

Prince George Land and Resource Management Plan

Implementation Report 2000/2001



Implementation Report

The Prince George Land and Resource Management Plan 2000 / 2001 implementation report consists of four sections:

	PAC	GES
<u>PART 1:</u> report of the implementation of individual strategies;	Part 1-A	A1-A17
	Part 1-B	B1-B6
	Part 1-C	C1-C24
<u>PART 2:</u> report of the completion status of projects initiated as a result of LRMP strategies;	Part 2	1-3
<u>PART 3:</u> report on the implementation of the Protection Resource Management Zones; and,	Part 3	1-2
<u>PART 4:</u> other supporting documents (Scenic Area Management Strategy)	Part 4	1-5

PART 1:

The status of implementation of each strategy has been provided by the Agency(ies) charged with implementing that strategy. A place has been provided for Monitoring Committee members to provide comments regarding the implementation of any strategy. Part 1 is divided into the following:

- A. Objectives and strategies for General Management that apply to the whole planning area
- B. Matrix for strategies that apply to specific Resource Management Zones
- C. Objectives and strategies that apply to specific Resource Management Zones

PART 1 - A.	Objectives and Strategies for G	eneral Management

PART 1 - A. Objectives and Strategies for General Management			March 2001
Objective / Strategies	Organization Responsible	Implementation Status	

1 Maintain the natural standard of water quality, quantity, and regime.		
Prioritize watersheds requiring assessment based on water values.	BCE - Water / Pollution Prevention	completed – watersheds have been prioritized through FRBC planning processes
1.2. Conduct Level I Watershed Assessment and higher level Watershed Assessment, if deemed necessary, and incorporate recommendations into resource development plans.	for. lic.	on-going - Reports are completed for the Salmon River, Lower Bowron, Middle Bowron, Upper Bowron, Willow River, Dome Creek, Torpy River, Naver Creek, and Hixon Creek. The data has been collected for the Chilako River, but a final report has not been prepared from 2001 FDP Supplement
Minimize detrimental, human-made soil disturbance and sedimentation near watercourses.	res. dev.	on-going – through Water Reg., Forest Road Reg. (at FDP stage) and Forest Practice Code Guidebooks

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1.4. Revegetate areas of soil disturbance, within riparian management areas, as soon as is practical.	res. dev.	on-going
		Watershed Restoration Program projects for
		1999/2000:
		 2 sub-basins (one in the Fraser Watershed and one in the Cariboo Watershed) completed or restored, approximately 217 km of roads deactivated, 16 landings rehabilitated (ripped/mounded and planted) and 27 prepared for planting, approximately 79 km of road seeded and revegetated approximately 5 ha. of stream crossings and landings planted with deciduous stock, approximately 200m of fish habitat restored, approximately 1km of in-stream restoration, 13 km of road monitored for effectiveness evaluation, 3 Integrated Watershed Restoration Plans developed covering more than 1,000,000 ha. These works took place in the Bowron, Wolverine, Willow, Torpy, Parsnip, Chilako, Naver, Hixon, and Crooked River Watersheds.

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1.5. Prepare and implement plans to rehabilitate areas of soil disturbance, stream channel disturbance, or other types of disturbance that may impact water values.	res. dev. / BCE / MOF	on-going see comments in Strategy 1.4 Chilako Watershed Council has obtained funds, in 2001, to assist landowners with stewardship projects on private property, such as, bank stabilization, alternate stock watering sites and rotational grazing
1.6. Maintain existing "no staking placer reserves" except where a review determines the reserve is no longer needed for the stated purpose.	Mines / BCE	initiated - Mineral Titles in process of preparing map of No Staking Reserve coverage for PG Region. Removal of any No Staking Reserve requires review and recommendation from appropriate regional advisory committee (multiagency).
Encourage projects (e.g. Forest Renewal B.C.) to establish water values baseline data for regionally significant water courses.	BCE Pollution Prevention / MOF / for. lic.	initiated - Regional FRBC project 2000-2005 for a Hydrometric Study completed - Chilako Watershed Council completed a study, in 2000, of channel changes over the last 20, 50 and 100 years mid-way - FRBC funded project in the Herrick (also reported in Part 2)
2 Maintain the physical and biological diversity of fish habitats.		
2.1. Ensure that high quality spawning, incubation, migration, refuge and rearing environments are maintained for all native fish populations.	BCE	initiated FRBC fish reconnaissance with Dunkley FRBC Fish Recon. Inventory 2000-2005
		FRBC Overview Fish Inventory for Upper Hominka (also reported in Part 2)

BCE - BC Environment
Tourism and Culture

MOF - Ministry of Forests

LRMP - Land and Resource Management Plan

MSBTC - Ministry of Small Business
gov't agencies - government agencies
for. lic. - forest licensees

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2.2. Prioritize watersheds requiring assessment based on	BCE	completed – watersheds have been prioritized
fisheries values.		through FRBC planning processes
2.3. Conduct Level I Watershed Assessment and higher level Watershed Assessment, if deemed necessary, and incorporate recommendations into resource development plans.	res. dev.	on-going - Reports are completed for the Salmon River, Lower Bowron, Middle Bowron, Upper Bowron, Willow River, Dome Creek, Torpy River, Naver Creek, and Hixon Creek. The data has been collected for the Chilako River, but a final report has not been prepared from 2001 FDP Supplement
2.4. Prepare and implement plans to rehabilitate areas of soil disturbance, stream channel disturbance, or other types of disturbance that may impact fish habitat.	res. dev. or BCE	on-going see comments in Strategy 1.4
2.5. Endorse BC Lands policy to protect riparian reserve zones when issuing new Crown tenures.	BCAL / BCE	on-going - all BCAL tenures issued have included setbacks and leave strips along riparian zones
3 Maintain critical habitat for red listed (e.g. arctic grayling, sturgeon) and blue listed (e.g. bull trout) fish species.		
3.1. BCE or designate to identify and map key habitat areas for red listed (e.g. arctic grayling, sturgeon) and blue listed (e.g. bull trout) fish species.	BCE	mid-way - work being done on Bull trout and sturgeon (also reported in Part 2)
3.2. BCE or designate will consult with other users to develop and implement management plans to conserve or provide for habitat needs of key habitat for red listed (e.g. arctic grayling, sturgeon) and blue listed (e.g. bull trout) fish species. (candidate for HLP designation)	BCE (to develop) res. dev. (to implement)	pending - completion of inventory of key habitat for red and blue listed species
4 Manage access to reduce impacts on fish resources.		

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4.1. Targets should be set in a plan lower in hierarchy for the number of walk-in, drive-in and wilderness lakes, once lakes have been classified and inventoried.	BCE / MOF	partially completed - all lakes have been classified as per Forest Practice Code guidelines
		partially not started – targets have not been set
5 Manage for biodiversity by maintaining a pattern of		
mature and old growth forest at the landscape level.		
5.1. Mimic the natural pattern of size, shape, spatial and	BCE / MOF /	partially on-going - if harvested opening is
temporal distribution of forest stands, considering all	for. lic.	greater than 60 ha
resource users. (candidate for HLP designation)		partially pending – Higher Level Plan
		designation to implement via landscape unit planning for harvested openings less than 60 ha
5.2. Mimic natural patterns of connectivity to provide for	BCE / MOF /	on-going - through BCE review of FDP
movement corridors across disturbed landscapes.	for. lic.	CanFor has had Biologist identify wildlife corridors
(candidate for HLP designation)		in the majority of their operating areas
5.3. Manage for a sustainable seral stage distribution,	BCE / MOF /	partially initiated - for old growth through
including old growth and deciduous leading stands, at the	for. lic.	landscape unit planning
landscape level. (candidate for HLP designation)		partially pending - for other seral stages
		(pending Higher Level Plan designation to
		implement via landscape unit planning)
5.4. Silviculture prescriptions should reflect the pre-harvest	MOF / for. lic.	on-going
species diversity.		example: allowing more cedar and hemlock in
		SPs and the Douglas-fir guidelines
5.5. Maintain old growth attributes (e.g. snags consistent	MOF / for. lic.	on-going – through District Manager policy for
with Workers' Compensation Board regulations, leave		Wildlife Tree Retention and pending through
patches for wildlife, coarse woody debris, etc.) in areas		landscape unit planning
harvested. Develop compatible strategies to deal with		
forest health issues (blowdown, insects, fire, etc.).		
6 Maintain structural forest attributes on harvest		
blocks.		

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6.1. Retain coarse woody debris (CWD), wildlife trees, green tree retention and large organic debris (LOD). (candidate for HLP designation)	BCE / MOF / for. lic.	 on-going – partially within current constraints in Assistant Deputy Minister and District Manager policy Also, encouraging greater structural diversity and retention in large blocks, including forest health blocks
7 Maintain rare and uncommon habitats, plants and/or animal species.		
7.1. BCE or designate will identify rare and uncommon habitats, plants and/or animal species and plant associations.	BCE	<pre>on-going - through the BC Conservation Data Centre, but, not started for 'habitats' {info is available on web page www.elp.gov.bc.ca/rib/wis /cdc}</pre>
7.2. BCE or designate will consult with other users and resource agencies to develop and implement management plans to protect rare and uncommon habitats, plants and/or animal species and plant associations. (candidate for HLP designation)	BCE / MOF / res. dev.	not started - "Identified Wildlife Management Strategy" is the means to implement this objective, however, no progress to date for PG LRMP area
18 Maintain other wildlife species.		
18.1. BCE or designate will identify critical habitat for other wildlife species.	BCE	<pre>pending – identification of need for 'other wildlife habitat'</pre>
18.2. BCE or designate will consult with other users to develop and implement wildlife management plans on a prioritized basis.	BCE / MOF / res. dev.	pending - identification of critical habitat for 'other wildlife species'
19 Maintain the high quality waterfowl lakes and wetland complexes (e.g. Hominka Marsh, Eaglet, Toneko and Swamp Lakes).		
19.1 BCE or designate will identify high quality waterfowl lakes and wetland complexes.	BCE	pending - completion of work by Lheidli T'enneh in Hominka

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PART 1 - A. Objectives and Strategies for General Management

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19.2. Discourage marsh / wetland crossings.	BCE / gov't agencies / res. dev.	on-going - through BCE review of FDPs
19.3. Any activity adjacent to the marsh / wetland must maintain the integrity of the waterfowl habitat.	BCE / gov't agencies / res. dev.	on-going - through BCE review of FDPs
19.4. Limit development and activities which erode the integrity of the waterfowl habitat.	BCE / gov't agencies / res. dev.	on-going - through BCE review of FDPs
23 Provide timber harvesting opportunities.		

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- 23.1. Harvest blocks greater than 60 hectares can be considered provided they are consistent with characteristics of the Natural Disturbance Type (NDT) and incorporate the following:
 - distance to standing tree cover not to exceed 250 metres and on average to be less. The effect of possible increased snow depth on distance to cover should be considered (i.e. if snow depth increases, ungulates my need to stay closer to cover)
 - anticipate forest health problems (i.e. insect, disease) in reserve patches (both within the block and outside) and use precautionary principles to help ensure the reserve values are maintained. These measures might include: selecting younger, less insect-prone stands for reserve patches/blocks; using "oversized" reserves to allow some salvage while maintaining reserve values; and, developing a list of circumstances when salvage can occur and conditions on harvest. The intent of the plan for the reserve should be considered as a priority in other management decisions.
 - specific attention needs to be paid to achieving windfirm edges.
 - minimize impacts to hydrologic regimes (timing and magnitude of spring melt and run off)

for. lic. / MOF / on-going – through FDP review of blocks greater than 60 hectares

In the absence of Higher Level Plan designation, current policy is effecting ability to achieve "representation" for patch size distributions where only blocks <60 ha are proposed.

In the absence of Higher Level Plan designation.

In the absence of Higher Level Plan designation, current policy is also effecting ability to 'provide for a variety of sizes of coarse woody debris dispersed on the landscape'.

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 consider a transition in management conditions near the boundary between NDTs. The NDT grade from one type to another and management should reflect this gradual shift. consider site specific management to reflect local conditions not typical to the NDT or localized requirements of other resources. maintain representative old growth forests distributed across the landscape. provide for a variety of sizes of coarse woody debris dispersed on the landscape. examine the possible consequences to tree regeneration and other forest resources of changes to micro-climate (i.e. heat stress, cold stress). the proportion of blocks of each size range would follow those outlined in the Forest Practice Code Biodiversity Guidebook. 		
23.2. Strive for reduced regeneration delays (i.e. after harvest, fire and blowdown).	for. lic. / MOF	on-going – through SP process
23.3. Enhance the productive capacity of sustainable forests by using appropriate silviculture systems.	for. lic. / MOF	on-going – through SP process

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23.4. Develop timber harvesting and silviculture plans in cooperation with resource users.	for. lic. / MOF	(Harvesting) on-going – through FDP process Referrals are used in all incidences; in some particular situations harvesting plans are developed together with specific resource user(s) (for example Carrier and Camp McInnis) (Silviculture Plans) not started – the requirement for silviculture plans was deleted from Forest Practice Code Act in 1997 Silviculture prescriptions are not generally developed with other users, unless a specific need has been identified
23.5. Consider other resource values when planning vegetation management operations.	for. lic. / MOF	on-going – through silviculture prescription and pesticide use plan
23.6. Refer applications for vegetation management to range tenure holders.	for. lic. / MOF	on-going – for herbicide applications
23.7. Encourage opportunities for small scale forest management operations.	MOF	on-going – through Small Business Forest Enterprise Program, Small Scale Salvage and Woodlot Licence Program
23.8. Promote communication and awareness of forest management activities to the general public.	for. lic. / MOF	 on-going - through Northern Forest Products Association, woodland tours, Canadian Institute of Forestry and National Forestry Week Programs, LRMP meetings and field trips
23.9. Establish plans to minimize non-recoverable timber losses from forest insects, diseases, wind damage and fire.	for. lic. / MOF	on-going – through Pest Management Planning and Small Scale Salvage programs
27 Encourage the future growth of agriculture and aquaculture enterprises in suitable areas.		
27/28.1 Ensure the availability of basic natural resources, land, water and vegetation resources.	BCAL	on-going - BCAL and MAFF have started a soil mapping project to identify and protect arable lands in the settlement zone (also reported in Part 2)

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27/28.2 Improve communication between government resource agencies and other tenure holders with the range tenure holders, through referrals, dialogue and written notices that allow for adequate response time. Investigate the feasibility of producing a consolidated forest development plan.	gov't agencies / tenure holders MOF	on-going – newspaper ads and letters to range tenure holders advising of opportunities for Forest Development Plan reviews. MOF participation in Cattleman and Grazing Assoc. meetings. PG Crown Land Plan has been updated with all woodlots mapped to minimize overlap with new applications. not started - Consolidated Forest Development
 27/28.3 Where protected areas and/or parks are adjacent to private land, costs for managing conflicting adjacent uses should be negotiated between the government and the land owner. 29 Maintain the existing viability of commercial guiding 	BC Parks	on-going - as needed
and trapping interests.		
29.1. Improve communication between government resource agencies and major tenure holders with the commercial guiding and trapping tenure holders, through referrals, dialogue and written notices that allow for adequate response time.	gov't agencies / tenure holders	on-going (Forests) – through FDP process (Mines) – MEM reviewing and updating standard and enhanced referral process which currently includes resource agencies, FN and tenure holders such as guide outfitters and trappers; standard referral period for new or significant changes to existing work plans is 30 days (Lands) - Joint project between BCAL and BCE has been initiated Jan/01 to jointly contact all guides at renewal time to minimize paperwork and increase inter-agency communication.

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29.2. Resource developers must co-operate with commercial guides and trappers to minimize impacts on each other's operations.	res. dev.	on-going (Forests) – through FDP process (Mines) - MEM reviewing and updating standard and enhanced referral process which currently includes resource agencies, FN and tenure holders such as guide outfitters and trappers; standard referral period for new or significant changes to existing work plans is 30 days
29.3. Promote the production of a consolidated forest development plan, to aid commercial guides and trappers in assessing the individual and cumulative impacts to their operations.	MOF	not started – would require significant human and financial commitment
29.4. Encourage effective management of traplines through: use of approved types of traps; monitoring species numbers to ensure animals trapped do not jeopardize species population; and, comply with BCE requirements for traplines.	Trappers / BCE	on-going
30 Recognize other potential economic activities (e.g. botanical products potable water, medicinal plants, eco-tourism).		
30.1. When a new economic activity is identified, the responsible agency or proponent will identify: the area of interest; the scope of the project; the impact to other resource values; and, create a management plan to address impacts.	gov't agency / proponent / BCAL	on-going – has not been much of an issue with most agencies because of lack of expressed new activities Commercial Recreation tenures have been targeted in this region by BCAL to ensure all applications have Management Plans signed off by the resource agencies before approval
32 Maintain the availability of and access to land for exploration and development of mineral, gravel and energy resources.		

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32.1 All Crown land, outside of Protected Areas and where permitted by law, is available for subsurface exploration and development.		on-going challenge for MEM to convince industry that all zones, including Special Resource Management Zones are open and available for exploration and development
32.2 Encourage subsurface exploration and development activities within the regulatory framework.	Min. Energy and Mines / mining industry	on-going - Geological Survey Branch and regional geology program jointly develop mapping and sampling programs based on priority, and subject to funding source or budgets
32.3. Co-ordinate new mining access with access requirements of other resource users.	mining industry / Min. Energy and Mines	on-going - close liaison with MOF and BCE through referral process to minimize disturbance and co-ordinate access
32.4. Exploration trails will be kept as narrow as possible.	mining industry / Min. Energy and Mines	on-going – Mining Exploration Code decreed by gov't in 1998 to seek equivalency to the FPC for mineral exploration, and trail/road construction
32.5. Construct and deactivate exploration trails in a manner that is consistent with the objectives of the RMZ.	mining industry	on-going - Mining Exploration Code decreed by gov't in 1998 to seek equivalency to the FPC for mineral exploration, and trail/road construction
32.6. Access concerns and RMZ objectives should be considered for proposed large mines and petroleum projects which are currently subject to the British Columbia Environmental Assessment Process.	Min. Energy and Mines	not started - new and not addressed by existing legislation. Envir. Assess. Office co-ordinates and issues approvals for proposed mine development that exceeds certain production thresholds. MEM and other agencies participate as required
32.7 All mineral and/or petroleum exploration and development sites will be restored to a condition that considers the needs of other resource values and uses.	Min. Energy and Mines / mining industry	not started - new and not addressed by existing legislation
32.8. Encourage standards of practice and permitting processes to provide consistency with the FPC and other relevant legislation.	Min. Energy and Mines	on-going - Mining Exploration Code decreed by gov't in 1998 to seek equivalency to the FPC for mineral exploration, and trail/road construction

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32.9 Exploration site and access disturbance will be minimized in areas of sensitive wildlife habitat, wildlife winter ranges, and salt licks, and all alpine and subalpine areas. Rehabilitation of disturbed sites will be mandatory.	Min. Energy and Mines / BCE	on-going - requires close liaison with BCE and MOF through standard or enhanced referral process
32.10 The opportunity to identify no staking reserves (NSRs) over site specific areas may arise in plans lower in hierarchy.	BCE / Min. Energy and Mines	not started - no areas identified yet
32.11 Conduct appropriate public review regarding advanced exploration activities for specified areas of concern.	mining industry	on-going - will be managed through MEM enhanced referral process where required
34 Encourage a variety of recreation and tourism opportunities.		
34.1. MOF or designate will inventory scenic areas and recreation values.	MOF	on-going (see list of visual landscape inventories in Part 4)
34.2. All resource exploration and development plans must identify recreation values (e.g. recreation sites, hiking and horse trails, ski and snowmobile areas, guiding base camps, etc.) and must develop specific strategies, to minimize or mitigate impacts on this resource.	MOF / res. dev.	initiated – this is done for "known" values which include, at this time, MOF recreation sites and trails
34.3. Establish Visual Quality Objectives for high priority scenic areas.	MOF	on-going (see list of scenic areas with established Visual Quality Objectives in Part 4)
34.4. Avoid square or rectangular cutblocks and linear boundaries to minimize visual impacts on dominant views and within scenic areas.	res. dev. / MOF	on-going - for scenic areas.not started - for areas outside established scenic areas.
34.5. Create more forest recreation sites, in response to demand, where compatible with other resource values.	MOF	not started – number of sites reduced in the last 2 years from 80 to 64 due to low use on some sites

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34.6. Create more recreation trails, in response to demand where compatible with other resource values.	MOF (add other interests here)	on-going New snowmobile trails (PG to Wells, Gleason Cr., Westlake) New hiking trails (Greenway, mapping completed for Blackwater, Carrier Pack, Escarpment and Telegraph trails, addition to Bobtail Bluff trail) Tabor dog sled trails upgraded
34.7. Discourage impacts from recreationalists on the environment (e.g. litter, damage to soil, vegetation, wildlife, livestock, pastures etc.).	MOF / BCE	 on-going – MOF brochure on outdoor etiquette, more recreation sites are becoming user maintained. 14 busy sites have bear proof garbage cans
34.8. Consult with guides and outfitters to minimize impact on their operations.	MOF / BCAL / BCE	on-going – all BCAL Commercial Recreation applications are referred to BCE and the registered guide outfitter plus the Guide Outfitter Association of BC if the guide is a member New guidelines for Back Country Recreation
34.9. BC government agencies will develop management plans that reduce conflicts between recreation users through a variety of means that may include: signing, education, consultation or zoning. Consider solutions developed in other planning processes, such as the Provincial Back Country Skiing - Snowmobiling Committee Report.	BCAL MOF MSBTC	initiated – with McGregor-Torpy agreement and McGregor-Dezaiko backcountry agreement to minimize conflicts between motorized and non-motorized users More signs and barriers on Tabor Mt. have not worked
34.10. BC government agencies and the Regional Districts will identify and classify lakes, in consultation with the public, for recreation and set targets for walk-in, drive-in, cottage and wilderness lakes.	BCE / MOF / MSBTC Reg. Dist.	initiated – 1,200 lakes classified as per Forest Practices Code. not started - targets
34.11. Consider roaded recreation in access management planning, specifically in deactivation plans.	gov't agencies / res. dev.	on-going – part of FDP process Deactivation an issue with hunters and snowmobilers

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35 Maintain the opportunity to develop access to		
resources.		
35.1. New access will be co-ordinated with access	gov't agencies	on-going - through FDP process
requirements of other known resource users.	/ res. dev.	
35.2. Develop all access plans in co-operation with other	gov't agencies	on-going - through FDP process
users and in recognition of known resource values.	/ res. dev.	
35.3. Contact will be initiated with all tenure holders to allow for adequate response time before roads are deactivated.	gov't agencies / res. dev.	on-going - through FDP process
35.4. The proponent of road deactivation will provide the opportunity for input from other resource users through reviews of operational plans.	proponent	on-going - through FDP process
35.5. The Ministry of Forests will produce and maintain an access needs map and will make this information available to resource developers.	MOF	completed – will require up-dating (this is a tool not a plan)
37 Utilize natural resources to maintain or increase jobs.		
37.1. Encourage environmentally sensitive value-added industry.	gov't agencies / res. dev.	on-going - through Small Business Forest Enterprise Program
37.2. Maintain or enhance resource based industries.	gov't agencies / res. dev.	on-going Some Province wide review programs (Code Review, Forest Policy Review) Outstanding issues include stumpage and trade agreement
38 Support future economic development proposals.		
38.1. Identify opportunities for commercial activities considering impacts to values and uses.	res. dev. / gov't agencies	on-going – has not been initiated by resource gov't agencies (Forests, Mines), however there has been some interest from companies and individuals (for example, commercial backcountry recreation applications)
38.2. Encourage commercial ventures that diversify the local economy.	gov't agencies / res. dev.	on-going - establishment of Northern Development Office

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38.3. Opportunities for economic development should be	gov't agencies	not started
identified by plans lower in hierarchy (e.g. recreation,	/ res. dev.	
grazing tenures, etc.).		
39 Manage the cultural and heritage resources within the planning area.		
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39.1. Manage impacts to archaeological sites through application of relevant legislation and policy (e.g. Forest	gov't agencies / res. dev.	on-going
Practices Code, Heritage Conservation Act, Protocol	/ ies. dev.	
Agreement on the Management of Cultural heritage		
Resources and the British Columbia Archaeological Impact		
Assessment Guidelines).		
39.2. Inventory cultural and heritage values and their locations (e.g. 'old Anzac pack trail', Collins Telegraph trail) for the purpose of maintaining their integrity.	MSBTC MOF	on-going - mapping completed for Blackwater, Carrier Pack, Escarpment and Telegraph trails Web page for Collins Telegraph trail is www.telegraphtrail.org
		However, 'old Anzac pack trail' has not had any work done to inventory values or to locate; MOF has identified need to locate for 2001, if resources are available
39.3. Recognize the known historical and cultural values	MSBTC	on-going
within the LRMP area, including but not limited to, the	gov't agencies	(Forests) – Alexander Mackenzie Heritage
Alexander Mackenzie water route, features associated with the Fraser River, the Telegraph Trail and the McLeod Lake to Fort St. James trail.	/ res. dev.	Trail Management Plan, other trails mapped and managed
to roll of. dames trail.		(Parks) - manages several heritage values (e.g. Giscome Portage, Grand Canyon of Fraser, Fort George Canyon)
40 Provide an opportunity for a co-operative relationship with First Nations in the planning for Crown land and resources.		

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40.1. Continue to provide an opportunity for consensus based, shared decision making that includes interested First Nation groups and Aboriginal people, during LRMP planning processes.	Gov't agencies	not started – will approach First Nations when begin major LRMP review in approximately 2007
40.2. Government agencies will consult with First Nations prior to approval of operational plans.	Gov't agencies	on-going (Forests) – through FDP process (Other Agencies) – through referral procedures

^{*} Could be partially or totally covered through existing process. Also, could be pending results of a related process.

	Elevation (S)	Valleys (G)	r Valley (S)	r Valley (G)	nka (E)	River (G)	Lake (E)	River (G)	orman Lks (E)	rer Valley (S)	ge Core (A/S)	River (G)	yai Lakes (E)	lkwtr (S)	Crk. (E)	:53 (E)	(S) Mendle	er Valley (E)	Villow (S)	ake (S)	:30 (E)	r River (G)	Range (S)	Herrick (S)	Herrick (S)	w elev. (G)	Valley (G)	Creek (S)	y East (A/S)	Ridge (S)	
Objectives & Strategies	RMZ 1 Parsnip High Elevation (S)	RMZ 2 Parsnip SideValleys (G)	RMZ 3 Anzac River Valley (S)	RMZ4 Parsnip River Valley (G)	RMZ 5 Chuchinka (E)	RMZ 6 Crooked River (G)	RMZ 9 Weedon Lake (E)	RMZ 10 Salmon River (G)	RMZ 11 Margaret / Norman Lks (E)	RMZ 14 Nechako River Valley (S)	RMZ 15 Prince George Core (A/S)	RMZ 17 Chilako River (G)	RMZ 20 Shesta / Tagai Lakes (E)	RMZ 21 Lower Bikwtr (S)	RMZ 22 Taco Crk. (E)	RMZ 24 TFL #53 (E)	RMZ 25 Geo. Mtn. & Wendle (S)	RMZ 27 Willow River Valley (E)	RMZ 28 Tabor / Willow (S)	RMZ 30 Aleza Lake (S)	RMZ 31 TFL #30 (E)	RMZ 33 McGregor River (G)	RMZ 35 McGregor Range (S)	RMZ 39 O.G res. Herrick (S)	RMZ 40 O.G man. Herrick (S)	RMZ 41 Herrick low elev. (G)	RMZ 46 Bowron Valley (G)	RMZ 47 Haggen Creek (S)	RMZ 52 Fraser Valley East (A/S)	RMZ 53 Bearpaw Ridge (S)	O&S
1.8																														Χ	1.8
1.9																														Χ	1.9
1.10											Х								Х												1.10
1.11											Х								Х												1.11
2.6						Х				Х	Х					Х															2.6
2.7											Х	Х	Х																		2.7
2.8						Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х																Х		2.9
8 caribou	Х	Х	Х														Х				Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	8
8.1	Х																Х				Х		Χ					Χ		Χ	8.1
8.2																	Х				Х		Χ				Χ	Χ		Χ	8.2
8.3		Х	Х														Χ				Х	Χ	Χ		Х	Х		Χ	Х		8.3
8.4		Х	Х														Х				Х	Χ	Χ		Х	Х	Χ	Χ	Х	Χ	8.4
8.5	Х																Χ				Х		Χ	Х				Χ		Χ	8.5
9 grizzly bear	Х																						Х	Х	Х			Х		Х	9
9.1	Χ																						Χ	Χ	Χ			Χ		Χ	9.1
9.2	Х																						Χ	Χ	Χ			Χ		Χ	9.2
9.3	Χ																						Χ		Χ			Χ		Χ	9.3
9.4	Χ																						Χ		Χ			Χ		Χ	9.4
9.5	Χ																						Χ	Χ	Х			Χ		Χ	9.5

Objectives &	RMZ 1	RMZ 2	RMZ 3	RMZ4	RMZ 5	RMZ 6	RMZ 9	RMZ 10	RMZ 11	RMZ 14	RMZ 15	RMZ 17	RMZ 20	RMZ 21	RMZ 22	RMZ 24	RMZ 25	RMZ 27	RMZ 28	RMZ 30	RMZ 31	RMZ 33	RMZ 35	RMZ 39	RMZ 40	RMZ 41	RMZ 46	RMZ 47	RMZ 52	RMZ 53	085
Strategies 10 grizzly bear		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х								Х	X	Х	Х		Х	Х				Х	Х		Х		0&S 10
10.1		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х								Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х				Х	Х		Х		10.1
10.2		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х								Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х				Х	Х		Х		10.2
10.3		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х								Х	Х	Х			Х	Х				Х	Х		Х		10.3
10.4		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х								Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х				Х	Х		Х		10.4
11 marten	Х	Х		Х	Х		Х			Х				Х			Х						Х	Х	Х			Χ		Χ	11
11.1	Х	Х		Х	Х		Х			Х				Х			Х						Х	Х	Х			Χ		Χ	11.1
11.2	Х	Х		Х	Х		Χ			Х				Х			Х						Х		Х			Χ		Χ	11.2
11.3	Х	Х		Х	Х		Х			Х				Х			Х						Х		Х			Х		Χ	11.3
11.4	Х	Х		Х	Х		Х			Х				Х			Х						Х		Х			Х		Χ	11.4
12 marten			Х			Х		Х	Х		Х	Х	Х		Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				Χ	Χ		Х		12
12.1			Х			Х		Χ	Х		Х	Х	Х		Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ				Χ	Χ		Χ		12.1
12.2			Х			Х		Х	Х		Х	Х	Х		Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				Χ	Χ		Х		12.2
12.3			Х			Х		Х	Х			Х	Х		Х	Χ		Х	Х		Х	Х				Χ	Χ				12.3
12.4			Χ																												12.4
13 moose		Х					Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х			Х					Х	Х				Х			Х		13
13.1		Χ					Х	Х	Χ		Χ	Х	Χ			Χ					Х	Х				Χ			Χ		13.1
13.2		Χ					Х	Х	Χ		Х	Х	Х			Х					Х	Х				Χ			Χ		13.2
13.3		Х					Х	Х	Χ		Χ	Х	Х			Х					Х	Х				Х			Χ		13.3
13.4		Х					Х	Х	Χ		Χ	Х	Χ			Х					Х	Х				Χ			Χ		13.4
13.5		Х					Х	Х	Χ		Χ	Х	Х			Χ					Х	Х				Χ			Х		13.5
13.6		Х					Х	Х	Χ		Χ	Х	Χ			Х					Х	Х				Χ			Χ		13.6
13.7		Х					Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х			Х					Х	Х				Х			Х		13.7
13.8							Х	Х	Χ		Χ	Х	Χ			Х					Χ	Х				Χ			Χ		13.8
13.9							Х	Х	Χ		Χ	Χ	Χ			Х					Χ	Χ				Χ			Χ		13.9

Objectives & Strategies	RMZ 1	RMZ 2	RMZ 3	RMZ4	RMZ 5	RMZ 6	RMZ 9	RMZ 10	RMZ 11	RMZ 14	RMZ 15	RMZ 17	RMZ 20	RMZ 21	RMZ 22	RMZ 24	RMZ 25	RMZ 27	RMZ 28	RMZ 30	RMZ 31	RMZ 33	RMZ 35	RMZ 39	RMZ 40	RMZ 41	RMZ 46	RMZ 47	RMZ 52	RMZ 53	O&S
14 moose			Х	Х	Χ	Х				Х				Х	Х			Х	Х	Х							Х				14
14.1			Х	Х	Х	Х				Х				Х	Х			Х	Х	Х							Х				14.1
14.2			Χ	Х	Х	Х				Х				Х	Х			Χ	Χ	Х							Х				14.2
14.3			Χ	Х	Х	Х				Х				Х	Х			Χ	Χ	Х							Х				14.3
14.4			Х	Х	Х	Х				Х				Х	Х			Х	Х	Х							Х				14.4
14.5			Х	Х	Х	Х				Х				Х	Х			Х	Х	Х							Х				14.5
14.6			Х	Х	Χ	Х				Х				Х	Х			Х	Х	Х							Х				14.6
14.7			Х	Х	Х	Х				Х				Х	Х			Х	Х	Х							Х				14.7
14.8			Х	Х	Χ	Х				Х				Х	Х			Х	Х	Х							Х				14.8
14.9			Х	Х	Χ	Χ				Х				Х	Х			Х	Х	Х							Х				14.9
14.10			Х	Х	Х	Х				Х				Х	Х			Х	Х	Х							Х				14.10
14.11				Х						Х				Х					Х												14.11
15 elk									Х	Х	Х			Х				Х	Х										Х		15
15.1									Х	Х	Х			Х				Х	Х										Х		15.1
15.2									Х	Χ	Χ			Х				Х	Х										Х		15.2
15.3									Х	Х	Х			Х				Х	Х										Х		15.3
15.4									Х	Х	Х			Х				Х	Х										Х		15.4
15.5									Χ	Х	Χ			Χ				Х	Χ										Χ		15.5
16 deer										Χ			Χ	Χ																	16
16.1										Х			Х	Х																	16.1
16.2										Χ			Χ	Χ																	16.2
17 deer						Х	Х	Х	Χ		Χ	Χ			Х			Х	Х								Х				17
17.1						Х	Х	Х	Χ		Χ	Х			Χ			Х	Х								Χ				17.1
17.2						Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х			Χ			Х	Х								Х				17.2
19.4 waterfowl		Х		Х						Χ	Х			Х															Х		19.4
19.5		Х		Х						Х	Χ			Χ															Χ		19.5
19.6										Х	Х																		Х		19.6

Objectives & Strategies	RMZ 1	RMZ 2	RMZ 3	RMZ4	RMZ 5	RMZ 6	RMZ 9	RMZ 10	RMZ 11	RMZ 14	RMZ 15	RMZ 17	RMZ 20	RMZ 21	RMZ 22	RMZ 24	RMZ 25	RMZ 27	RMZ 28	RMZ 30	RMZ 31	RMZ 33	RMZ 35	RMZ 39	RMZ 40	RMZ 41	RMZ 46	RMZ 47	RMZ 52	RMZ 53	O&S
20						Х				Х	~	Х	Х	~	~	Х		~	~		Х										000
Douglas-fir											Х			Х	Х			Х	Х												20
20.1						Χ				Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	Х	Х	Χ		Χ	Х		Х										20.1
20.2						Χ				Χ	Х	Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ		Χ	Χ		Χ										20.2
20.3						Χ				Х	Χ	Х	Χ	Х	Х	Х		Х	Χ		Χ										20.3
20.4						Χ				Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Х	Х		Х	Χ		Χ										20.4
21 swans						Χ				Х																					21
21.1						Х				Х																					21.1
21.2						Χ				Х																					21.2
22 alpine	Χ																Х				Х		Х	Х	Х			Х		Х	22
22.1	Х																Х				Х		Х	Х	Х			Х		Χ	22.1
22.2	Х																Х				Х		Х		Χ			Х		Χ	22.2
22.3	Χ																Χ				Х		Χ		Χ			Х		Х	22.3
22.4	Х																Χ				Х		Х		Χ			Х		Χ	22.4
22.5	Х																Х				Х		Х		Х			Х		Χ	22.5
24 timber	Х		Х							Х				Х			Χ		Х	Х			Х		Χ			Х		Χ	24
24.1	Х		Χ							Х				Х			Χ		Χ	Х			Х		Χ			Х		Χ	24.1
24.2	Χ		Χ							Χ				Χ			Χ		Х	Х			Χ		Χ			Х		Х	24.2
24.3	Χ		Χ							Χ				Χ			Χ		Χ	Х			Х		Χ			Χ		Χ	24.3
25 timber		Х		Х		Х		Х			Х	Х										Х				Χ	Χ		Х		25
25.1		Χ		Х		Х		Χ			Χ	Х										Х				Х	Χ		Х		25.1
25.2		Χ		Х		Χ		Χ			Χ	Χ										Х				Χ	Χ		Х		25.2
25.3		Χ		Χ		Χ		Χ			Χ	Х										Х				Χ	Χ		Χ		25.3
25.4		Χ		Х		Χ		Χ			Χ	Χ										Χ				Χ	Χ		Χ		25.4
25.5		Х		Х		Χ		Χ			Х	Χ										Х				Х	Χ		Х		25.5
25.6											Χ																		Х		25.6
25.7											Χ																		Χ		25.7

Objectives &	RMZ 1	RMZ 2	RMZ 3	RMZ4	RMZ 5	RMZ 6	RMZ 9	RMZ 10	RMZ 11	RMZ 14	RMZ 15	RMZ 17	RMZ 20	RMZ 21	RMZ 22	RMZ 24	RMZ 25	RMZ 27	RMZ 28	RMZ 30	RMZ 31	RMZ 33	RMZ 35	RMZ 39	RMZ 40	RMZ 41	RMZ 46	RMZ 47	RMZ 52	RMZ 53	
Strategies					Х		Х		Х				Х		Х	Х		Х			Х										O&S
26 timber					X		X		X				X		X	X		X			X										26
26.1					X		X		X				X		X	X		X			X										26.1
26.2 26.3					X		X		X				X		X	X		X			X										26.2 26.3
26.4					X		X		X				X		X	X		X			X										26.4
26.4					X		X		X				X		X	X		X			X										26.5
26.6					X		X		X				X		X	X		X			X										26.6
26.7					Х		Х		X				Х		X	X		X			X										26.7
26.8					Х		Х		Х				Х		X	X		X			Х										26.8
26.9													Х																		26.9
27 agr								Х			Х	Х																	Х		
/range																															27
27.1								Х			Х	Х																	Х		27.1
27.2								Х			Х	Х																	Х		27.2
27.3								X			Х	Х																	X		27.3
27.4								X			Х	X																	X		27.4
27.5								X			X	X																	X		27.5
27.6								X			X	X																	X		27.6
27.7								X			X	X																	X		27.7
27.8								X			X	X																	X		27.8
27.9								X			X	X																	X		27.9
27.10								Х			X	Х																	Х		27.10
27.11																															27.11
27.12											X																		Х		27.12
27.13											٨																				27.13
27.14	l	l	l	l		l			l			Χ		l						l	l				l			l	l		27.14

	RMZ 1	RMZ 2	RMZ 3	RMZ4	RMZ 5	RMZ 6	RMZ 9	RMZ 10	RMZ 11	RMZ 14	RMZ 15	RMZ 17	RMZ 20	RMZ 21	RMZ 22	RMZ 24	RMZ 25	RMZ 27	RMZ 28	RMZ 30	RMZ 31	RMZ 33	RMZ 35	RMZ 39	RMZ 40	RMZ 41	RMZ 46	RMZ 47	RMZ 52	RMZ 53	O&S
28 agr						Х	Х		Х	Х			Х		Х			Х	Χ												00
/range									Х	Х			Х		Х			Х													28
28.1						X	X		X	X			X		X			X	Х												28.1
28.2						X	X		X	^			X		X			X	X												28.2
28.3									X									X	^												28.3
28.4						X	X		X	X			X		X			X													28.4
28.5						X	X		X	X			X		^ X			X													28.5
28.6						X	X		X	X			X		X			X													28.6
28.7						X	X		X	X			X		X			X													28.7
28.8						X	X		X	X			X		X			X													28.8
28.9						^	^		^	X	Х		^		^			^											Х		28.9
31 CLPs 31.1.										X	X																		X		31 31.1
31.1.										^	X																		X		31.1
32.10 sub- surface	Х	Х	Х	Х						Х				Х			Х		Х	Х			Х	Х	Х			Х	^	Х	32.10
32.11	Х		Х							Х				Χ			Х		Χ	Х			Х	Х	Х			Х		Х	32.11
33 b.c. rec. & tour.	Х	Х	Х											Х			Х				Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	33
33.1	Х		Х														Х				Х		Х	Х	Х			Х		Х	33.1
33.2	Х		Х											Х			Х				Х		Х	Х	Х			Х		Х	33.2
33.3	Х	Х	Х														Х				Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	33.3
33.4	Х		Х											Х			Х				Х		Х	Х	Х			Х		Х	33.4
33.5	Х		Х											Х			Х				Х		Х	Х	Х			Х		Х	33.5
34.12 rec. tourism						Х			Х		Х		Х					Х	X												34.12
34.13						Х			Х	Х	Χ			Χ				Χ	Χ								Х				34.13
34.14						Х																									34.14
34.15	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х																									34.15
34.16													Х																		34.16

Objectives & Strategies	RMZ 1	RMZ 2	RMZ 3	RMZ4	RMZ 5	RMZ 6	RMZ 9	RMZ 10	RMZ 11	RMZ 14	RMZ 15	RMZ 17	RMZ 20	RMZ 21	RMZ 22	RMZ 24	RMZ 25	RMZ 27	RMZ 28	RMZ 30	RMZ 31	RMZ 33	RMZ 35	RMZ 39	RMZ 40	RMZ 41	RMZ 46	RMZ 47	RMZ 52	RMZ 53	O&S
35.5 deactivatio n																		Х	Х												35.5
41 Herrick																								Χ	Х	Χ					41
41.1																								Х							41.1
41.2																									Χ						41.2
41.3																									Х	Х					41.3
41.4																									Χ	Χ					41.4
41.5																									Х	Χ					41.5
41.6																									Χ	Χ					41.6

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Objective / Strate	egies	Organization	Implementation Status
	\mathcal{E}	Responsible	

1 Maintain the natural standard of water quality, quantity		
and regime.		
1.8 Conduct appropriate level of watershed assessment for the Pritchard Creek Community Watershed.	BCE Water res. dev.	not started – no harvesting proposed
1.9 Ensure resource development in the Pritchard Creek Community Watershed is conducted in a way that recognizes and is sensitive to water quality.	BCE / res. dev.	on-going
1.10 Recognize the importance of the management of Tabor Lake watershed as it contributes to the water quality of Tabor Lake.	BCE Water and Habitat	on-going - Tabor Lake Clean-up Society is a community group that is actively working to improve the quality of Tabor Lake. FRBC, RDFFG and BCE have supported Society work in the past.
 1.11 Consider impacts to water quality in Tabor Lake prior to permitting any land developments. or 1.11 Consider impacts to water quality in Tabor and Eaglet Lakes prior to permitting any land developments. 	BCAL	on-going - no tenures have been issued in the drainage since the LRMP was approved
2 Maintain the physical and biological diversity of fish habitats.		
Endorse development of placer mining standards to adequately protect riparian values.	gov't agencies	on-going - Omineca-Cariboo Placer Subcommittee (OCPS) jointly reviewing and developing new guidelines and best management practices DFO is actively involved
2.7 Encourage government to develop a riparian management plan for Crown land along the Chilako River mainstem, with involvement of resource agencies and affected stakeholders, that identifies areas for riparian rehabilitation.	MAFF/ DFO/ stakeholders /FFGRD/ Environment Canada /BCE	midway - Local stakeholders, MAFF and DFO have established a watershed stewardship group to identify riparian problems and solutions

^{*} Could be partially or totally covered through existing process. Also, could be pending results of a related process.

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Objective / Strategies Organization Responsible Implementation Status

2.8 Maintain riparian management areas to maintain water quality and fish habitat appropriate for stream size in areas of residential development or industrial facilities on crown lands.	BCE / BCAL	on-going – setbacks for stream protection have been implemented in all new BCAL tenures. DFO/ RDFFG/ BCE are doing a riparian mapping project
8 Manage caribou habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase. (candidate for HLP designation)		
8.1. No commercial timber harvesting in areas of high suitability caribou habitat until proven management strategies are developed in areas of medium suitability caribou habitat, appropriate to the growth cycle of trees in the caribou habitat. (candidate for HLP designation)	BCE / MOF / for. lic.	on-going – through FDP process No logging in caribou high with a few exceptions. One exception is at Tsus Creek, which was investigated by Forest Practices Board Monitoring of research blocks ongoing at Pinkerton, Lunate Cr. and Lucille Mt. near McBride
8.2. Implementation of alternate silvicultural systems is preferred in areas of medium suitability caribou habitat. (candidate for HLP designation)	MOF / for. lic.	on-going – through FDP and SP process – there is very little harvesting proposed in medium suitability caribou habitat; there was one 40ha block that was approved and was not an alternate silviculture system and the rest were alternate, including a recent cable partial cutting by Carrier Lumber in Dome/ Everette Creek area.
8.3. Maintain the integrity of caribou movement corridors. (candidate for HLP designation)	BCE / MOF / for. lic.	on-going – corridors are mapped and considered in the FDP process and BCE review Harvesting takes place in the corridors but connectivity is considered and maintained

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8.4. In areas of medium suitability caribou habitat or movement corridors, winter logging must be planned to minimize the amount of plowed roads.	BCE / MOF / for. lic.	on-going – through FDP process and BCE review Has not been a big issue because there have not been too many blocks or logging access in caribou medium since the LRMP was approved
8.5. BCE will recommend constraints on backcountry recreation activities that are incompatible with caribou conservation.	BCE / MOF / BCAL	on-going - through referral process – Back Country Recreation guidelines to help Considered somewhat in Red Mt. Back Country Recreation application, also Gleason snowmobile area decision Issue in Parsnip with non-tenured snowmobile use
9 Manage grizzly bear habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase. (candidate for HLP designation)		
9.1 BCE or designate will identify areas of high suitability grizzly bear habitat and critical habitat.	BCE	midway (also reported in Part 2)
9.2 In areas of high suitability grizzly bear habitat, undertake access management planning with the intent of deactivating non-essential roads and minimizing the amount and duration of new roaded access. Particular attention to access management will be applied to critical habitat for grizzly bear (e.g. avalanche chutes, riparian areas, seeps or springs, high elevation burns and subalpine forest). (candidate for HLP designation)	BCE / res. dev.	pending - identification of high suitability and critical habitat for grizzly bear

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9.3 In areas of high suitability grizzly bear habitat, avoid use of sheep in vegetation management.	MOF / for. lic.	pending - identification of high suitability and critical habitat for grizzly bear Has not been a big issue because sheep grazing was frequently used 1990-96 but there has been a downward trend since 1996 – there is only one flock still used in the PG Forest District (1999 statistics indicate 500 ha of sheep grazing for vegetation management)
9.4 In areas of high suitability grizzly bear habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for grizzly bears. (candidate for HLP designation)	BCE / MOF / for. lic.	pending - identification of high suitability and critical habitat for grizzly bear
9.5 Avoid disturbance to known grizzly bear denning sites.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going – through FDP and SP process however only a few denning sites have been formally identified
10 Manage grizzly bear habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained. (candidate for HLP designation)		
10.1 BCE or designate will identify areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear (e.g. riparian areas, seeps and springs).	BCE	mid-way (also reported in Part 2)
10.2 In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, undertake access management planning with the intent of deactivating non-essential roads and minimizing the amount and duration of new roaded access. (candidate for HLP designation)	BCE / res. dev.	pending - identification of critical habitat for grizzly bear
10.3 In areas of critical habitat for grizzly bear, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for grizzly bear. (candidate for HLP designation)	BCE / MOF / for. lic.	pending - identification of critical habitat for grizzly bear
10.4 Avoid disturbance to known grizzly bear denning sites.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going – through FDP and SP process

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11 Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase. (candidate for HLP		
designation)		
11.1 BCE or designate will identify areas of high suitability	BCE	started
marten habitat.		(also reported in Part 2)
11.2 In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and down woody material and wildlife tree retention in the harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for	BCE / MOF / for. lic.	pending - identification of high suitabilityhabitat for martenAlso under investigation by a professional
marten. Use a variety of cutblock sizes and shapes.		biologist on behalf of the MOF
11.3 Maintain a distance to shelter of less than 160 metres by combination of cutblock design and / or retention of wildlife trees, windrows, debris piles or non-merchantable trees. (candidate for HLP designation)	BCE / MOF / for. lic.	on-going – through FDP and SP process and DM policy for LRMP implementation This strategy is also under investigation by a professional biologist on behalf of the MOF – final report is expected April 2001
11.4 In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat most suitable for marten. (candidate for HLP designation)	BCE / MOF / for. lic.	pending - identification of high suitability habitat for marten Also under investigation by a professional biologist on behalf of the MOF – final report is expected April 2001
12 Manage marten habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained. (candidate for HLP designation)		
12.1 BCE or designate will identify areas of high suitability marten habitat.	BCE	started (also reported in Part 2)
12.2 In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage dead and downed woody material and wildlife tree retention in harvested areas to maintain habitat (denning, hunting) for marten.	BCE / MOF / for. lic.	pending - identification of high suitability habitat for marten Also under investigation by a professional biologist on behalf of the MOF
12.3 In areas of high suitability marten habitat, manage for a mosaic of habitat types and characteristics (vegetation types, age class and spatial distribution) and stand attributes that mimic habitat suitable for marten. (candidate for HLP designation)	BCE / MOF / for. lic.	pending - identification of high suitability habitat for marten Also under investigation by a professional biologist on behalf of the MOF – final report is expected April 2001

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12.4 Maintain a distance to shelter of less than 160 metres by combination of cutblock design and / or retention of wildlife trees, windrows, debris piles or non-merchantable trees. (candidate for HLP designation)	BCE / MOF / for. lic.	on-going – through FDP and SP process and DM policy for LRMP implementation This strategy is also under investigation by a professional biologist on behalf of the MOF – final report is expected April 2001
13 Manage moose habitat to provide opportunities for population levels to be maintained. (candidate for HLP designation)		
13.1. BCE or designate to identify critical winter and calving range.	BCE	not started
13.2. Maintain the suitability of known areas of critical habitat for moose. (candidate for HLP designation)	BCE / res. dev.	pending - identification of critical habitat for moose
13.3. Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/impact (e.g. unstable soils, critical habitat areas) or where terrain precludes other road location.	res. dev. / gov't agencies	on-going – through FDP and SP process
13.4. Minimize the length and duration of non-permanent roads in riparian habitat.	res. dev. / gov't agencies	on-going – through SP process
13.5. Use existing stream crossings, wherever practical.	res. dev. / gov't agencies	on-going – through SP process
13.6. Minimize the negative impacts of brush control on forage in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range.	MOF / res. dev. / BCE	on-going – through SP and vegetation management process and pending identification of critical winter range. BCE developing herbicide guidelines.
13.7. Mimic natural patterns of connectivity to provide for movement across disturbed landscapes.	BCE / MOF / for. lic.	on-going – through FDP review process
13.8. Maintain amounts and distributions of deciduous forest cover throughout the RMZ in a variety of patch size that mimic the natural patch size distribution on a site specific basis, particularly in critical winter range and calving area.	BCE / MOF / for. lic.	partially pending - identification of critical winter range and calving areas partially on-going - through FDP and SP process Has not been an issue because there has been minimal harvesting of deciduous stands

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13.9. Maintain riparian management zones that are as windfirm as possible.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going – through the SP process
14 Manage moose habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to increase. (candidate for HLP designation)		
14.1. BCE or designate to identify critical winter and calving range.	BCE	not started
14.2. Provide an effective forested buffer around all <i>known</i> areas of critical habitat for moose (e.g. licks, seeps, rutting areas, calving areas and winter range). (candidate for HLP designation) Note: 'known' is intended to mean 'best available' information to be considered at the FDP and SP stages. (not the 'known' definition in the FPC Act)	MOF / for. lic.	partially pending - identification of critical habitat for moose partially on-going - through FDP and SP process and BCE review however only a few sites have been identified in the Anzac, Tree Farm License 53, oxbows on the McGregor, and parts of the Bowron valley
14.3. Avoid construction of permanent roads in riparian habitats, except where alternate road location results in higher environmental risks/impact (e.g. unstable soils, critical habitat areas) or where terrain precludes other road location.	res. dev. / gov't agencies	on-going – through FDP and SP process
14.4. Minimize the length and duration of non-permanent roads in riparian habitat.	res. dev. / gov't agencies	on-going – through SP process
14.5. Use existing stream crossings and discourage new crossings.	res. dev. / gov't agencies	on-going – through FDP and SP process
14.6. Avoid brush control in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range.	MOF / res. dev.	on-going – through SP and vegetation management process and pending identification of critical winter range.
14.7. Establish or maintain connectivity between riparian complexes, island remnants of timber and upland areas of mature forest. (candidate for HLP designation)	BCE / MOF / for. lic.	on-going – through FDP process at broad level, not at a site level Considered by CanFor in their Forest Licence and Tree Farm License

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14.8. Maintain the amount and distribution of deciduous forest	BCE / MOF / for.	on-going - through FDP and SP process
cover found in unmanaged stands within the RMZ.	lic.	Has not been an issue because there has been minimal harvesting of deciduous stands
		However, has been an issue on some intensively managed plantations
14.9. Maintain a windfirm riparian management zone along watercourses that meets or exceeds FPC requirements.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going – through the SP process and with the professional accountability of prescribing forester Some partial cutting in management zones BCE feels more timber should be left in areas prone to blowdown in order to protect the reserve zone
14.10. Minimize the amount of vegetation management in riparian habitat and areas of critical winter range.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going – through SP and pesticide application process and pending identification of critical winter range. BCE developing herbicide guidelines.
14.11. Maintain a distance to cover of less than 200m in all cut blocks. (candidate for HLP designation)	MOF / for. lic.	on-going - through FDP review process and DM policy CanFor, The Pas and Small Business are the most affected by this strategy and they have been complying
15 Manage elk habitat to provide opportunity for population levels to be maintained.		
15.1. BCE or designate to identify and map key habitat areas for elk.	BCE	midway – first draft of Ungulate Winter Range completed for District (also reported in Part 2)
15.2. Minimize access to currently unroaded elk winter range areas. (candidate for HLP designation)	res. dev.	pending - identification of key habitat areas for elk
15.3. Minimize impacts to agriculture / range resources from elk management.	BCE / MAFF/ MOF	on-going – Agriculture Environment Green Fund would be available for potential mitigation of impacts; however, current status is that there is no elk management taking place

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15.4 Develop elk management plans with consultation of	BCE / MAFF/	not started
bonafide farmers and ranchers and other affected stakeholders to address the impacts on agriculture and range.	MOF	
15.5 Conduct elk transplants only where an elk management plan is in place and where potential negative impacts on agriculture and range have been evaluated and are insignificant.	BCE	not started
16 Manage deer habitat to provide the opportunity for population levels to increase.		
16.1 BCE or designate to identify critical deer habitat.	BCE	mid-way – first cut at Ungulate Winter Range completed for district Ungulate Winter Range completed for mule deer in the Blackwater area RMZs 21 &22 (also reported in Part 2)
16.2 Manage critical Douglas-fir stands for mule deer habitat requirements. (candidate for HLP designation)	BCE / MOF / for. lic.	on-going - through Ungulate Winter Range, FDP and SP review process and DM policy
17 Manage deer habitat to provide the opportunity for population levels to be maintained.		
17.1 BCE or designate to identify critical deer habitat.	BCE	mid-way – first cut at Ungulate Winter Range completed for district (also reported in Part 2)
17.2 Manage critical Douglas-fir stands for mule deer habitat requirements. (candidate for HLP designation)	BCE / MOF / for. lic.	on-going - through Ungulate Winter Range, FDP and SP review process and DM policy
19 Maintain the high quality waterfowl lakes and wetland complexes (e.g. Hominka Marsh).		
19.4 Maintain a 50 m reserve between any road and the wetland/habitat, where practical. (candidate for HLP designation)	res. dev.	on-going - through Forest Road Reg. and FDP and SP review process . Completed through reserve revision for Hominka marsh

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19.5 Deactivate all non-permanent roads within 30m of wetland as soon as practical.	res. dev.	not started – considerable road deactivation occurring but not specifically for wetland protection Has not been an issue.
19.6 Encourage the Regional District of Fraser Fort George to consider high quality waterfowl habitat when planning rural residential development. or 19.6. Encourage the Regional Districts of Fraser Fort George and Bulkley Nechako to consider high quality waterfowl habitat when planning rural residential development.	BCE / Regional District of Fraser Fort George and Bulkley Nechako	on-going Department of Fisheries and Oceans /RGFFG/BCE doing riparian mapping project
20 Maintain Douglas-fir component. (candidate for HLP designation)		
20.1. Retain large old Douglas-fir during forestry operations in order to provide structural diversity.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going – through SP review process and DM Wildlife Tree and Regional Douglas-fir policy
20.2. Encourage partial cutting systems in Douglas-fir stands, where stand attributes allow.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going – through SP review process and Regional Douglas-fir policy
20.3. Retain some mature Douglas-fir where they constitute a minor component of the stands and where stand attributes allow. (candidate for HLP designation)	MOF / for. lic.	on-going – through SP review process and Regional Douglas-fir policy
20.4. Encourage a component of the regenerated stand to be Douglas-fir where Douglas-fir was a component of the harvested areas. (candidate for HLP designation)	MOF / for. lic.	on-going – through SP review process and DM Wildlife Tree and Regional Douglas-fir policy
21 Manage over-wintering trumpeter swan habitat to provide the opportunities for population levels to be maintained.		
21.1 Identify and map over-wintering trumpeter swan habitat.	BCE	mid-way - through regular BCE mandate and budget
21.2. Restrict winter logging and other human activities to minimize disturbance of over-wintering trumpeter swan habitat. (candidate for HLP designation)	res. dev.	pending - identification of over-wintering trumpeter swam habitat

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22 Maintain the integrity of alpine and sub-alpine ecosystems and habitats.		
22.1 Undertake resource development in alpine and subalpine habitats only in a cautious manner that considers the sensitivity to disturbance of these ecosystems and habitats.	res. dev.	on-going (Timber) through FDP review process – most of these sites are also covered by caribou medium or high (Mines) requires close liaison with BCE and MOF through enhanced referral processdemonstrated success with modest drill program planned for Bear Paw Ridge
22.2 Limit forest harvesting and silviculture in subalpine habitats in order to respect the sensitivity to disturbance of this habitat and to keep future options open until rehabilitation and reforestation have been successfully demonstrated in a cross section of higher elevation sites, typical of this region.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going – through FDP review process - most of these site are also covered by caribou medium or high Some harvesting in Engelmann Spruce - Subalpine Fir Zone and research underway.
22.3 Promote research to develop and assess methods to successfully reforest or rehabilitate subalpine sites and to determine the appropriate percentage of age class distribution to maintain sub-alpine ecosystems. Obtain a reasonable timeline of data (probably at least 20 years) that demonstrates successful reforestation and rehabilitation.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going – through MOF research in Engelmann Spruce - Subalpine Fir Zone in Prince George (Pinkerton), Robson Valley (Lucille)and Salmon Arm (Sicamous Ck) Districts. University of Northern BC Northern Wet Belt Research Co-operative initiatives

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22.4 Plans lower in hierarchy will assess site specific requirements for access management and recommend measures to prevent unplanned motorized access that could result in damage to the subalpine and alpine habitat and resources or negative impacts to other users.	MOF / BCE / BCAL / res. dev.	(Forests) not started – would be implemented through FDP review process, but has not been high profile; risk is reduced because of overlap with caribou habitat and implementation of those strategies (Mines) on-going - requires close liaison with BCE and MOF through enhanced referral process - demonstrated success with modest drill program planned for Bear Paw Ridge (Lands) on-going - all Land Act applications have been carefully screened; recent grizzly bear viewing application in Penny was denied by BCAL due to bear concerns and access to alpine concerns
22.5 Resource developers will take measures to prevent unplanned motorized access to subalpine and alpine environments, as a result of their developments. (candidate for HLP designation)	res. dev.	on-going (Forests) through FDP review process and DM policy also is largely covered by the caribou high no harvesting strategy (Mines) requires close liaison with BCE and MOF through enhanced referral processdemonstrated success with modest drill program planned for Bear Paw Ridge
24 Permit timber harvesting with silviculture systems which are compatible with priority/emphasis resource values.		

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24.1. Minimize the use of chemicals, such as herbicides and fertilizers in stand management.	MOF / for. lic. / BCE Pollution Prevention	on-going - through Pest Management Plans and Pesticide Application process for herbicide General trend of chemical use has been downward and manual treatment is upward (in 1999 6,300 ha were treated with herbicides, while 11,250 ha were treated manually). Almost no fertilizer is used in the PG Forest District and none was used in the RMZs that this strategy applies to.
24.2. Consider alternative harvesting practices where silviculturally appropriate, economically viable and environmentally appropriate and while managing for the recreation, water quality, wildlife and visual quality values.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going - through FDP review process Considerable alternative practices in difficult terrain, caribou medium, Douglas-fir management and mule deer management
24.3. Encourage a diversity of silvicultural systems across the landscape in order to maintain natural landscape patterns and stand structure. All options should be considered, including patch cutting, group selection, clear-cutting with reserves and conventional clear-cutting.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going - through FDP review process Considerable alternative practices in caribou medium, Douglas-fir management and mule deer management However, there is a minimal amount of alternative silviculture systems in comparison to clear cutting with reserves
25 Encourage timber harvesting and intensive silviculture.		
25.1. Utilize improved seedlings where appropriate, while maintaining genetic diversity.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going - through SP process and Silviculture Practices Reg. In PG Forest District all spruce seed comes from seed orchards and less than 5% pine seed comes from seed orchards (improved seed).
25.2. Encourage growth and yield research in stands to determine appropriate site index (site productivity and growth potential) on managed stands.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going – through MOF inventory projects and research

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25.3. Encourage efficient, effective and ecologically sound, site specific vegetation management.	MOF / for. lic. / BCE Pollution Prevention	on-going - through pest Management Plans and Pesticide Application process and the Integrated Pest Management Plan General trend of chemical use has been downward, manual treatment is upward and sheep grazing is downward (in 1999 6,300 ha were treated with herbicides, 11,250 ha manually and 500 ha by sheep grazing).
25.4. Provide opportunities to increase timber utilization.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going - but can conflict with Coarse Woody Debris strategies – example: the utilization of cedar and hemlock has changed over the last couple of years and Dunkley is utilizing deciduous
25.5. Utilize cost effective intensive silvicultural treatments, including spacing, commercial thinning, fertilization and pruning, on a site specific basis.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going - through SP process General trends are that spacing continues at modest levels, there is no commercial thinning taking place, there is very minimal fertilization and no pruning.
25.6. Encourage labour intensive vegetation management techniques, as preferable to use of herbicides.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going General trend of chemical use has been downward, manual treatment is upward (in 1999 6,300 ha were treated with herbicides and 11,250 ha manually) Often herbicide application is done where access is poor. Manually has been encouraged through FRBC funding which has a goal to create jobs.

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25.7. Encourage small scale forest management operations (e.g. woodlots) in areas zoned as Integrated Forest Management Areas (IFMAs), in the Robson Valley and Prince George Area Crown Land Plans.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going - through Small Business Forest Program, Small Scale Salvage and Woodlot Licence Program – this Forest District has largest WL program (94 WLs) in the province and there was an expansion of the WL program a couple of years ago There is issues with regard to costs (stumpage, planning and markets)
26 Optimize timber growth and implement silviculture		
strategies to produce a broad spectrum of forest		
products.	MOE / C II	1 1 555 105
26.1. Enhance the productive capacity of forest stands by using appropriate silviculture systems.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going – through FDP and SP process
26.2. Utilize improved seedlings where appropriate, while maintaining genetic diversity.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going - through SP process and Silviculture Practices Reg. In PG Forest District all spruce seed comes from seed orchards and less than 5% pine seed comes from seed orchards (improved seed)
26.3. Promote growth and yield research in stands to determine appropriate site index (site productivity and growth potential) on managed stands.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going – through regular mandate of MOF
26.4. Encourage efficient, effective and ecologically sound, site specific vegetation management.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going - through SP process, Pest Management Plans and the Integrated Pest Management Plan General trend of chemical use has been downward, manual treatment is upward and sheep grazing is downward (in 1999 6,300 ha were treated with herbicides, 11,250 ha manually and 500 ha by sheep grazing)

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26.5. Provide opportunity to alter stocking standards to optimize timber production.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going - through SP process
26.6. Utilize cost effective intensive silvicultural treatments, including spacing, commercial thinning, fertilization and pruning, on a site specific basis.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going - through SP process General trends are that spacing continues at modest levels, there is no commercial thinning taking place, there is very minimal fertilization and no pruning
26.7. Provide opportunities to increase timber utilization.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going - but can conflict with Coarse Woody Debris strategies – example: the utilization of cedar and hemlock has changed over the last couple of years
26.8. Provide the opportunity to change the rotation ages to reflect product objectives, on a site specific basis.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going - through FDP and SP process, but majority of emphasis is on production of sawlogs
26.9. Encourage labour intensive vegetation management techniques, as preferable to use of herbicides.	MOF / for. lic.	on-going general trend of chemical use has been downward, manual treatment is upward (in 1999 6,300 ha were treated with herbicides and 11,250 ha manually) Often herbicide application is done where access is poor Manually has been encouraged through FRBC funding which has a goal to create jobs
27 Encourage and enhance agriculture and range opportunities.		
27.1. Maintain opportunities for Canada Land Inventory (CLI) agriculture land classed 1-5 to be developed for agriculture/food production.	BCAL / Min. Agr., Fish and Food	on-going BCAL has completed status and mapping review of the PG Crown Land Plan. All mapping is now in computerized map format and used for identifying new agric.

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MSBTC - Ministry of Small Business cies for. lic. - forest licensees

^{*} Could be partially or totally covered through existing process. Also, could be pending results of a related process.

March 2001

Objective / Strategies Org	rganization Implementation Status esponsible
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27.2. Allow expansion for range tenures and/or Animal Unit Months (AUMs).	MOF	on-going – demand driven The number of tenures is down in past few years. Expected to rise again due to improved cattle prices. 64 Grazing Licences/Permits – down 5 2 Hay Cutting Licences – down 2 12 Grazing Leases
27.3. Encourage range enhancement activities, and identify and minimize impacts on other resource values.	MOF	on-going – Grazing Enhancement Fund projects for fencing, community pasture renovation, cattle guards, etc. In the Prince George LRMP area there has been \$210,000/year for last 2 years. There is a issue that the available funding covers less than ½ the applications.
27.4. Agricultural producers wishing to expand their private land base can apply for additional Crown land under the BC Lands Agricultural Policy. Encourage agricultural producers to maintain forest stands on non-arable portions of Crown land.	BCAL	on-going - BCAL has made significant representation to the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and the Ministry of Forests to ensure continued expansion of farmers and to retain the option to defer the cost of standing wood at time of purchase of agric. leases
27.5. Encourage Regional Districts to consider agricultural sectors' needs during planning for rural residential development so that conflicts can be avoided.	BCAL / Reg. Dist. / MAFF	on-going- via PG Crown Land Plan and Official Community Plan review / update process BCAL has provided status and mapping information to the City of PG's Official Community Plan process as needed
27.6. In a co-operative effort BC Lands, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the MOF will identify land with agricultural potential and determine and map soil capability at an appropriate scale before land is designated as Forest Land Reserve.	BCAL / MAFF/ MOF	initiated - in 3 of the 11 RMZs where the strategy is recommended (also reported in Part 2)

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March 2001

Objective / Strategies	Organization Responsible	Implementation Status

27.7. Support the purpose and intent of the Agricultural Land Reserve.	MAFF/ BCAL	on-going - all new agricultural leases are referred to the Agriculture Land Commission for consideration for inclusion.
27.8. Sensitive ecosystems should be excluded from Crown land dispositions.	BCAL / BCE	on-going - all identified sensitive lands are excluded from disposition.
27.9. Maintain or expand existing community pastures and create new community pastures when needed.	MOF / BCAL / Min. Agr., Fish and Food	on-going – existing pastures maintained, no expansions to-date.
27.10. Ensure access to safe water supply for agricultural use (e.g. stock watering and irrigation).	Min. Agr., Fish and Food / BCE	on-going – via Grazing Enhancement Fund and water licensing process
27.11. Review the Prince George Crown Land Plan with the intent of maintaining or increasing the amount of agricultural land.	BCAL	on-going - joint soil arability project with MAFF to increase Agriculture Dev. Areas has been initiated
27.12. Establish adequate buffers of natural vegetation and/or fencing between areas zoned for settlement and agriculture.	BCAL / Min. Agr., Fish and Food	on-going – via Crown Land Plan and disposition process Setbacks for shelter belts and greenways have been deleted from agricultural dispositions where influenced by rural residential development
27.13. Support the White's Landing Resource Allocation Study.	MOF / BCAL	 on-going – grazing reserve is still in place, but there is no mechanism to fund pasture expansion
27.14. Recommend that suitable agricultural land in the Punchaw region, as identified by the Agriculture Land Commission (ALC), be included in the Agriculture Land Reserve (ALR).	MAFF/ ALC	completed – Agriculture Land Commission decision Mar 1, 2000 to include 19,800 ha in Agriculture Land Reserve – concerns expressed by MOF and BCE
28 Maintain agriculture and range opportunities.		
28.1. Maintain opportunities for Canada Land Inventory (CLI) agriculture land classed 1-5 to be developed for agriculture/food production.	BCAL / Min. Agr., Fish and Food	on-going

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March 2001

Objective / Strategies	Organization	Implementation Status
	Responsible	

28.2. Allow expansion for range tenures and/or Animal Unit Months (AUMs).	MOF	on-going – demand driven The number of tenures is down in past few years. Expected to rise again due to improved cattle prices. 64 Grazing Licences/Permits – down 5
		2 Hay Cutting Licences – down 2 12 Grazing Leases.
28.3. Encourage range enhancement activities, and identify and minimize impacts on other resource values.	MOF	on-going – Grazing Enhancement Fund projects for fencing, community pasture renovation, cattle guards, etc. In the Prince George LRMP area there has been \$210,000/year for last 2 years There is a issue that the available funding covers less than ½ the applications
28.4. Agricultural producers wishing to expand their private land base can apply for additional Crown land under the BC Lands Agricultural Policy. Encourage agricultural producers to maintain forest stands on non-arable portions of Crown land.	BCAL	on-going - BCAL has had extensive communications with the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and MOF on the ability of established farmers to access arable lands and defer the cost of standing wood on agricultural leases
28.5. Encourage Regional Districts to consider agricultural sectors' needs during planning for rural residential development so that conflicts can be avoided.	Reg. Dist. / MAFF / BCAL	on-going - via PG Crown Land Plan and Official Community Plan review / update process BCAL has provided status maps and information to the City of PG's Official Community Plan planners as needed
28.6. In a co-operative effort BC Lands, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the MOF will identify land with agricultural potential and determine and map soil capability at an appropriate scale before land is designated as Forest Land Reserve.	MAFF / BCAL / MOF	initiated - in 3 of the 11 RMZs where the strategy is recommended (also reported in Part 2)

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March 2001

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Objective / Strate	egies		Organization	Implementation Status
J	-8		Responsible	-

28.7. Support the purpose and intent of the Agricultural Land Reserve.	MAFF/ BCAL	on-going BCAL sends all agric. dispositions to the Agriculture Land Commission for consideration for inclusion
28.8. Sensitive ecosystems should be excluded from Crown land dispositions.	BCAL / BCE	on-going - BCAL removes all sensitive areas identified by BCE from Crown land dispositions
28.9. Ensure access to safe water supply for agricultural use (e.g. stock watering and irrigation).	BCE / MAFF	on-going – via Grazing Enhancement Fund and water licensing process
31 Endorse the Prince George Area Crown Land Plan and ensure that it remains current, to manage for a variety of land uses and conservation purposes.		
31.1. Encourage government to review and update the Crown Land Plans every five years with public input.	BCAL	midway - BCAL has updated and statused all of the PGCLP and produced a digital computerized map format. It includes woodlots and Protected Areas. Update capability is expected in the new fiscal year
31.2. Encourage agricultural development on arable Crown land, which includes Agriculture Development Areas (ADA) lands, within the plan areas by accepting agricultural lease-develop-purchase applications from eligible farmers as per BC Lands policy.	BCAL / MAFF	on-going – applications continue to be accepted and processed by staff targeted solely for ag policy inspections and reports The arability study will also assist this program
32 Maintain the availability of and access to land for exploration and development of mineral, gravel and energy resources.		
32.10. Ensure mineral and/or petroleum exploration activities are undertaken with sensitivity to other resource values.	res. dev. / MEM	on-going - Implemented through use of Mineral Exploration Code, Mines Act, placer permit and guidelines, and other agency input
32.11. Permit road building into currently unroaded areas only when sufficient exploration demonstrates that road access is required for further development.	res. dev. / Min. Energy and Mines	on-going - untested but could be implemented through enhanced referral with MOF and BCE

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March 2001

Objective / Strategies	- 0··	nization Implementation Status
	Respo	onsible

33 Maintain the integrity of suitable areas for backcountry recreation and tourism.		
33.1. Encourage inventory of commercial backcountry recreation and tourism opportunities, by the Provincial Government or designate.	BCAL / Tourism	completed – done by BCAL for east side of LRMP area (mountainous areas) No new studies are planned for 2001. (also reported in Part 2)
33.2. All resource exploration and development plans must identify backcountry recreation and tourism values (e.g. hiking and horse trails, ski and snowmobile areas, guiding base camps, etc.) and must develop specific strategies, with the stakeholders, to minimize or mitigate impacts on this resource.	res. dev. / MOF / Min. Energy and Mines	(Forests) initiated – only "known" recreation sites and trails are shown on Forest Development Plans (Mines) on-going - untested but could be implemented through enhanced referral with MOF and BCE; requires close liaison with MOF and BCE
33.3. Wherever industrial development is proposed in mountainous terrain, the tenure holders must consider block or other disturbance design for visual impact to recreation and tourism.	res. dev. / MOF / Min. Energy and Mines	on-going (Forests) - for identified scenic areas, through FDP and SP process, but not started for other areas (Mines) - untested but could be implemented through enhanced referral with MOF and BCE; requires close liaison with MOF and BCE
33.4. Encourage the recreation and tourism user groups to provide a map of areas of interest to government agencies and tenure holders.	recreation / tourism user groups	initiated – PG Backcountry Recreation Society working on map for trails and non-motorized use areas and Snowmobile Club working on map for snowmobile areas complete - for skiers and snowmobiles in the McGregor Torpy Winter Rec. Area

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March 2001

Objective / Strategies	Organization Responsible	Implementation Status
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33.5. Known recreation and tourism user groups will be notified of proposed industrial development, within a mapped area of interest. Contact will be initiated to allow for adequate response time, preferably at the time when the development is first proposed in a plan.	res. dev. / MOF / Min. Energy and Mines	on-going (Forests) - through FDP review where MOF Recreation Officer advises licensees to contact specific groups. MOF deals with recreation groups on regular basis. (Mines) - untested but could be implemented through enhanced referral with MOF and BCE; requires close liaison with MOF and BCE
34 Encourage a variety of recreation and tourism opportunities.		
34.12. Provide recreational opportunities for Seniors and people with special needs. MOF or designate will identify specific lakes to manage for these recreational opportunities.	MOF / BC Parks / Reg. Dist.	(Parks) initiated - within pre-LRMP Parks there are facilities for special needs at West Lake, Eskers and Crooked River; with new parks - facilities will be identified through park management plans
34.13. Conduct detailed visual landscape inventories for: Firth, Tacheeda, Carp, Summit, Davie, Kerry and McLeod Lakes; the Crooked River; and, Highway 97 corridor. (Dahl, Norman and Bednesti {done} Lakes; the Nechako and Blackwater Rivers; Green Mountain; and, Highway 16 corridor {done}.)	MOF	substantially complete (also reported in Part 4)
34.14. Minimize further access and recreational development on Tacheeda and Firth Lakes.	MOF / res. dev.	on-going – no new access to these lakes
34.15. Identify scenic areas visible from the Parsnip River.	MOF	substantially complete – overview inventory done Not made "known" yet.

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March 2001

Objective / Strat	egies		Organization	Implementation Status
3	0		Responsible	

34.16. Encourage opportunities for non-mechanized recreation (e.g. canoeing, hiking, horse trails).	MOF / BC Parks	 on-going (Forests) – MOF working on new trail to Portage Canyon on Bowron River with canoe club, assisting canoe club with annual Paddle Festival on Willow River, brochure, signage, and parking lot promoting horse use on AMHT (Parks) - non-mechanized use is available year round or seasonally in most of the larger pre-LRMP Parks. For the new
		parks, it will depend on the park management plans and public input.
35 Maintain the opportunity to develop access to resources.		
35.5. Where necessary to meet site specific objectives (e.g. moose habitat management), ensure that roads are permanently deactivated.	BCE / MOF / res. dev.	on-going – through FDP and SP process – remains an issue with some user groups
41 Endorse the Herrick Creek Local Resource Use Plan.		
41.1. No timber harvesting is permitted. (RMZ 39) (candidate for HLP designation)	MOF / for. lic.	on-going – through FDP process and approved Herrick Local Resource Use Plan
41.2. Timber harvesting is deferred until the Year 2000. The Herrick Planning Team will review the potential for harvesting using alternate systems based on the success of old growth guidelines developed for RMZ 41 (i.e. valley bottoms of Herrick Creek and major tributaries). (RMZ 40)	MOF / for. lic.	complete – reviewed by LRUP Planning Team but no consensus was reached - MOF decision in May 2000 to allow forest development in RMZ 40 based on input and results of field trips and audits
41.3. No point in a harvest block should be more than 225 metres from forest cover, with an average distance of 200 metres from forest cover. Another way of stating this is the maximum distance from forest cover to forest cover is 450 metres. (RMZ 40 & 41) (candidate for HLP designation)	for. lic. / MOF	on-going – through FDP and SP process

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Herrick Valley. In particular, the Framstead drainage, as

viewed from high elevation vantage points must consider

block or other disturbance design for visual impacts. (RMZ 40

Objective / Strategies

& 41)

March 2001

and established scenic areas and visual

Implementation Status

quality objectives

· ·	Responsible	
41.4. Prioritize harvesting to address older age classes, salvage of blowdown and salvage of fire and pest damaged trees. If required, an emergency action plan will be developed in consultation with other agencies and resource users and stake holders. (RMZ 40 & 41)	for. lic. / MOF	on-going – through FDP process
41.5. Maintain small mammal and small bird habitat by minimizing broadcast burns and maintaining some debris piles. (RMZ 40 & 41)	for. lic. / BCE / MOF	on-going – through FDP and SP process Has not been an issue because there are virtually no broadcast burning taking place in the planning area and some piles are almost always left
41.6. Maintain a high standard of natural aesthetics in the	for. lic. / MOF	on-going – through FDP and SP process

Organization

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PART 2:

For the strategies that are pending the completion of a specific project (e.g. inventories) a reporting format is provided that tracks the project completion stage by year.

The assessment report, for specific projects, is based upon the summaries provided by the lead agencies. Progress for each project has been reported relative to one of the five following categories:

- 1. Not Started (NS): Projects where no work has been done to date. (0-5% complete)
- 2. Initiated (I): Projects where work commenced on at least one of the activities identified in project tasks. (6-30% complete)
- **3. Midway (M):** Projects where work has been initiated and is underway on most activities. Some activities may be substantially complete or complete. (31-65% complete)
- **4. Substantially Complete (SC):** Projects where work is underway on most activities and where many activities are substantially complete. (66-95% complete)
- 5. **Complete (C):** Projects where all activities have been implemented in accordance with the direction set out in the LRMP. (96-100% complete)

Where a project is linked to a strategy it is noted in both Part1 and Part 2.

PART 2:

	Prince George LRMP Project Implementation Summary							
Strategy	Project (lead agencies)	NS	I	M	SC	<i>C</i>		
1.7	baseline water values Provincial Monitoring Stations – since 1985 (3 stations in the PG LRMP area) Herrick and Bowron Stations 2001/2002 FRBC funding \$250,000 – for							
2.1	problem analysis for whole PGFD FRBC - fish reconnaissance with Dunkley							
	FBBC - Fish Reconnaissance Inventory 2000-2005							
	FRBC Overview Fish Inventory for Upper Hominka 2000-2003							

(continued)

	Prince George LRMP Project Implementat	tion Sui	mmarj	y .		
3.1	inventory fish habitat – bull trout (BCE) 1998 – FRBC \$26,000 1999 – FRBC – not approved (\$35,000) 2000 - FRBC – not approved (\$50,000) 2000 – mapping of Bull Trout – base budget					
Strategy	Project (lead agencies)	NS	I	M	SC	<i>C</i>
3.1	inventory fish habitat – Arctic grayling (BCE) Anzac and Herrick 1999 2000 2001/2001 FRBC funding \$350,000					
3.1	inventory fish habitat – white sturgeon (BCE) 2000 – FRBC – not approved (\$75,000)					
5.1 – 5.5	natural disturbance research 2001/2002 FRBC funding \$350,000					
9.1	identify areas of high suitability and critical grizzly habitat 1998 - 1999 – FRBC (CLUPE) (\$96,000) 2000 2001/2002 FRBC funding \$250,000					
11.1 & 12.1	identify areas of high suitability marten habitat 1999 – FRBC (\$27,000) dev. model TFL 30 2000 - develop model TFL 30 2001/2002 FRBC funding \$100,000					

(continued)

	Prince George LRMP Project Implementation Summary							
15.1 16.1 & 17.1	identify and map key habitat for elk identify critical habitat for deer							
	1999 – FRBC (\$40,000) winter range model							
27.6	RMZ 15 – Arability Assessment 1999 - FRBC \$40,000 (7950 ha) RMZ 15 2000 – FRBC \$20,000 (4000 ha) RMZ 52							
Strategy	Project (lead agencies)	NS	I	M	SC	lacksquare		
33.1	inventory of commercial backcountry recreation and tourism opportunities 1998 – CRII \$73,000 (10 recreational activities)							
39.1	manage impacts to cultural / heritage resources 2001/2002 FRBC funding to calibrate archaeological model for forestry development \$20,000							

Key to Acronyms:

FRBC – Forest Renewal British Columbia

CLUPE - Crown Land Use Plan Enhancement Fund

CRII - Corporate Resource Inventory Initiative

PART 3
Protection RMZs Implementation Status

RMZ	Protection RMZ	Area	Status of Designation	Master Plan Priority
#	Name	(ha)		
7	Crooked River Provincial Park Addition	50	May 31, 2000 designated as a Class A Park	
8	Carp Lake Provincial Park Additions	18,280	Oct. 1999 designated as a Class A Park	
13	Eskers Provincial Park Additions	2300	May 31, 2000 designated as a Class A Park	Management Direction Statement underway (contract);draft due Mar 31/01
16	Fort George Canyon	180	May 31, 2000 designated as a Class A Park	Management Direction Statement underway (contract);draft due Mar 31/01
18	Dahl Lake Provincial Park Additions	800	May 31, 2000 designated as a Class A Park	
19	Bobtail Mountain	1360	May 31, 2000 designated as a Class A Park	
23	Fraser River	4900	May 31, 2000 designated as a Class A Park	
26	Three Sisters Lakes	970	May 31, 2000 designated as a Class A Park	
29	Purden Lake Provincial Park Addition	2,200	May 31, 2000 designated as a Class A Park	Management Direction Statement underway (contract);draft due Mar 31/01
32	Giscome Portage Trail		yet to be established	
34	Arctic / Pacific Lakes	13,890	May 31, 2000 designated as a Class A Park	Management Direction Statement underway (contract);draft due Mar 31/01
36	Evanoff (Fang Mountain)	1470	May 31, 2000 designated as a Class A Park	Management Direction Statement underway (contract);draft due Mar 31/01
37	Close to the Edge	410	May 31, 2000 designated as a Class A Park (part)	Management Direction Statement underway (contract);draft due Mar 31/01
		290	Jan. 25, 2001 established as Protected Area (part)	

<u>PART 3 (continued)</u> Protection RMZs Implementation Status

RMZ	Protection RMZ	Area	Status of Designation	Master Plan Priority
#	Name	(ha)		
38	Monkman Provincial Park Addition	22,180	May 31, 2000 designated as a Class A Park	
42	Kakwa Park	139,300	Oct. 1999 designated as a Class A Park	Management planning process starting; background preparations underway; public process to begin Spring 2001
		1520	yet to be established	
43	Kakwa South Addition		included with above	
44	Grand Canyon of the Fraser		included with the area in Sugarbowl / Grizzly Creek	
45	Sugarbowl / Grizzly Creek	22,530	May 31, 2000 designated as a Class A Park (part)	Management Direction Statement begun; draft due Mar 31/01
		2230	Jan. 25, 2001 established as Protected Area (part)	
48	Bowron Provincial Park Addition (Wolverine River)	25,200	May 31, 2000 designated as a Class A Park	Included in Bowron Park management planning process which is underway
49	Ptarmigan Creek	3330	May 31, 2000 designated as a Class A Park (part)	Management Direction Statement underway (contract);draft due Mar 31/01
<u> </u>		1300	Jan. 25, 2001 established as Protected Area (part)	Management Direction Statement underway (contract);draft due Mar 31/01
50	Erg Mountain	1010	May 31, 2000 designated as a Class A Park	Management Direction Statement underway (contract);draft due Mar 31/01
51	Slim Creek	510	May 31, 2000 designated as a Class A Park	
54	Whiskers Point Provincial Park Additions	40	May 31, 2000 designated as a Class A Park	

PART 4: Other supporting documents:

File: 16240-01

Date: October 11, 2000

Prince George Forest District

Scenic Area Management Strategy

(Prince George LRMP issues)

Strategy:

The Prince George Forest District Scenic Area Management Strategy will be to complete the high priority tasks as indicated in the PG LRMP. The first task will be to complete detailed inventories for all highway corridors, as resources become available. The remaining tasks and updates (updates should be considered every 5 years) will be completed in order of priority and as resources permit. From time to time new issues or priorities may come to the forefront as a localised high priority.

Definitions:

<u>Scenic Area</u>: any visually sensitive area or scenic landscape identified through a visual landscape inventory or planning process carried out or approved by the district manager <u>Visual Quality Objective</u>: a resource management objective established that reflects the desired level of visual quality based on the physical characteristics and social concern for the area

High Priorities:

- Make the area as seen from the Parsnip River a "known scenic area". The mapping has been done on a broad scale (1:250 000). District Manager to make "known" in a letter to forest companies.
- Complete the detailed inventory work for the highway corridors. Highway #16 from Green Mountain east to the district boundary is complete and Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) are made known. Highway 16 from Prince George west to the district boundary is incomplete with only the Bednesti Lake area done. The Bednesti Lake area has VQO's and is made known.
- Highway 97 from Salmon River north to the district boundary, fieldwork and mapping are complete, this inventory needs to have some analysis done and be made know. Highway 97 from Prince George south to the district boundary is incomplete, with only the area inside TFL 53 inventoried.

Resources to complete High priority items:

- > Staff time to draft a letter to forest companies to make known the scenic area along the Parsnip River.
- ➤ Do an analysis of the timber impact for making known VQOs along Highway 97 north.
- ➤ +- \$75,000.00 to \$100,000.00 to do the inventory work and timber analysis on the remaining portions of Highways 97 south and 16 west.

Moderate Priorities:

- TFL 30 inventory has been completed and should be made known as VQOs or Scenic Areas. Canfor is in the process of doing an analysis.
- The District Manager to consider changing the VQOs in the Herrick Creek area to "known Scenic Area" status. Forest Company performance in dealing with scenic area values could be used as a consideration.
- Complete detailed inventories on the following lakes and rivers identified in the PG LRMP; Firth, Tacheeda, Carp, Summit, Davie, Kerry, McLeod, Norman, Dahl Lakes and the Crooked and Nechako Rivers.

Low Priorities:

- Do a detailed inventory for the Parsnip River area to refine the broad scale inventory.
- Monitor and evaluated the forest companies performance on harvesting in mountainous terrain with dominant views and the design used for cut blocks. Feed back from the PG LRMP participants could be used.

Recommend by,

Warren Burkinshaw Recreation / Protection Planner

PRINCE GEORGE LRMP & VISUAL LANDSCAPE ISSUES

Detailed information from the Prince George LRMP.

The following are areas identified in the PG LRMP for scenic landscape considerations:

1) Identify scenic areas visible from:

Parsnip River	RMZ #3, 4, 5, 6

2) Conduct detailed visual landscape inventories for:

2) Conduct detailed visual landscape inventories for:				
RMZ #6				
RMZ #6 (We have new inventory, part of Hwy 97N to turn on				
as VQOs.)				
RMZ #6				
RMZ#6, 15 (We have new inventory to turn on as VQOs –				
north and south of PG.)				
RMZ #11				
RMZ #11				
RMZ #11				
RMZ #11, 14, 15				
RMZ #11, 15, 27, 46 (East and West of PG.)				
RMZ #28				
RMZ #21				
Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan, Alexander Mackenzie				
Heritage Trail Management Plan				

3) Consider Block Design:

George Mountain	RMZ #25
TFL 30*	RMZ #31, New inventory will be turned on as VQOs this year.
TFL 53/Highway 97S*	RMZ # (New inventory with established VQOs 2000.)
McGregor River area	RMZ #33, 35
Herrick Creek area*	RMZ #39, 40, 41 (Most of this area has VQOs, the east
	portions are only scenic areas.)
Haggen Creek area	RMZ #47
Bearpaw Ridge*	RMZ #53 (Part of Highway 16 East.)

Note: highlighted areas have had some type of inventory work done in the past.

^{*} Indicates areas with VQOs established and made known.

Rational, current status, recommendations and priorities:

1) Rational:

For areas in the category "**Identify scenic areas visible from**", the PG LRMP would suggests that this area have a broad inventory done (scale 1:250 000). I would also recommend that this be made "known" as a Scenic Area. Without the area been made into a "known scenic area" there are no operational requirements or legal obligations to consider visual values and to implement block design in timber harvesting.

Status:

The areas as seen from the Parsnip River have been mapped at a scale of 1:250 000, but have not been made known.

Recommendations:

- Make the area as seen from the Parsnip River a "known scenic area".
- Refine this area by doing a detailed inventory mapped at scale of 1:50 000.

Priority:

- High Make the area as seen from the Parsnip River a "known scenic area".
- Low refine this area by doing a detailed inventory.

2) Rational:

For areas in the category "Conduct detailed visual landscape inventories for" the LRMP would suggest that detailed visual landscape inventories be done and that Visual Quality Objectives be considered for establishment for these areas. (General Management Direction - page 64 of the LRMP, "establish Visual Quality Objectives for high priority scenic areas").

Status:

Some areas have past (old and not at current standard) detailed inventories (Tacheeda, Carp, Kerry, and McLeod Lakes, and Highway 97 (to current standard but not complete) from Salmon Valley north to the district boundary). McLeod Lake has "established VQO's", this entire area is in a "known scenic area", mapped at a broad scale of 1:250 00. Highway 16 corridor east of Prince George has a current detailed inventory and "known VQOs". The Blackwater River and the Alexander Mackenzie Trail have detailed inventories and "known VQOs". Bednesti Lake area has a detailed inventory and "known VQOs". TFL 30 and 53 have completed new detailed inventories and have VQOs from past inventories.

Recommendations:

- Complete the detailed inventory work for the highway corridor from Salmon Valley north to the district boundary. This will require digitising and compilation of the polygon check sheets.
- Do an analysis of this highway corridor to assess the impact on harvesting if VQOs were to be established. District Manager to consider establishing as "known VQOs".
- Do detailed inventories for the remaining areas and complete an analysis so that the District Manager can consider establishing as "known VQOs".
- District Manager to consider establishing VQOs, Scenic Areas in the TFLs based on the new updated inventories just completed.

Priority:

- High Complete the detailed inventory work for the highway corridors.
- High Do an analysis of the highway corridors to assess the impact on harvesting if VQOs were to be established.
- High Consider establishing VQOs or Scenic Areas in the two TFLs based on the now inventory information.
- Moderate Do detailed inventories for the remaining areas.

3) Rational:

For areas in the category **Consider Block Design** the PG LRMP suggests that we should "avoid square or rectangular cutblocks and linear boundaries to minimise visual impacts on dominant views and within scenic areas". The PG LRMP does not suggest doing inventories, nor does it suggest establishing new scenic areas. It would seem that scenic values should be considered by forest companies when harvesting in mountainous terrain with dominant views. If this does not occur, the District Manager could in the future consider establishing these areas as "known scenic areas".

Status:

Some of these areas (TFL 30, Herrick Creek Bearpaw Ridge) currently have VQOs or known scenic area status. Other areas like and George Mountain would be covered from Highway corridor mapping.

Recommendations:

- The District Manager to consider changing the VQOs in the Herrick Creek area to "known Scenic Area" status.
- The District Manager to consider a mix of VQOs and "Known Scenic Area status for TFL 30, based on their new inventory work.
- Monitor and evaluated the forest companies performance of harvesting in mountainous terrain with dominant view, and the design used for cutblocks. The District Manager can then re-evaluate the need to establish scenic areas.

Priority:

- Moderate The District Manager to consider changing the VQOs in the Herrick Creek area to "known Scenic Area" status. Forest Company performance in dealing with scenic area values could be used as a consideration.
- Moderate The District Manager to consider a mix of VQOs and "Known Scenic Area status for TFL 30, based on their new inventory work. This should be done over the next four months in consolation with Canfor staff.
- Low Monitor and evaluated the forest companies performance on harvesting in mountainous terrain with dominant views, and the design used for cutblocks. Feed back from the PG LRMP participants could be used.