

A Component of British Columbia's
Land Use Strategy

KISPIOX LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Monitoring Report



June 2001

Foreword

The Kispiox Land and Resource Management Plan (KLRMP) Monitoring Report (2001) provides an assessment of the KLRMP's implementation progress. Margaret Marsland and Geoff Recknell, process co-ordinators, compiled this report for the KLRMP.

The report could not have been written without the advice and direction provided by Elizabeth Zweck, *LUCO*, the KLRMP Monitoring Committee (see list of members in Appendix 1) and the following government agency representatives; Ian Smythe, *BC Assets and Lands Corporation*, Darren Fillier and Brian Fuhr, *BC Environment*, Pat Singer, *BC Parks*, Eero Karanka, *Department of Fisheries and Oceans*, Mary Lou Malott, *Ministry of Energy and Mines*, Pat Tobin, *Ministry of Forests*, Linda Drgon, *Northwest Community Health Services*, and Gordon Borgstrom, *Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture*. Appreciation is also extended to the many additional people who provided information and data used to produce this report.

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Executive Summary

The Kispiox Land and Resource Management Plan (KLRMP) is a sub-regional plan comprised of approximately 1.1 million hectares in north-western British Columbia. The planning area includes the communities of the Hazeltons, Kispiox, Kitseguecla, Kitwanga, Gitwangak, and Gitanyow. The LRMP process was initiated in 1989 and completed in 1995, with the exception of the Upper Kispiox and Seven Sisters areas where planning was deferred. Cabinet approved the plan in April 1996. The objectives in the LRMP became a higher level plan under the *Forest Practices Code Act of British Columbia* in January 1997. In 1997, consensus was reached on plans for the deferred areas in the Upper Kispiox and Seven Sisters areas. Cabinet approved these plans in 1999. The process to establish the objectives for the Upper Kispiox and the Seven Sisters areas as higher level plans is currently underway.

The KLRMP provides resource users with objectives, strategies and zones to guide the sustainable use of provincial Crown land and resources within the Kispiox planning area. The purpose of implementation monitoring is to ensure that the KLRMP is implemented in accordance with its management direction and intent. Effectiveness monitoring will be used to determine if the desired outcomes are achieved with respect to environmental, economic and social values in the planning area. Implementation and effectiveness monitoring will take place on a regular basis. This report describes the results of an implementation assessment of the KLRMP strategies for the planning area to date.

The implementing agencies have developed a strategy implementation plan. The strategy implementation plan assesses, for each strategy in the KLRMP, agency responsibility and actions to implement each strategy. Of the 221 KLRMP strategies, 41 are considered “base” strategies that are implemented and monitored through basic agency programs. The remaining 180 strategies are considered “incremental” to agency programs, and thus form the foundation of the KLRMP monitoring report.

All “incremental” strategies have been assessed by the appropriate agency(s), for their level of compliance with respect to management practices on Crown land in the planning area. Each strategy is also described to reflect the level of progress with respect to implementation as follows:

1. **Not Started**, strategies where no substantial progress has been achieved in implementation;
2. **Initiated**, strategies where initiation of at least one action has occurred;
3. **Midway**, strategies where work is underway on most actions;
4. **Substantially Complete**, strategies where work is underway on most actions and where many actions are substantially complete; and,
5. **Complete**, strategies where all actions are underway and the strategy has been implemented according to the direction set out in the KLRMP.

Overall, the implementing agencies found that 70 % of the strategies were Midway or greater for level of implementation. This is summarized in the following table.

Implementation progress category	# of strategies	Percentage of total KLRMP strategies
Not started	22 ¹	12 %
Initiated	32	18 %
Midway	40	22 %
Substantially complete	36	20 %
Complete	50	28 %

¹ Neither development nor permitting of harvesting operations has occurred to date in the Upper Kispiox SMZ or the Seven Sisters GRDZ, therefore 16 strategies which relate to operations in these areas have been ranked as NS (not started).

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Introduction

The Kispiox Land and Resource Management Plan (KLRMP) is a sub-regional plan that directs land use on approximately 1.1 million hectares in north-western British Columbia. The planning area includes the communities of the Hazeltons, Kispiox, Kitsequecla, Kitwanga, Gitwangak, and Gitanyow.

The KLRMP process was initiated in 1989 and consensus was reached in November 1991, with the exception of the Upper Kispiox and Seven Sisters Areas. Planning was deferred on these two areas. Between 1991 and 1994, the Consensus Management Direction was prepared by six of the original planning group members in conjunction with government agencies. Government endorsed the Consensus Management Direction in May 1995. The government then directed agency staff to work with the public and First Nations to complete an LRMP consistent with the Consensus Management Direction and recent changes to legislation, namely the *Forest Practices Code of B.C. Act*. First Nations did not participate in the planning process, or support the local consensus recommendation, however the planning table attempted to address aboriginal issues in the planning area. The KLRMP was completed in 1995, and approved by Cabinet in April 1996. The objectives and the resource management zones in the KLRMP became a higher level plan under the *Forest Practices Code of B.C. Act* in January 1997.

The objectives and strategies of the KLRMP provide the provincial government, private industry and other resource users with direction for sustainable resource management on Crown land within the planning area. The KLRMP objectives and resource management zones (RMZs) describe the desired conditions and management intent of the KLRMP. The strategies provide specific direction for achieving the desired conditions on the land base while providing for sustainable resource use. The strategies are approved by Cabinet as part of the KLRMP and are considered government policy. Implementation assessments and monitoring procedures are tools to ensure that the management intent and strategic direction of the KLRMP are implemented.

The Provincial Strategic Land Use Plan Monitoring System

The process for conducting implementation and effectiveness assessments is outlined in two documents: *Provincial Monitoring Framework for Strategic Land Use Plans - Working Draft, July 1999*; and *Strategic Land Use Plan Monitoring Procedures - Working Draft, May 2000*. Both documents are available at the Land Use Co-ordination Office (LUCO) website at <http://www.luco.gov.bc.ca>.

The strategic land use plan-monitoring framework is divided into two components: 1.) an implementation monitoring system and 2.) an effectiveness monitoring system.

Implementation Monitoring System

The purpose of the implementation monitoring system is four fold:

- to identify the strategies that need to be implemented through the LRMP;
- to assign agency responsibility for implementation;
- to outline procedures for assessing and publicly reporting progress on implementation; and,
- to make recommendations to improve the implementation and monitoring process.

Once strategies have been identified and agency responsibility assigned, they are sorted as either “base” or “incremental” activities. Strategies identified as base activities will be implemented and monitored through existing agency regulatory structures (e.g. *Forest Practices Code of B.C Act, Water Act, Mineral Exploration Code* etc.). Strategies identified as incremental activities are grouped by similarity into specific LRMP projects. Work plans that identify the lead agency, participating organizations, expected outcomes, and project tasks and activities, are then developed for each project.

Project work plans are to be updated each year. For each project, lead agencies will provide a summary of accomplishments for the year and an outline of project implementation priorities for the year ahead. Project summaries will be used as a basis for conducting the annual implementation assessment. The assessment will gauge the extent to which tasks and activities for each project have been completed, and further determine whether a project is achieving its expected results.

Effectiveness Monitoring System

The effectiveness monitoring system outlines the procedures for determining if LRMP implementation is meeting its objectives and desired outcomes. A desired outcome involves translating the objectives into a future desired condition that reflects the key resource values addressed in the LRMP.

To assess effectiveness, one or more indicators are selected for each desired outcome. An indicator is a tool for measuring performance relative to a defined target or goal. The performance of each indicator will be tracked over time, relative to baseline data, to determine if the LRMP is achieving its desired future condition. The results of the effectiveness assessment will show whether the implementation of the objectives and strategies in the LRMP has produced a positive, negative or neutral effect on environmental, economic and social values in the plan area.

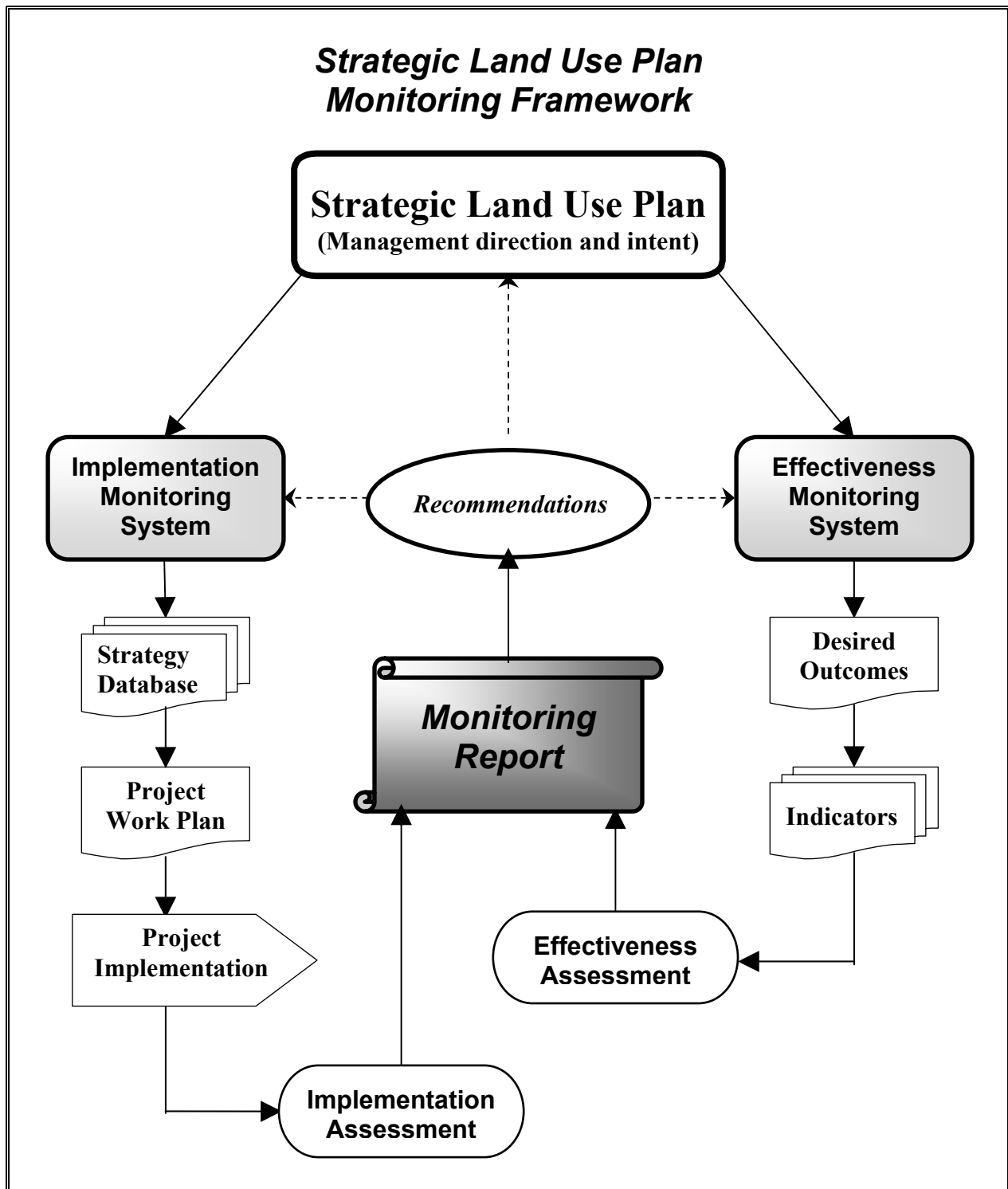


Figure 1. A framework for LRMP monitoring that includes an implementation monitoring system and effectiveness monitoring system.

The Kispiox LRMP Monitoring System

Implementation and Effectiveness Monitoring

The implementing agencies of the KLRMP have prepared two reports as interim steps to meeting the full definition of an implementation monitoring system. Firstly, the *strategy implementation plan* was written to assign agency responsibilities and to note specific actions to implement each strategy.

Secondly, the *strategy implementation assessment* was prepared, which describes how implementation of each strategy has progressed since the KLRMP was approved. The strategies from the Seven Sisters and Upper Kispiox land use plans have been included in the *strategy implementation assessment*.

Subsequently, each strategy has been described as either “base” or “incremental”. “Base” strategies are implemented and monitored under basic agency program mandates, while “incremental” strategies are implemented and monitored as specific LRMP projects. A complete list of KLRMP strategies, with its designation as “base” or “incremental”, can be found in Appendix 2.

Currently, discussions continue between agencies with regards to assessing which strategies are “base” and “incremental”. Final delineation of strategies will be forwarded to the monitoring committee once they become available.

For future monitoring reports, the strategies will be grouped into project work-plans, as defined by LUCO.

The effectiveness monitoring system will be initiated within the next year.

Role of the Monitoring Committee

The role of the monitoring committee members is to monitor the implementation of the KLRMP and to facilitate communication with community interest groups or individuals whom they have committed to represent. It is the goal of the monitoring committee to prepare consensus recommendations for inclusion in the monitoring report, as directed by their terms of reference.

Recommendations

It is the responsibility of the process co-ordinator to forward recommendations made by the monitoring committee for review and approval by IAMC. Recommendations from the monitoring committee will be appended to the monitoring report, as will the IAMC’s response to those comments. Any outstanding issues and comments will also be included as an appendix to this document.

Implementation Assessment

An implementation assessment will be carried out each year. The purpose of the assessment is to review progress on the implementation of the strategies in the KLRMP. The implementation assessment is divided into two parts: a *summary description by agency*; and, a *strategy implementation assessment*.

1. The *summary description by agency* is a brief description provided by each agency highlighting significant accomplishments by that agency in LRMP implementation. It may also highlight areas identified by the agency where implementation has been difficult.
2. The *strategy implementation assessment* is a comprehensive listing of KLRMP incremental strategies with identified actions to achieve implementation of the plan objectives. Each strategy is assessed for progress in implementation by the lead agency and is assigned to one of five categories that measure implementation progress.

Summary by Agency

BC Ministry of Forests – Kispiox Forest District

The Kispiox Forest District has been actively implementing the KLRMP since its approval in 1996. A critical part of this task has been the review of operational plans (forest development plans and silviculture prescriptions) to ensure that KLRMP objectives are incorporated. These office and field reviews show that on-the-ground forestry practices are now reflecting KLRMP management strategies to protect a broad range of values, including riparian areas and biodiversity.

For example, between 1997 and 2000:

- 70% of in-block S4 streams had at least 25% retention in the riparian management zone;
- 80% of blocks incorporated wildlife tree patches; and,
- overall, licensees in the planning area used non-clear-cut silvicultural systems (single tree selection, shelterwood, patch cut) on more than 20% of harvested blocks.

Another significant activity was the completion of consensus-based plans for the Upper Kispiox and Seven Sisters areas. These planning tables met through 1996 and 1997. In 1997, consensus recommendations on everything except for two small areas in the Upper Kispiox and one area in the Seven Sisters watershed were submitted to government for review. In 1998, the government accepted these recommendations and requested further analysis and consultations in order to reach agreement on the remaining unresolved areas. Subsequently, the decision was made to protect these areas. The recommendations from the planning tables were approved in 1999 for the Upper Kispiox and Seven Sisters areas. The process for establishing the objectives and resource management zones as higher level plans, under the *Forest Practices Code of B.C. Act*, is underway.

An important part of KLRMP implementation for the MoF, is the development of new inventories. Inventories serve several purposes in LRMP implementation and sustainable land and resource management including:

- a spatial depiction of resource values;
- the identification of high value resources;
- identification of high risk areas; and,
- a measure of base line conditions from which change can be measured.

Inventories completed since 1996 include:

- visual landscape inventories for all known scenic areas, except recreation trails;
- recreation features inventory for the entire forest district;
- recreation opportunity spectrum for the entire forest district;
- floodplain mapping for the following rivers; Cranberry, Kispiox, Kitwanga, Kitseguecla, Sicintine, Shelyagote, and Suskwa rivers;
- sediment source mapping for Kispiox watershed;
- archaeological overview assessment; and
- wildlife suitability mapping (in progress) for grizzly bear, moose and mountain goat.

Licensees have been working on the following inventories. These inventories have been completed for a portion of the LRMP area and include:

- fish stream classification;
- terrain stability mapping, Level D;
- goshwak suitability mapping for the planning area;
- grizzly bear and goat suitability mapping for Tommy Jack pass; and,
- Grizzly bear suitability for the Shedin, Upper Kispiox, Shelyagote and Big Slide chart areas.

In addition to inventories, the KLRMP has provided direction to the following projects:

- watershed assessment for the Kispiox watershed (in progress);
- watershed assessment for the Kitseguecla watershed (in progress);
- Babine Access Management Plan (in progress);
- recreation strategic plan (complete)
- recreation user survey (complete);
- trail management plan for Babine and Blue lakes trails (complete);
- trail management plan for Telegraph trail (complete);
- designation of ten recreation sites, six recreation trails and one interpretative trail under the *Forest Practices Code of BC Act*;
- sensitive area plan for a rare cedar/cottonwood stand near Mill Lakes (complete); and
- research describing high value pine mushroom habitat.

BC Environment

The KLRMP guides the management programs and activities of the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks (MELP). BC Environment includes the Fish, Wildlife, Habitat Protection, and Water Management Section programs within MELP. A report entitled the *Kispiox LRMP Implementation Plan Assessment, BC Environment, MELP (April 30, 2001)* represents KLRMP implementation input on behalf of BC Environment. Given the current focus of the monitoring report is on strategy implementation, the Strategy Implementation Assessment section of this document encapsulates Section I of the April 30, 2001 BC Environment report.

Significant plan implementation accomplishments have been achieved to date. They are outlined within the Strategy Implementation Assessment section that follows. The BC Environment April 30, 2001 report also discusses a Project Implementation Plan (Section II), Recommended changes to the Objectives and Strategies in the Kispiox LRMP (Section III), and Issues Related to Effectiveness Monitoring (Section IV). As outlined in the April 30, 2001 BC Environment report, the completion of comprehensive Landscape Unit and Access Management Planning initiatives are paramount. It is envisioned that objective setting via such processes will reduce plan interpretation questions and guide lower level operational planning activities thereby “bridging” higher and operational level plans. To fulfil such tasks, questions of plan interpretation may be vetted through the Interagency Planning Team concerning spirit and intent of initial plan wording and are alluded to within the April 30, 2001 BC Environment report.

KLRMP implementation is the ultimate responsibility of the agencies. It is intended that these comments will assist in creating a Monitoring Report which will describe how the objectives and strategies in the Kispiox LRMP are being met by resource management activities and resource development in the planning area."

Ministry of Energy and Mines

The provincial Mineral Strategy is continuing to be implemented; in addition the Mineral Exploration Code came into effect in May of 1998. The Mineral Exploration Code contains Standards that apply province wide and pertain to the administration and management of exploration and development. Government, the mineral industry and representatives from environmental groups have jointly developed these Standards. Mineral exploration is also regulated and monitored by an interagency referral process.

BC Parks

Since 1996 BC Parks has been working on the establishment of protected areas identified and recommended by the KLRMP, and the development of management direction statements (MDS) for designated parks. Some milestone accomplishments include:

- the approval and endorsement of a Management direction statement (MDS) for Seeley and Ross Lake provincial parks by the Assistant Deputy Minister (ADM);
- the establishment of Swan Lake Kispiox River Park in 1996;
- the designation of the Upper Kispiox as a protected area in June, 1999;

- the establishment of the Babine River Corridor Park in 1999, and endorsement of the MDS by the ADM in September, 2000;
- the establishment of Bulkley Junction and Kitwanga Mountain as protected areas, and approval and endorsement of the MDS by the ADM;
- the designation of Catherine Creek as an Ecological Reserve in the summer of 2000;
- the designation of the Seven Sisters as a park and protected area in 2000 and 2001.

Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans

The department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) has two primary functions with respect to LRMP monitoring and implementation:

1. review of habitat enhancement projects and in-stream works, including all in-stream and riparian Watershed Restoration Projects; and,
2. review of all proposed fish stream crossing structures.

DFO has also been involved with the implementation of the Chicago Creek Hatchery, a community initiative, and the restoration of fish passage at crossings along highway 37.

BC Lands and Assets Corporation

Due to workload commitments BCAL is unable to participate in KLRMP implementation. Currently Forest Development Plans (FDPs) are not referred directly to BCAL for review of proposed development within the Agriculture Land Reserve (ALR). This is a result of restructuring within of the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, which took place in 1998 and saw the Lands component of the Ministry join the British Columbia Assets and Land Corporation. The Ministry of Forests is reviewing the possibility of including BCAL in the FDP referral process.

Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture

The Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture (MSBTC) currently has two primary functions with respect to implementation and monitoring of the KLRMP.

First, MSBTC funds and undertakes Tourism Opportunity Studies (TOS) in selected forest districts. The purpose of the TOS process and report is threefold:

1. to inventory and identify areas, features and resources that are either currently used by backcountry tourism operators, or which have high potential for future development;
2. to identify new potential backcountry tourism opportunities in the forest district area and indicate the geographical areas with the highest suitability for that opportunity; and,
3. to develop a backcountry tourism action plan to assist Municipalities, First Nations and other organisations which hold an interest in promoting development of ecotourism and adventure travel.

The information gathered and produced through a TOS can be used in a number of ways.

- The inventory information can be used by MSBTC, Ministry of Forests (MoF), BC Assets and Lands (BCAL) and other agencies to identify current areas of tourism use and areas of high potential for future tourism. Government agencies can then integrate this information into their resource management planning processes (i.e. forest development planning, recreation planning, etc.) to help protect land and resources, which are important to tourism.
- The generalised tourism information and research contained in the final TOS report can be useful to villages, First Nations, tourism promoters and tourism developers in their work to encourage tourism development and economic expansion and diversification.
- The TOS report will also identify and describe specific tourism opportunities for the study area. This information is usually most valuable to individual entrepreneurs and organisations (i.e. First Nations economic development commissions, Community Futures Development Corporations) that are interested in actually creating new tourism businesses in the study area.

Second, although the MSBTC has a very small staff complement, the Ministry attempts to work with other government agencies and the tourism industry to ensure tourism interests are considered in land and resource management in the province.

Ministry of Health

In 1997, the public health program, run by the Ministry of Health, was reorganised to bring health decisions closer to home by giving communities more control over local health services. The province is now organised into regions that are governed by either a Regional Health Board or a Community Health Services Society. For the KLRMP planning area, the public health program is administered by the Northwest Community Health Services Society, commonly referred to as the *regional health authority*. Within the Ministry of Health, the Public Health Protection Branch has been maintained and is responsible for the development and implementation of legislation, policies and programs.

Currently, water quality in community watersheds is not monitored at the point source by regional health authorities. The BC Health Act Safe Water Drinking Regulations require community waterworks systems to routinely monitor the distribution system for bacteriological and chemical quality. However the monitoring system does not give an indication of hydrological health of the watershed itself. The Drinking Water Protection Plan, a government initiative, is expected to result in changes to the existing legislation. These changes may include increased monitoring at the source, requirements for agencies to consult with regional health authorities when an activity may affect source water quality, and a comprehensive monitoring program that will assess watershed quality. The local health authority (NWCHSS) is strongly supportive of this process. Presently, the Ministry of Forests District Operating Procedure ensure that the local health authority receives referrals for proposed forestry developments that may impact community watersheds and water quality.

Strategy Implementation Assessment

Of the 221 strategies identified in the KLRMP, 180 strategies were determined to be “incremental” and are reported and monitored herein. The remaining 41 “base” strategies are monitored and implemented through the government agency’s base legislative and regulatory structure, and therefore are not reported through the LRMP monitoring system. The *Strategy Implementation Assessment* identifies the lead agency responsible for implementation, the status of implementation (5 categories) and a brief summary to describe progress to date and relevant issues. The implementation assessment is sorted by resource category and the strategies appear in the same order as they do in the KLRMP. The following table lists the fields included in the *Strategy Implementation Assessment*.

Field	Description
Lead agency	The primary agency responsible for implementation.
Strategy #	These were assigned based on the order they appear in the KLRMP, for each resource.
Strategy	As per the KLRMP
Not Started (NS)	Strategies where no substantial progress has been achieved in implementation.
Initiated (I)	Strategies where initiation of at least one action has occurred.
Midway (M)	Strategies where work is underway on most actions.
Substantially Complete (SC)	Strategies where work is underway on most actions and where many actions are substantially complete.
Complete (C)	Strategies where all actions are underway and the strategy has been implemented according to the direction set out in the LRMP.
Monitoring Summary	This is a brief summary produced by the lead and supporting agency to describe how implementation has progressed.

Overall, the implementing agencies found that 70 % of the strategies were Midway or greater for level of implementation. This is summarized in the following table.

Implementation progress category	# of strategies	Percentage of total KLRMP strategies
Not started	22 ²	12 %
Initiated	32	18 %
Midway	40	22 %

² Neither development nor permitting of harvesting operations has occurred to date in the Upper Kispiox SMZ or the Seven Sisters GRDZ, therefore 16 strategies which relate to operations in these areas have been ranked as NS (not started).

Substantially complete	36	20 %
Complete	50	28 %

Biodiversity (6.1)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
MoF	1	The Code guidebook on biodiversity will be considered.	X	X	X	X		Further consideration of the Forest Practices Code Biodiversity Guidebook will be critical in the development of Landscape Unit plans.
MoF	2	Landscape units will be assigned biodiversity emphasis options that are consistent with the Kispiox LRMP.	X	X	X			Draft Biodiversity Emphasis Assignments have been prepared for landscape units (10% high, 47% moderate, 43% low). Further discussion will occur between BC Environment, Ministry of Forests and forest licensees prior to finalization.
MoF	3	Biodiversity will be managed at the level of medium sized watersheds of approximately 10,000 hectares or greater	X	X	X	X		Draft Landscape Units (LU) have been prepared, but they are not yet established under the Forest Practices code. Average LU size is 44,422 ha and ranges from 15,235 to 70,385 ha. Four landscape units (Brown Bear, Lower Kiteen, Kitseguecla and Nichyeskwa) cross forest district boundaries. Development and implementation of landscape unit objectives will proceed co-operatively with adjacent forest districts. Further discussion will occur between BC Environment, MoF and forest licensees prior to finalization.
MoF	4	Within each medium-sized watershed, 12% of the forested land will be managed for old growth values through a combination of preservation and conservation. Old growth values will be maintained in contiguous and continuous units where possible, or conserved through special treatment, such as selection harvesting. Selection harvesting may be used to retain structure for other values such as wilderness, wildlife and fisheries.	X	X	X			This strategy will be met by designation of Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs) through the Landscape Unit Planning (LUP) process. OGMAs will be established by biogeoclimatic variant. In the absence of OGMAs, old growth values are being protected and conserved by the abundance of old forest (37% of forested area > 140yrs in 1996) and the use of non-clearcut systems (see timber strategy#18 and #19).
MoF	5	A 200 year rotation will be used for old growth values for timber analysis within old growth areas.	X	X	X	X	X	Old growth values are currently being modelled into the Kisp Timber Supply Review 2 by protecting 12% of the forested area > 200 years old.

Biodiversity (6.1)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
MoF	6	Intensive monitoring will be applied to evaluate and implement biodiversity management strategies. Methods for monitoring biodiversity will be developed and applied. New techniques will be incorporated as they are developed.	X	X				Methods for monitoring biodiversity will be implemented in conjunction with the development of indicators to monitor LRMP objectives. Analysis has shown that from 1997 to 2000, 80% of harvested cutblocks have wildlife tree patches.
MoF	7	areas will be identified.	X	X	X	X	X	environmentally sensitive areas has been prepared.

Water (6.2)

Lead Agency	#		NS	I	M	SC	C	
MoF	2	Impacts of timber harvesting and associated activities on domestic water will be minimized.	X	X				r P g
MoH	4	Wa mo	X	X				r P y Watersheds when it is enacted. The community watershed b u
MoF	5	Sta im	X	X	X	X		C ents Procedures have been completed for the Kitsequecla and Kispiox, and data analysis only for the Cranberry watersheds; Overview Watershed Assessments (WRP) h E f watersheds. Watershed restoration activities are on going in all the previously mentioned watersheds (see Timber #12).

Water (6.2)

Lead Agency	#	Str	N	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
MoF	6	Sit ma are	X	X	X	X	X	Upper Kispiox, Suskwa, Kitseguecla, Kitwanga, Natlan, Upper C c p gh n implementation.
MoF	7	Th Fo be ode will be addressed.	X	X	X	X	X	P

Fisheries (6.3)

Lead Agency	#		NS	I	M	SC	C	
BC Environment	1	riparian management, watershed assessment and managing identified wildlife will be considered. development guidelines, culvert installation) will also be considered.	X	X	X			guidelines, including the Skeena Region Instream Work Windows and Measures, are being considered. New guidelines are being discussed with DFO and MoELP.
MoF	2	Fisheries habitat and water quality will be protected through a slower rate of cut at the watershed level and implementation of strategies size, new forestry, green-up, road standards and road surface erosion control.	X	X	X	X		applied as part of the Forest Practices Code (Forest Practices Code). Road surface erosion and road standards are also covered by the Forest Practices Code. A slower rate of cut is being evaluated through the comparison of yearly natural disturbance rates with yearly harvest rates, as well as ECA evaluations.

Fisheries (6.3)

Lead Agency	#		NS	I	M	SC	C	
BC Environment	3	appropriate size will be maintained where required for fish habitat (e.g. alluvial floodplains of major rivers and dynamic floodplains of some major river tributaries).	X	X	X			A sensitivity analysis is being done for the Kispiox Timber Supply Review 2 on timber impacts on floodplains. The analysis may include additional measures for Riparian Reserve Zones. Operational planning staff need to review Watershed Restoration Plan circulars on Large Woody Debris and communicate this information to licensees. Currently the S1 and S3 reserve zone restrictions are in place. S4-S6 restrictions are being discussed at provincial levels.
BC Environment	5	landscape planning level and will be assessed as part of riparian classification for operational plans.	X	X	X			Fish inventories are currently being performed in the Skeena Cellulose Inc., Small Business Forest Enterprise Program and Bell Pole chart areas. The Forest Practices Code requires that riparian no inventory is available. All information is recorded in Forest Development Plans. Landscape level planning has not yet been completed.
BC Environment	6	initiated to protect sensitive fisheries.	X					regarding access in the Babine watershed.
MoF	7	provided through coordinated access management plans and local resource use plans.	X	X				rtunities have been provided through the Watershed Restoration Plan program regarding levels not been completed, with access planning currently occurring at the operational planning stage.
MoF	8	Kispiox Forest District will be reviewed for consistency with the Code (see strategy in Water Section)	X	X	X	X	X	1999) to incorporate new methods for road deactivation and rehabilitation.

Fisheries (6.3)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
DFO	9	Fish habitat management activities will be consistent with the strategic habitat plans being developed by the Skeena Watershed Committee.	X	X	X			The Skeena Watershed Committee has been dissolved. A Watershed Sustainability Initiative is proposed to take its place. Enhancement opportunities are in place for salmon. Community initiatives have been implemented (e.g. Chicago Creek Hatchery). Strategic fish habitat plans are consistent with new programs being developed (e.g. Fisheries Renewal Program, Habitat Renewal and Enhancement Program). Management of fish habitat falls under two jurisdictions: anadromous salmon commercial fish stocks are managed by DFO and anadromous and resident fish (steelhead, trout, char and whitefish) are managed by MELP. Other local groups (e.g. Suskwa Watershed Group) are conducting work on fish habitat projects.
BC Environment	10	bitat restoration will be carried out within the context of the Watershed Restoration Program	X	X	X			following watersheds: Suskwa; Kispiox; Kitseguecla; Kitwanga and Cranberry. The Roads, Hillslopes and Gullies Program work has been successful, but there has been limited success with the Fish Habitat Program.

Riparian Areas (6.4)

Lead Agency	#		NS	I	M	SC	C	
MoF	1	The Code riparian management area guidebook will be considered.	X	X	X	X	X	The Forest Practices Code Riparian Area Management Guidebook is considered in addition to information and recommendations from DFO and MELP.
MoF	2	all riparian areas. Site-specific treatments will be developed to meet riparian objectives.	X	X	X			rating Procedure (D.O.P.) is in place detailing special management practices within riparian areas. D.O.P.s are for direction and licensees are not statutorily obligated to manage as per the D.O.P. All licensees do not consistently implement the D.O.P.. The Forest District will continue to work with licensees to achieve full implementation of the D.O.P.

Riparian Areas (6.4)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
MoF	4	Riparian areas will be identified and mapped at the ecological association series level or suitable surrogate (i.e. 1:20,000 scale) in total resource plans.	X	X	X	X	X	Development Plans. Part 8 of the Operational Planning Regulation, in the Forest Practices Code, identifies the Riparian Management Area (RMA) by stream class. RMAs are a surrogate for riparian ecosystems.
MoF	5	Harvesting within riparian management areas of Class S1 to S4 streams will be restricted to non-clearcut systems. Single tree selection will generally be applied. Other non-clearcut systems may be used if non-timber values of the riparian zone can be maintained. Exceptions may be allowed to maintain or enhance other resource aboriginal use.	X	X	X	X		areas is generally being followed in addition to Forest Practices Code Guidebooks for fish-stream identification and Riparian Management Areas. In the Kispiox Timber Supply Area from 1997 to August of 2000, 40% in-block S3 streams had at least 25% retained in the Riparian Management Zone through reserves. Additionally, 70% of in-block S4 streams had at least 25% retention (50% of this through reserves and 20% through irregular shelterwood systems).
MoF	6	commercial forest harvesting operations will be applied on either side of all water courses. This strategy would not apply to timber harvesting for mineral operations.	X	X	X	X	X	Management Areas. Forest Practices Code Guidebooks for fish-stream identification and Riparian Management Areas are being utilized.
	7	Buffers will be maintained to keep riparian reserve zones windfirm.	X	X	X	X	X	There is a District Operating Procedure in place for riparian stream identification and Riparian Management Areas are being utilized.
MoF	8	Mapping of riparian areas will be completed for the Kitwanga, Cranberry and Sicintine Rivers.	X	X	X	X	X	Floodplain mapping has been completed for the Kitwanga, Cranberry, Sicintine, Kitsequecla, Shelyagote, Suskwa and the Upper Kispiox rivers.

Roads (6.5)

Lead Agency	#	S	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
MoF	1	C c will be considered.	X	X	X	X	X	Forest Practices Code guidebooks and other applicable guidelines are considered.
MoF	2	R to minimize impacts on fish and wildlife habitat.	X	X	X	X		creating work windows and measures for road management planning and activities. Road alignment and maximum sight distances are used to help reduce speed, while excavation is minimized by adhering to the terrain.
MoF	3	C minimize cost, duplication and environmental d	X	X	X	X		environmental damage. Coordination of road building between licencees and the Small Business Enterprise Program has improved and continues to improve. Some licensees are not minimizing road costs due to timing of construction. This has been caused by cash flow problems that may result in an inability to construct roads during ideal conditions.
MoF	4	All-season logging roads will be constructed a minimum of one year prior to harvesting.	X	X	X			Road construction sometimes occurs one year in advance of road use, but is not required by specific legislation. Licensee's construction and use of roads is limited by cash flow and standing timber inventory. Those licensees who have the flexibility to construct roads one year in advance have been doing so.
MoF	5	Grass seeding, preferably with native species, will b e year of construction on all roads cuts, fills and ditches that may contribute to s	X	X	X	X		Recent cost driver initiatives have focused revegetation efforts where: 1. Ditches and road cuts/fills may reasonably produce flows that will enter streams; 2. Bridge sites where the potential exists for sediment to enter streams; 3. Disturbed stream crossings; and, 4. Bladed trails within close proximity to streams and the risk is high that sediment will enter the stream. Native grass species are expensive and therefore their use for erosion control is limited by cost.
MoF	7	Ditches will be cleaned to prevent the release of fine sediments that have settled in the ditches.	X	X	X	X	X	Ditches requiring cleanup are identified through road maintenance and inspections that are an ongoing activity. Road deactivation plans should be specific about maintenance of ditches, especially close to fish bearing streams.

Roads (6.5)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
MoF	8	Forest licensees and the Small Business Forest Enterprises Program will be required to submit a road maintenance schedule as part of their annual report to the Ministry of Forests. The schedule must be approved prior to commencing operations.	X	X	X			Licensees are no longer required to submit annual reports to the MoF as part of their License obligations. There currently is not a requirement for maintenance plans under the Forest Practices Code. This strategy should be revisited for relevance. The SBFEP continues to do maintenance plans internally.

Cultural Heritage Resources (6.6)

Agency		Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	
MoF	1	guidebooks on forest development planning, the Protocol Agreement on the Management of Cultural Heritage Resources and the Archaeological Impact Assessment	X	X	X	X	X	followed, including the Heritage Conservation Act.
MoF	2	First Nations will be consulted to determine the location and significance of traditional use sites.	X	X	X	X	X	activities occurring within House territories.

Protected Areas (6.7)

Agency		Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	
B.C. Parks	1	confirmed as protected areas to protect local recreational features. B.C. Parks will prepare management plans for these parks.	X	X	X	X	X	months. Management Direction Statements (MDS) were signed off by the Assistant Deputy Minister in July, 2000. MDSs are reviewed every 5-10 yrs.

Protected Areas (6.7)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
B.C. Parks	2	The Swan Lake Wilderness Area is confirmed as a protected area. Although 4,190 ha of the wilderness area are outside the Kispiox planning area, the entire wilderness area will be protected. Commercial logging has not been permitted in the area since it was designated as a Forest Act wilderness area in 1991. The Swan Lake Wilderness Area was a study area under the PAS and mineral potential in the area was assessed as low. Mineral exploration or development will no longer be permitted in the area. The wilderness management plan that has been prepared by local public and government stakeholders (Ministry of Forests 1996) will provide the basis for future management of the protected area.		X	X	X		(1) In 1996, the Swan Lake-Kispiox River Provincial Park was established. In 1999, the area was extended to include the Upper Kispiox Protected Area. (2) The Swan Lake portion of the Swan Lake-Kispiox River Provincial Park continues to be managed through the Swan Lake Wilderness Area Wilderness Management Plan (MoF, 1996). (3) The Upper Kispiox Management Direction Statement is still in draft form with objectives needing clarification.
B.C. Parks	3	established as a new protected area. The Babine River Wilderness corridor was a PAS study area and mineral potential was assessed as low. Timber harvesting and mineral exploration or development will no longer be permitted in the area. The Babine River Local Resource Use Plan will provide the basis for future management of the protected area.	X	X	X	X	X	The Babine River Corridor Park was established in June, 1999. A from the Babine Local Resource Use Plan and the Kispiox Land and Resource Management Plan has been approved and signed off by the Assistant Deputy Minister.
	4	Catherine Creek, Bulkley Junction and Kitwanga Mountain will be established as new protected areas. Management plans will be developed for these areas. Timber harvesting and mineral exploration or development will no longer be permitted.		X	X	X		Bulkley Junction and Kitwanga Mountain are designated parks. Management Direction Statements (MDS) for Bulkley Junction and Kitwanga Mountain parks have been approved and signed off by the Assistant Deputy Minister in September, 2000. Catherine Creek was designated an ecological reserve in September, 2000. A MDS is being prepared for this reserve.

Protected Areas (6.7)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
B.C. Parks	5	The long-term legal designations for protected areas will be determined as part of plan implementation.	X	X	X	X		The Upper Kispiox was designated as a protected area in June, 1999. Seven Sisters will be designated as a protected area by the end of fiscal 2001.

Range and Agriculture (6.8)

Lead Agency	#		NS	I	M	SC	C	
MoF	1	grazing will be considered (e.g. range management, riparian management, community watersheds).	X	X	X	X	X	and the Forest Practices Code Act are being followed, and applicable guidebooks used where appropriate.
MoF	2	habitat that is critical to the maintenance of biodiversity (e.g. dry south-facing aspects that are used by wildlife).	X					Range units are administrative areas only and not an appropriate mechanism for addressing this strategy. Potential livestock/wildlife conflicts are best addressed at the grazing (RUPs). Where necessary, measures to mitigate negative impacts are addressed in the RUPs.
BCALC	4	assessed when timber is harvested on Crown land within the ALR. Silviculture in these areas will be consistent with the intended long term use of the land (i.e. agriculture or forest production).	X					productivity. Licensees and the MoF refer Forest Development Plans (FDPs) to MoELP for review and comment. As a result of the reorganization of the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, FDP referrals are not received by BCAL. The MoF will discuss with BCAL the need for a referral strategy to rectify this.
	5	Conflicts between livestock grazing, wildlife and recreational users will be minimized through public education and range use plans.	X	X	X	X		Mitigative measures for minimizing conflicts with wildlife and retaining recreational features are addressed in the Range Use Planning process.
MoF	6	of Crown land will be encouraged (see Botanical Forest Products, section 6.16).	X	X				cutting permits, grazing tenures, and Christmas tree permits.

Range and Agriculture (6.8)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
MoF	7	Noxious weeds will be controlled by implementing noxious weed control plans prepared by the Northwest Weed Committee and by enforcing the Weed Control Act.	X	X	X	X	X	regional plan is updated annually and is based on a priority matrix for noxious weed control (e.g. napweed is most critical). Within the district sites are monitored and control methods (e.g. bio releases, hand pulling) are used for high priority areas.
MoF	8	Target grazing levels in animal unit months will be developed for the planning area.	X	X	X	X	X	Over-grazing is managed through Range Use Plans (RUPs) and heights, which are species and goal dependent.
MoF	9	Local public participation in wildlife enhancement and recreational plans will be improved in livestock and agricultural areas.	X	X	X	X		Public advertising and referral occurs through Range Use Plans.
MoF	10	programs will be encouraged to manage for other resource values. Maintenance of biodiversity on undeveloped ALR land will be encouraged.	X	X	X	X		A Grazing Enhancement Fund (GEF) was utilized to fund a project unnamed lake at the base of Tenas Mountain (fencing of the riparian management area).
MoF	12	through the Agriculture Protection Council to the British Columbia Cattlemen's Associations or the	X	X	X			responsibility for this strategy. Pollution problems on crown land in the provincial forest are dealt with under the Forest Practices Code. Other ministries also have jurisdiction (e.g. Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Environment Canada, MoELP) on crown and private land. Pollution problems on private land are not dealt with by the Forest Practices Code, however other agencies have some jurisdiction on private lands.

Recreation (6.9)

Lead Agency	#	S	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
MoF	2	T r b e and development of new recreation sites and trails b forest	X	X	X	X		A draft forest recreation strategy has been completed.
MoF	3	A strategy for management of motorized recreational vehicles will be developed.	X	X				A Recreation Opportunity Spectrum for the district was completed (1999-2000). No objectives have yet been set under the Forest Practices Code.
MoF	4	R major rivers, starting with the Upper Kispiox, S i	X	X	X	X	X	strategy and inventory.
MoF	5	E F	X	X	X	X	X	standards.
MoF	6	T maintained where appropriate.	X	X	X	X	X	
MoF	7	d	X	X	X	X	X	licensees.
MoF	8	scape planning level with site specific prescriptions addressing visual quality objectives.	X	X	X			Sidina Mountain and Old Kudo trails have been established under the Forest Practices Code Act of B.C. In addition to the established trails, the Kispiox Forest District also supports maintenance of the following trails: Kispiox Mountain; Mount Tomlinson; and Thoen Basin. These trails are known scenic areas under the Forest Practices Code, but visual quality objectives have not yet been developed.
MoF	9	A trail management plan will be completed for each important trail with priority on the Blue Lakes and Suskwa Pass trails.	X	X	X	X	X	A draft trail management plan has been prepared for the Blue Lakes trail and the Babine trail management plan has been completed. A trial management plan has been completed for the Telegraph Trail.

Scenic Areas (6.10)

Lead Agency		Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
	1	Code guidebooks on visual impact assessment and visual landscape management will be considered.	X	X	X	X	X	Forest Practices Code guidebooks are being followed.
MoF	2	Inventories of visually sensitive areas will be completed and upgraded.	X	X	X	X		Visual landscape inventories were completed between 1997-2000 for all known scenic areas except recreational trails.
MoF	3	and sensitive foregrounds of important recreational rivers, lakes, trails and sites) will be managed for retention visual quality objective (VQO) by applying a range of treatments including modification of cutblock shape, size and orientation, alternative silvicultural systems and meeting visually effective green-up requirements.	X	X	X	X	X	Objectives and strategies are accommodated through the visual landscape inventory process. Licensees are voluntarily implementing the district inventory in all development plans.
MoF	4	middle ground and background views from highway corridors and recreational rivers, lakes and trails) will be managed for VQOs ranging from retention to partial retention to modification according to an approved visual landscape inventory.	X	X	X	X	X	re accommodated through the visual landscape inventory process.
	5	Exceptions to a retention VQO along rivers and lakes may be required for access that will enhance recreational values.	X	X	X	X	X	Objectives and strategies are accommodated through the visual landscape inventory process.
MoF	6	established for sensitive landscapes that can be viewed from within Ross and Seeley Lake Provincial Parks.	X	X	X	X	X	Objectives.

Timber (6.11)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
MoF	1	Code guidebooks on forest development and management will be considered.	X	X	X	X	X	The Forest Development Plan (FDP) Guidebook has been converted to more detailed bulletins which are being implemented. An FDP template is available to Licensees from the District MoF office.
MoF	2	Long term effects of forest development on ecosystems, timber supply and other resource values will be assessed at the watershed level prior to forest development.	X	X	X			Timber supply reviews (TSRs) are conducted every 5 years. TSR 2 will be completed during the summer of 2001. Landscape Unit Planning is in progress and is scheduled for completion by 2004. Silvicultural strategies may be added to the objectives for landscape units. McCully Creek Ecosystem Management Project and Date Creek research trials have monitoring programs to address long term effects on ecosystem health and resource values.
	3	A strategy for landscape level and total resource planning will be developed.	X	X	X			The Small Business Forest Enterprise Program, Bell Pole and Kitwanga Lumber have Total Resource Plans. Skeena Cellulose Inc. has an office derived total chance plan that has incorporated some non-timber resource values. Draft standards and guidelines for Total Resource Plans were developed in 1995 but were not endorsed by the TSA Steering Committee. Landscape level planning is in progress.
	4	A three-pass harvesting system will be applied on a watershed basis (i.e. three separate entries within a single rotation of approximately 120 years).	X	X	X	X	X	Harvesting systems have shifted from the traditional three pass clear-cut system to meet temporal and spatial distribution patterns. Rotation age varies between 60-200 years depending on stand specific criteria. However, Landscape Unit Objectives are not established, therefore the Forest Practices Code Biodiversity Guidebook interim targets are being used.
MoF	5	without roads before the second pass is initiated in developed areas. Accelerated construction of main access routes will be required to reduce the rate of harvest in developed areas.	X	X	X	X	X	Development is proceeding in the Babine watershed and upper Skeena River thus reducing the rate of harvest in developed areas.

Timber (6.11)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
MoF	6	The average size of cutblocks will range between 40 and 50 hectares or less.	X	X	X	X	X	The average opening size for all harvesting between 1992-1997 was 33.1 ha (gross area) and 28.3 ha (net area). The average opening size for all harvesting between 1998 and 2000 was 37.2 ha (gross area) and 26.2 ha (net area). The majority of net opening sizes range between 30-40, and the majority of gross block areas range between 40-50 ha. categories.
MoF	7	hectares and no more than 10% of the area proposed for harvest may be in cutblocks greater than 60 hectares. Under the Code, the maximum cutblock size for the Prince Rupert Region is 60 maintenance of biodiversity are specified in a higher level plan. A district manager may specify a larger or small maximum cutblock size if certain criteria are met.	X	X	X	X		cutblock size requirements of present regulations. During the period of 1992-1996, 8.3% of openings (gross area) and 4.3% of openings (net area) were larger than 60 ha. For the period 1997 to 2000 three blocks that are >100 ha. were harvested, this comprises 1.1 % the total blocks harvested in the Kispiox TSA for this period. The move towards larger harvest units necessitates a revisit of the 100 ha. maximum block size.
MoF	8	Leave areas adjacent to all cutblocks should be of equal size to the harvested area. Exceptions will blow down, insect infestation).	X	X	X	X		where large aggregate units are being proposed. Fragmentation needs to be monitored at the landscape scale, as per the Landscape Unit Planning Guide.
MoF	9	within the planning areas will incorporate new forestry concepts by 1997.	X	X	X	X	X	planning which is in progress for the District. Analysis has shown that between 1997 and 2000, 80% of cutblocks harvested within the plan area have wildlife tree patches.
MoF	10	Application of new forestry will be assessed and information and training will be provided to contractors and licensees during the transition period.	X	X	X	X	X	Information sharing between contractors and licencees is occurring. Although used infrequently, the use of new forestry concepts may increase with a renewed local forestry economy.
MoF	11	be required.	X	X	X	X	X	The MoF is meeting its mandate to do on site inspections.

Timber (6.11)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
MoF	12	On average, no more than 22% of the forested land in a watershed will be in a hydrological condition that is equivalent to a clear-cut. This guideline will be refined at the landscape planning level.		X	X	X	X	Refer to Water, Strategy #5. Assessments will be done for all watersheds nearing 22% equivalent clearcut area (ECA). Further discussions are required to develop appropriate strategies to measure hydrological integrity. ECA analysis has been performed as a percent of the forested area of the following landscape units: Kispiox-25% (1997); Suskwa-11% (1997); Natlan-10% (1997); Kitwancool-4% (1999); Kitwanga-13% (1999) and Moonlit-10% (1999).
MoF	14	opening, defined as a combination of adjacent cutblocks, which is in a hydrological condition equivalent to clear cut, must not exceed 100 hectares.	X	X	X	X		100 ha. maximum block size. All blocks are within the patch size distribution limits as identified in the Biodiversity guidebook.
MoF	15	of species, quality and ground conditions.	X	X	X	X	X	Analysis has shown that from 1997 to 2000: (1) the harvest species profile was 50% hemlock (47.5% natural distribution), 32% balsam 3% pine (8% natural distribution), 4.5% cedar (1% natural distribution) and 1.5% other species (0.5% natural distribution); (2) 53% of the timber harvested was saw-log, and 47% was pulp log. It is estimated that the natural distribution between saw-log and pulp-log is 50%; (3) 20% of cutblocks were harvested with cable systems and 80% were harvested with ground based systems.
MoF	16	(i.e., total stand volume divided by stand age), determination of rotation length will include factors such as biodiversity, site productivity, end product objectives, economics and objectives for other resource values.	X	X	X	X	X	review process.
MoF	17	The silvicultural system will be identified at the highest possible planning level, which in most cases will be the landscape planning level.		X	X	X		Silvicultural systems are presently identified at the Forest Development Plan stage. Objectives have not been established yet for landscape units.

Timber (6.11)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
MoF	18	Clear-cut systems will continue to be the primary silvicultural system used in the Kispiox planning area. A minimum of 50% of harvest units will incorporate new forestry concepts. The relationship between the Code and new forestry techniques will be clarified over time.	X	X	X	X	X	Clear-cuts and clearcut with reserves are the dominant silvicultural system in the planning area (77% for the period 1997-2000) but are becoming less prominent as the use of alternative silvicultural systems increases. Approximately 80% of harvest units incorporated new forestry concepts (reserve patches etc.) for the period 1997 -2000. Non clearcut (partial cutting and patch cutting) accounted for 23% of the harvested blocks for this same period.
MoF	19	Alternate silvicultural systems will be used where visibility, wildlife habitat and cultural heritage values dominate. Under the Code, silvicultural systems must be ecologically suited to the managed tree species and must be designed to achieve a stand structure that considers objectives from higher level or forest development plans. Tree species must be ecologically appropriate and must meet resource objectives from higher level plans or forest development plans.	X	X				exist for increased future use. Landscape unit objectives have not been established, once established they will help to direct where alternative systems should be employed. From 1997 to 2000, alternative silvicultural systems (clearcut with reserve and non clearcut systems) were utilized 85% of the time in the Kispiox
MoF	20	Reforestation will establish at least as wide a variety of species as originally found on a site.	X	X	X			on timber harvested sites. New Free Growing Guidelines allow some deciduous component in regenerated stands. Although the District is moving in this direction, forest health and ecological concerns are not yet fully addressed.

Tourism (6.12)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
MSBTC	1	Tourism opportunities will be provided through management of recreation, fisheries, wildlife, cultural heritage and scenic areas.	X	X	X	X	X	A Kispiox Tourism Opportunity Study will be available to the public by May 30, 2001.
MSBTC	3	quality of the experience, the natural environment and traditional aboriginal use.	X	X	X	X		monitor backcountry development. Tourism use at Forest Service Recreation sites is being monitored. If a situation arises where tourism use is causing damage to the natural environment or traditional aboriginal use the Forest Service has the opportunity to limit that impact under section 105 of the Forest Practices Code.
MoF	4	areas with recreation and tourism interests. (See section 6.10, Scenic Areas).	X	X	X	X		areas except recreational trails.
MoF	5	addressed at landscape level planning.	X	X				resource values by 2004.

Wildlife (6.13)

Lead cy	#		NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
Environment		The Code guidebooks on biodiversity, riparian management areas and managing identified wildlife will be considered.		X	X			Th obj
BC Environment	2	Critical and regionally significant wildlife habitat for identified wildlife species will be identified in landscape level planning.	X	X				Wi ss for grizzly bear, moose, goat and goshawk in the district. Information will be incorporated into landscape unit plans when available.
BC Environment	3	Forests will be managed to provide a diversity of age classes and stand structures for wildlife habitat (i.e. a combination of opening sizes, silvicultural systems, slower rates of cut, smaller clearcuts, new forestry practices and higher road standards).	X	X	X			Full biodiversity objectives need to be implemented at the landscape level. Although no specific strategies are in place, forests are managed for a diversity of habitats, see Timber strategies # 6, 7, 9, 12, 18 & 19. Landscape Unit planning is in progress.

Wildlife (6.13)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	N	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
BC Environment	4	B.C. Environment and the Ministry of Forests will establish wildlife habitat objectives for review and provide input at landscape and operational planning levels to facilitate protection of wildlife resources.	X	X				MELP has provided operational direction for protection of northern goshawks within the district. More input on other species will be mapping is complete. This direction
BC Environment	5	minimized at the landscape planning level.	X	X	X			Fra tem dev by s
BC Environment	6	Concerns about the effects of access on wildlife will be addressed at landscape and operational planning levels.	X	X				In t aff wild at t wil are often not adequately addressed Access Management Plan, to be completed in 2002.
BC Environment	7	Mapping of habitat capability and suitability for moose, grizzly bear, deer and mountain goat will be developed based on methods in Demarchi (1995). This habitat mapping will be used in landscape and operational planning.	X	X	X	X		Habitat suitability mapping was completed as per Demarchi in 1996. More detailed habitat suitability mapping based on 1:20,000 forest
BC Environment	8	High value grizzly habitat will be identified and mapped at the landscape planning level and will include floodplain and riparian areas, movement corridors, avalanche chutes and berry producing areas.	X	X	X	X		Habitat suitability mapping for grizzly bears based on 1:20,000 forest cover and TRIM maps is underway.

Wildlife (6.13)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
BC Environment	9	High value grizzly bear habitat will be protected through application of management strategies such as buffering with reserves, modifying silvicultural systems (e.g. selection harvesting in appropriate cover and devil's club sites; clearcuts to increase berry production in summer feeding sites) and minimizing clear-cut sizes (i.e. < 15 hectares).	X	X	X			Protection of high value grizzly habitat through reserve zones has been implemented for the Babine LRUP. When habitat suitability mapping is complete the information will be incorporated into management strategies through Landscape Unit plans.
BC Environment	10	Selection harvesting will be applied to a value grizzly bear habitat outside riparian management areas or wildlife habitat areas.	X	X	X			limited selection harvesting within the Babine watershed. When habitat suitability mapping is complete for the district, information will be incorporated into management strategies through Landscape Unit plans.
BC Environment	11	Established strategies for management of grizzly habitat (i.e. Babine LRUP prescriptions for standards from the Coastal Grizzly Bear Habitat Management Guidelines) will be used in the development and review of landscape and operational plans.	X	X				Babine LRUP is being followed. When habitat suitability mapping is complete for the district, information will be incorporated into management strategies through Landscape Unit plans.
BC Environment	12	Designation of grizzly bear management areas, as directed under the BC Grizzly Bear Conservation Strategy, will be considered in future LRMPs.	X	X				There are areas that have specific strategies for management of grizzly bear habitat (Babine River and Upper Kispiox LRUP areas) but no grizzly bear management areas, as directed by the BC Conservation Strategy, have been delineated in the Kispiox Forest District. Coarse filter biodiversity Landscape Unit objectives and access management planning initiatives combined with an Identified Wildlife Strategy will assist with grizzly bear management area delineation. Designation will require input from LRMP monitoring table.

Wildlife (6.13)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
BC Environment	13	Effects of access on grizzlies will be addressed through coordinated access management plans (e.g. Babine Co-ordinated Access Management Plan) and modified road construction practices (I.e. minimum lines of sight, reduced widths of rights of way, accelerated deactivation, temporary construction standards).	X	X	X			Access management objectives are currently being developed for the Babine LRUP. Modified road construction has been implemented for the LRUP area but not for the rest of the district.
BC Environment	14	in portions of the planning areas, such as the Babine River corridor, as part of the provincial conservation strategy.	X	X	X	X		Currently a grizzly bear hunting moratorium is in place province wide.
BC Environment	15	landscape planning level.	X	X	X	X		information incorporated in Landscape Unit plans.
BC Environment	16	Older coniferous age classes will be maintained to provide security and summer thermal cover for moose.	X	X				A strategy will be developed when winter range suitability mapping is available. Results from winter aerial surveys will also be taken into account when developing strategy. Ungulate winter range will be designated.
BC Environment	17	will be managed for a range of age classes to ensure adequate forage for moose.	X	X				iculture (MoF). Additional linkages to winter range and old growth strategies are required.
Environment	18	Deer winter range will be identified at the landscape planning level.	X	X				Deer winter range suitability mapping is underway, but some difficulties due to lack of site specific information for this area.
BC Environment	19	winter range, such as at the confluence of the Suskwa River and Natlan Creeks, will not be logged until adjacent stands have matured and are able to provide habitat requirements.	X	X				been implemented. Future site specific recommendations will be pending completion of suitability mapping.

Wildlife (6.13)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
BC Environment	20	Fifteen percent of identified deer winter range will be managed at longer rotations of 150 years to provide thermal and snow interception cover for deer. Of that 15% of identified winter range, 40% will be maintained older than 150 years at any one time.	X	X				Deer winter range suitability mapping will be incorporated into Landscape Unit plans when completed.
BC Environment	21	the landscape planning level.	X	X	X			Goat suitability mapping is in progress. Some site specific areas have
BC Environment	22	Effects of access on mountain goats will be addressed at the landscape planning level.	X	X				The effects of access on mountain goats have been addressed in some site-specific situations but not yet at a broad scale.
BC Environment	23	winter ranges for annual movements, and between landscapes for population dispersal, will be maintained through landscape planning.	X	X				Some FEN's have been established by SBFEP. Some licensees have chance plans. Landscape Unit Planning is in progress; connectivity objectives and Old Growth Management Areas have not been established.
BC Environment	24	be identified and protected (e.g. through buffering)	X	X	X			level and will be incorporated into landscape unit plans. Some of those identified are protected through the use of buffers.
BC Environment	25	Roads will be located and constructed to minimize impacts of increased predator access of wintering goats	X	X				Impacts to goats are currently being addressed at the operational level in forest development plans. Access related issues with respect to goat winter range habitat management require further development.

Botanical Forest Products (6.16)

Lead Agency	#		NS	I	M	SC		Monitoring Summary
MoF	1	monitored.	X					No monitoring has occurred to date.

Botanical Forest Products (6.16)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
MoF	2	Mushroom resources will be considered at landscape and operational planning levels.	X	X				silvicultural systems will be used where operationally feasible and beneficial to other resource values. The SBFEP manages for biodiversity by using a variety of harvest strategies to characterize small scale natural disturbances. It is anticipated that these tools minimize the impact on pine mushroom habitat.
	3	Sites that are important to First Nations for production of medicinal plants will be identified at the operational planning levels (see Cultural Heritage Resources, section 6.6).	X	X	X			district has been completed (March 2000). Additionally Phase 1 of a pine mushroom mapping project – for Treaty Related Measures was completed in 2000. This project will be continued in 2001. A traditional use study for the Gitksan house territories was initiated in 2000, however funding was suspended as of January 1, 2001. A berry management research project was initiated with the Gitksan and MoF in 1999, and is on going.

Protection (7.1)

Lead Agency	#		NS	I	M	SC		Monitoring Summary
B.C. Parks	1	Timber harvesting, exploration and development of minerals, oil and natural gas and hydro-electric development will not be permitted in protected areas.		X	X	X		Timber harvesting and resource extraction is not permitted in protected areas.

Protection-Upper Kispiox (7.1-A)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
B.C. Parks	1	it no mechanically assisted human activity in the zone, except; search and rescue activities.	X	X	X			Search and rescue activities and procedures will be addressed in the MDS being prepared.

Protection-Upper Kispiox (7.1-A)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
B.C. Parks	2	Permit no mechanically assisted human activity in the zone, except; fire management activities.		X	X			A fire management plan will be prepared in addition to the Management Direction Statement. Park policy allows natural processes to take place (including fires). Management actions will be taken when there is a threat to public safety, commercial forest or facilities. A pre-attack plan was completed for 2000, this will be updated in 2001.
B.C. Parks	3	Permit no mechanically assisted human activity in the zone, except; Forest health activities - monitored and reported on by the monitoring committee.	X	X	X			Forest health will be managed under the Park Act and actions will occur on a case by case basis. There are no known forest health problems at this time.
B.C. Parks	4	Permit no mechanically assisted human activity in the zone, except; Research activity, which may be helicopter supported, but where the emphasis is on minimal alteration of the natural systems; monitored and reported on by the monitoring committee.	X	X	X			be monitored.
	5	Permit no mechanically assisted human activity in the zone, except Collecting and gathering activities where there is no surface mechanical transportation in the planning area.		X	X			Hunting and fishing is allowed within the protected area zone.
	6	Permit no mechanically assisted human activity in the zone, except; Harvesting activities for cultural activities where there is no surface mechanical transportation assistance in the planning area.	X	X	X			First Nations are allowed harvest of plants for medicinal or cultural

Protection-Upper Kispiox (7.1-A)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
B.C. Parks	7	Commercial backcountry recreational tenures are specifically discouraged.	X	X	X			Pre-existing tenures are honoured (e.g. guide outfitters). No other applications have been received.
B.C. Parks	8	for Water Quality (above).	X	X	X			
B.C. Parks	9	ality (above).	X	X	X			

Protection-Seven Sisters (7.1-B)

Lead Agency	#		NS	I	M	SC	C	
B.C. Parks	1	M ec E	X	X	X	X		The Seven Sisters Area will be designated as a Class A Park by the e U
B.C. Parks	2	ities, including ti de	X	X	X	X		rice extraction activities will be permitted within the protected area zone.
B.C. Parks	3	A m re be or provincial regulations that might	X	X	X	X		Allowances for pine mushroom harvesting will be incorporated into the Management Plan. The Seven Sisters Environmental Land Use Park (ELAP) Zone allows for mushroom harvesting.
B.C. Parks	4	D includes: (a) an access management component fo co fa th m part a wildlife management strategy ic lan development.	X	X	X	X		Access management planning will be outlined in the Management Plan currently being prepared. Wildlife management needs will be addressed in the Management Plan (e.g. designated areas for snowmobile use to restrict disturbance to mountain goat habitat). Open houses are in progress and a management plan should be f

Protection-Seven Sisters (7.1-B)

Lead Agency	#	St	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
B.C. Parks	5	D (a (b th N (c) wildfire control priorities and strategies to protect lives, reduce loss or damage of natural and cultural values and capital investments; (d) wildfire prevention measures to reduce the risk of damage and loss from wildfires.		X				T A d MoF protocol. ire management will follow
	6	Fire management planning will compliment neighbouring land use objectives along common boundaries and will be developed in consultation with potentially affected interests and First Nations.	X	X				Direction for a fire management plan will be achieved through the public consultation process for the Management Plan.
B.C. Parks	7	(such as botanical forest products) by First Nations for sustenance, spiritual and cultural purposes.	X	X	X	X	X	tinue to be ongoing activities.
B.C. Parks	8	designated trails and areas. Restrict summer motorized to surfaced roads. Address motorized and non-motorized access and use issues, including deactivation and rehabilitation needs, in the management plan for the zone.	X	X				Plan.
B.C. Parks	9	vicinity of Cedarvale for the purposes of hydrological stabilization and reparation of environmental damage caused by previous development activities.	X					work taking place within the Park's boundaries. Due to changes in FRBC funding strategy works within the Park are unlikely because there are direct forestry impacts.

Protection-Seven Sisters (7.1-B)

Lead Agency		Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
	10	Trapping will continue as an activity and the transfer and sale of trapline areas should not be affected. Seven Sisters planning will not supersede or affect the ability of parties to resolve current legal issues concerning the ownership of traplines.	X	X	X	X	X	Trapping will continue as an ongoing activity under the Parks Act.
B.C. Parks	11	activities.	X	X	X	X	X	Hunting and fishing will continue to be permitted activities subject to appropriate regulations.

Resource Management Zoning – Special (7.2)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	
MoF	1	mineral exploration and development and timber harvesting is generally permitted, it will be subject to stringent conditions to maintain specified resource values.	X	X	X	X		Due to relatively low timber values in some Special Management Zones, additional conditions have not yet been developed. The exception direction of the Babine LRUP.

Resource Management Zoning - Special: East Kispiox/Kuldo RMZ (7.2-A)

Lead Agency		Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	
MoF	1	Kispiox/Kuldo SMZ will be deferred so that additional information about scenic, recreation and wildlife resources can be collected.	X	X	X	X		Visual landscape inventories and recreation inventories are complete. Wildlife suitability habitat modelling is in progress. There are 2 blocks which partially fall within the SMZ along the that has portion within the SMZ.
MoF	2	SMZ will be monitored to ensure recreational use is sustainable.	X	X				program will be developed. One guide outfitter has a cabin on Kuldo Lake with approved tenure.

Resource Management Zoning - Special: Atna/Shelagyote RMZ (7.2-B)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
MoF	1	Commercial timber harvesting in the Atna/Shelagyote SMZ will be deferred so that additional information about scenic, recreation and wildlife resources can be collected.	X	X	X	X		Visual landscape inventories and recreation inventories are complete. Wildlife suitability mapping for goat and grizzly bear has been completed for Tommy Jack pass.
MoF	2	will be monitored to ensure recreational use is sustainable.	X	X				Backcountry use is limited, as use is increased a monitoring program will be developed.

Resource Management Zoning - Special: Rocher Deboile RMZ (7.2-C)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
	1	Commercial timber harvesting in the Rocher Deboile RMZ will be deferred so that additional information about scenic, recreation and wildlife resources can be collected.	X	X	X	X		Visual landscape inventories and recreation inventories are complete. Wildlife suitability habitat modelling is in progress.
MoF	2	will be monitored to ensure recreational use is sustainable.	X	X				program will be developed.

Resource Management Zoning - Special: Babine River Valley RMZ (7.2-D)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I		SC	C	Monitoring Summary
MoF	1	Consistent with the Babine River LRUP, timber harvesting will be limited to selective harvesting or clearcuts less than 15 hectares, a slower rate of cut will be emphasized, roads will be temporary and will be deactivated when they are no longer required for forestry and cutblocks and temporary roads will be located to minimize impacts on the adjacent protected area.	X	X		X	X	focused on SCI's Big Slide chart area. The objective of development was to limit road access into the area by using a 3-pass system. Each pass being harvested within 10 years and then roads permanently deactivated for a period of 70 years. The Babine Access Management Plan is in progress and scheduled for completion in 2002.

Resource Management Zoning - Special: Community Watersheds RMZ (7.2-E)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
MoF	1	Management strategies are presented in section 6.2, Water.	X	X				Refer to Water strategies.
BC Environment	2	and the Ministry of Employment and Investment will develop an agreement to address high mineral values and water quality in the Juniper Creek Community Watershed.	X					

Resource Management Zoning - Special: Andimaul Lookout RMZ (7.2-F)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
MoF	1	Access to mineral resources will be maintained.	X	X				Clarification with respect to "access" is required.

Resource Management Zoning - Special: Upper Kispiox RMZ (7.2-G)

Lead Agency	#	St	NS	I	M	SC	C	
BC Environment	1	Id aintain critical and important	X	X	X			Wildlife suitability mapping is in progress, anticipated completion completed.
BC Environment	2	Id sui manage, through the maintenance of cover, important connective co w an	X		X			Wildlife suitability mapping is in progress, anticipated completion is the end of 2001. Habitat mapping is nearly complete at the operational level for the district. Landscape Unit Planning is in progress.

Resource Management Zoning - Special: Upper Kispiox RMZ (7.2-G)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
MoF	3	It ec ap op F ap New Forestry as outlined in the biodiversity and timber sections of the Kispiox LRMP.		X	X			This landscape unit is proposed for a low biodiversity emphasis option due to chief forester restrictions on percentages of low and high and implications to rest of forest district. Guidelines from the biodiversity guidebook and LRMP are followed. Landscape Unit Planning is in progress.
	4	Limit Access: (a) in general, minimize road building, recognizing that water quality may in some cases be able road. It silv stems that involve small opening sizes will result in overall increased amounts of roading in the first pass.						Access management planning occurs in conjunction with Forest date.
MoF	5	Employ road building techniques that minimize effects on water quality; in general, use the FPC requirements for road construction applicable in designated community watersheds.	X					Appropriate road building techniques will be performed when road building is required.
MoF	6	rate of timber extraction, ii) timing of resource extraction activity iii) methods of resource extraction activities iv) use of recreational vehicles, especially in alpine terrain	X					occurs in this area.
MoF	7	silvicultural system.	X					deactivated consistent with the applicable silvicultural system.
MoF	8	Limit the total amount of ground disturbance.	X					Low impact methods will be followed (i.e. winter logging etc.)
MoF	9	Maintain the natural stream bed; including the flow of non-perennial streams.	X					Appropriate road building techniques will be employed when required. No road designs have been submitted to date.
MoF	10	Maintain stream bank integrity.	X					Riparian management guidebook is considered.

Resource Management Zoning - Special: Upper Kispiox RMZ (7.2-G)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
MoF	11	Maintain stream bank forest cover.	X					Recommended reserves and buffers from the riparian management guidebook are maintained.
MoF	12		X					takes place.
BC Environment	13	priority for this area.	X	X	X	X	X	
MoF	15	specified by Gitxsan house groups.	X	X				A traditional use study was initiated, however funding was suspended in January 2001.
	16	Consult the appropriate Gitxsan House groups for advice on the area.	X	X	X	X	X	
MoF	17	retention VQO areas in the upper Kispiox planning area.	X	X	X	X	X	followed.
MoF	18	patterns, and access management consistent with meeting the objectives of other identified sensitive resource values.	X					Grizzly and Fisher are identified sensitive resource values for this area. Appropriate rates of cut, silvicultural systems and access management plans will be incorporated into operational plans. Post stand management prescriptions (e.g. Suitable spacing). No cutting permits have been issued to date.
MoF	20	Plan as part of the road construction, maintenance and deactivation plan.	X					A overview access management plan occurs at the FDP stage and a road construction, maintenance and deactivation plan.

Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development (7.3)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
MoF	1	Provincial management guidelines for maintenance of resources, such as fisheries, water quality and wildlife, will be considered. The general resource development zone is applied to the majority of the planning area.	X	X	X	X	X	

Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development: Seven Sisters-Price Boulder (7.3-A)

Lead	#		NS	I	M	SC	C	
MoF	1	Manage timber harvesting under the general guidelines provided by the Forest Practices Code and KLRMP.	X					Timber harvesting follows management direction from the Forest Practices Code and KLRMP.
MoF	2	Resource development planning that follows an approved land use plan for the Seven Sisters area will incorporate objectives for non-timber values, such as botanical forest products, pine mushrooms, visual quality and domestic water supplies.		X	X			Landscape Unit boundaries and biodiversity emphasis options have been proposed, but objectives have not yet been developed.
MoF	3	Timber harvesting strategies will include a full range of silvicultural systems. Selection cutting in some areas may be required to manage for the maintenance of non-timber values.	X					The use of alternative silvicultural systems has been communicated to licensees. The main systems used are clearcuts and clearcuts with reserves, but partial cutting is increasing.
MoF	4	The Ministry of Forests will complete a visual landscape analysis and design. In particular, the north-west corner of the zone (near Boulder Creek and Highway 16) is a very visible area and requires significant visual management constraints.	X	X	X			A visual landscape design has been completed and it will be incorporated into landscape unit plans

Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development: Seven Sisters-Coyote-Hells Bells (7.3-B)

Lead Agency		Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
	1	Manage timber harvesting under the general guidelines provided by the Forest Practices Code and KLRMP.	X					Timber harvesting follows management direction from the Forest Practices Code and KLRMP.
MoF	2	an approved land use plan for the Seven Sisters area will incorporate objectives for non-timber values, such as botanical forest products, pine mushrooms, visual quality and domestic water supplies.	X	X	X			Landscape unit boundaries and biodiversity emphasis options have been proposed, but objectives have not yet been proposed.
MoF	3	Access management planning will be included as part of any industrial resource extraction proposals.	X					Access management planning will be a part of any industrial resource extraction proposals (there are none to date).
MoF	4	Restrict summer motorized to surfaced roads and do not allow ATV use in the alpine areas. Access will be managed to prevent ATV access into the Oliver Creek drainage from this zone.	X	X	X			ATV's have been accessing Oliver Creek trail from the highway and Flint road. BC Parks and MoF staff are working together to restrict ATV access to the trail.
MoF	5	range of silvicultural systems. Selection cutting in some areas may be required to manage for the maintenance of non-timber values.	X					The use of alternative silvicultural systems has been communicated to licensees. The main systems used are clearcuts and clearcuts with reserves, but partial cutting is increasing.
MoF	6	landscape analysis and design.	X	X				objectives will be incorporated into landscape unit plans.
MEM	8	Mineral exploration activities above the timber operability line that require any access construction, or disturbance greater than 1 ha. where access construction is not required, will be referred to affected agencies and be made available for public comment.	X	X	X	X		Notices of work will be referred.

Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development: Seven Sisters-Coyote-Hells Bells (7.3-B)

Lead Agency	#	Strategy	NS	I	M	SC	C	Monitoring Summary
MEM	9	No permanent road development associated with a mine development application will be permitted until an environmental assessment certificate has been issued (on a project by project basis).	X	X	X	X		Requests for road development will be referred to the environmental assessment process for their consideration.

Appendices

1. Kispiox LRMP Monitoring Committee Members
2. A Listing KLRMP “Base” and “Incremental” Strategies
3. Recommendations

Appendix 1 - Kispiox LRMP Monitoring Table Committee Members

1. LRMP Planning Team	
<i>Name</i>	<i>Role</i>
Margaret Marsland	LRMP co-ordinator
Geoff Recknell	LRMP assistant co-ordinator
2. Agency Members	
<i>Representative</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Doug Glaum	Archaeology Branch Ministry of Small Business Tourism and Culture
Ian Smythe	BC Asset and Lands Corporation
Darren Fillier	BC Environment Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks
Pat Singer	BC Parks Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks
Eero Karanka	Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Mary Lou Malott	Mines Division Ministry of Energy and Mines
Chris Bechard	Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs
Dave Riendeau	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Pat Tobin	Ministry of Forests
Linda Drgon	North West Community Health Services Society
Steve Uyesugi	Ministry of Transportation and Highways
Gordon Borgstrom	Tourism Policy and Land Use Branch Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture
3. Local Government	
<i>Representative</i>	<i>Organization</i>
Pete Weeber	District of New Hazelton
Fred Roisum	Regional District of Kitimat Stikine
Doug Donaldson	Village of Hazelton
4. First Nations	
	Gitxsan First Nation
	Gitanyow First Nation
Andrew Goulet	Wet'suwet'en First Nation
	Lake Babine Nation
	Kitselas First Nation

5. Public Members	
Allen Gottesfeld	
Bob MacKillop	
Dave Goble	
Fred Philpot	
Gene Allen	
Ian Smith	
Jim Fowler	
John Gryba	
Kenny Rabnett	
Margaret Clay	
Mary Dalen	
Ron Fowler	
William Fell	
Dan Ethier	
David Webster	Alternate to Jim Fowler

Appendix 2 – A Listing of KLRMP “Base” and “Incremental” Strategies

Regulatory Structure	Resource	Strategy
	6.1, Biodiversity	The Code guidebook on biodiversity will be considered.
	6.1, Biodiversity	Land use units will be assigned biodiversity emphasis options that are consistent with the Kispiox LRMP.
	6.1, Biodiversity	Biodiversity will be managed at the level of medium sized watersheds of approximately 10,000 hectares or greater
Incremental	6.1, Biodiversity	Within each medium-sized watershed, 12% of the forested land will be managed for old growth values through a combination of preservation and conservation. Old growth values will be maintained in contiguous and continuous units where possible, or conserved through special treatment, such as selection harvesting. Selection harvesting may be used to retain structure for other values such as wilderness, wildlife and fisheries.
Incremental	6.1, Biodiversity	A 20 year rotation will be used for old growth values for timber analysis within old growth areas.
	6.1, Biodiversity	Intended to evaluate and implement biodiversity management strategies. Methods for monitoring biodiversity will be developed and applied. New techniques will be incorporated as they are developed.
Incremental	6.1, Biodiversity	Rare ecosystems and environmentally sensitive areas will be identified.
Base	6.2, Water	The Code watershed assessment procedures guidebook will be considered.
Incremental	6.2, Water	Impacts of timber harvesting and associated activities on domestic water will be minimized.
Base	6.2, Water	Problems with domestic water quality or supply will be addressed promptly.
Incremental	6.2, Water	Water quality in community watersheds will be monitored through regular water testing.
Incremental	6.2, Water	Standards and procedures will be developed and implemented to maintain hydrological stability.
Incremental	6.2, Water	Site specific prescriptions and watershed management plans will be developed for priority areas, including community watersheds.
Incremental	6.2, Water	The current sediment control plan for the Kispiox Forest District will be reviewed and any gaps between the plan and the Code will be addressed.
Incremental	6.3, Fisheries	Code guidebooks on fish stream identification, riparian management, watershed assessment and managing identified wildlife will be considered. Other pertinent guidelines (e.g. land development guidelines, culvert installation) will also be considered.
Incremental	6.3, Fisheries	Fisheries habitat and water quality will be protected through a slower rate of cut at the watershed level and implementation of strategies for maximum clear-cut equivalency, cutblock size, new forestry, green-up, road standards and road surface erosion control.
Incremental	6.3, Fisheries	A long term source of large organic debris of appropriate size will be maintained where required for fish habitat (e.g. alluvial floodplains of major rivers and dynamic floodplains of some major river tributaries).

Regulatory Structure	Resource	Strategy
Base		Review of operational plans by guides, First Nations) will be e s (e.g. commercial fishing o facilitate protection of fishery values.
	6.3, Fisheries	Fisheries values will be identified at the landscape planning level and will be assessed as part of riparian classification for operational plans.
Incremental	6.3, Fisheries	fisheries.
Incremental	6.3, Fisheries	access management plans and local resource use plans.
Incremental	6.3, Fisheries	reviewed for consistency with the Code (see strategy in Water Section)
Incremental	6.3, Fisheries	habitat plans being developed by the Skeena Watershed Committee.
Incremental	6.3, Fisheries	Watershed Restoration Program
Incremental	6.4, Riparian Areas	
Incremental	6.4, Riparian Areas	specific treatments will be developed to meet riparian objectives.
Base	6.4, Riparian Areas	for cutting permits.
Incremental	6.4, Riparian Areas	Riparian areas will be identified and mapped at the ecological association series level or suitable surrogate (i.e. 1:20,000 scale) in total resource plans.
Incremental	6.4, Riparian Areas	will be restricted to non-clearcut systems. Single tree selection will generally be applied. Other non-clearcut systems may be used if non-timber values of the riparian zone can be maintained. Exceptions may be allowed to maintain or enhance other resource values such as recreation, wildlife habitat or aboriginal use.
Incremental	6.4, Riparian Areas	harvesting operations will be applied on either side of all water courses. This strategy would not apply to timber harvesting for mineral operations.
Incremental	6.4, Riparian Areas	
Incremental	6.4, Riparian Areas	Cranberry and Sicintine Rivers.
Incremental	6.5, Roads	modification and maintenance will be considered.
Incremental	6.5, Roads	Road management and planning will be improved to minimize impacts on fish and wildlife habitat.
Incremental	6.5, Roads	duplication and environmental damage.
Incremental	6.5, Roads	All-season logging roads will be constructed a minimum of one year prior to harvesting.
Incremental	6.5, Roads	one year of construction on all roads cuts, fills and ditches that may contribute to siltation of streams.

Regulatory Structure	Resource	Strategy
Base	6.5, Roads	Techniques to minimize siltation will be applied during road deactivation and reactivation.
Incremental	6.5, Roads	settled in the ditches.
Incremental	6.5, Roads	be required to submit a road maintenance schedule as part of their annual report to the Ministry of Forests. The schedule must be approved prior to commencing operations.
Incremental	6.6, Cultural Resources	Agreement on the Management of Cultural Heritage Resources and the Archaeological Impact Assessment Guidelines will be considered.
Incremental	6.6, Cultural Heritage	First Nations will be consulted to determine the location and significance of traditional use sites.
Base	6.6, Cultural Resources	The archaeological overview assessment for the Kispiox planning area will be refined to assist in determining the need for archaeological impact assessments at the operational level.
	6.7, Protected Areas	Seeley and Ross Lake provincial parks are confirmed as protected areas to protect local recreational features. B.C. Parks will prepare management plans for these parks.
Incremental	Areas	The Swan Lake Wilderness Area is confirmed as a protected area. Although 4,190 ha of the wilderness area are outside the Kispiox planning area, the entire wilderness area will be protected. Commercial logging has not been permitted in the area since it was designated as a Forest Act wilderness area in 1991. The Swan Lake Wilderness Area was a study area under the PAS and mineral potential in the area was assessed as low. Mineral exploration or development will no longer be permitted in the area. The wilderness management plan that has been prepared by local public and government stakeholders (Ministry of Forests 1996) will provide the basis for future management of the protected area.
Incremental	ected Areas	protected area. The Babine River Wilderness corridor was a PAS study area and mineral potential was assessed as low. Timber harvesting and mineral exploration or development will no longer be permitted in the area. The Babine River Local Resource Use Plan will provide the basis
Incremental	Areas	Catherine Creek, Bulkley Junction and Kitwanga Mountain will be established as new protected areas. Management plans will be developed for these areas. Timber harvesting and mineral exploration or development will no longer be permitted.
Incremental	6.7, Protected	The long-term legal designations for protected areas will be determined as part of plan implementation.
Incremental	6.8, Range and	The Code guidebooks that apply to livestock grazing will be considered (e.g. range management, riparian management, community watersheds).
Incremental	6.8, Range and Agriculture	Range units will exclude vegetation and wildlife habitat that is critical to the maintenance of biodiversity (e.g. dry south-facing aspects that are used by wildlife).
Base	6.8, Range and Agriculture	development as a priority.

Regulatory Structure	Resource	Strategy
Incremental	6.8, Range and Agriculture	harvested on Crown land within the ALR. Silviculture in these areas will be consistent with the intended long term use of the land (i.e. agriculture or forest production).
Incremental	6.8, Range and Agriculture	be minimized through public education and range use plans.
Incremental	6.8, Range and Agriculture	encouraged (see Botanical Forest Products, section 6.16).
Incremental	6.8, Range and Agriculture	Noxious weeds will be controlled by implementing noxious weed control plans prepared by the Northwest Weed Committee and by enforcing the Weed Control Act.
Incremental	6.8, Range and Agriculture	Target grazing levels in animal unit months will be developed for the planning area.
Incremental	Agriculture	Local public participation in wildlife enhancement and recreational plans
Incremental	Agriculture	Agricultural land and water stewardship programs will be encouraged to manage for other resource values. Maintenance of biodiversity on undeveloped ALR land will be encouraged.
Base	Range and Agriculture	Waste Management Act will be applied.
Incremental	6.8, Range and Agriculture	Agricultural pollution problems will be referred through the Agriculture Protection Council to the British Columbia Cattlemen's Associations or the British Columbia Federation of Agriculture.
Base	6.9, Recreation	and addressed at landscape and operational planning levels.
Incremental	6.9, Recreation	address protection of backcountry recreation values, maintenance of existing recreation sites, trails and opportunities and development of new recreation sites and trails by the end of 1997.
Incremental	6.9, Recreation	developed.
Incremental	6.9, Recreation	Recreational values will be assessed along all major rivers, starting with the Upper Kispiox, Suskwa and Kitsequecla rivers, and will be integrated with other resource values.
Incremental	6.9, Recreation	
Incremental	6.9, Recreation	appropriate.
Incremental	6.9, Recreation	Machine-free buffer zones along trails will be defined on a site specific basis.
Incremental	6.9, Recreation	site specific prescriptions addressing visual quality objectives.
Incremental	6.9, Recreation	A trail management plan will be completed for each important trail with priority on the Blue Lakes and Suskwa Pass trails.
Incremental	6.10, Scenic Areas	Code guidebooks on visual impact assessment and visual landscape management will be considered.
Incremental	6.10, Scenic Areas	Inventories of visually sensitive areas will be completed and upgraded.

Regulatory Structure	Resource	Strategy
Incremental	6.10, Scenic Areas	High sensitivity landscapes (i.e. visual corridors and sensitive foregrounds of important recreational rivers, lakes, trails and sites) will be managed for retention visual quality objective (VQO) by applying a range of treatments including modification of cutblock shape, size and orientation, alternative silvicultural systems and meeting visually effective green-up requirements.
Incremental	6.10, Scenic Areas	Moderate and low sensitivity landscape (i.e. middle ground and background views from highway corridors and recreational rivers, lakes and trails) will be managed for VQOs ranging from retention to partial retention to modification according to an approved visual landscape inventory.
Incremental	6.10, Scenic Areas	Exceptions to a retention VQO along rivers and lakes may be required for access that will enhance recreational values.
Incremental	6.10, Scenic Areas	A visual quality objective of retention will be established for sensitive landscapes that can be viewed from within Ross and Seeley Lake Provincial Parks.
Incremental		Code guidebooks on forest development and management will be considered.
Incremental	6.11, Timber	Long term effects of forest development on ecosystems, timber supply and other resource values will be assessed at the watershed level prior to forest development.
Incremental		A strategy for landscape level and total resource planning will be developed.
Incremental	6.11, Timber	A three-pass harvesting system will be applied on a watershed basis (i.e. three separate entries within a single rotation of approximately 120 years).
Incremental	6.11, Timber	second pass is initiated in developed areas. Accelerated construction of main access routes will be required to reduce the rate of harvest in developed areas.
Incremental	6.11, Timber	less.
Incremental	6.11, Timber	than 10% of the area proposed for harvest may be in cutblocks greater than 60 hectares. Under the Code, the maximum cutblock size for the Prince Rupert Region is 60 ha if no objectives for cutblock design or maintenance of biodiversity are specified in a higher level plan. A district manager may specify a larger or small maximum cutblock size if certain criteria are met.
Incremental	6.11, Timber	Leave areas adjacent to all cutblocks should be of equal size to the harvested area. Exceptions will only be allowed for natural disturbances (e.g. blow down, insect infestation).
Incremental	6.11, Timber	areas will incorporate new forestry concepts by 1997.
Incremental	6.11, Timber	training will be provided to contractors and licensees during the transition period.
Incremental	6.11, Timber	Increased supervision and on-site inspections will be required.
Incremental	6.11, Timber	On average, no more than 22% of the forested land in a watershed will be in a hydrological condition which is equivalent to a clear-cut. This

Regulatory Structure	Resource	Strategy
		guideline will be refined at the landscape planning level.

Regulatory Structure	Resource	Strategy
Base	6.11, Timber	Consistent with the Code, timber harvesting will not be authorized before previously harvested, contiguous areas are greened-up. Under the Code, green-up requirements may be relaxed or increased to meet management needs for biodiversity, cultural heritage, wildlife, hydrological, recreation or scenic values.
Incremental	6.11, Timber	Within each watershed, the total area of any single opening, defined as a combination of adjacent cutblocks, which is in a hydrological condition equivalent to clear cut, must not exceed 100 hectares.
Incremental	6.11, Timber	Licensees must harvest the timber profile in terms of species, quality and ground conditions.
Incremental	6.11, Timber	In addition to maximum mean annual increment (i.e., total stand volume divided by stand age), determination of rotation length will include factors such as biodiversity, site productivity, end product objectives, economics and objectives for other resource values.
Incremental	6.11, Timber	The silvicultural system will be identified at the highest possible planning level, which in most cases will be the landscape planning level.
Incremental	6.11, Timber	Clear-cut systems will continue to be the primary silvicultural system used in the Kispiox planning area. A minimum of 50% of harvest units will incorporate new forestry concepts. The relationship between the Code and new forestry techniques will be clarified over time.
Incremental	6.11, Timber	Alternate silvicultural systems will be used where stand structures allow and other concerns such as visibility, wildlife habitat and cultural heritage values dominate. Under the Code, silvicultural systems must be ecologically suited to the managed tree species and must be designed to achieve a stand structure that considers objectives from higher level or forest development plans. Tree species must be ecologically appropriate and must meet resource objectives from higher level plans or forest development plans.
Incremental	6.11, Timber	Reforestation will establish at least as wide a variety of species as originally found on a site.
Incremental	6.12, Tourism	Tourism opportunities will be provided through management of recreation, fisheries, wildlife, cultural heritage and scenic areas.
Base	6.12, Tourism	Opportunities for use of Crown land for future tourism development will be identified under the commercial backcountry recreation policy initiative.
Incremental	6.12, Tourism	Tourism use will be managed to maintain the quality of the experience, the natural environment and traditional aboriginal use.
Incremental	6.12, Tourism	Visual landscape inventories will be conducted in areas with recreation and tourism interests. (See section 6.10, Scenic Areas).
Incremental	6.12, Tourism	Protection of tourism experiences will be addressed at landscape level planning.
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	The Code guidebooks on biodiversity, riparian management areas and managing identified wildlife will be considered.
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	Critical and regionally significant wildlife habitat for identified wildlife species will be identified in landscape level planning.
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	Forests will be managed to provide a diversity of age classes and stand structures for wildlife habitat (i.e. a combination of opening sizes, silvicultural systems, slower rates of cut, smaller clearcuts, new forestry practices and higher road standards).

Regulatory Structure	Resource	Strategy
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	B.C. Environment and the Ministry of Forests will establish wildlife habitat objectives for review and provide input at landscape and operational planning levels to facilitate protection of wildlife resources.
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	Fragmentation of wildlife habitat will be minimized at the landscape planning level.
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	Concerns about the effects of access on wildlife will be addressed at landscape and operational planning levels.
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	Mapping of habitat capability and suitability for moose, grizzly bear, deer and mountain goat will be developed based on methods in Demarchi (1995). This habitat mapping will be used in landscape and operational planning.
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	High value grizzly habitat will be identified and mapped at the landscape planning level and will include floodplain and riparian areas, movement corridors, avalanche chutes and berry producing areas.
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	High value grizzly bear habitat will be protected through application of management strategies such as buffering with reserves, modifying silvicultural systems (e.g. selection harvesting in appropriate cover and devil's club sites; clearcuts to increase berry production in summer feeding sites) and minimizing clear-cut sizes (i.e. < 15 hectares).
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	Selection harvesting will be applied to a minimum of 5 % of the forested portion of high value grizzly bear habitat outside riparian management areas or wildlife habitat areas.
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	Established strategies for management of grizzly habitat (i.e. Babine LRUP prescriptions for moderate and high value grizzly habitat; stocking standards from the Coastal Grizzly Bear Habitat Management Guidelines) will be used in the development and review of landscape and operational plans.
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	Designation of grizzly bear management areas, as directed under the BC Grizzly Bear Conservation Strategy, will be considered in future LRMPs.
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	Effects of access on grizzlies will be addressed through co-ordinated access management plans (e.g. Babine Co-ordinated Access Management Plan) and modified road construction practices (I.e. minimum lines of sight, reduced widths of rights of way, accelerated deactivation, temporary construction standards).
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	Regulated grizzly bear hunting may be restricted in portions of the planning areas, such as the Babine River corridor, as part of the provincial conservation strategy.
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	Moose winter range will be identified at the landscape planning level.
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	Older coniferous age classes will be maintained to provide security and summer thermal cover for moose.
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	Deciduous and deciduous mixed-wood forests will be managed for a range of age classes to ensure adequate forage for moose.
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	Deer winter range will be identified at the landscape planning level.
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	Old growth stands that provide high value deer winter range, such as at the confluence of the Suskwa River and Natlan Creeks, will not be logged until adjacent stands have matured and are able to provide habitat requirements.

Regulatory Structure	Resource	Strategy
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	Fifteen percent of identified deer winter range will be managed at longer rotations of 150 years to provide thermal and snow interception cover for deer. Of that 15% of identified winter range, 40% will be maintained older than 150 years at any one time.
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	Mountain goat winter range will be identified at the landscape planning level.
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	Effects of access on mountain goats will be addressed at the landscape planning level.
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	Connectivity, between alpine and lower elevation winter ranges for annual movements, and between landscapes for population dispersal, will be maintained through landscape planning.
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	Key habitat features, such as mineral licks, will be identified and protected (e.g. through buffering)
Incremental	6.13, Wildlife	Roads will be located and constructed to minimize impacts of increased predator access of wintering goats
Base	6.14, Minerals	The Provincial Mineral Strategy will be implemented.
Base	6.14, Minerals	Input on mineral resources will be provided to local government planning processes (e.g. official community plans, bylaw referrals).
Base	6.14, Minerals	Mineral potential will be evaluated within areas that are proposed for long term protection.
Base	6.14, Minerals	Existing mineral tenures will be recognised.
Base	6.14, Minerals	The Ministry of Energy and Mines intends to work through local resource use plans, landscape level plans and co-ordinated access management plans to encourage long term access to subsurface resources and to facilitate compatibility between mineral exploration and development and other land uses.
Base	6.14, Minerals	Resource management zoning will be used to support mineral investment by promoting certainty.
Base	6.14, Minerals	Land closures for mineral and placer exploration (e.g. no staking reserves) will be monitored and updated regularly to reflect government land use decisions.
Base	6.14, Minerals	Government sponsored geological surveys, research on mineral deposits and exploration incentive programs may be conducted.
Base	6.14, Minerals	The Health, Safety and Reclamation Code for mines will be implemented.
Base	6.14, Minerals	Mineral exploration and site access disturbances will be rehabilitated.
Base	6.15, Oil and Natural Gas	Input on oil and gas resources will be provided to local government planning processes (e.g. official community plans, bylaw referrals).
Base	6.15, Oil and Natural Gas	Oil and gas potential will be evaluated within areas that are proposed for long term protection.
Base	6.15, Oil and Natural Gas	The Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources intends to work through local resource use plans, landscape level plans and co-ordinated access management plans to encourage long term access to subsurface resources and facilitate compatibility between oil and gas exploration and development and other land uses.
Base	6.15, Oil and Natural Gas	Resource management zoning will be used to support oil and gas investment by promoting certainty.
Base	6.15, Oil and Natural Gas	Land closures for oil and gas exploration (e.g. no staking reserves) will be monitored and updated regularly to reflect government land use decisions.

Regulatory Structure	Resource	Strategy
Base	6.15, Oil and Natural Gas	Government-sponsored geological surveys, research of oil and gas reserves and exploration incentive programs may be conducted.
Base	6.15, Oil and Natural Gas	Oil and gas exploration and site access disturbances will be rehabilitated.
Incremental	6.16, Botanical Forest Products	Mushroom harvesting in the planning area will be monitored.
Incremental	6.16, Botanical Forest Products	Mushroom resources will be considered at landscape and operational planning levels.
Incremental	6.16, Botanical Forest Products	Sites that are important to First Nations for production of medicinal plants will be identified at the operational planning levels (see Cultural Heritage Resources, section 6.6).
Incremental	7.1, Protection	Timber harvesting, exploration and development of minerals, oil and natural gas and hydro-electric development will not be permitted in protected areas.
Incremental	7.1-A, Protection-Upper Kispiox	Permit no mechanically assisted human activity in the zone, except; search and rescue activities.
Incremental	7.1-A, Protection-Upper Kispiox	Permit no mechanically assisted human activity in the zone, except; fire management activities.
Incremental	7.1-A, Protection-Upper Kispiox	Permit no mechanically assisted human activity in the zone, except; Forest health activities - monitored and reported on by the monitoring committee.
Incremental	7.1-A, Protection-Upper Kispiox	Permit no mechanically assisted human activity in the zone, except; Research activity, which may be helicopter supported, but where the emphasis is on minimal alteration of the natural systems; monitored and reported on by the monitoring committee.
Incremental	7.1-A, Protection-Upper Kispiox	Permit no mechanically assisted human activity in the zone, except Collecting and gathering activities where there is no surface mechanical transportation in the planning area.
Incremental	7.1-A, Protection-Upper Kispiox	Permit no mechanically assisted human activity in the zone, except; Harvesting activities for cultural activities where there is no surface mechanical transportation assistance in the planning area.
Incremental	7.1-A, Protection-Upper Kispiox	Commercial backcountry recreational tenures are specifically discouraged.
Incremental	7.1-A, Protection-Upper Kispiox	No unspecified human activity; see strategies for Water Quality (above).
Incremental	7.1-A, Protection-Upper Kispiox	See strategies for water quality (above).
Incremental	7.1-B, Protection-Seven Sisters	Manage for the protection and continued ecological representation of the Nass Ranges Ecoregion.
Incremental	7.1-B, Protection-Seven Sisters	Industrial resource extraction activities, including timber harvesting and mineral exploration and development, are not permitted.
Incremental	7.1-B, Protection-Seven Sisters	Allow for commercial and recreational pine mushroom harvesting, subject to conservation requirements or provincial regulations that might be developed in the future.
Incremental	7.1-B, Protection-Seven Sisters	Develop a PAS Zone management plan which includes: (a) an access management component for roads and trails; (b) a recreation management component that considers capability, use, and facility needs; (c) a wildlife management strategy that addresses wildlife needs, particularly mountain goat requirements; and (d) public participation in management plan development.

Regulatory Structure	Resource	Strategy
Incremental	7.1-B, Protection-Seven Sisters	Develop a fire management plan that identifies: (a) the role of fire in maintaining ecosystems; (b) the use of prescribed fire for activities such as the improving berry patch production for First Nations traditional use; (c) wildfire control priorities and strategies to protect lives, reduce loss or damage of natural and cultural values and capital investments; (d) wildfire prevention measures to reduce the risk of damage and loss from wildfires.
Incremental	7.1-B, Protection-Seven Sisters	Fire management planning will compliment neighbouring land use objectives along common boundaries and will be developed in consultation with potentially affected interests and First Nations.
Incremental	7.1-B, Protection-Seven Sisters	Ensure continued access and use of resources (such as botanical forest products) by First Nations for sustenance, spiritual and cultural purposes.
Incremental	7.1-B, Protection-Seven Sisters	Restrict winter motorized access (snowmobiles) to designated trails and areas. Restrict summer motorized to surfaced roads. Address motorized and non-motorized access and use issues, including deactivation and rehabilitation needs, in the management plan for the zone.
Incremental	7.1-B, Protection-Seven Sisters	Undertake watershed restoration efforts in the vicinity of Cedarvale for the purposes of hydrological stabilization and reparation of environmental damage caused by previous development activities.
Incremental	7.1-B, Protection-Seven Sisters	Trapping will continue as an activity and the transfer and sale of trapline areas should not be affected. Seven Sisters planning will not supersede or affect the ability of parties to resolve current legal issues concerning the ownership of traplines.
Incremental	7.1-B, Protection-Seven Sisters	Hunting and fishing will continue as permitted activities.
Incremental	7.2, Resource Management Zoning - Special	Although resource development, such as mineral exploration and development and timber harvesting, is generally permitted, it will be subject to stringent conditions to maintain specified resource values.
Base	7.2, Resource Management Zoning - Special	Proposals for exploration and development of minerals, oil, and natural gas in special resource management zones will be subjected to enhanced referral to ensure that appropriate agency and stakeholder interests are considered. The need to maintain identified resource values in this zone will also be considered in the review of exploration and development proposals and construction of new roads. Development of roads in or across special resource management zones will meet stated management objectives for resources in these areas.
Incremental	7.2-A, Resource Management Zoning - Special: East Kispiox/Kuldo RMZ	Commercial timber harvesting in the East Kispiox/Kuldo SMZ will be deferred so that additional information about scenic, recreation and wildlife resources can be collected.
Incremental	7.2-A, Resource Management Zoning - Special: East Kispiox/Kuldo RMZ	Backcountry use in the East Kispiox/Kuldo SMZ will be monitored to ensure recreational use is sustainable.

Regulatory Structure	Resource	Strategy
Incremental	7.2-B, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Atna/Shelagyote RMZ	Commercial timber harvesting in the Atna/Shelagyote SMZ will be deferred so that additional information about scenic, recreation and wildlife resources can be collected.
Incremental	7.2-B, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Atna/Shelagyote RMZ	Backcountry use in the Atna/Shelagyote SMZ will be monitored to ensure recreational use is sustainable.
Incremental	7.2-C, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Rocher Deboule RMZ	Commercial timber harvesting in the Rocher Deboule RMZ will be deferred so that additional information about scenic, recreation and wildlife resources can be collected.
Incremental	7.2-C, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Rocher Deboule RMZ	Backcountry use in the Rocher Deboule RMZ will be monitored to ensure recreational use is sustainable.
Incremental	7.2-D, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Babine River Valley RMZ	Consistent with the Babine River LRUP, timber harvesting will be limited to selective harvesting or clearcuts less than 15 hectares, a slower rate of cut will be emphasized, roads will be temporary and will be deactivated when they are no longer required for forestry and cutblocks and temporary roads will be located to minimize impacts on the adjacent protected area.
Base	7.2-D, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Babine River Valley RMZ	Approval of both the district manager and the designated environmental official will be required for FDP's or amendments in this area as provided for under the Operational Planning Regulation of the Code.
Incremental	7.2-E, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Community Watersheds RMZ	Management strategies are presented in section 6.2, Water.
Incremental	7.2-E, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Community Watersheds RMZ	The Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks and the Ministry of Employment and Investment will develop an agreement to address high mineral values and water quality in the Juniper Creek Community Watershed.
Incremental	7.2-F, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Andimaul Lookout RMZ	Access to mineral resources will be maintained.
Base	7.2-F, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Andimaul Lookout RMZ	Approval of both the district manager and the designated environmental official will be required for FDP's or amendments in this area as provided for under the Operational Planning Regulation of the Code.

Regulatory Structure	Resource	Strategy
Incremental	7.2-G, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Upper Kispiox RMZ	Identify and maintain critical and important grizzly habitat.
Incremental	7.2-G, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Upper Kispiox RMZ	Identify and manage, through the maintenance of suitable forest cover, important connective corridors and habitat areas. Connective corridors will be identified at the landscape planning level, and may or may not occur in the planning area.
Incremental	7.2-G, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Upper Kispiox RMZ	It is recommended that biodiversity and natural ecosystem function be maintained through the application of a high biodiversity emphasis option under the Biodiversity Guidebook of the Forest Practices Code, and through increased application of the concepts of biodiversity and New Forestry as outlined in the biodiversity and timber sections of the Kispiox LRMP.
Incremental	7.2-G, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Upper Kispiox RMZ	Limit Access: (a) in general, minimize road building, recognizing that water quality may in some cases be protected through a longer, more stable road. It is acknowledged that employment of silvicultural systems which involve small opening sizes will result in overall increased amounts of roading in the first pass.
Incremental	7.2-G, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Upper Kispiox RMZ	Employ road building techniques that minimize effects on water quality; in general, use the FPC requirements for road construction applicable in designated community watersheds.
Incremental	7.2-G, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Upper Kispiox RMZ	Limit total impact of human activity regarding: I) rate of timber extraction, ii) timing of resource extraction activity iii) methods of resource extraction activities iv) use of recreational vehicles, especially in alpine terrain.
Incremental	7.2-G, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Upper Kispiox RMZ	De-activate roads consistent with the applicable silvicultural system.
Incremental	7.2-G, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Upper Kispiox RMZ	Limit the total amount of ground disturbance.
Incremental	7.2-G, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Upper Kispiox RMZ	Maintain the natural stream bed; including the flow of non-perennial streams.

Regulatory Structure	Resource	Strategy
Incremental	7.2-G, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Upper Kispiox RMZ	Maintain stream bank integrity.
Incremental	7.2-G, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Upper Kispiox RMZ	Maintain stream bank forest cover.
Incremental	7.2-G, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Upper Kispiox RMZ	Set conservative reserves and buffers.
Incremental	7.2-G, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Upper Kispiox RMZ	Employ available fisheries expertise as a regional priority for this area.
Base	7.2-G, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Upper Kispiox RMZ	Employ the appropriate regulations in Provincial legislation to protect cultural sites, heritage sites and trails.
Incremental	7.2-G, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Upper Kispiox RMZ	Identify and maintain areas of significance as specified by Gitxsan house groups.
Incremental	7.2-G, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Upper Kispiox RMZ	Consult the appropriate Gitxsan House groups for advice on the area.
Incremental	7.2-G, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Upper Kispiox RMZ	Follow the Swan Lake Plan with respect to retention VQO areas in the upper Kispiox planning area.
Incremental	7.2-G, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Upper Kispiox RMZ	Employ rates of cut, silvicultural systems harvest patterns, and access management consistent with meeting the objectives of other identified sensitive resource values.
Base	7.2-G, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Upper Kispiox RMZ	Use exploration and development techniques and access management which are consistent with meeting the objectives of the other identified sensitive resource values.

Regulatory Structure	Resource	Strategy
Incremental	7.2-G, Resource Management Zoning - Special: Upper Kispiox RMZ	Prepare and implement an Access Management Plan as part of the road construction, maintenance and deactivation plan.
Incremental	7.3, Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development	Provincial management guidelines for maintenance of resources, such as fisheries, water quality and wildlife, will be considered. The general resource development zone is applied to the majority of the planning area.
Incremental	7.3-A, Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development: Seven Sisters-Price Boulder	Manage timber harvesting under the general guidelines provided by the Forest Practices Code and KLRMP.
Incremental	7.3-A, Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development: Seven Sisters-Price Boulder	Resource development planning that follows an approved land use plan for the Seven Sisters area will incorporate objectives for non-timber values, such as botanical forest products, pine mushrooms, visual quality and domestic water supplies.
Incremental	7.3-A, Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development: Seven Sisters-Price Boulder	Timber harvesting strategies will include a full range of silvicultural systems. Selection cutting in some areas may be required to manage for the maintenance of non-timber values.
Incremental	7.3-A, Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development: Seven Sisters-Price Boulder	The Ministry of Forests will complete a visual landscape analysis and design. In particular, the north-west corner of the zone (near Boulder Creek and Highway 16) is a very visible area and requires significant visual management constraints.
Base	7.3-A, Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development: Seven Sisters-Price Boulder	Trapping will continue as an activity and the transfer and sale of trapline areas should not be affected. Seven Sisters planning will not supersede or affect the ability of parties to resolve current legal issues concerning the ownership of traplines.

Regulatory Structure	Resource	Strategy
Base	7.3-A, Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development: Seven Sisters-Price Boulder	Hunting and fishing will continue as permitted activities.
Incremental	7.3-B, Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development: Seven Sisters-Coyote-Hells Bells	Manage timber harvesting under the general guidelines provided by the Forest Practices Code and KLRMP.
Incremental	7.3-B, Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development: Seven Sisters-Coyote-Hells Bells	Resource development planning that follows an approved land use plan for the Seven Sisters area will incorporate objectives for non-timber values, such as botanical forest products, pine mushrooms, visual quality and domestic water supplies.
Incremental	7.3-B, Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development: Seven Sisters-Coyote-Hells Bells	Access management planning will be included as part of any industrial resource extraction proposals.
Incremental	7.3-B, Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development: Seven Sisters-Coyote-Hells Bells	Restrict summer motorized to surfaced roads and do not allow ATV use in the alpine areas. Access will be managed to prevent ATV access into the Oliver Creek drainage from this zone.
Incremental	7.3-B, Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development: Seven Sisters-Coyote-Hells Bells	Timber harvesting strategies will include a full range of silvicultural systems. Selection cutting in some areas may be required to manage for the maintenance of non-timber values.
Incremental	7.3-B, Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development: Seven Sisters-Coyote-Hells Bells	The Ministry of Forests will complete a visual landscape analysis and design.

Regulatory Structure	Resource	Strategy
Base	7.3-B, Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development: Seven Sisters-Coyote-Hells Bells	Early exploration will utilize existing access or be done by air.
Incremental	7.3-B, Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development: Seven Sisters-Coyote-Hells Bells	Mineral exploration activities above the timber operability line that require any access construction, or disturbance greater than 1 ha. where access construction is not required, will be referred to affected agencies and be made available for public comment.
Incremental	7.3-B, Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development: Seven Sisters-Coyote-Hells Bells	No permanent road development associated with a mine development application will be permitted until an environmental assessment certificate has been issued (on a project by project basis).
Base	7.3-B, Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development: Seven Sisters-Coyote-Hells Bells	In creek channels and adjacent riparian areas, mineral exploration will be non-motorized and for the purposes of exploring rock exposures and sediment in creeks.
Base	7.3-B, Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development: Seven Sisters-Coyote-Hells Bells	Advanced mineral exploration and development applications near the PAS Zone boundary will be referred to the managing agency for that zone so that concerns relative to impacts across the boundary are identified and addressed.
Base	7.3-B, Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development: Seven Sisters-Coyote-Hells Bells	Advanced mineral exploration and development applications in areas of mountain goat habitat will be referred to BC Environment for the addition of appropriate guidelines.
Base	7.3-B, Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development: Seven Sisters-Coyote-Hells Bells	Trapping will continue as an activity and the transfer and sale of trapline areas should not be affected. Seven Sisters planning will not supersede or affect the ability of parties to resolve current legal issues concerning the ownership of traplines.

Regulatory Structure	Resource	Strategy
Base	7.3-B, Resource Management Zoning - General Resource Development: Seven Sisters- Coyote-Hells Bells	Hunting and fishing will continue as permitted activities.

Appendix 3 – Recommendations

This section will be developed by the Kispiox LRMP monitoring committee.

