Revelstoke Higher Level Plan Order Amendment 02

Preamble

The preamble is meant to provide context and does not form part of the order.

Part 3 of the 2005 Revelstoke Higher Level Plan Order states that the order will be monitored on an ongoing basis to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts of the order.

The implementation in 2009 of legal orders under the Mountain Caribou Recovery Strategy impacts the issues dealt with this order by (a) protecting additional areas which are suitable for biodiversity conservation and (b) increasing constraints on timber supply.

A review of the biodiversity objectives of the order has been completed by government and this amendment has been initiated to provide the appropriate social, economic and environmental balance for the Revelstoke Higher Level Plan Order area. The intent of this amendment is to balance timber supply impacts while maintaining protection of biodiversity.

MINISTRY OF FORESTS, LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCE OPERATIONS

MINISTERIAL ORDER

ORDER – REVELSTOKE – 02 REVELSTOKE HIGHER LEVEL PLAN ORDER AMENDMENT TO OBJECTIVES 1 (BIODIVERSITY EMPHASIS) AND 2 (OLD AND MATURE FOREST)

Part 1 - Interpretation

Relationship to Forest and Range Practices Objectives

Pursuant to Section 93.4 of the *Land Act* this order amends the Revelstoke Higher Level Plan Order (Revelstoke HLP) made by the Minister of Sustainable Resource Management on March 25, 2005.

Part 2 - Definitions

The Revelstoke HLP is amended to include the following definitions:

In this order:

- 1. 'Crown forested land base' means the forested land that contributes to forest objectives such as landscape-level biodiversity, wildlife habitat and visual quality including forested areas that are within protected areas, National parks, Provincial Parks, any woodlot licence tenures that are granted following the approval of the March 25, 2005 Revelstoke HLP, and private lands within Tree Farm Licenses, but not including non-productive forest areas with tree species.
- 'Non-productive forest' means areas not covered with productive forest including rock, swamp, alpine forest areas, areas occupied by noncommercial tree or brush species and all low-volume deciduous forest types.

Part 3 - Amendments

1) Biodiversity Emphasis: of the Revelstoke HLP is repealed and replaced with the following:

1) Biodiversity Emphasis:

For the sole purpose of implementing objective 2 (Old Forest), biodiversity emphasis is assigned within landscape units as outlined on Map 1.1.1 dated June 30, 2011 as attached.

2) Old and Mature Forest, of the Revelstoke HLP is repealed and replaced with the following:

2) Old Forest:

a) To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity, maintain old seral forests to the levels indicated in Tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Table 2.1 Old Seral Distribution for Natural Disturbance Type 1

Biogeoclimatic Units	Seral Requirement by Biodiversity Emphasis (%)		
	Low	Intermediate	High
Interior Cedar Hemlock (ICH)	>13	>13	>19
Engelmann Spruce- Subalpine Fir (ESSF)	>19	>19	>28

Table 2.2 Old Seral Distribution for Natural Disturbance Type 2

Biogeoclimatic Units	Seral Requirement by Biodiversity Emphasis (%)		
	Low	Intermediate	High
Interior Cedar Hemlock (ICH)	>9	>9	>13

- b) Excepting Landscape Unit R3 on Map 1.1.1, old seral requirements are reduced down to 1/3 of the seral requirements identified in Tables 2.1 and 2.2, within areas identified as low biodiversity emphasis on Map 1.1.1 dated June 30, 2011 as attached.
- c) Full old seral requirements must be achieved within 240 years.
- d) Requirement levels, as expressed in Tables 2.1 and 2.2, are to be met at the biogeoclimatic subzone variant level using the variants mapped on Map 2.1.1 dated June 30, 2011 as attached.
- e) Seral requirements in Tables 2.1 and 2.2 are expressed as a percentage of the Crown forested land base. Old seral forests are defined as shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Old Seral Forest Age Definitions

Natural Disturbance Type (NDT)	Biogeoclimatic Unit	Old Seral Age (years)
1	ICH	>250
1	ESSF	>250
2	ICH	>250

- f) Where a registered professional forester or registered professional biologist determines that a forest stand has sufficient biological value to be classified as old seral forest considering the stand age, presence of old growth attributes, size of the stand (ha), the amount of human impact, dispersion/connectivity of the stand and rarity of the stand, then that stand may be used in meeting the seral target as opposed to solely using age provided a rationale is documented and the area is mapped.
- g) Where minimum seral requirements cannot be achieved due to deficits in suitably aged forest stands, deficits must be recruited from the oldest available forest stands within the applicable unit or through an alternate recruitment strategy developed by a registered professional forester or registered professional biologist that identifies a forest stand area that would be equal or superior in terms of old growth potential considering forest stand age, elements of old growth attributes, size of the stand (ha), the amount of human impact, dispersion/connectivity of the stand, rarity of the stand.
- h) Where a recruitment strategy is developed under paragraph g), the rationale for choosing the forest stand area must be documented and mapped.
- i) Where old seral forest is damaged or destroyed by natural events (fire, insect infestation, blow down, etc.) in a seral deficit area, that forest stand can be salvaged provided the stand no longer contains suitable old growth attributes to be considered old seral forest.

Part 4 - Implementation

Maps 1.1 and 2.1 are repealed.

Effective Date

This order takes effect when notice of this order is posted in the B.C. Gazette.

2011/12/16 Date

Regional Executive Director

Kootenay Boundary Region

Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations



