GWM). Activities planned within areas known to have species at risk will be managed in

consultation with Water, Land and Air Protection Staff. The Conservation Data Center web site contains the current list of Red/Blue/Yellow Wildlife for the Southern Okanagan.

ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES/CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

TFL 15 lies within the Okanagan Nation traditional territory and the traditional territories of the Osoyoos Indian Band as well. Weyerhaeuser will support and assist the Crown in carrying out its consultation and accommodation obligations by sharing information made available and endeavouring to address concerns. Weyerhaeuser's information sharing process for the preparation and development of all the documents culminating in the proposed management plan are described in a separate letter submitted to the Regional Manager in March 2004. Communications with First Nation communities concerning management and operational plans will generally follow the process as outlined below:

- Information will be provided to affected First Nations regarding our planned activities in a manner that allows for decisions to be made in a reasonable time
- Meetings will be arranged to discuss the interests and concerns of First Nations and Weyerhaeuser's plans
- Where possible plans and activities will be adjusted to consider and respect the unique needs and values identified by First Nations
- AOA and Archaeological Inventory Survey results will be considered in addition to First Nations' information
- Undertake archaeological assessments (detailed AOA, Preliminary Field Reconnaissance (PFR) or Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA)) according to the "Acts and Regulations"
- Discuss opportunities in Weyerhaeuser's policy framework for building mutually beneficial relationships with First Nations whose communities are or may be affected by Weyerhaeuser's operations
- Conduct communications consistent with the most current version of the Ministry of Forests' Aboriginal Rights and Title Policy.

INTEGRATION OF HARVESTING ACTIVITIES WITH LICENSED NON-TIMBER USES

Trappers

There are 3 registered trapping license holders within TFL 15. These licensees are provided an opportunity to comment on operational plans and activities at time of public review and comment.

Resorts and Guide Outfitters

There is one Guide Outfitter operating within TFL 15. This licensee is provided an opportunity to comment on operational plans and activities at time of public review and comment.

Range Tenure Holders

Range tenure holders are notified of our operational plans and provided an opportunity to comment on them at time of public review and comment through participation with Range and Plantation Protection Plans. Several licencees are involved during the planning and reforestation process.

Water Licensees

There are no licensed water users within TFL15.

Mining and Exploration

There are no mines within TFL15.

FOREST FIRE**Prevention and Suppression**

Weyerhaeuser is committed to working with the Ministry of Forests Kamloops Region Fire Center to take rapid initial attack on all wildfires. A Fire Preparedness Plan will be submitted annually to the Kamloops Region Fire Center and Penticton Fire Zone Manager in accordance with the "Acts and Regulations", and Kamloops Region Fire Center requirements.

Prescribed Fire

Weyerhaeuser does not regularly use prescribed fire in the form of broadcast burning as a site preparation tool. However, prescribed fire is employed as a tool to dispose of landing debris and silviculture piles, and may occasionally be used to achieve a prescribed outcome. Prescribed fire will be utilized in accordance with the "Acts and Regulations", and Kamloops Region Fire Center requirements.

Fuel Management

Hazard abatement on all harvested areas will be in accordance with the "Acts and Regulations", and Kamloops Region Fire Center requirements.

FOREST HEALTH

It is the objective of Weyerhaeuser to minimize the losses caused by pests and disease, to continue to monitor and manage the existing endemic

populations, and to detect any new populations (or moving populations) before they have a serious impact on the forest resource.

A copy of the Forest Health Plan and “Strategies and Tactics for Dwarf Mistletoes Management in TFL15”, is contained in Appendix 12. These two documents identify the current forest health status of TFL 15 and suggest management tactics and strategies. These plans have been reviewed and approved by Ministry of Forests staff. The Information Package contains specific details regarding application within the development of yield curves and silviculture tactics.

SILVICULTURE

Silviculture Objective

Weyerhaeuser is committed to implementing a silviculture program that will optimize the growing of timber while considering water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, soil productivity and cultural, historical, recreational and aesthetic values. This will be achieved through the most ecologically suited regeneration method followed by monitoring and remedial measures (if necessary) to ensure all sites are managed towards target stocking standards within the prescribed free growing period.

Weyerhaeuser continues to lead, partner and participate in research efforts that will provide improved information and understanding of stand dynamics and wood quality. The focus of this work is towards continuous improvement of standards and silviculture regimes that will result in the maintenance or increase of stand and product value.

Site Plans

Site Plans will be developed for each cut block in accordance with the “Acts and Regulations” and the standards set out in Operational Plans and in this Management Plan. Where the MP standards are higher than those set out in Ministry Policy and Guidelines, the MP will take precedence.

Regeneration Delay

Prompt reforestation is essential to the achievement of successful regeneration and sustained growth at a reasonable cost on a consistent basis. The planned maximum regeneration delay, for blocks harvested, measured from start of logging, is seven years for natural regeneration and four for planting. Currently, on TFL 15 the average regeneration delay is 1 year for planting and 3 years for natural regeneration. Attaining the regeneration delay objectives is the key to good survival, immediate and continued growth and minimal future stand tending requirements.

Reforestation Methods

Historically, reforestation on TFL 15 was accomplished through a combination of 70% planting and 30% natural regeneration. Research into the relationships between ingress patterns, ecology and site preparation techniques supports our current target of 50% planting and 50% natural regeneration, which was modeled in the Timber Supply Analysis.

Species Selection

Species selection will consider ecological suitability, desired stand structure and product objectives, site productivity, reliability and silvicultural feasibility, non-timber objectives, forest health, natural disturbance types, biological diversity and meeting the goals in the Regional SFM plan.

Deciduous Species

Management of Aspen will be in accordance with "Strategies for the Management of Trembling Aspen on TFL 15" dated Aug 31, 2001. A copy is contained in Appendix 9. Mappable subhygric or hygric sites series with the equivalent of five well-distributed aspen stems per hectare or greater, and all patches exceeding one hectare where aspen is a major species, may be retained and the area removed from the net area to reforest. These areas may also be managed as separate standards units with reduced stocking standards. A mosaic of smaller patches and individual stems will be retained on some blocks; patches or stems with valuable wildlife attributes will be given preference for retention.

Mechanical site preparation adjacent to residual aspen may be carried out and these areas may be planted at a higher density than the remainder of the block. Conifer release may occur to meet stated goals, and aggressive measures may be required where aspen stems or clumps exceed 10 per hectare.

Where site preparation has been completed and where more than three years have passed since harvest, individual stems or clumps of aspen present on site pre-harvest will not be removed. In these situations, minimum-stocking standards will be adjusted to account for an aspen component.

Mixed Species/Species Restrictions

Weyerhaeuser is committed to maintaining stand diversity through establishing successful mixed species stands that will optimize the growing potential of the site and increase forest resource management options and opportunities. Mixed species stands will be established through a combination of retention of components of previous stands, planting and ingress. The planting of other species and acceptance of natural regeneration will be prescribed on ecological suitability. Based on our experience, we expect that species diversity will also be achieved through natural ingress of species such as Balsam,

Douglas fir, Trembling Aspen, Lodgepole pine, Ponderosa Pine and Western Larch.

Site Preparation

The objective is to complete required site preparation the first full growing season after logging, provided suitable planting stock is available for the following planting season or where natural ingress is anticipated. The intent will be to take full advantage of the most favourable regeneration and growing conditions, which occur immediately after logging. Prompt site preparation will be prescribed as necessary to aid natural regeneration and/or provide preferred planting spots, to address a forest health issue, to reduce vegetative competition and to reduce fire hazard. A post harvest site preparation inspection will confirm the most appropriate site preparation method and amount of site preparation required (if any).

Based on site conditions a range of site preparation methods will be used singly or in combination including but not limited to:

- Manual – single tree pre-treatments of aspen
- Mechanical – chain/sharkfin drag scarification, power disc-trenching, stumping, mulching, excavator patch scarification, and mounding
- Fire – broadcast and accumulation burning, pile or windrow and burn
- Chemical – single tree pre-treatments of aspen, post treatment brushing

The selected site preparation treatment will consider the suitable for the species being regenerated, the suitable for the site, forest health agents present and be consistent with the limits for soil disturbance specified in the prescription.

Stocking Standards

The stocking standards for TFL 15 Management Plan #9 are based on those prescribed in the Establishment to Free Growing Guidebook for the Kamloops Forest Region (May 2000) and the Kamloops Forest Region Reference Guide for Forest Development Plan Stocking Standards. They have been modified to align with the forest management philosophy of TFL 15. Weyerhaeuser is committed to ensuring all managed stands on TFL 15 meet these stocking standards on or before regeneration delay and on or before late free growing.

Post spacing density numbers were developed using the Chief Forester's process "Guidelines for Developing Stand Density Management Regimes". A copy of the analysis is contained in Appendix 2 of the Timber Supply Analysis. A copy of the submission to the Regional Manager is contained in Appendix 13. All stocking standards below were incorporated into the Timber Supply Analysis.

These standards may be revised in the term of this plan as new information or developments are brought forward

Lodgepole Pine

The objective will be 1000 to 1400 well spaced stems per hectare at the establishment stage and also to meet targets at the free growing stage. Where conditions exist, natural regeneration will be the preferred method of crop establishment. The target-stocking standard at free growing will be 1000 or 1200 well spaced stems per hectare, depending of the Biogeoclimatic subzone variant. For Pine leading stands the maximum post spacing density will be 2400 countable stems per hectare. The maximum post spacing density will be increased to 5000 countable stems per hectare for stands that have a significant presence or are considered to have a significant risk of damage from forest health agents. These numbers are draft and will be finalized in the Proposed Management Plan.

Douglas Fir, Ponderosa Pine, Western Larch, Spruce and Balsam

The objective will be to meet the targets prescribed consistent with the "2002 FDP Amendment Stocking Standards and Alternate Performance Standards." A copy of the approved document is included in Appendix 14.

Maximum Density

Stand density management is continually being explored through various research initiatives in effort to develop silviculture regimes focused on increasing stand value, while maintaining stand volume. An application to the Regional Manager was made November 3, 2003 to change the maximum density to 30,000 countable stems per hectare. No decision was made at the time of submission; therefore as new developments in stand density management arise, Weyerhaeuser may revise TFL 15 stocking standards accordingly.

Stand Monitoring

Regenerated stands on TFL 15 will be monitored at several development stages to ensure compliance with standards and to ensure MP and forest stewardship commitments are achieved. Weyerhaeuser is currently reviewing the opportunities for a modified survey/inventory system on TFL15, pursuant to the "Acts and Regulations."

Vegetation Management

Weyerhaeuser is committed to the successful regeneration of harvested areas including the management of vegetative competition during the regeneration process. A key focus of the Company's efforts towards minimizing the impacts of competing vegetation is through emphasis on prompt regeneration of well-prepared sites. This program will result in successful regeneration with reduced impacts from competing vegetation.

The objective is to control competing vegetation that may significantly impact the future crop. Control measures are not required when stand growth will not be significantly affected by non-commercial vegetation on the site. On most sites, competing vegetation will have the greatest potential impact during early stand development – the first five years following stand establishment. Where prompt reforestation treatments do not or are likely to not adequately control competing vegetation, one of the following tactics may be used:

- manual brushing or girdling
- use of cattle
- treatment of mature Aspen manually or with herbicide prior to logging
- selective use of herbicides

Weyerhaeuser will inform all resource users and the public of all, future plans, on-going projects and results regarding herbicides. Referral of plans will be completed consistent with herbicide application processes.

Stand Tending

Stand tending will be carried out as necessary to ensure establishment of free growing stands, to limit impact of forest health agents, or if maximum density is exceeded. Stand tending will focus on maximizing the productive potential of the site, increasing stand value consistent with desired product objectives and maintaining stand diversity. Stand tending may include one or more of the following:

- spacing
- forest health slashing
- brushing and weeding
- pruning
- fertilization

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Weyerhaeuser's objective is to plan, construct and maintain a viable road system on TFL 15 considering:

- the safety of Weyerhaeuser employees and Contractors, Stakeholders and the public
- short and long term forest management requirements
- forest protection and forest health
- integrated Forest Management and stakeholders interests
- EMS Significant Aspects of soil productivity; water quality, fish passage

All roads will be planned and constructed and governed by the "Acts and Regulations", the Engineering Guidebook and consistent with Weyerhaeuser's

Environmental Management System and Okanagan Falls/Lumby Regional Sustainable Forest Management Plan.

Road Construction

The company will manage its road development program consistent with EMS processes. The current objective is to have permanent roads constructed prior to harvest and temporary roads constructed during harvesting activities.

Road Maintenance/Monitoring

Road, culvert and bridge maintenance activities will be planned annually and identified in the EMS process. Weyerhaeuser has developed a road management system that will provide record keeping, tracking, scheduling and reporting of road, culvert and bridge maintenance obligations.

The objective of Weyerhaeuser road maintenance program is to inspect and maintain roads, focusing on:

- the protection of the structural integrity of the road prism and right of way
- the maintenance of drainage structures
- minimizing sediment production and the effects on other resources
- meeting user safety requirements
- ensuring fish passage where required

Road Deactivation

Weyerhaeuser's objective is to plan and implement deactivation of TFL 15 roads considering:

- the safety of Weyerhaeuser employees and Contractors, Stakeholders and the public
- short and long term access requirements
- integrated Forest Management and stakeholders interests
- EMS Significant Aspects of soil productivity; water quality, fish passage

Road deactivation will be planned as a component of the Operational Plan and will be conducted in accordance with the "Acts and Regulations" and the Okanagan Shuswap LRMP. Plans will be developed considering other resource users and the general public. The intent of road deactivation is to create a stable environment that maintains water quality and manages siltation.

Signage will be posted following the "Acts and Regulations."

Road Rehabilitation

Weyerhaeuser's objective is to rehabilitate temporary roads on TFL 15 considering short and long-term access requirements, maintenance of site productivity and EMS significant aspects of soil productivity; water quality, fish

passage. Rehabilitation will be conducted in accordance with "Acts and Regulations."

PUBLIC REVIEW STRATEGY

MP9

The Draft MP #9 was available for review and comments from March 28, 2003 to April 9th. Agency, Public and Stakeholder (list in Appendix 15) comments or concerns (including measures to address) as a result of the referral of the Draft MP #9 are summarized in Appendix 16. Copies of the newspaper adds were submitted to the Regional Manager August 7, 2003. A series of meetings was held with MoF District and Regional Staff February 6, June 11 and November 25 2003 to review the development of the Information Package, Draft Management Plan, Timber Supply Analysis and 20-yr plan. Meetings focused on how Weyerhaeuser was addressing the Regional Manager's concerns identified in the June 26, 2003 letter, and how any additional issues were incorporated. The Ministry of Water, Lands and Air Protection was invited but was unable to attend.

MP10

Preparation of Management Plan 10 for TFL 15 will commence as per the replacement process and review strategy contained in 2.10 of the Licence Document.

OTHER INFORMATION

Planning – Higher Level Plans

During 2001, the Okanagan Shuswap LRMP was completed for the Okanagan Timber Supply Area including TFL 15. The Okanagan Shuswap LRMP provides overall objectives and strategies for guiding management of the land, water, ecosystem and natural resources within the Okanagan TSA. It is the objective of Weyerhaeuser Company to manage its activities in accordance with the Okanagan Shuswap LRMP.

Schedule A Lands

There are 68 ha Schedule A land associated with TFL 15. Schedule B prorated is calculated in Table 5 below. The information is from Table 3 in the Information Package.

Table 5: Schedule B Prorate

Landbase	Total area (ha)	% TFL	Thlb area (ha)	% thlb
Schedule B	46,304.5	99.86	34,666.4	99.85
Schedule A	64	0.14	53.0	0.15

Total	46,368.5	100	34,719.4	100
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KEY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MP #8 AND MP #9

Significant change has occurred during the term of MP8 and is ongoing during the preparation of MP9, to the point that there are no key similarities between this plan and MP8. The following are the key differences between MP8 and MP9 are:

- Conclusion and ratification of the Okanagan Shuswap LRMP
- Use of WOODSTOCK MODEL for Timber Supply Analysis
- Use of COMPLAN to generate Twenty Year Plan
- Site Index by Site Series for each major species (Site Index Adjustment Project)
- Ecosystem Based Timber Supply Analysis (TEM Mapping)
- Inventory Label used as base for yield curve development
- Development of the Silviculture Era concept for Timber Supply Analysis.
- Development and inclusion of Douglas Fir Protocols
- Development and inclusion of TFL 15 Biodiversity Strategy
- Continuation of operational Fish Inventory/Stream Classification
- Inclusion of Level C Terrain Stability Mapping
- Development and inclusion of Forest Health Plan and related strategies
- Achievement of Forest Certification (ISO 14001/CSA Z809)
- Significant change in gross and thlb areas due to two new protected areas
- Significant Forest policy, law and regulatory change

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Table 6: TFL 15 Special Project Summaries

Project	Funding Source	Project Description
TFL 15 Site Index Adjustment		The TFL 15 Site Index Adjustment project was completed in 2001. The project objectives were to provide reliable estimates of potential site index for post-harvest regenerated stands.

Regional Weyerhaeuser Lodgepole Pine Research Projects with applicability to TFL15	PI Stand Density Management PI Ingress PI Upper Stem Diameter Growth PI Diameter Distribution Analysis PI research trial Review PI Tree Improvement Review PI Pruning Analysis PI Stand Dynamics
TFL15 VRI	Vegetation Resource Inventory
TFL 15 TEM and Wildlife Capability Mapping	Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping
Rehabilitation of Forest Roads and landings with Wood Waste ; UBC & MoF	Investigation of remedial effects of incorporating organic material into landing sites
Fish Passage Culvert Inspections in 2000 and 2001	Verification of fish passage
Venner Meadows Range Demonstration Project	Exclusions showing impact of cattle use
