Kalum LRMP Projects Implementation Report

Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development

November 13, 2018

Foreword

The Kalum Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) Projects Implementation Report (2018) identifies and provides an updated status for all of the Kalum LRMP directed projects, or discrete activities. Anne Harfenist originally compiled this report for the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNR), Skeena Region. It is an update of the Implementation Plan and Progress Report (2008) produced by Kerrith McKay, Caroline Lafontaine, and Denise Van Raalte. The intended audience includes provincial government agencies, First Nations, the Kalum Plan Implementation Committee (PIC) and the public.

The updates in this report are based on consultations with Natural Resource District and Regional provincial government staff. Agency affiliations for each contributor are listed in Appendix A. Some sections benefited from input from members of the Kalum PIC.

General comments regarding information contained in this report may be directed to FLNR at the address below. Specific questions on products or progress should be directed to the lead agency.

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Executive Summary

In July 2017, the Minister of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development was mandated to work alongside the Minister of Indigenous Relations, First Nations and communities to modernize land use planning in British Columbia.

Modernized land use planning is being developed in partnership between the Province and Indigenous governments. It aims to advance reconciliation efforts, promote economic opportunities through increased certainty for land management, respond to modern social and environmental conditions, and increase public confidence and trust in the stewardship of B.C.'s natural resources.

Land use planning will have a much more varied approach than historic processes. Planning will occur at a range of geographic scales in response to specific needs and new environmental challenges. Factors such as the implementation status and monitoring of existing plans will also be taken into consideration.

Assessing the implementation status of the Kalum Land and Resource Management Plan is a critical first step in any future LRMP modernization, and is guided by the draft *Framework for Monitoring Strategic Land and Resource Plans in BC (2008)* and its companion document, the draft *Procedures for Monitoring of Strategic Land and Resource Plans in BC (2008)*. This report is one of a suite of reports meant to give a comprehensive update on the current status of implementation of the Kalum LRMP. It monitors implementation of LRMP objectives and strategies related to discrete activities, called Projects.

The objectives and strategies in the Kalum LRMP describe 123 projects. Approximately 77% of regulatory projects, such as the designation of protected areas and Ungulate Winter Range (UWR), have been completed or substantially completed. In contrast, only about 29% of projects that are resource or process based have been completed or substantially completed.

The 2018 project completion rate is similar to the rate reported in the 2008 projects implementation monitoring report. However, notable progress has been made since 2008 in implementing Biodiversity, Ungulate Winter Range and Visual Resources projects. The overall project completion rate has remained static despite the significant headway made because advancement in some projects actually resulted in a lowered progress rating. For example, a project related to goat Ungulate Winter Range that had been completed by 2008 was re-initiated because the lead agency will be pursuing an amendment to the designated UWR to better capture winter range for this species. In addition, direct comparisons between the 2018 and 2008 results are hampered by the addition of projects to this document that had been omitted from the earlier version and the re-classification of four projects from the 2008 report as practices.

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1. Introduction and Background

Introduction

British Columbia's strategic land and resource management planning program began in the early 1990s, when it was developed as a tool to manage land use conflict and to deliver British Columbia's Protected Areas Strategy. The program was created to:

- improve land use certainty and economic stability;
- generate economic opportunities, investment and jobs;
- achieve healthy communities; and
- ensure the long-term viability of the environment.

The planning program resulted in a series of sub-regional consensus-based processes involving participation of parties with a key interest or stake in the plan areas. The products were land and resource management plans (LRMPs). The basic structure of LRMPs involves objectives and strategies for a series of resource values on the landscape:

- ***Resource Values*** are values on Crown land which may include, but are not confined to, biodiversity, air and water quality, timber, minerals and energy, cultural heritage, fish and wildlife, recreation and visual resources.
- ***Objectives*** set out the overarching desired future outcomes for resources or resource uses.
- ***Strategies*** provide the management direction to achieve those future outcomes.

Following Cabinet approval of LRMPs, the provincial government's role is to implement the approved direction and to report on the status of implementation through monitoring reports.

Monitoring of LRMP implementation is guided by the draft *Framework for Monitoring Strategic Land and Resource Plans in BC (2008)* and the companion document, the draft *Procedures for Monitoring of Strategic Land and Resource Plans in BC (2008).* The *Procedures* document outlines a suite of four reports meant to give a comprehensive update on the current status of implementation of LRMPs:

1) ***Projects Report*** that summarizes the completion of projects and/or milestones described in the LRMP;

2) ***Practices Implementation Report*** that outlines consistency of operational plans and/or agency permitting and approval processes with LRMP strategies and/or targets within individual tenure areas and lists enabling mechanisms for landscape-level practices;

3) ***Strategic Practices Analysis Report*** that analyzes resource conditions at a landscape scale; and

4) ***Evaluation Report*** that summarizes the overall state of plan implementation and validation monitoring and may suggest improvements and/or highlight issues raised during implementation.

This report is the 2018 Projects Report for the Kalum LRMP. It is an update of a 2008 report.

Background

The Kalum Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) provides land and resource management direction for the Kalum Timber Supply Area (TSA), Tree Farm License (TFL) 1, TFL 41 and Block 28 of the Pacific TSA (formerly part of TFL 41). The Kalum LRMP area covers approximately 2.2 million hectares in the Coast Mountains Natural Resource District. The plan was approved by Cabinet in 2001. Details on the process leading up to the approval of the Kalum LRMP as well as descriptions and maps of the plan area can be found in the introductory sections of the LRMP document and the accompanying map portfolio[1].

The Kalum Sustainable Resource Management Plan (SRMP) legally established some of the Kalum LRMP objectives under a Land Use Objectives Regulation Order for the Kalum LRMP area (excluding the Kowesas Landscape Unit). The Order was signed in 2006. Details on the process are provided in the SRMP document[2]. Two amendments to the 2006 Order were made in 2017. One, the Kiteen amendment[3], was made to fulfill the Gitanyow Recognition and Reconciliation Agreement (2012) between the B.C. government and the Gitanyow Hereditary Chiefs. The second, the Skeena Islands amendment[4], was made to better protect the Skeena Islands. In addition, an Environmental Protection and Management Regulation order was established in 2017 under the *Oil and Gas Activities Act* for old growth management areas respecting oil and gas activities.

2. **Content**

The goals of this report are to:

- describe each project identified in the LRMP (referenced by LRMP objective and strategy number) as a measurable or reportable statement;
- identify lead and supporting agencies;
- identify timeframes and project priorities where relevant;
- identify the products resulting from the project; and
- add clarifying comments where appropriate.

The report is arranged in a perpetual progress report template that follows the layout of the LRMP. The headings are the same as those found in the Resource Management Direction chapter of the LRMP. As well, a new section titled Socio-Economic Capacity was created as an umbrella for projects relating to infrastructure development and training. The Kalum LRMP Implementation Plan (Appendix B) indicates which project, if any, is associated with each LRMP strategy.

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[1] https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/natural-resource-use/land-use/land-use-plans-objectives/skeena-region/kalum-lrmp

[2] https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/natural-resource-use/land-use/land-use-plans-objectives/skeena-region/kalum-lrmp/https-www-for-gov-bc-ca-tasb-slrp-legal-direction-kalum-srmp

[3] https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/natural-resource-use/land-water-use/crown-land/land-use-plans-and-objectives/skeena-region/kalum-srmp/luor_order_kiteen.pdf

[4] https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/natural-resource-use/land-water-use/crown-land/land-use-plans-and-objectives/skeena-region/kalum-srmp/luor_order_skeena_islands_amendment.pdf

Each project is summarized in the template shown below. Projects which have been completed appear as shaded. During the preparation of this update, the status of previously completed projects was re-evaluated. If there was an update, the lead agency was then edited to reflect the present government ministerial organization. Where there was no update, lead agency was often left as it had appeared in the previous version of this report in order to facilitate locating products. The status of projects marked as "not applicable" (N/A) in 2008 were also re-evaluated.

Abbreviations used in the project summaries are defined in Appendix C.

Resource Value: [*LRMP Management Direction category]*
Project [#]: [*Project Name]*
Lead: [*Agency/agencies accountable for implementing the project*]

Description:

[The p*roject description includes a brief (strategic level) outline summarized from the LRMP document, its objective(s) and strategies. Corresponding LRMP objective and strategy #'s are included as footnotes.*]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
[*Agencies that share the mandate and accountability*]	Start Date: Completion Date:	[*as determined by lead agency*]

Product(s)

- [*Products produced or expected to be produced as a result of the project AND the location where they can be accessed.*]

Appended to each project table is a summary report on progress for each date that implementation was assessed.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
May 2006						[*From the lead agency regarding funding, project highlights or more detailed completion notes*]
March 2018						

Progress categories are:

Not Started (NS): **N/A = not applicable**		Projects where no work has been done to date: 0-5% complete.
Initiated (I):		Projects where work commenced on one or more activities: 6-30% complete.
Midway (M):		Projects where work has been initiated and is underway on most activities. Some activities may be substantially complete or complete: 31-65% complete.
Substantially Complete (SC):		Projects where work is underway on most activities and where many activities are substantially complete: 66-95% complete.

Complete (C):		Projects where all activities have been implemented in accordance with the direction set out in the LRMP: 96-100% complete.

Project Implementation Summary

One of the main measures of government success for an LRMP is that the document is always consulted by ministries during regulatory approval processes such as Forest Stewardship Plans (FSPs) and Land Tenure decisions. That type of implementation is covered in the draft *Kalum LRMP Practices Implementation Report (2018*). Another important measure of implementation is that projects related to land use zoning decisions and legislative actions are completed. These include projects involving: the *Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA)*, the *Land Act*, Protected Areas, Scenic Areas, Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs), Ungulate Winter Range (UWR) and Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHAs). Of the 123 projects outlined in the LRMP, 22 can be categorized as regulatory-type projects: 13 have been completed since approval of the LRMP by cabinet and another four are substantially complete.

The degree of implementation of non-regulatory type projects recommended by the LRMP table is lower. These types of projects are either process-based (those that require public and stakeholder consultation or the formation of working groups and committees; or have products such as management plans or guidelines; or require thresholds on land use) or resource-based (those inventorying, prioritizing, measuring, assessing or evaluating natural resources and knowledge). Of the 123 projects outlined in the LRMP, 85 are included in these categories: 23 have been completed and two are substantially complete.

Sixteen projects are considered "not applicable" in 2018. These include:

- 4 that relate to a condition that does not exist at this time;
- 3 for which the strategy is dealt with on a case by case basis through permitting or authorizations;
- 4 that describe a methodology that is no longer used by government;
- 4 that are not within government mandate; and
- 1 that involves First Nations consultations which are now guided by the Canadian Constitution (Section 35 Aboriginal and Treaty rights), BC's commitment to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People, and Engagement Agreements with First Nation.

Four projects described in the 2008 version of this report are more appropriately categorized as practices; implementation of those is reported in the draft *Kalum LRMP Practices Implementation Report (2018).*

Table 1 summarizes project implementation status tabulated by resource value as identified in the Project Descriptions section of this report. It should be noted, however, that many projects address multiple strategies that may be associated with more than one resource value. For example, Project 3.2 addresses three strategies listed under three different resource values.

Since the 2008 projects monitoring report was compiled, there has been moderate progress on regulatory projects, but little progress on implementation of non-regulatory ones. Direct comparisons between the 2018 and 2008 results are hampered by the addition of projects to this document that had been omitted from the earlier version and the re-categorization of some projects from the 2008 report as practices. Furthermore, comparisons can be mis-leading. The percentages of completed projects given above are essentially identical to those reported in 2008, but mask significant progress made on some projects. For example, moose winter range has been

designated since the 2008 report (moving into the “complete” total), but this progress is masked because three goat UWR projects that had been completed by 2008 were re-initiated (moving from “complete” to “initiated” and “substantially complete”). The change in status of the goat UWR is a result of the lead agency pursuing an amendment to the designated UWR to better capture goat winter range based on the results of effectiveness monitoring and audit. Thus, the apparent regression in project status actually indicates progress. Biodiversity and Visual Resources projects have also shown notable progress.

Table 1. Kalum LRMP project implementation status by resource value[5].

Resource Value	Not Started	Initiated	Midway	Substantially Complete	Complete	Not Applicable
Access Management	1					
Agriculture					1	1
Aquaculture & Marine Plant Harvesting			1		2	3
Biodiversity	1		2	1	6	
Botanical Forest Products	3	2	2			
Cultural Heritage		1	2		1	
Fish & Fish Habitat	3	5	1		3	1
Fresh Water		1	2		1	2
Geological & Energy Resources			1	1	1	
Grizzly Bear	2		4		2	2
Outdoor Recreation		2	3		1	
Timber	1				4	5
Tourism	1	1			4	
Trapping	2					
Ungulate Winter Range		3			2	
Visual Resources				1	2	
Wildlife & Wildlife Habitats	4	2			2	
Protected Areas	1				2	1
Settlement Zones				1		
Special Resource Management Zones	3			1	4	3
Socio-economic Capacity			2	1		2

[5] Four projects described in the 2008 version of this report have been re-classified as practices and do not appear in the totals presented in Table 1.

3. **Project Descriptions**

Access Management

Resource Value: Access Management
Project 1.1: Integrated Access Management Plan
Lead: FLNR - Stewardship

Description:

Develop an integrated access management plan that will manage access to Crown land and resources for the full range of commercial, industrial and public user needs,[6] will address environmental, recreational and cultural heritage values[7] and that will provide for wildlife, fish and habitat protection.[8] The process will involve consultation with stakeholders, user groups, regional and municipal governments, and First Nations[9]. The plans should:

- incorporate Community Watershed access[10];
- incorporate access needs of prospecting, exploration and development[11];
- include guidelines to design harvesting systems with fewer roads and landings[12];
- consider tourism recreation values prior to logging road deactivation[13].

Priority areas for plans are[14]: McKay-Davies, Lakelse[15]-Cecil, Cedar, Alice-Star-Deep, Little Oliver-Skeena River East, Nelson, Wedeene, Erlandsen, and Maroon-Weseach.

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
Multiple agencies	Start Date: Completion Date:	Low

Product(s)

- Road inventories updated

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
February 2004	X	X				Access management discussed in Skeena Hunter Advisory Committee, as issues arise.
April 2006	X	X				2004 comments still apply-MOE-ES. Overall project not started-ILMB. Road inventories have been updated and will support the project-MOFR
February 2018	X					

Agriculture

[6] 2.2.1 Access Management, objective 1, p. 23, objective 3, p. 24. 2.2.12 Outdoor Recreation, objective 1, strategy 1.1 and 1.2, p.78; 2.2.8 Fish and Fish Habitat, objective 4, strategy 4.2 p. 56; 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Industrial Activities, Facilities and Access, objective 1, strategy 1.3, p. 47; Coastal Management: Cultural Heritage, objective 2, strategy 2.1, p. 48; 3.1.3 SRMZ-Upper Copper, objective 3, strategy 3.1 to 3.4, p. 125.

[7] 2.2.1 Access Management, objective 2, strategy 2.7, 2.8 p. 24-25.

[8] 2.2.1 Access Management, objective 2, strategy 2.1-2.6 p. 24-25; 2.2.8 Fish and Fish Habitat, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p. 55; 2.2.16 Ungulate Winter Range: Mountain Goat, objective 2, strategy 2.1 to 2.4, p. 91 and Moose, objective 4, strategy 4.1 to 4.3, p. 93-94; 2.2.18 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, objective 1, strategy 1.8, p. 100, 3.1.3 SRMZ-Kowesas, objective 1, strategy 1.1 and 1.2, p. 122.

[9] 2.2.1 Access Management, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p 23; 2.2.10 Geological and Energy Resources, objective 2, strategy 2.2, p. 64; 2.2.18 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, objective 5, strategy 5.1, p. 100.

[10] 3.1.3 SRMZ- Community Watersheds, objective 2, strategy 2.1 and 2.2, p. 116.

[11] 2.2.10 Geological and Energy Resources, objective 1, strategy 1.1 and 1.2, p.64.

[12] 2.2.13 Timber Harvesting and Silviculture, objective 8, strategy 8.1, p. 83.

Resource Value: Agriculture
Project 2.1: Agricultural Lease Development Plans
Lead: FLNR – Range / Land & Water

Description:

Develop agricultural lease development plans that outline habitat protection or conservation measures and, where necessary, include the location of restricted activities to minimize conflicts.[16]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Applications for land for Intensive or Extensive Agricultural require management plans[17].
- Dealt with via referrals.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					MOE support in habitat mapping and engaging in the public process to ensure habitat conservation/protection is considered.
March 2018	X	X	X	X	X	

[13] 2.2.14 Tourism, objective 3, strategy 3.4, p, 86.

[14] 2.2.1 Access Management, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p 23; 2.2.11 Grizzly Bear, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p.71 AND Map 11, Grizzly Bear Identified Watersheds, p.126j.

[15] 3.1.3 SRMZ- Lakelse River Subzone 1, objective 2, strategy 2.2, p.120.

[16] 2.2.2 Agriculture, objective 2, strategy 2.3, p.27.

[17] https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/natural-resource-use/land-use/crown-land/crown-land-uses/management-plans

Resource Value: Agriculture
Project 2.2: Range Use Plans
Lead: FLNR - Range

Description:

Develop range use plans that outline habitat protection or conservation measures and, where necessary, include the location of restricted activities to minimize conflict.[18]

Supporting Agencies	**Project Timelines**	**Priority**
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

-

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	N/A					This will be monitored on an ongoing basis should any new range tenures be approved.
March 2018	N/A					There are currently no range tenures within the Kalum LRMP area. There are some minor boundary overlaps with adjacent tenures, but those are mapping inaccuracies with no actual grazing occurring in the plan area.

[18] 2.2.2 Agriculture, objective 2, strategy 2.3, p.27.

Aquaculture and Marine Plant Harvesting

Resource Value: Aquaculture and Marine Plant Harvesting
Project 3.1: Capability and Suitability for Aquaculture
Lead: MAL – Aquaculture Branch

Description:

Conduct capability and suitability mapping for aquaculture[19] and identify potentially suitable aquaculture sites by Coastal Planning Unit or sub-unit.[20] Clearly define suitability and take technological advances into account.
Provincial aquaculture is administered under three categories: finfish, shellfish and marine plants.

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
DFO - Aquaculture	Start Date: Completion Date: 2004	High

Product(s)

- Finfish – Salmon capability completed within the plan area[21]
- Shellfish capability completed for Pacific Oyster, Manila Clam and Japanese Scallop within the plan area[22]
- Marine Plant Harvesting – no potential (commercially significant) habitat within the study area

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
May 2002	X	X				Biophysical capability studies for shellfish culture were under way when KLRMP was completed.
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	Additional shellfish species may be added when economic conditions arise. Geoduck is the next potential species to being developed commercially.

[19] 2.2.3. Aquaculture, objective 1, strategy 1.2, p. 30.
[20] 2.2.3. Aquaculture, objective 2, strategy 2.1, p. 30.
[21] MAL – Aquaculture Branch, Victoria, BC. Coastal Resource Information Management System online at https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/data/geographic-data-services/topographic-data/coast
[22] MAL – Aquaculture Branch, Victoria, BC. Coastal Resource Information Management System online at https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/data/geographic-data-services/topographic-data/coast

Resource Value: Aquaculture and Marine Plant Harvesting
Project 3.2: Shellfish Areas
Lead: DFO / MAL – Aquaculture Branch

Description:

Inventory and map shellfish areas. The inventory should include:

- contaminated shellfish culture areas[23] and areas that are closed to harvest due to microbial contamination[24];
- recreational shellfish harvesting area[25]; and
- new harvesting areas and culture facilities.[26]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
MOE Oceans,	Start Date: Completion Date:	High

Product(s)

- DFO and Environment Canada share information on closures – online at DFO Pacific Region website.
- Shellfish monitoring program between DFO, Environment Canada and Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) deals with biotoxin closures – website[27]
- Recreational shellfish harvesting information can be found through the clam capability maps in the Coastal Resource Information System database on the Aquaculture Branch website[28]
- There are currently no culture facilities within the Kalum LRMP plan area

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	A long-term monitoring program is in place for shellfish.

[23] 2.2.3. Aquaculture, objective 3, strategy 3.3, p. 31.
[24] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Environmental Management: Fish and Wildlife, objective 8, strategy 8.2, p.45.
[25] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Environmental Management: Public Recreation, objective 6, strategy 6.1, p.43.
[26] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Environmental Management: Fish and Wildlife, objective 8, strategy 8.2, p.45.
[27] DFO-Pacific Region http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/ops/fm/shellfish/biotoxins/closures/default_e.htm
[28] MAL-Aquaculture Branch website – shellfish capability maps http://maps.gov.bc.ca/imf406/imf.jsp?site=dss_coastal

Resource Value: Aquaculture and Marine Plant Harvesting
Project 3.3: First Nation Traditional Use
Lead: FLNR - First Nations Relations / AGRI - SDB

Description:

Identify and map existing and potential harvest areas and reserves for First Nations traditional use of marine plants, as well as general commercial and recreational use.[29]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: 2000 Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Map available on MaPP Marine Plan Portal[30]

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X				
March 2018	X	X	X			

[29] 2.2.3 Marine Plant Harvesting, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p.31
[30] http://mappocean.org/resources/marine-planning-portal/

Resource Value: Aquaculture and Marine Plant Harvesting
Project 3.4: Sustainable Kelp Harvesting
This project has been reclassified as a practice.

Description:

Develop operational procedures to harvest kelp in a sustainable manner.[31] Procedures should follow all regulations and policy from the aquaculture branch, upon issuance of the harvest license. Regulations and policy include:

- restricting the cut of Giant Kelp stems to no deeper than 5 feet below the water surface;
- restrict harvesting of the Bull Kelp bulb so that fronds are harvested no closer than 50 cm from the bulb;
- harvesting no more than 20% of any kelp bed; and
- harvesting will all be done by hand.

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
DFO	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- *Fish and Seafood Act*[32] and associated regulations[33] [34] address this LRMP strategy. A harvesting licence is required to commercially harvest wild aquatic plants. Conditions of the licence may be more restrictive than above descriptions for Giant and Bull Kelp. No mechanical harvesting. No complete cut for any species of aquatic plant.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	N/A					DFO and Environment Canada both consider kelp to be a valued ecosystem component (VEC) under CEAA legislation. Contact is requested if kelp species listed under the Species at Risk legislation are involved.
March 2018	N/A					See *Kalum LRMP Practices Implementation Report (2018)*

[31] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Cultural Heritage, objective 6, strategy 6.3, p.49.
[32] http://www.bclaws.ca/civix/document/id/lc/statreg/15014
[33] http://www.bclaws.ca/civix/document/id/loo101/loo101/261_2016
[34] http://www.bclaws.ca/civix/document/id/loo88/loo88/140_76

Resource Value: Aquaculture and Marine Plant Harvesting
Project 3.5: Aquaculture Industry Codes of Practice
Lead: AGRI - SDB

Description:

Minimize negative impacts due to aquaculture development by creating and implementing industry codes of practice and management measures to maintain environmental integrity[35].

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
DFO	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Industry is required to submit management plans for aquaculture licences. See the *BC Shellfish Grower Environmental Code of Practice*[36] (the development of which AGRI funded). On the finfish side, the industry is actively engaged in third party sustainability certification/best practices; however, this may not be relevant to the North Coast due to the North Coast Finfish Aquaculture Moratorium that has been in place since 2008.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	N/A					Each operator is required to create a management plan that addresses such issues prior to approval.
March 2018	N/A					Salmon aquaculture tenure approvals, province-wide, have been "paused" until the Minister of Agriculture Advisory Council on Finfish Aquaculture report is released and the policy directive for the pause is lifted.

[35] 2.2.3 Aquaculture, objective 2, strategy 2.5, p. 30

[36] http://bcsga.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Envrionmental-Management-Code-of-Practice_BCSGA.pdf

Resource Value: Aquaculture and Marine Plant Harvesting
Project 3.6: Community Consultation Process
Lead: AGRI - SDB / FLNR - First Nations Relations

Description:

Implement a community consultation process to ensure siting and development of new shellfish aquaculture facilities meet local community and First Nation needs[37].

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
DFO	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Finfish Aquaculture Licensing Policies and Procedures for Applications require consultation with various agencies, interest groups, First Nations and local governments.
- Current siting guide can be found at: http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/aquaculture/licence-permis/docs/site-guide-direct-eng.html.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	N/A					Application Driven
March 2018	N/A					First Nations consultations and the public review process meet the intent of this project.

[37] 2.2.3 Aquaculture, objective 2, strategy 2.8, p. 30

Biodiversity

Resource Value: Biodiversity
Project 4.1: Seral Stage Targets
Lead: FLNR – Stewardship

Description:

Establish seral stage targets, by biogeoclimatic variant, throughout the plan area.[38]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date: 2006	

Product(s)

- Kalum Sustainable Resource Management Plan (SRMP) (2006)
- Land Act Order in the SRMP area

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
February 2004	X					Technical biodiversity analysis underway when the monitoring report was printed (Lead MSRM)
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	ILMB report is done, public review is complete, legal order has been signed and the SRMP was approved in June 2006.

[38] 2.2.4 Biodiversity, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p 33.

Resource Value: Biodiversity
Project 4.2: Old Growth Management Areas
Lead: FLNR – Stewardship

Description:

Identify and map OGMAs using the Landscape Unit Planning Guidebook[39] and the management direction given in the LRMP.[40] Where possible incorporate areas of high visual sensitivity.[41] As per LRMP direction, include the Thunderbird Integrated Resource Management Plan[42] recommendations for old growth management[43]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
MOFR MOE-ES	Start Date: Completion Date: 2006	High

Product(s)

- Kalum Sustainable Resource Management Plan SRMP (2006)
- Amendment to Map 4 in Kalum SRMP (2008)[44]
- Land Act, Land Use Objectives Regulation Order in the SRMP area
- In 2017, OGMAs were established under the *Oil and Gas Activities Act*, Environmental Protection and Management Regulation to be consistent with those already established under the *Land Act* for the purposes of the *Forest and Range Practices Act*[45]

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
February 2004	X	X				Technical biodiversity analysis and contract were underway to identify candidate OGMA, based on LRMP direction around seral stage, patch size, connectivity, and variant representation (Lead: MSRM)
April 2006	X	X	X	X		ILMB report is done, public review is complete, legal order has been signed and the SRMP was approved in June 2006. Completion of the Kowesas SRMP is anticipated in the 2008-09 fiscal year, pending consultation with the Haisla First Nations and forest licencees.
March 2018	X	X	X	X	X	See comments for Project 20.8.

[39] 2.2.4 Biodiversity, objective 3, strategy 3.1, p. 35.
[40] In particular, 2.2.4 Biodiversity, objective 3, strategies 3.1 to 3.6, pp. 35-36.
[41] 2.2.17 Visual Resources, objective 2, strategy 2.4, p. 97.
[42] 2.2.4 Biodiversity, objective 3, p. 35.
[43] 2.2.4 Biodiversity, objective 3, strategy 3.4, p. 35.
[44] https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/natural-resource-use/land-water-use/crown-land/land-use-plans-and-objectives/skeena-region/kalum-srmp/order_amend_ogma_obj_srmp_2008.pdf
[45] https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/natural-resource-use/land-water-use/crown-land/land-use-plans-and-objectives/skeena-region/kalum-srmp/epmr_order_ogmas_signed.pdf

Resource Value: Biodiversity
Project 4.3: Leading Tree Species Targets
Lead: FLNR - Stewardship

Description:

Set leading tree species target percentages at a landscape level.[46]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date: 2003	

Product(s)

- District Stocking Standards applied in every landscape unit under FRPA (2003)

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
February 2004	X					Technical biodiversity analysis underway when the monitoring report was printed.
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	Approved District Manager stocking standards in place.
March 2018	X	X	X	X	X	New stocking standards may be proposed.

[46] 2.2.4 Biodiversity, objective 4, strategy 4.1, p. 36.

Resource Value: Biodiversity
Project 4.4: Deciduous Management Strategy
Lead: FLNR - Stewardship

Description:

Develop a deciduous species management strategy that will retain natural cover and maintain deciduous types in deciduous leading stands.[47]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: 2006 Completion Date:	Moderate

Product(s)

- Interim – District Stocking Standards applied in every landscape unit under FRPA (2003)

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X				Awaiting VRI before initiation of whole project. Deciduous species make up a component of the stocking standards.
March 2018	X					Not warranted - no deciduous licenses in district.

[47] 2.2.4 Biodiversity, objective 4, strategy 4.2, p. 36.

Resource Value: Biodiversity
Project 4.5: Habitat Fragmentation Working Group
Lead: ILMB-Planning

Description:

Establish a technical working group involving agencies and forest licensees. The purpose of this group will be to design strategies that balance and minimize fragmentation and impacts to timber supply[48]. Management direction and group composition are detailed in the LRMP. [49]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
MOFR, MOE-ES	Start Date: Completion Date: 2006	

Product(s)

- Kalum Sustainable Resource Management Plan SRMP (2006)
- Land Act Order in the SRMP area

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	Licensees and agencies collaborated through the TSA Steering Committee, where they discussed and made recommendations throughout the SRMP. Through the establishment of objectives for biodiversity, wildlife and the establishment of two connectivity corridors, (Cedar/Kiteen and Williams and Thomas/Clore[50]) habitat fragmentation issues were addressed (ILMB). Loss of district-based biologists resulted in loss of capacity to lead this project (MOE)

[48] 2.2.4 Biodiversity, objective 5, strategies 3 and 4, p. 37.
[49] 2.2.4 Biodiversity, objective 5, strategy 5.1, pgs. 36-37.
[50] 2.2.4 Biodiversity, objective 5, strategies 3 and 4, p. 37.

Resource Value: Biodiversity
Project 4.6: Watershed Priority List
Lead: MOE-ES

Description:

Prioritize watersheds for assessment of biodiversity values. Give priority to watersheds with extensive areas of recently logged or young forests.[51]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
MOFR, MOE-EP	Start Date: Completion Date: 2002	High

Product(s)

- Priority Watersheds for Evaluation were included in the final draft of the LRMP.[52]

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	

[51] 2.2.4 Biodiversity, objective 8, strategy 8.1, p. 38.

[52] 2.2.8 Fish and Fish Habitat, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p.55 List includes: Kitimat River, Kemano river, Kildala River, Dala River, Williams Creek, Lakelse River, Clore River, Kitnayakwa River, Kleanza Creek, Zymacord (Zymagotiz) River, Cedar River, Clear Creek, Deep/Spring Creek, Hatchery Creek, Beaver (Upper Kitsumkalum) River, Schulbuckhand (Scully) Creek, Furlong Cree, and Coldwater Creek.

Resource Value: Biodiversity
Project 4.7: Priority Watersheds Evaluation
Lead: FLNR – Stewardship

Description:

Evaluate opportunities for biodiversity maintenance in priority watersheds and make recommendations for enhancement or restoration. Field ecosystem inventories are recommended. [53]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Biodiversity emphasis options by Landscape Unit

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
February 2004	X					Technical biodiversity analysis underway when the monitoring report was printed (Lead was MSRM).
April 2006	X					
March 2018	X	X	X			

[53] 2.2.4 Biodiversity, objective 8, strategy 8.2, p. 38.

Resource Value: Biodiversity
Project 4.8: Coastal Sensitive Areas and Marine Sensitive Zones – Identification
Lead: FLNR – Marine & Coastal Resources

Description:

Identify coastal Sensitive Areas and Marine Sensitive Zones as defined under the Forest Practices Code.[54]

- Use Official Community Planning and Environmental Assessment Processes to identify and establish the areas.[55]
- Include the Kitimat River Estuary as a Sensitive Area.[56]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
District of Kitimat DFO	Start Date: Completion Date:	Low

Product(s)

- Protection Management Zones are delineated in the North Coast Marine Plan[57] prepared by the North Coast - Skeena First Nations Stewardship Society and Province of British Columbia (2015).
- Kitimat Estuary was designated by District of Kitimat as an Environmentally Sensitive Area in 2008 Official Community Plan.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X				
March 2018	X	X	X	X		*FPC* replaced by *FRPA.*

[54] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Environmental Management: Fish and Wildlife, objective 6, strategy 6.1, p. 44.
[55] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Environmental Management: Fish and Wildlife, objective 6, strategy 6.2, p. 44.
[56] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Environmental Management: Fish and Wildlife, objective 1, strategy 1.4, p. 43.
[57] http://mappocean.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/MarinePlan_NorthCoast_WebVer_20151207_corrected.pdf

Resource Value: Biodiversity
Project 4.9: Coastal Sensitive Areas and Marine Sensitive Zones – Designation
Lead: FLNR – Marine and Coastal Resources

Description:

Legally establish the areas identified in project 4.8 as Sensitive Areas and Marine Sensitive Zones as defined under the Forest Practices Code.[58]

- Include the Kitimat River Estuary as an established Sensitive Area.[59]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
District of Kitimat	Start Date: completion of Project 4.8 required Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Protection Management Zones are delineated in the North Coast Marine Plan[60] prepared by the North Coast - Skeena First Nations Stewardship Society and Province of British Columbia (2015).
- Kitimat Estuary was designated by District of Kitimat as an Environmentally Sensitive Area in 2008 Official Community Plan.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X				
March 2018	X	X	X			The North Coast Marine Plan is not legally binding. *FPC* replaced by *FRPA*.

[58] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Environmental Management: Fish and Wildlife, objective 6, strategy 6.1, p. 44.
[59] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Environmental Management: Fish and Wildlife, objective 1, strategy 1.4, p. 43.
[60] http://mappocean.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/MarinePlan_NorthCoast_WebVer_20151207_corrected.pdf

Resource Value: Biodiversity
Project 4.10: Sensitive Areas – Old growth – Kitimat Valley
Lead: ILMB-Planning

Description:

Choose a suitable representative old growth spruce stand in the Kitimat valley and designate it as a Sensitive Area under the Forest Practices Code.[61]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
MOFR MOE-ES	Start Date: Completion Date: 2006	High

Product(s)

- Kalum Sustainable Resource Management Plan SRMP (2006)
- Land Act Order in the SRMP area

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
February 2004	X	X	X			Candidate Sensitive Areas for Kitimat Valley old growth have been identified/proposed (Lead: MOF). No formal designations have been pursued (requires further action with MSRM staff).
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	Candidate areas have been established as OGMAs through the SRMP. ILMB report is done, public review is complete, legal order has been signed and the SRMP was approved in June 2006.

[61] 2.2.4 Biodiversity, objective 3, strategy 3.3, p. 35.

Botanical Forest Products

Resource Value: Botanical Forest Products
Project 5.1: Botanical Forest Products Inventory
Lead: FLNR – Research

Description:

Map the occurrence and abundance of traditionally, medicinally, and commercially important botanical forest products within the Kalum Forest District using the Vegetation Resource Inventory.[62]

- Additionally, identify sites that are important to the traditional harvest of medicinal plants through consultation with First Nations[63].

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
FLNR – First Nations Relations	Start Date: Completion Date:	Low

Product(s)

- Jodi Friesen Ecological Consulting. 2004. Pine mushroom habitat mapping in the Skeena/Stikine and Kalum Forest Districts. Prepared for MSRM, Smithers.
- Dar, S. 2001. Pine Mushroom (*Tricholoma magnivelare*) Habitat in the West Nass/Harper Lake area of Northwest British Columbia: Spatial Extent and Overlap with Timber Interests. Prepared for Ministry of Forests, Smithers.
- Trowbridge, R. 2005. High Value Pine Mushroom Habitat: Mapping Methodology and Results for the Cranberry Timber Supply Area. Prepared for Ministry of Forests, Skeena-Stikine District.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					
March 2018	X	X	X			Consultation driven; may occur in future with First Nations Land Use Planning. Note: some products listed focus on areas outside, but close to, the Kalum plan area.

[62] 2.2.5 Botanical Forest Products, objective 1, strategy 1.5, p.40.
[63] 2.2.5 Botanical Forest Products, objective 3, strategy 3.3, p.41.

Resource Value: Botanical Forest Products
Project 5.2: Research Priority List
Lead: FLNR – Research

Description:

Make a list of priorities for botanical forest products research based on species-specific ecology.[64] Consider:

- species sensitivity to harvest;
- species status (i.e rare, threatened or endangered);
- species importance to Identified Wildlife;
- commercial harvesting pressures;
- traditional, medicinal or commercial importance;
- species sensitivity to resource development.

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	Low

Product(s)

-

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					
March 2018	X					

[64] 2.2.5 Botanical Forest Products, objective 1, strategy 1.3, p.40.

Resource Value: Botanical Forest Products
Project 5.3: Best Management Practices
Lead: FLNR –Stewardship

Description:

After completion of project 5.2, establish best management practices for botanical forest product harvesting.[65]

- Determine the appropriate timing, amount, spatial extent, and method of botanical forest product harvesting to avoid negative impact on Identified Wildlife (i.e. loss of species, degradation of habitats).

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
FLNR - Research	Start Date: Completion Date:	Moderate

Product(s)

- Handbook *Compatible Management of Timber and Pine Mushrooms* [66]

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					Intended to be included in future chapters of the SRMP.
March 2018	X					No direction to pursue future chapters of the SRMP.

[65] 2.2.5 Botanical Forest Products, objective 1, strategy 1.4, p.40.
[66] https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfd/pubs/docs/lmh/Lmh64.pdf

Resource Value: Botanical Forest Products
Project 5.4: Pine Mushroom Mapping
Lead: FLNR – Research

Description:

Map high value Pine Mushroom (PM) sites.[67] Correlate PM occurrence and abundance with BEC site series and stand age.

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	Moderate

Product(s)

- Mapping is complete for the Skeena West Area (2005).
- Kranabetter et al. 2002. Ecological descriptions of pine mushroom habitat and estimates of its extent in northwestern British Columbia. Forest Ecology and Management 158: 249-261.
- Kranabetter et al. 2005. Ectomycorrhizal mushroom distribution by stand age in western hemlock – lodgepole pine forests of northwestern British Columbia. Canadian J. For. Res. 35:1527-1539.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
February 2004	X	X				Mapping project underway for the Skeena west area to identify core areas of high value PM sites. (Lead: MSRM)
April 2006	X	X	X			
March 2018	X	X	X			Maps were digitized so could be used as resource layers in planning.

[67] 2.2.5 Botanical Forest Products, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p. 40

Resource Value: Botanical Forest Products
Project 5.5: Pine Mushroom Steering Committee
Lead: FLNR – Stewardship

Description:

Establish a Pine Mushroom (PM) steering committee, including representatives from all affected stakeholder groups, and the Kalum Plan Implementation Committee (PIC)[68].

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	Moderate

Product(s)

-

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X				PIC was established in Feb 2006 as a first step in developing a PM steering committee
March 2018	X	X				PM steering committee does not exist.

[68] 2.2.5 Botanical Forest Products, objective 2, strategy 2.1, p. 40.

Resource Value: Botanical Forest Products
Project 5.6: Pine Mushroom Management Strategy
Lead: FLNR – Stewardship

Description:

Develop a Pine Mushroom management strategy with the Pine Mushroom Steering Committee. The strategy should:

- determine (through a consensus based approach) a percentage of identified high value sites to be managed with and emphasis on Pine Mushroom production[69];
- develop timber harvesting/silviculture strategies designed to maintain/enhance mushroom harvest[70];
- recommend an area to establish as an experimental Pine Mushroom management forest[71];
- recommend an area to be designated as a recreational Pine Mushroom harvesting area[72];
- outline ecologically sustainable botanical forest product harvesting techniques that maintain or restore the integrity of the resource[73]; and
- identify areas that are important with respect to potential access development.[74]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: completion of project 5.5 Completion Date:	Moderate

Product(s)

- Objective 5 in 2017 Amendment to Land Use Objectives for Kalum SRMP (Kiteen).

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					
March 2018	X	X				

[69] **2.2.5 Botanical Forest Products, objective 2, strategy 2.1, p. 41.**
[70] **2.2.5 Botanical Forest Products, objective 2, strategy 2.2, p. 41.**
[71] **2.2.5 Botanical Forest Products, objective 2, strategy 2.3, p. 41.**
[72] **2.2.5 Botanical Forest Products, objective 2, strategy 2.4, p. 41.**
[73] **2.2.5 Botanical Forest Products, objective 4, strategy 4.2, p. 41.**
[74] **2.1.1 Access Management, objective 2, strategy 2.1, p. 24.**

Resource Value: Botanical Forest Products **Project 5.7: Economics of Pine Mushroom Harvest** **Lead: FLNR – Regional Economic Operations**		
Description: Conduct a study to: • assess the costs and benefits (impact assessment) of Pine Mushroom management areas[75]; • evaluate the feasibility of regulating the Pine Mushroom harvest through either the licensing of buyers and harvesters or management areas[76]; and • investigate opportunities for the creation of new economic activity through cooperative work with local botanical forest products companies to promote value-added activities related to local harvest, including processing opportunities.[77]		
Supporting Agencies	**Project Timelines**	**Priority**
Pine Mushroom steering committee	Start Date: Completion Date:	Low
Product(s) •		

Progress Summary						
Report	**NS**	**I**	**M**	**SC**	**C**	**Comments**
April 2006	N/A					There has to be a proponent to conduct the project, whom may be eligible for funding from MED.
March 2018	X					Costs of trying to regulate commercial botanical forest activities are too high compared to potential economic benefit.

Coastal Management – Public Recreation

For projects found in the objectives and strategies of *Section 2.2.6, Coastal Management – Public Recreation* in the Kalum LRMP (pp. 42 – 43), see **Outdoor Recreation** of this report.

Coastal Management – Environmental Management: Fish and Wildlife

For projects found in the objectives and strategies of *Section 2.2.6, Coastal Management: Environmental Management: Fish and Wildlife* in the Kalum LRMP (pp. 43 – 45), see **Biodiversity** and **Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats** (objective 1), **Fish and Fish Habitat** (objectives 2 – 4), **Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats** (objectives 5 and 7), **Biodiversity** (objective 6) and **Aquaculture** (objective 8) of this report.

[75] 2.2.5 Botanical Forest Products, objective 2, strategy 2.1, p. 41.
[76] 2.2.5 Botanical Forest Products, objective 4, strategy 4.1, p. 41.
[77] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 2, bullet 1, p. 129.

Coastal Management – Tourism

For projects found in the objectives and strategies of *Section 2.2.6, Coastal Management – Tourism* in the Kalum LRMP (pp. 45 – 46), see **Tourism** of this report.

Coastal Management – Cultural Heritage

For projects found in the objectives and strategies of *Section 2.2.6, Coastal Management: Cultural Heritage* in the Kalum LRMP (pp. 48 – 49), see **Cultural Heritage** of this report.

Cultural Heritage

Resource Value: Cultural Heritage
Project 6.1: Inventory of Archaeological and Historical Resources
Lead: FLNR – Archaeology / First Nations Relations

Description:

Identify provincially/regionally significant archaeological and historical resources.[78] Include resources identified in Table 4, pp. 51-53.

- Ensure protection of sensitive information concerning the location of archaeological sites.[79]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	High

Product(s)

- Traditional Use Studies completed and Culturally Modified Trees (CMT) inventories by some of the First Nations in the plan area (2002-2006)
- Archaeological Overview Assessment (1994)
- Revised Archaeological Overview Assessment (1998) (This replaces the 1994 study) – Archaeology Branch Office, Victoria, BC.
- The Archaeology Branch policy regarding access to archaeological site information[80] ensures site information is available to assist land management and cultural resource decisions; site information is released on a "need to know" basis.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X			Ongoing as development occurs.
March 2018	X	X	X			Has to be led by First Nations.

[78] 2.2.7 Cultural Heritage, objective 1, strategy 1.1 and objective 2, strategy 2.1, p. 50.
[79] 2.2.7 Cultural Heritage, objective 4, strategy 4.3, p. 51.
[80] https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/archaeology/external/!publish/web/The_British_Columbia_Archaeological_Site_Inventory_and_the_Provincial_Heritage_Register.pdf

Resource Value: Cultural Heritage
Project 6.2: Inventory of Coastal and Underwater Archaeological Sites
Lead: FLNR - Archaeology

Description:

Identify coastal and underwater archaeological sites (First Nation & Non-Native).[81]

- Ensure protection of sensitive information concerning the location of archaeological sites.[82]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Ongoing	High

Product(s)

- The province maintains an inventory of known, protected site records within the British Columbia Archaeological Site Inventory. The inventory is updated based on field observations by professional archaeologists, usually while conducting archaeological impact assessments.
- Archaeological site location information is sensitive. Looting can result in the destruction of sites and disturbance of human remains. The Archaeology Branch policy regarding access to archaeological site information[83] ensures site information is available to assist land management and cultural resource decisions; site information is released on a "need to know" basis.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	New site records and additions to existing site records completed as part of daily Archaeology Branch operation. Access to archaeological site information policy in place.

[81] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Cultural Heritage, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p. 48.
[82] 2.2.7 Cultural Heritage, objective 4, strategy 4.3, p. 51.
[83] https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/archaeology/external/!publish/web/The_British_Columbia_Archaeological_Site_Inventory_and_the_Provincial_Heritage_Register.pdf

Resource Value: Cultural Heritage
Project 6.3: Designation of Archaeological Sites
Lead: FLNR - Archaeology

Description:

Get legal designation of coastal and underwater archaeological sites (First Nation & Non Native)[84] and other sites of importance identified in project 6.1.

- It is recommended to propose designation under the Heritage Conservation Act or Municipal Act.[85]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
FLNR - Heritage	Start Date: Completion Date:	Low

Product(s)

- Archaeology enters archaeological sites such as clam gardens and canoe skids in the Provincial Heritage Register when the sites have been recorded.
- Contracted report to determine suitability of sites for various protective mechanisms.
- Some sites in Table 4 are already protected through the *Heritage Conservation Act.*

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					This project will require resources to determine which sites are suitable for Provincial designation and what protective mechanisms are available for the remainder.
March 2018	X	X				The Provincial Heritage Register includes sites under both Provincial and Federal Lands.

[84] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Cultural Heritage, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p. 48.
[85] 2.2.7 Cultural Heritage, objective 2, strategy 2.1, p. 50.

Resource Value: Cultural Heritage
Project 6.4: Inventory of Traditional Land and Resource Use
Lead: FLNR – First Nations Relations

Description:

Identify areas of traditional aboriginal land and resource use, including traditional coastal food source sites.[86]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Traditional Use Studies completed and Culturally Modified Tree inventories by some of the First Nations in the plan area (2002-2006). These are not publicly shared.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X			Ongoing as development occurs.
March 2018	X	X	X			Ongoing

[86] 2.2.7 Cultural Heritage, objective 4, strategy 4.1, p. 51 and 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Cultural Heritage, objective 2, strategy 2.1, and objective 4, strategy 4.1, p. 48.

Fish and Fish Habitat

Resource Value: Fish and Fish Habitat
Project 7.1: Inventory of Marine Salmon Habitat
Lead: DFO

Description:

Conduct salmon habitat inventories in the marine environment (including coastal estuaries) to identify sensitive/critical areas that require enhanced riparian protection.[87]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: 2004 Completion Date:	Moderate

Product(s)

- Strategy 2 of DFO's *Policy for Conservation of Wild Salmon* [88] is assessment of habitat status.
- Kitimat Valley Naturalists – Eel Grass inventory (Douglas Channel near Kitimat)[89]
- Juvenile salmon habitat in Lower Kitimat Estuary (Envirocon late 1970's)[90]

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X				
March 2018	X	X				Detailed implementation plan for Wild Salmon Policy is being developed.

[87] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Environmental Management: Fish and Wildlife, objective 2, strategy 2.3 p. 44.
[88] http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/species-especes/salmon-saumon/wsp-pss/index-eng.html
[89] See https://www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/documents/54521/54521E.pdf
[90] Report archived at Pacific Region DFO office in Terrace or Prince Rupert.

Resource Value: Fish and Fish Habitat
Project 7.2 : Salmon Habitat Enhancement
Lead: DFO

Description:

Using the inventory of project 7.1, identify specific projects to enhance salmon habitat [91]

- It is recommended to encourage investment opportunities in rehabilitation projects for community stability.[92]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- DFO's Salmonid Enhancement Program[93] includes Community Economic Development Program[94]
- Lakelse Sockeye Recovery Plan (April 2005): DFO – Pacific Region website[95]
- FRBC – Watershed Restoration Plans (1996-2001)

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X				Watershed specific plans are being developed.
March 2018	X	X				

[91] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Environmental Management: Fish and Wildlife, objective 2, strategy 2.4 p. 44.
[92] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 1, bullet 15, p. 129.
[93] http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/sep-pmvs/index-eng.html
[94] http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/sep-pmvs/projects-projets/index-eng.html#cedp
[95] http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/Library/333613.pdf

Resource Value: Fish and Fish Habitat
Project 7.3: Inventory of Herring Spawning Areas
Lead: DFO

Description:

Identify and map herring spawning areas.[96]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	Moderate

Product(s)

- Herring spawn map [97].

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	
March 2018	X	X	X	X	X	New information will be incorporated.

[96] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Environmental Management: Fish and Wildlife, objective 3, strategy 3.1, p.44
[97] http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/Library/330247.pdf

Resource Value: Fish and Fish Habitat
Project 7.4: Inventory of Eulachon Spawning Areas
Lead: DFO

Description:

Inventory and map Eulachon spawning areas.[98]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	Moderate

Product(s)

- Background information for a portion of the plan area – Kitimat River Eulachon Tainting Evaluation and Run Strength Assessment (2005 Ecometrix Inc.) – report available at ENV-EP, Smithers
- DFO Eulachon page on DFO Pacific Region website[99]
- Status of the Eulachon *Thaleichthys pacificus* in Canada (Hay and McCarter 2000) [100] and DFO Science Stock Status Report B6-06 (DFO 1999)[101]

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	
March 2018	X	X	X	X	X	New information will be incorporated.

[98] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Environmental Management: Fish and Wildlife, objective 4, strategy 4.1, p.44
[99] http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/species-especes/profiles-profils/eulachon-eulakane-eng.html
[100] http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/csas/Csas/publications/ResDocs-DocRech/2000/2000_145_e.htm
[101] Report available from the PSARC secretariat, Pacific Biological Station, Nanaimo (250)756-7208 ISSN 1480-4913

Resource Value: Fish and Fish Habitat
Project 7.5: CWAP Watersheds Evaluation
Lead: FLNR

Description:

Evaluate watersheds for undergoing a Coastal Watershed Assessment Procedures (CWAP), using an interagency technical evaluation. [102, 103]

- There are 18 watersheds included for evaluation.[104]
- Give priority to the Upper Copper River.[105]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Williams Creek and Deep Creek have been identified for CWAP.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X				Deep Creek was completed in 2003 (see project 20.3 this report).
March 2018	N/A					CWAP Guidebook was a Forest Practices Code Guidebook. Replaced by forest stewardship planning and professional reliance.

[102] 2.2.8 Fish and Fish Habitat, objective 1, strategy 1.2, p. 55.
[103] 2.2.9 Fresh Water, objective 2, strategy 2.1, p. 60.
[104] LRMP, pgs.55 or 60-61.
[105] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Upper Copper, objective 1, strategy 1.5, p. 124.

Resource Value: Fish and Fish Habitat
Project 7.6: Vulnerable/Distinct Fish Stocks Inventory
Lead: FLNR – Fish & Wildlife (non-salmon)

Description:

Identify vulnerable and/or distinct genetic fish stocks and species.[106]

- Endorse the designation of vulnerable and/or distinct genetic fish stocks and species as regionally significant fish.[107]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
DFO (Salmon)	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Ongoing work on Skeena and Kitimat Steelhead, Kitimat trout and char, coastal cutthroat.
- Ongoing stock assessment.
- Heggenes, J. et al. 2006 Genetic diversity in Steelhead before and after conservation hatchery operation in a coastal, boreal river. Trans. Am. Fish. Ser. 135: 251-267.
- Heggenes, J. et al. 2004. Microsatellite diversity assessment of steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) population structure before and after hatchery operation in the Kitimat River, Skeena region, B.C. Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection, Skeena Region, Smithers, B.C.
- Beacham, T.D. 2004. Stock identification of Skeena River steelhead using microsatellite DNA loci. Report prepared for the Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection, Skeena Region, Smithers, B.C.
- Stock Assessment Branch of DFO – Annual Review (DFO, Prince Rupert)

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X			Some ancillary work has been conducted by MOE-ES on Skeena and Kitimat Steelhead. Ongoing stock assessment is pending due to DFO genetic studies determining distinct stocks.
March 2018	X	X	X	X	X	Steelhead monitored at Kitwanga fence (outside Kalum). Some relevant genetics publications are available[108]. Safeguarding the genetic diversity of wild Pacific salmon is strategy 1 of DFO's *Policy for Conservation of Wild Pacific Salmon*.

[106] 2.2.8 Fish and Fish Habitat, objective 2, strategy 2.1, p. 56.
[107] 2.2.8 Fish and Fish Habitat, objective 2, strategy 2.2, p. 56.
[108] http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/science/facilities-installations/pbs-sbp/mgl-lgm/publications/index-eng.html#

Resource Value: Fish and Fish Habitat
Project 7.7: Vulnerable Stocks Management Plan
Lead: FLNR – Fish & Wildlife (non-salmon)

Description:

Develop best management practices and access strategies that conserve the habitats of vulnerable and/or distinct fish stocks and species identified in project 7.6.[109] Work in consultation with affected stakeholders. BMPs should:

- address water demands, fisheries low flow rate requirements, and water runoff rates (water retention) that maintain the hydrological regime in a near natural state;[110]
- include strategies to ensure that non-threatened habitat types do not fall into the threatened and endangered categories as a result of resource development activities and Crown land alienation should be included[111];
- identify areas that are important with respect to potential access development.[112]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
DFO (salmon)	Start Date: Completion Date:	Moderate

Product(s)

- Ongoing temperature sensitivity and drought management monitoring.
- DFO's contributions to conservation and enhancement of Pacific salmon can be found on their website: http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/species-especes/salmon-saumon/index-eng.html.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					Not Resourced (MOE-ES).
March 2018	X	X				

[109] 2.2.8 Fish and Fish Habitat, objective 2, strategy 2.3, p. 56.
[110] 2.2.9 Freshwater, objective 2, strategy 2.5, p. 61.
[111] 2.2.18 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, objective 1, strategy 1.10, p. 98.
[112] 2.1.1 Access Management, objective 2, strategy 2.1, p. 24.

Resource Value: Fish and Fish Habitat
Project 7.8: Priority List for Rehabilitation/Enhancement Plans
Lead: FLNR – Fish & Wildlife (non-salmon)

Description:

Identify degraded fish populations and/or habitat and prioritize sites.[113]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
DFO (salmon)	Start Date: Completion Date:	Moderate

Product(s)

- Lakelse Lake Sockeye population (April 2005) from the Lakelse Sockeye Recovery Plan (supported by FLNR).
- DFO's contribution to conservation and enhancement of Pacific salmon can be found on their website: http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/species-especes/salmon-saumon/index-eng.html

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X				Not resourced (MOE-ES)
March 2018	X	X				

[113] 2.2.8 Fish and Fish Habitat, objective 3, strategy 3.1, p. 56.

Resource Value: Fish and Fish Habitat
Project 7.9: Rehabilitation or enhancement plans
Lead: FLNR – Fish & Wildlife (non-salmon)

Description:

Prepare rehabilitation or enhancement plans for sites identified in project 7.8.[114]

- It is recommended to encourage investment opportunities in rehabilitation projects for community stability.[115]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
DFO (salmon)	Start Date: Completion Date:	Moderate

Product(s)

- DFO's Salmonid Enhancement Program[116] includes Community Economic Development Program[117]
- Kitimat Steelhead hatchery enhancement
- Lakelse Sockeye Recovery Plan (April 2005)
- Kitimat Chum hatchery – ongoing enhancement initiative
- Deep Creek Hatchery – Terrace salmonid enhancement society

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X				Not resourced (MOE-ES).
March 2018	X	X				

[114] 2.2.8 Fish and Fish Habitat, objective 3, strategy 3.1, p. 56.
[115] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 1, bullet 15, p. 129.
[116] http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/sep-pmvs/index-eng.html
[117] http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/sep-pmvs/projects-projets/index-eng.html#cedp

Resource Value: Fish and Fish Habitat
Project 7.10: Recreational Opportunity Class Designation
Lead: FLNR – Recreation Sites & Trails

Description:

Conduct lake and stream reach classification and inventories to help designate water bodies within an assigned recreational opportunity class.[118]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	Low

Product(s)

-

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					Not Resourced
March 2018	X					Recreational Opportunity Class methodology no longer used. Recreational attributes of lakes and streams may be incorporated into recreation inventories.

[118] 2.2.8 Fish and Fish Habitat, objective 4, strategy 4.3, p. 57.

Resource Value: Fish and Fish Habitat
Project 7.11: Angling Management Plans – non-classified waters
Lead: FLNR – Fish & Wildlife

Description:

On high use non-classified angling waters such as the Kitimat River, develop angling management plans that maintain or restore the quality of the angling experience.[119] The plans should consider:

- vehicle access management;
- boat access points;
- examination of recreational impacts on spawning beds;
- angler etiquette impacts such as wading through spawning beds; and
- camping and/or latrine facilities.

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

-

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					
March 2018	X					

[119] 2.2.8 Fish and Fish Habitat, objective 4, strategy 4.4, p. 56.

Resource Value: Fish and Fish Habitat
Project 7.12: Angling Management Plans – classified waters
Lead: FLNR – Fish & Wildlife

Description:

Develop access and angling management plans for classified water that maintain a perceived uncrowded angling experience[120]. Management plans should include:

- the social carrying capacity of classified waters;
- vehicle access management;
- boat access points;
- examination of recreational impacts on spawning beds;
- angler etiquette impacts such as wading through spawning beds; and
- camping and/or latrine facilities.

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Overview of Angling Management Plans for the Skeena Watershed[121]

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X				
March 2018	X	X	X			Angling Management Plans are being updated.

[120] 2.2.8 Fish and Fish Habitat, objective 5, strategy 5.3, p. 57.
[121] http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/skeena/fish/AMPs/Context_AMP.pdf

Resource Value: Fish and Fish Habitat
Project 7.13: Fish Spawning Viewing Sites
Lead: local governments

Description:

Identify and develop suitable fish spawning viewing areas in consultation with First Nations.

- Identify focused access points and educational opportunities.[122]
- Viewing sites should include: Lower Shames River, Deep Creek, North end Kalum Lake, Lower Lakelse River, Herman's Hole (Lakelse River), William Creek, Skully Creek, Bish Creek, Kemano River, Kleanza Creek and Kitimat River.

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
DFO	Start Date: Completion Date:	Low

Product(s)

- BC Parks brochure for Lakelse Park states that there is no viewing platform but the viewing is great for spawning salmon and wildlife.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					To date DFO has not developed any viewing sites within the plan area.
March 2018	X					MTAC does not directly fund tourism development actions, but they do have a mechanism that would empower the local community to do such actions: the Municipal and Regional District Tax (often referred to as the hotel tax). Grants from Community Gaming Grants, Western Diversification or Northern Development Initiatives Trust could also be applied for to support tourism development actions. Local governments also have access to infrastructure and amenities funding through Municipal Affairs and Housing.

[122] 2.2.8 Fish and Fish Habitat, objective 4, strategy 4.1, p.56.

Freshwater

Resource Value: Fresh water
Project 8.1: Inventory of Water Users
Lead: FLNR – Land & Water

Description:

Identify licensed and non-licensed water users (ground and surface) outside of Community Watersheds for the purposes of resource development planning.[123]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	Low

Product(s)

- non-licensed users – licenses not legally required for surface domestic water users, no tracking of this group.
- Surface/licensed users– all industrial/commercial users are required to have a license. Can search water rights online[124]
- Ground/licensed users– can search *BC Water Resources Atlas* online[125]

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	N/A					Water research atlas is not yet complete; ~50% of wells are registered.
March 2018	X	X	X			

[123] 2.2.9 Fresh Water, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p.59.

[124] https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/air-land-water/water/water-licensing-rights/water-licences-approvals

[125] https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/air-land-water/water/water-licensing-rights/water-licences-approvals/water-rights-databases?keyword=water&keyword=resource&keyword=atlas

Resource Value: Fresh water
Project 8.2: Terrain Stability and Surface Erosion Hazard
This project has been reclassified as a practice

Description:

Identify and map areas with terrain stability and surface erosion potential hazard.[126] Include mapping of the Upper Copper Special Resource Management Zone.[127]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Licensees will conduct these assessments for site specific development as it occurs.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	N/A					
March 2018	N/A					See *Kalum LRMP Practices Implementation Report (2018)*

[126] 2.2.9 Fresh Water, objective 1, strategy 1.8, p.60.
[127] 3.1.3 SRMZ- Upper Copper, objective 1, strategy 1.2, p.124.

Resource Value: Fresh water
Project 8.3: Inventory of Water Management Areas
Lead: FLNR – Land & Water

Description:

Identify and map areas in need of special management attention with respect to water management.[128]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	Low

Product(s)

- Watershed Management Units identified in Kiteen[129].
- Lakelse Lake Watershed Suspended Sediment Assessment.
- New Water Reserve Notations related to treaty settlement awaiting finalization.
- Aquifer mapping project in Terrace area is in second year – report to follow.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					
March 2018	X	X	X			No areas in need of special management attention identified outside of Kiteen.

[128] 2.2.9 Fresh Water, objective 1 strategy 1.7, p.60.

[129] https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/natural-resource-use/land-water-use/crown-land/land-use-plans-and-objectives/skeena-region/kalum-srmp/luor_order_kiteen.pdf

Resource Value: Fresh water
Project 8.4: Watershed Management Plans
Lead: FLNR – Land & Water

Description:

Develop watershed management plans that include strategies for planning resource development[130, 131] and maintain the hydrological regime in a near natural state.[132] For special water management areas see project 8.3. Upper Copper SRMZ is also a priority[133].

The plans should:

- address potential impact issues[134];
- address water demands;
- address fisheries low flow rate requirements;
- address water runoff rates (water retention); and
- define water quality, aquatic ecosystem and hydrological regime in terms of measurable attributes.[135]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: *completion of project 8.3 required* Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Lakelse Lake Draft Management Plan (Kokelj 2003) and Addendum (Kokelj 2004) available on Lakelse Watershed Stewards Society website[136].

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	N/A					Water and water management through resource value management under FRPA.
March 2018	X	X				Only forestry- and range-related resource development is covered under FRPA. No water use plans. Looking at adding monitoring wells in Terrace to expand groundwater observation monitoring.

[130] 2.2.9 Fresh Water, objective 2, strategy 2.2, p. 61.
[131] 2.1.1 Access Management, objective 2, strategy 2.1, p. 24.
[132] 2.2.9 Fresh Water, objective 2, strategy 2.5, p. 61.
[133] 3.1.3 Upper Copper SRMA, objective 1, strategy 1.6, p. 124.
[134] 2.2.9 Fresh Water, objective 2, strategies 2.2, and 2.3 p. 61.
[135] 2.2.9 Fresh Water, objective 2, strategy 2.4, p. 61.
[136] http://lakelsewatershedsociety.com/lakelse-draft-management-plan/

Resource Value: Fresh water
Project 8.5: Inventory of Water Pollution Sources
Lead: ENV– Crown Land Restoration

Description:

Identify sources of water pollution including toxic burial sites and septic tank leakages. Assess the source and make recommendations for corrective measures.[137]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
MoH (septic tank complaints) ENV - EP	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Contaminated Site database[138]

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X	X		MOE-EP (Environmental Management Branch in Victoria) looks after toxic burial sites and contaminated sites. At the time of the LRMP and its implementation to date, there are no known toxic burial sites within the plan area. Water pollution point sources are known through permitting processes.
March 2018	X	X	X	X	X	ENV- Crown Land Restoration Branch manages high-risk contaminated sites on provincial lands by providing site management policies, maintaining records of Crown land contaminated sites and facilitating progress reporting. It is the responsibility of the responsible person as defined under the *Environmental Management Act* who must clean up the site. Sources of potential contaminants are authorized by ENV-EP under *Environmental Management Act.* Authorizations may be amended. Crown Contaminated Sites Program (FLNR) focusses on the remediation of historically contaminated sites on Crown land where there is no other responsible person (operator/polluter) or government agency (permit provider).

[137] 2.2.9 Fresh Water, objective 4, strategy 4.1, p.62.

[138] See https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/air-land-water/site-remediation/docs/fact-sheets/fs26.pdf and https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/air-land-water/site-remediation/contaminated-sites/information-about-sites

Resource Value: Fresh water
Project 8.6: Lake Management Plans
Lead: ---

Description:

Develop management plans, which consider water quality, fisheries, wildlife, recreation and other resource uses for Lakelse, Kalum/Redsand, Jesse, Lava, Ena, End and Clearwater lakes.[139] The plans should identify areas that are important with respect to potential access development.[140]

- Recommend lake classification in accordance with the *Forest Practices Code of BC Act*[141].

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	Low

Product(s)

- Lakelse is part of the Provincial Lakes Monitoring Network[142]
- Lakelse Lake Draft Management Plan (Kokelj 2003) and Addendum (Kokelj 2004) available on Lakelse Watershed Stewards Society website[143].

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X				Ongoing monitoring occurs through the Lakelse Lake Watershed Society[144]
March 2018	N/A					Neither FLNR nor ENV do lake management planning.

[139] 2.2.9 Fresh Water, objective 5, strategy 5.1, p.62.
[140] 2.1.1 Access Management, objective 2, strategy 2.1, p. 24.
[141] 2.2.9 Fresh Water, objective 5, strategy 5.2, p.62.
[142] No weblink currently available (March 2018). General water quality, physical and chemical parameters monitored twice per year in spring and late summer.
[143] http://lakelsewatershedsociety.com/lakelse-draft-management-plan/

Geological and Energy Resources

Resource Value: Geological and Energy Resources
Project 9.1: Public Education
Lead: MEMPR

Description:

Develop and provide information packages (e.g. maps and brochures) to the public for rock and mineral collecting, fossil viewing, recreational gold-panning and hot spring use.[145]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Publications available on MEMPR website[146]
- Mineral exploration publications and initiatives, local fossil, hot springs and rock collecting information available on request from regional geologist (position temporarily vacant since 2017).

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X	X		
March 2018	X	X	X	X	X	

[145] 2.2.10 Geological and Energy Resources, objective 7, strategy 7.1, p. 66.
[146] http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/PublicationsCatalogue/Pages/default.aspx

Resource Value: Geological and Energy Resources
Project 9.2: Inventory of Fossil Beds
Lead: FLNR - Heritage

Description:

Inventory and map provincially significant fossil bed locations within the plan area.[147]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
MEMPR-Geological Survey Branch	Start Date: Completion Date:	Low

Product(s)

- Fossil Occurrence Sites database (restricted access)[148]
- Fossil Management Framework – on FLNR website[149]
- Geology of the Northwest Mainland: the geology and palaeontology of the Skeena, Nass and Kitimat drainages of British Columbia[150]
- Provincial or federal geological survey maps

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X				Once the framework is adopted by the province, the Lead agency will be MTSA. Expected completion of the framework is fall 2007. MINFILE does not keep track of fossil bed occurrences.
March 2018	X	X	X			

[147] 2.2.10 Geological and Energy Resources, objective 8, strategy 8.1, p. 66.

[148] https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/fossil-occurrence-sites-restricted-

[149] https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/natural-resource-use/land-use/fossil-management

[150] Gottesfeld, Allen. 1985. Geology of the Northwest Mainland: the geology and palaeontology of the Skeena, Nass and Kitimat drainages of British Columbia. Kitimat Centennial Museum Association. 114 pages, 1 map. A copy can be obtained from the Kitimat Centennial Museum, 293 City Centre, Kitimat, BC, V8C 1T6.

Resource Value: Geological and Energy Resources
Project 9.3: Review of No Staking Reserves
Lead: MEMPR – Mineral Titles

Description:

Once decisions have been made concerning protected areas, review and where appropriate remove in a timely manner *No Staking Reserves* and *Deferred Posting Requests*[151].

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- In 2004, MARR requested mineral, placer and coal land reserves that were established over 8 sites in the Kalum (BC Reg. 473/2004). 6 of the 8 sites have been removed due to the establishment of parks/protected areas for the Kalum LRMP; sites 414824, 414825 (Kitsumkalum Lake North and Swan Creek) cannot be removed due to mineral title overlaps (triple overlap scenario).

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
May 2008	X					Protected Areas designated in 2004.
March 2018	X	X	X	X		*No Staking Reserves* now called *No Registration Reserves*

[151] 2.2.10 Geological and Energy Resources, objective 3, strategy 3.1, p. 64.

Grizzly Bear

Resource Value: Grizzly Bear
Project 10.1: Grizzly Bear Mapping
Lead: FLNR - Ecosystems

Description:

Classify and map grizzly bear habitat at the landscape level.[152, 153]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: 2009 Completion Date:	High

Product(s)

- Maps and designation as draft Wildlife Habitat Area (WHA) with General Wildlife Measure (GWM) – at FLNR – Ecosystems, Smithers.
- Draft WHA in Fiddler-Nelson, Kildala and Dala and Kitimat, Clore, Douglas-Gardner, Kitimat River West and Kalum Landscape Units.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
February 2004	X	X				PEM will be used to achieve this objective.
October 2007	X	X	X	X		Two landscape units (Kalum and Fiddler/Nelson) have maps completed and consultation is beginning for potential establishment of Grizzly Bear WHAs and GWMs. No funding was received for work in summer 2006.
March 2018	X	X	X			Approximately 50% of Kalum mapped for WHA with multiple polygon identifiers under Order 6-287. Approval of order expected in fiscal 2018/19.

[152] 2.2.11 Grizzly Bear, objective 3, strategy 3.1a, p. 74 AND objective 7, strategy 7.1, p. 76.
[153] 2.2.18 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p. 98.

Resource Value: Grizzly Bear
Project 10.2: Mid-Seral Targets
Lead: FLNR – Stewardship

Description:

Establish grizzly bear landscape level forage supply mid-seral targets[154].

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	High

Product(s)

- Kalum Sustainable Resource Management Plan SRMP
- Land Act Order in the SRMP area

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	ILMB report is done, public review is complete, legal order has been signed and the SRMP was approved in June 2006.

[154] 2.2.11 Grizzly Bear objective 2, strategies 2.1-2.4, pgs. 71-74

Resource Value: Grizzly Bear
Project 10.3: Habitat Evaluation
Lead: FLNR – Ecosystems

Description:

Map grizzly bear habitat by:

- evaluating seasonal habitats and develop seasonal capability and suitability rating. Adjusting suitability rating for patch specific attributes where necessary (capability and suitability rating);[155]
- developing habitat effectiveness ratings to account for patch context and the relationship to home range habitat supply (effectiveness rating);[156] and
- identifying the highest ranked patches (separating class 1 and 2)[157] based on ratings developed in bullets one of two of this project.

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	Low

Product(s)

- draft WHA in Fiddler-Nelson, Kildala and Dala and Kitimat, Clore, Douglas-Gardner, Kitimat River West and Kalum Landscape Units.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
February 2004	X					Ongoing work to confirm critical patch habitats.
April 2006	X					
March 2018	X	X	X			Approximately 50% of Kalum mapped for WHA with multiple polygon identifiers.

[155] 2.2.11 Grizzly Bear, objective 3, strategies 3.1b and 3.1c, p. 74.
[156] 2.2.11 Grizzly Bear, objective 3, strategy 3.1d, p. 74.
[157] 2.2.11 Grizzly Bear, objective 3, strategy 3.1e, p. 75.

Resource Value: Grizzly Bear
Project 10.4: Critical Grizzly Bear Habitat Designation
Lead: FLNR - Ecosystems

Description:

Designate the highest ranked habitat patches (separating class 1 and 2) as critical habitat.[158]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	High

Product(s)

- draft WHA in Fiddler-Nelson, Kildala and Dala and Kitimat, Clore, Douglas-Gardner, Kitimat River West and Kalum Landscape Units.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
February 2004	X					Steps towards designation of Grizzly Bear Wildlife Habitat Areas were undertaken. Final submissions were expected in Spring 2004.
April 2006	X					WHA process initiated.
March 2018	X	X	X			Approval of order expected in fiscal year 2018/19. Approximately 50% of Kalum mapped for WHA with multiple polygon identifiers. General Wildlife Measures are the operational implementation reflected in FSPs.

[158] 2.2.11 Grizzly Bear, objective 3, strategy 3.1e, p. 75.

Resource Value: Grizzly Bear
Project 10.5: Critical Patch Habitat Protection and Restoration
Lead: FLNR – Ecosystems/Stewardship

Description:

Develop operational guidelines for critical patch habitat protection and restoration in consultation with agencies and licensees.[159] Guidelines should meet the objectives and strategies of the LRMP.[160]

- Determine the level of protection or restoration and develop appropriate prescriptions for ranked areas.[161]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: 2003 Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- District Stocking Standards (Coast Mountains Resource District Office)
- draft WHA in Fiddler-Nelson, Kildala and Dala and Kitimat, Clore, Douglas-Gardner, Kitimat River West and Kalum Landscape Units.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X			District Manager-approved stocking standards are being implemented through FSP/FDPs. More operational guidelines may assist licensees with restoration work.
March 2018	X	X	X			Approval of order establishing Grizzly Bear WHA expected in fiscal year 2018/19. General Wildlife Measures are the operational implementation reflected in FSPs.

[159] 2.2.11 Grizzly Bear, objective 3, strategy 3.2, p. 75.
[160] 2.2.11 Grizzly Bear section, p. 71 to 77, specifically objective 3, strategies 3.3 –3.6, p. 74-75 .
[161] 2.2.11 Grizzly Bear, objective 3, strategy 3.1e, p. 75.

Resource Value: Grizzly Bear
Project 10.6: Grizzly Bear Management Areas Designation
Lead: MOE – ES

Description:

Designate the following three areas as Special Resource Management Zone:

- Skeena-Nass Benchmark Grizzly Bear Management Area[162];
- Skeena Linkage Grizzly Bear Area; and
- Kitimat Linkage Grizzly Bear Area.[163]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: summer 2006 Completion Date:	High

Product(s)

- These were designated as SRMZs at the time the LRMP was approved (Skeena-Nass Benchmark excludes Nass Wildlife Area).

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
February 2004	X					
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	MOE awaited North Coast LRMP land use decisions (March 2006) on the adjacent proposed GBMA area. Further consultation with the Nisga'a Wildlife Committee and other First Nations in the area is required.

[162] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Skeena-Nass Benchmark Grizzly Bear Management Area, objective 1, p. 118; Map 18, p. 126q.
[163] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Skeena and Kitimat Linkage Grizzly Bear Management Areas, objective 1, p. 119 and Map 18, p. 126q.

Resource Value: Grizzly Bear
Project 10.7: Skeena-Nass Grizzly Bear Management Plan
Lead: FLNRO&RD – Fish & Wildlife

Description:

Prepare a management plan for the Skeena-Nass Benchmark Grizzly Bear area. The plan will give clear directions for applying population management measures within the Grizzly Bear Management Area.[164] The plan should also identify areas that are important with respect to potential access development.[165]

Supporting Agencies **Project Timelines** **Priority**

Start Date:
Completion Date:

Product(s)

-

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					Not Resourced
March 2018	N/A					Not applicable at this time: with the closure of the grizzly bear hunt, there is no need for a management plan.

[164] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Skeena –Nass Benchmak Grizzly Bear Management Area, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p. 118.
[165] 2.1.1 Access Management, objective 2, strategy 2.1, p. 24.

Resource Value: Grizzly Bear
Project 10.8: Grizzly Bear Working Group
Lead: FLNR – Ecosystems

Description:

Establish a grizzly bear working group that will monitor and evaluate the implementation of the grizzly bear management direction [166]. The main tasks include:

- technically defining, monitoring and assessing critical patch habitat and landscape level forage supply[167];
- monitoring timber supply impacts; and to
- assess and identify to government the funding requirements needed to effectively implement the grizzly bear management direction.

Supporting Agencies **Project Timelines** **Priority**

Start Date:
Completion Date:

Product(s)

-

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					This will be completed through the TSA Steering Committee when MOE brings in the WHAs, which is in progress.
March 2018	X					Not established due to capacity loss within ministry. Looking provincially at effectiveness monitoring for GAR orders – using Kalum goats as pilot this fiscal year.

[166] 2.2.11 Grizzly Bear, objective 4, strategy 4.1, p. 76.
[167] 2.2.1.1 Grizzly Bear, objective 7, strategy 7.1, p.76.

Resource Value: Grizzly Bear
Project 10.9: Grizzly Bear Hunting Areas
Lead: FLNR – Fish & Wildlife

Description:

- Review existing closed grizzly bear hunting areas prior to the establishment of the Skeena-Nass Grizzly Bear management area (GBMA)[168].
- For Skeena and Kitimat Linkage Areas prevent population fragmentation and genetic isolation by prohibiting hunting of grizzly bears in these areas[169].

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

-

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X				MOE has started discussions.
March 2018	N/A					Not applicable at this time: grizzly bear hunt has been closed provincially.

[168] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Skeena –Nass Benchmark Grizzly Bear Management Area, objective 1, strategy 1.2, p. 118.
[169] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Skeena and Kitimat Linkage Grizzly Bear Management Areas, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p. 119.

Resource Value: Grizzly Bear
Project 10.10: Grizzly Bear Inventory and Monitoring
Lead: FLNR – Fish & Wildlife

Description:

- Establish a long-term field inventory and monitoring program for bears[170].

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

-

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
March 2018	X					Habitat component of this objective and strategy are covered in Project 10.1. No grizzly bear monitoring at present. Monitoring is most likely to occur through the Environmental Stewardship Initiative (ESI)[171] with First Nations.

[170] 2.2.11 Grizzly Bear, objective 7, strategy 7.1, p. 76.

[171] https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/environmental-stewardship-initiative

Outdoor Recreation

Resource Value: Outdoor Recreation
Project 11.1: Inventory of Recreation Features
Lead: FLNR – Recreation Sites & Trails

Description:

Inventory and classify recreation biophysical features using the B.C. Forest Service Recreation Inventory methods.[172] Include the waterfall identified in the Miligit Valley.[173]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Recreation Sites and Trails BC has interactive map to help identify sites and trails in region: http://www.sitesandtrailsbc.ca/default.aspx

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					Not Resourced – Public Recreation Sections of MTSA
March 2018	X	X				Ongoing

[172] 2.2.12 Outdoor Recreation, objective 2, strategy 2.1, p. 79.
[173] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Miligit Valley, objective 1, strategy 1.3, p.126, areas on Map 19, p.126r.

Resource Value: Outdoor Recreation
Project 11.2: Recreation Infrastructure
Lead: FLNR – Recreation Sites & Trails / ENV – BC Parks

Description:

Develop new recreation facilities where gaps have been identified in recreational plans (i.e. offshore/marine recreation opportunities). Use existing government programs and apply for external funding sources. [174]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- BC Parks has been developing marine recreation opportunities: See Lakelse and Douglas Channel parks and protected areas[175].

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					Not Resourced – Public Recreation Sections of MTSA
March 2018	X	X	X			BC Parks is lead within designated protected areas.

[174] 2.2.12 Outdoor Recreation, objective 3, strategy 3.1, p. 79.
[175] http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/explore/parkpgs/lakelse_lk/LakelseDouglasChannelArea_map.pdf?v=1518795528901

Resource Value: Outdoor Recreation
Project 11.3: Day-Use Area – Kleanza Lake
Lead: FLNR – Recreation Sites and Trails

Description:

Develop a two unit walk-in day use recreation site at the west end of Kleanza Lake.[176]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	Moderate

Product(s)

-

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					Not Resourced – Public Recreation Section of MTSA
March 2018	X	X				At consultation stage.

[176] 2.2.12 Outdoor Recreation, objective 3, strategy 3.3, p. 80.

Resource Value: Outdoor Recreation
Project 11.4: Identify Anchorages for Small Water-Craft
Lead: ENV - BC Parks

Description:

Identify anchorages for small water-craft[177]. At suitable anchorages, set mooring buoys[178].

- Use the Recreation Activities Map (map 9) and the Regional Protected Areas Team document as guidance for site designation[179].

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	Moderate

Product(s)

- Council of BC Yacht Clubs has compiled list of safe anchorages along BC coast; digitally recorded on maps. Central and north coast sites can be found at: http://www.cbcyachtclubs.ca/AnchoragesNorthOfJohnston.pdf
- Lakelse and Douglas Channel parks and protected areas[180]

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					Not Resourced – Public Recreation Section of MTSA
March 2018	X	X	X	X	X	BC Parks is the interest holder for provincial boat havens both inside and outside protected areas.

[177] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Public Recreation, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p. 42.
[178] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Public Recreation, objective 1, strategy 1.2, p. 42.
[179] Map 9 – Kalum LRMP Recreation Activities, p. 126h.
[180] http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/explore/parkpgs/lakelse_lk/LakelseDouglasChannelArea_map.pdf?v=1518795528901

Resource Value: Outdoor Recreation
Project 11.5: Establish Anchorages for Small Water-Craft
Lead: ENV – BC Parks

Description:

Establish anchorages (see project 11.4) for small water-craft as reserves under the *Land Act*[181].

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	Moderate

Product(s)

- Lakelse and Douglas Channel parks and protected areas[182]
- Notations of Interest established for Provincial Boat Havens (see Project 11.4) under *Land Act*. This designation does not provide land security, it only flags that a referral is required if an application is made for use of this site.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					Not Resourced – Public Recreation Section of MTSA
March 2018	X	X	X			BC Parks is the interest holder for provincial boat havens both inside and outside protected areas.

[181] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Public Recreation, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p. 42.
[182] http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/explore/parkpgs/lakelse_lk/LakelseDouglasChannelArea_map.pdf?v=1518795528901

Resource Value: Outdoor Recreation
Project 11.6: Recreational Dive Sites
Lead: ENV – BC Parks / FLNR – Recreation Sites & Trails

Description:

Identify and map dive sites[183]. Make maps available to resource developers.

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Opportunities to SCUBA dive and snorkel at Coste Rocks, Sue Channel and Weewanie Hot Springs Provincial Parks

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					Not Resourced – Public Recreation Section of MTSA
March 2018	X	X	X			BC Parks is lead within protected areas.

[183] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Public Recreation, objective 4, strategy 4.1, p. 42.

Timber

Resource Value: Timber
Project 12.1: Timber Supply Review
Lead: FLNR

Description:

Conduct timber supply analyses, periodically, to assist in determining a sustainable rate of harvest employing appropriate harvesting and silviculture practices[184].

- Explore opportunities to expand the timber supply available to local processing facilities from outside the plan area[185].

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: 2004 Completion Date: 2008/2009	High

Product(s)

- The chief forester must determine an allowable annual cut at least once every 10 years after the date of the last determination, for each timber supply area and tree farm licence area, as per section 8 of the *Forest Act*.
- This is accomplished through a Timber Supply Review (TSR) which includes updated estimates of the timber harvesting land-base through 1) the review of the accuracy of the various stand attributes (i.e. site index, age class, terrain, riparian, etc.) 2) legally established land management decisions (i.e. protected and sensitive areas) 3) reassessment of the operability based on key indicators including site productivity and wood quality.
- Economic and social objectives of the Crown are included in the TSR.
- Ongoing estimates of incidence of *Dothistroma* Needle Blight and potential impacts to timber supply within the district are being used to recommend/implement appropriate treatments.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
February 2004	X	X				
October 2007	X	X	X			Data collection is almost complete and data package preparation is almost complete. Analysis to be started in 2007. TFL 41 was granted AAC extension by the chief forester (2005). TFL 1 has a management plan and analysis submitted for review.
March 2018	X	X	X	X	X	The latest TSRs resulted in new AACs: Kalum TSA effective February 2011; Pacific TSA effective August 2017; Cascadia TSA effective September 2014; TFL 1 effective July 2011; TFL 41 effective January 2012.

[184] 2.2.13 Timber Harvesting and Silviculture, objective 2, strategy 2.1, p. 82.
[185] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 1, bullet 2, p. 128.

Resource Value: Timber
Project 12.2: Uneven Aged Management
Lead: FLNR - Stewardship

Description:

Identify and map areas suitable for uneven aged management in order to maintain a diversity of age classes and stand structures.[186]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

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Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					
March 2018	X					Done by some licensees; new stocking standard.

[186] 2.2.13 Timber Harvesting and Silviculture, objective 5, strategy 5.1, p. 82.

Resource Value: Timber
Project 12.3: Partial Cutting Trials
Lead: MOFR

Description:

Establish partial cutting operational trials.[187]

- Good candidates are the Redsand Lake Demonstration Forest and Thunderbird areas.

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: 2001 Completion Date: 2004	Moderate

Product(s)

- Partial cutting trials have been established in the Cedar (2001)
- Partial cutting has been included in FSPs in the Skeena Islands, Scully Creek, Redsand Lake Demonstration Forest and Thunderbird areas (2004-present).

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	

[187] 2.2.13 Timber Harvesting and Silviculture, objective 6, strategy 6.2, p. 82.

Resource Value: Timber
Project 12.4: Value-added Timber Potential
Lead: -----

Description:

Inventory and grade stands most suitable for secondary manufacturing (such as knot free, straight grained).[188]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Incremental Silviculture Plans – FLNR, Terrace.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X				MOFR and Licensees have completed and partially implemented incremental silviculture plans.
March 2018	N/A					Industry led. Tonewood of interest.

Resource Value: Timber
Project 12.5: Value-added Market Study
Lead: FLNR – Regional Economics Operations

Description:

Research opportunities to utilize and market all value-added wood products.[189]

- Identify strategies for international diversification and utilization of resources.[190]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date: 2005	Moderate

Product(s)

- Northwest Fibre Utilisation Study (March 2005 – Northwest Timberlands) – is being updated.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	
March 2018	X	X	X	X	X	Potential investors regularly investigate possibilities for value-added products.

[188] 2.2.13 Timber Harvesting and Silviculture, objective 1, strategy 1.2, p. 81.
[189] 2.2.13 Timber Harvesting and Silviculture, objective 1, strategy 1.3, p. 81.
[190] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 4, bullet 2, p. 130.

Resource Value: Timber
Project 12.6: Silviculture Opportunities
Lead: FLNR - Stewardship

Description:

Identify fields, verify and map stands suitable for silviculture activities.[191] Siting criteria to take into account are[192]:

- previous silviculture investment;
- medium to high growing sites;
- slope gradients up to 60%;
- even to rolling terrain;
- accessible/roaded;
- healthy regenerated stands;
- medium to high value timber stands;
- minimal conflict with other resource values.

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date: 2006	

Product(s)

- Incremental Silviculture Plans
- Operability Study (May 2006)
- Approved District Manager stocking standards (2003)
- Revised Site Index Estimates by BEC Site Series (SIBEC) values
- Kalum Predictive Ecosystem Mapping (PEM) (2004)
- Road Inventory – All products available at MOFR, Terrace

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	

[191] 2.2.13 Timber Harvesting and Silviculture, objective 4, strategy 4.2, p. 82 and objective 9 strategy 9.2, p.83.
[192] 2.2.13 Timber Harvesting and Silviculture, objective 9, strategy 9.1, p. 83.

Resource Value: Timber
Project 12.7: Siting Guidelines
Lead: FLNR – Land & Water

Description:

Review and/or develop siting guideline criteria for log handling, booming, docking and heli-drop facilities that considers development, recreation and conservation interests. Identify areas that meet these criteria.[193]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

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Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	N/A					Under *FRPA*, forest licensees are now professionally responsible and accountable for designing log handling sites and facilities. This work is not prescribed by government agencies.
March 2018	N/A					Licensees must obtain a foreshore lease for these areas. Lease applications require a management plan that identifies potential environmental and socio-community related impacts and mitigation. Includes referral process[194].

[193] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Industrial Activities, Facilities and Access, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p. 47.

[194] See https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/natural-resource-use/land-water-use/crown-land/log_handling.pdf for more details.

Resource Value: Timber
Project 12.8: Log Handling Strategy
Lead: FLNR – Land & Water

Description:

Develop a pre-approved log handling strategy for areas identified in the project 12.7.[195]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

-

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	N/A					Under *FRPA*, forest licensees are now professionally responsible and accountable for designing log handling sites and facilities. Dealt with on a site-specific basis by Licensees and permitting agencies.
March 2018	N/A					Licensees must obtain a foreshore lease for these areas. Lease applications require a management plan that identifies potential environmental and socio-community related impacts and mitigation. Includes referral process[196].

[195] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Industrial Activities, Facilities and Access, objective 1, strategy 1.4, p. 47.

[196] See https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/natural-resource-use/land-water-use/crown-land/log_handling.pdf for more details.

Resource Value: Timber
Project 12.9: Site Identification
Lead: FLNR - Stewardship

Description:

Identify areas that meet the criteria developed in project 12.7 above and rate these areas for suitability of development.[197]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

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Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	N/A					See comments for Project 12.7
March 2018	N/A					See comments for Project 12.7

Resource Value: Timber
Project 12.10: Log Dump Rehabilitation
This project has been reclassified as a practice

Description:

Rehabilitate existing log dump, where impacts are having a known negative effect on other resource values[198].

- It was recommended to encourage investment opportunities in rehabilitation projects for community stability.[199]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

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Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	N/A					
March 2018	N/A					See *Kalum LRMP Practices Implementation Report (2018)*

[197] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Industrial Activities, Facilities and Access, objective 1, strategy 1.2 p. 47.
[198] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Industrial Activities, Facilities and Access, objective 1, strategy 1.5, p. 47.
[199] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 1, bullet 15, p. 129.

Tourism

Resource Value: Tourism
Project 13.1: Inventories of Recreation/Tourism Resources
Lead: FLNR – Recreation Sites & Trails

Description:

Identify recreation/tourism features, facilities and uses, consistent with MOFR recreation inventory standards.[200]

- Identify resources of importance to recreation/tourism.
- Inform designated officials of responsible agencies for incorporation of inventories into development, planning and tenuring.

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
ENV – BC Parks MTAC	Start Date: Completion Date:	High

Product(s)

- Kalum Tourism Opportunities Analysis – Supplemental Study[201]
- Tourism Important Features Skeena Region[202]
- Recreation Sites and Trails website has interactive map: http://www.sitesandtrailsbc.ca/

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	

[200] 2.2.14 Tourism, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p. 85. and 2.2.12 Outdoor Recreation, objective 1, strategy 1.4, p.79 and 2.2 6 Coastal Management – Tourism, objective.
[201] http://www.llbc.leg.bc.ca/public/pubdocs/bcdocs/344736/kalumtos2000.pdf
[202] https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/tourism-important-features-skeena-region

Resource Value: Tourism
Project 13.2: Recreation/Tourism Analysis
Lead: MTAC

Description:

Conduct community-scale analysis of resource opportunities and constraints for recreation/tourism activities.[203] Consider:

- the potential for development of a high quality RV park/facility specifically targeted at large motorhome/fifth-wheel tourism[204];
- the potential to attract a large scale tourism resort development and small scale ecotourism development to the Plan area (e.g. Miskatla inlet)[205];
- the potential for further development of cultural and heritage tourism products and services by First Nations[206]; and
- the potential for half and full-day river tours providing wildlife viewing opportunities to the rubber tire market.[207]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
Destination BC	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Terrace Community Tourism Plan (2016)
- Destination BC studies are available at: https://www.destinationbc.ca/Research/Research-by-Region/Northern-BC.aspx

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					Not Resourced – Public Recreation and All Seasons Resort Sections of MTSA
March 2018	X	X				Destination Development Planning, a tourism planning process run by Destination BC, will focus on northwest BC this year. There is a change of focus from marketing to planning. Their Wild Within VR [virtual reality] Experience is a new marketing tool.

[203] 2.2.14 Tourism, objective 1, strategy 1.2, p. 85.
[204] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 3, bullet 1, p. 129.
[205] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 3, bullet 3, p. 129.
[206] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 3, bullet 4, p. 129.
[207] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 3, bullet 5, p. 129.

Resource Value: Tourism
Project 13.3: Tourism Impact Analyses
Lead: MTSA

Description:

Conduct tourism impact analyses for specific tourism sectors and /or seasons in order to investigate opportunities for the creation of new economic activity in the tourism sector.[208]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Background information in – Kalum Tourism Opportunities Analysis – Supplemental Study[209]
- Kalum Forest Recreation and Tourism Opportunities Study (1999)[210]

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	Tourism Development Section of MTSA

Resource Value: Tourism
Project 13.4: Marine Eco-Tourism
Lead: MTSA

Description:

Identify potential marine eco-tourism routes and destinations.[211]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Background information in – Kalum Tourism Opportunities Analysis – Supplemental Study[212]

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	Public and Commercial Recreation Sections of MTSA

[208] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 3, bullet 7, p. 129.
[209] http://www.llbc.leg.bc.ca/public/pubdocs/bcdocs/344736/kalumtos2000.pdf
[210] https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/natural-resource-use/land-water-use/crown-land/land-use-plans-and-objectives/skeena-region/kalum-lrmp/forest_recreation_toursim_opportunies.pdf.
[211] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Tourism, objective 1, strategy 1.2 p. 46.
[212] http://www.llbc.leg.bc.ca/public/pubdocs/bcdocs/344736/kalumtos2000.pdf

Resource Value: Tourism
Project 13.5: Marine Sensitive – No Dumping Zones
Lead: Transport Canada

Description:

Identify and nominate sensitive aquatic environments for designation as "no dump zones" (sewage) under the Pleasure Craft Pollution Prevention Regulation.[213] Where feasible, provide onshore sewage disposal facilities.[214]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
Environment Canada	Start Date: Completion Date: 2009	

Product(s)

- Under the Vessel Pollution and Dangerous Chemicals Regulations, enabled by the *Canada Shipping Act (CSA) 2001*, the discharge of untreated sewage into Canadian coastal waters within 1 nautical mile of land (ships less than 400 tons) and 12 nautical miles of land (ships larger than 400 tons) is now banned; caveats apply[215].
- Map of marine pump-out stations is available at http://ahoybc.com/map/

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					
February 2018	X	X	X	X	X	The *Pleasure Craft Sewage Prevention Regulations* have been repealed and replaced by the *Vessel Pollution and Dangerous Chemicals Regulations*.

[213] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Tourism, objective 2, strategy 2.1, p. 47 and 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Cultural Heritage, objective 3, strategy 3.1 and 3.3, p. 48.
[214] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Tourism, objective 2, strategy 2.2, p. 47.
[215] http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2012-69/page-14.html#h-40

Resource Value: Tourism
Project 13.6: Shore-based Facilities
Lead: MTAC

Description:

- Identify opportunities for long term tenure for shore-based facilities that support commercial tourism through implementation of the Commercial Recreation Policy[216]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Background information in: Kalum Tourism Opportunities Analysis – Supplemental Study[217]

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
March 2018	X					Commercial Recreation Policy cannot be used to identify opportunities; the policy only applies to applications. Destination Development Planning, a tourism planning process run by Destination BC, will focus on northwest BC this year. There is a change of focus from marketing to planning.

[216] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Tourism, objective 1, strategy 1.1 p. 46.
[217] http://www.llbc.leg.bc.ca/public/pubdocs/bcdocs/344736/kalumtos2000.pdf

Trapping

Resource Value: Trapping
Project 14.1: Furbearer Habitat Inventory
Lead: FLNR – Fish & Wildlife

Description:

Identify and map high value furbearer habitat in consultation with trappers.[218]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

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Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					
March 2018	X					

[218] 2.2.15 Trapping, objective 2, strategy 2.4, p. 88.

Resource Value: Trapping
Project 14.2: Woody Debris Piles Guidelines
Lead: FLNR – Fish & Wildlife

Description:

Develop guidelines for the presence and distribution of coarse woody debris piles for furbearer winter habitat, particularly marten.[219]

- Include considerations to reduce log salvage, planting and competitive vegetation control activities in high value fur bearer habitat.[220]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Objectives 20 and 21 in Amendment to Land Use Objectives for the Kalum Sustainable Resource Management Plan (2006) – (Kiteen area only), December 2017.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					High value habitat to be identified in Project 14.1
March 2018	X					Objective 20: Minimize impacts to known high value fisher and wolverine habitats. Objective 21: Maintain known fisher and wolverine denning sites

[219] 2.2.15 Trapping, objective 2, strategy 2.6, p. 88.
[220] 2.2.15 Trapping, objective 2, strategy 2.5, p. 88.

Ungulate Winter Range

Resource Value: Ungulate Winter Range
Project 15.1: Mountain Goat Escape Terrain Identification
Lead: FLNR - Ecosystems

Description:

Identify and map goat escape terrain using habitat mapping and occurrence investigation.[221, 222] Incorporate local knowledge in the identification of winter escape terrain.[223]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
MOFR	Start Date: Completion Date: November 2005	High

Product(s)

- Legal designation of Ungulate Winter Range (#U-6-001) with amendments in 2006, 2010 and 2014.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
February 2004	X					Ongoing work to establish Mountain Goat Winter Range (Lead: WLAP), including stand-level assessments (Lead: MOF)
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	Formal designation of Mountain Goat winter range occurred in 2005. Additional ranges are expected to be identified with inventory refinement.
March 2018	X	X				Ecosystems section will be pursuing amendment to better capture goat winter range based on results of effectiveness monitoring and audit.

[221] 2.2.16 Ungulate Winter Range: Mountain Goat, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p. 90.
[222] 2.2.18 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p.98.
[223] 2.2.16 Ungulate Winter Range: Mountain Goat, objective 1, strategy 1.2, p. 91.

Resource Value: Ungulate Winter Range
Project 15.2: No Timber Harvesting Zone
Lead: FLNR - Ecosystems

Description:

Establish a no timber harvesting zone to secure sufficient forest as goat winter range.[224]

- Work with forest licenses to identify areas; and
- redefine the protected goat winter range map.[225]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
MOFR	Start Date: Completion Date: November 2005	High

Product(s)

- Legal designation of Ungulate Winter Range (2005; #U-6-001) with amendments in 2006, 2010 and 2014.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
February 2004						Ongoing work to establish Mountain Goat Winter Range.
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	Formal designation of Mountain Goat winter range occurred in 2005. Additional ranges are expected to be identified with inventory refinement.
March 2018	X	X	X	X		Ecosystems section will be pursuing amendment to better capture goat winter range based on results of effectiveness monitoring and audit.

[224] 2.2.16 Ungulate Winter Range: Mountain Goat, objective 1, strategy 1.3, p. 91.
[225] Map 13 – Protected Goat Winter Range, p.126L

Resource Value: Ungulate Winter Range
Project 15.3: Designation of Mountain Goat Winter Range
Lead: FLNR - Ecosystems

Description:

Designate Mountain Goat Winter Range under the Forest and Range Practices Act. [226]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date: November 2005	High

Product(s)

- Legal designation of Ungulate Winter Range (2005; #U-6-001) with amendments in 2006, 2010 and 2014.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
February 2004	X	X	X			Ongoing work to establish Ungulate Winter Range. Expected to be completed for TSA by early spring 2004.
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	Formal designation of Mountain Goat winter range occurred in 2005. Additional ranges are expected to be identified with inventory refinement.
March 2018	X	X	X	X		Ecosystems section will be pursuing amendment to better capture goat winter range based on results of effectiveness monitoring and audit.

[226] 2.2.16 Ungulate Winter Range: Mountain Goat, objective 1, strategy 1.4, p. 91.

Resource Value: Ungulate Winter Range
Project 15.4: Moose Winter Range Plan
Lead: FLNR - Ecosystems

Description:

Prepare Moose Winter Range Plans for primary moose winter ranges. [227]

- Identify habitat units from overview mapping at 1:20 000 scale.[228]
- Identify foraging areas.[229]
- Identify conifer stands suitable for future thermal cover.[230]
- Include moose forage production guidelines that are based on ecological parameters such as site series or plant communities.[231]
- Provide security by managing access to minimize disturbance.[232]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: *requires completion of project 15.5* Completion Date: 2015	High

Product(s)

- Legal designation of Ungulate Winter Range (2015; #U-6-009)

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
February 2004	X	X				Moose habitat assessment underway (Lead: MOF). WLAP provided input into the development of moose winter range plans by the licensees although it was unknown if they were completed as final products.
April 2006	X	X				Designation as UWR expected for 2006. Moose winter range plans to follow designation.
March 2018	X	X	X	X	X	Legal designation of moose Ungulate Winter Range occurred in May, 2015.

[227] 2.2.16 Ungulate Winter Range: Moose, objective 1, strategy 1.1 – 1.5, p. 92; Moose Winter Range Map 14, page 126m.
[228] 2.2.16 Ungulate Winter Range: Moose, objective 3, strategy 3.1, p. 93.
[229] 2.2.16 Ungulate Winter Range: Moose, objective 3, strategy 3.2, p. 93.
[230] 2.2.16 Ungulate Winter Range: Moose, objective 3, strategy 3.3, p. 93.
[231] 2.2.16 Ungulate Winter Range: Moose, objective 2, strategy 2.1, 2.2, p. 91, Options are presented on p. 92.
[232] 2.2.16 Ungulate Winter Range: Moose, objective 4, strategy 4.1 – 4.4, p. 93 – 94.

Resource Value: Ungulate Winter Range – Mountain Goat and Moose
Project 15.5: Designation of Moose Winter Range
Lead: FLNR - Ecosystems

Description:

Designate Ungulate Winter Range under the Forest and Range Practices Act.[233]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date: May 2015	High

Product(s)

- Legal designation of Ungulate Winter Range (2015; #U-6-009)

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
February 2004	X	X	X			On going work to establish Ungulate Winter Range. Expected to be completed for TSA by early spring 2004.
April 2006	X	X	X	X		Draft has been sent for agency and industry review; including Kalum PIC.
March 2018	X	X	X	X	X	Legal designation of moose Ungulate Winter Range occurred in May, 2015

[233] 2.2.16 Ungulate Winter Range: Moose, objective 1, strategy 1.6, p. 92.

Visual Resources

Resource Value: Visual Resources
Project 16.1: Visual Landscape Inventories
Lead: FLNR - Stewardship

Description:

Complete a visual landscape inventory, using current BC Forest Service visual landscape management techniques[234]. Include:

- a gap analysis from the rail line[235];
- a gap analysis and identification of viewpoints from the Upper Kitimat, Onion Lake Ski Trails, Terrace to Kitimat Rail route, west side of Lakelse Lake and Furlong Beach[236]; and
- viewpoints from within the City of Terrace.[237]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: 2005 Completion Date: September 2006	

Product(s)

- (2018) The inventories for these areas have been updated, but not legally established through a GAR order yet. Public consultation is required as part of the GAR order process.
- VLI is complete for the Copper River, Kitimat River, and Clore River, Lakelse Lake and Onion Lake Trails.
- Hwy 37 between Terrace and Kitimat has been inventoried.
- The viewpoints that were inventoried in the City of Terrace captured VLI polygons visible from anywhere in town.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X	X		
March 2018	X	X	X	X		Onion Lake ski trails share similar views to Highway 37 South which was inventoried. Some areas have already been subject to forest harvesting which may affect the feasibility of establishing Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) over them.

[234] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Public Recreation, objective 1, strategy 1.3, p. 42 and 2.2.17 Visual Resource, objective 1, strategy 1.2, pgs. 95-96.
[235] 2.2.17 Visual Resources, objective 1, strategy 1.3, p.95.
[236] 2.2.17 Visual Resources, objective 3, strategy 3.1 and 3.2, p. 96
[237] 2.2.17 Visual Resources, objective 1, strategy 1.7, p.95.

Resource Value: Visual Resources
Project 16.2: Scenic Areas
Lead: FLNR – Stewardship

Description:

Establish known scenic areas based on the inventories completed in Project 16.1.[238] Consider areas of importance to local and First Nation communities, tourism and recreation.[239] Include:

- Class 1 waters[240];
- Douglas Channel, Gardner Canal, and Devastation Channel[241];
- Douglas Channel/Barie Reach, Dasque and Whitebottom drainages, Kalum valley, Nisga'a Park Visitor Centre and Lava Lake Picnic site [242];
- Jesse Lake and Lower Sue Channel Narrows areas[243];
- Upper Copper River[244]; and
- Miligit Valley.[245]

Refer Known Scenic Areas for an appropriate review and comment period.[246]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
MOFR	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Douglas Channel, Gardner Canal, Devastation Channel, Barie Reach, Dasque and Whitebottom drainage's, Kalum valley, Nisga'a Park Visitor Centre and Lava Lake Picnic sites were grandfathered in as Scenic Areas from known scenic areas under the FPC (2005)
- Lower Sue Channel (Jesse Lake) narrows is established.
- Upper Copper River and Miligit Valley both included in the inventory of the Upper Copper.
- Kalum SRMP, Objective 15, directs no harvest reserve on both sides of the Upper Copper River.

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
February 2004	X	X				
April 2006	X	X	X	X		
March 2018	X	X	X	X	X	

[238] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Public Recreation, objective 1, strategy 1.3, p. 42 and 2.2.14 Tourism, objective 4, strategy 4.2, p. 86.
[239] 2.2.17 Visual Resource, objective 1, p. 95.
[240] 2.2.8 Fish and Fish Habitat, objective 5, strategy 5.4, p.58.
[241] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Public Recreation, objective 1, strategy 1.3, p. 42.
[242] 2.2.17 Visual Resource, objective 1, strategy 1.2, pgs. 95-96.
[243] 3.1.3 SRMZ- Marine Backcountry, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p. 114.
[244] 3.1.3 Special Management Zone: Upper Copper, objective 4, strategy 4.1, p. 125.
[245] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Miligit Valley, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p. 126, areas on Map 19, p. 126r

Resource Value: Visual Resources
Project 16.3: Visual Quality Objectives
Lead: FLNR – Stewardship

Description:

Set Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) for:

- Douglas Channel, Gardner Canal, and Devastation Channel[247];
- Douglas Channel/Barrie Reach, Dasque and Whitebottom drainages, Kalum valley, Nisga'a Park Visitor Centre and Lava Lake Picnic site (Tree Farm Licences 1 and 41)[248];
- Jesse Lake and Lower Sue Channel Narrows areas[249]; and
- Miligit Valley[250].

VQOs should focus on the identification of foreground preservation for class 1 water.[251]

During the process, provide opportunities for First Nations and public review of and input to the establishment of VQOs.[252]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Douglas Channel, Gardner Canal, Devastation Channel, Barie Reach, Dasque and Whitebottom drainages, Kalum valley, Nisga'a Park Visitor Centre and Lava Lake Picnic site, areas were grandfathered in as Scenics Areas and the VQOs from known scenic areas under the FPC (2005)
- Lower Sue Channel (Jesse Lake) Narrows is established.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
February 2004	X	X				Retention visual quality objectives have been established for lower Sue Channel narrows and recommended retention visual quality objectives for visible area around Jesse Lake were being reviewed (Lead: MOFR).
April 2006	X	X	X	X		
March 2018	X	X	X	X	X	

[246] 2.2.14 Tourism, objective 4, strategy 4.4, p. 86.
[247] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Public Recreation, objective 1, strategy 1.3, p. 42
[248] 2.2.17 Visual Resource, objective 1, strategy 1.2, pgs. 95-96.
[249] 3.1.3 SRMZ- Marine Backcountry, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p. 114.
[250] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Miligit Valley, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p. 126, areas on Map 19, p. 126.
[251] 2.2.8 Fish and Fish Habitat, objective 5, strategy 5.4, p. 58 and 3.1.3 Special Management Zone: Upper Copper, objective 4, strategy 4.1, p. 125.
[252] 2.2.17 Visual Resources, objective 1, strategy 1.4, p. 95.

Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats

Resource Value: Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats
Project 17.1: Marmot populations
Lead: FLNR – Fish & Wildlife

Description:

Collect information on local marmot populations. Determine the sensitivity of marmots to habitat disturbance and provide recommendations for mitigation if required.[253]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	Low

Product(s)

-

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					Not Resourced
March 2018	X					Not resourced

Resource Value: Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats
Project 17.2: Inventory of Significant Marine Mammal Areas
Lead: DFO

Description:

Identify and map "hot spots" (significant known locations) of marine mammal activity in order to provide for their conservation.[254]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Raincoast Conservation Foundation has mapped marine mammal "hot spots": https://www.raincoast.org/2017/07/research-paper-maps-density-patterns-and-hotspots-of-bc-marine-mammals/.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006						
March 2018	X	X	X	X	X	Additional "hot spots" may be identified with more data.

[253] 2.2.18 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, objective 1, strategy 1.3, p.98.
[254] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Environmental Management: Fish and Wildlife, objective 5, strategy 5.2, p.44.

Resource Value: Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats
Project 17.3: Migratory Bird Habitat Inventory
Lead: Environment Canada

Description:

Identify and map significant known locations for migratory waterfowl and sea-bird activity, including nesting and staging areas.[255]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date: 2006/07	Low

Product(s)

- Marine Plan Partnership for North Pacific Coast (MaPP) website has links to marine bird information http://mappocean.org/.
- Identified Marine Bird Areas of Interest in B.C.'s Marine Environment: Guide to Users – report available at Pacific and Yukon Region office, Ladner, B.C.[256]

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X	X		Identified Marine Bird Areas of Interest report not yet finalized.
February 2018	X	X	X	X	X	

[255] 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Environmental Management: Fish and Wildlife, objective 7, strategy 7.2, p.44.

[256] Kenyon, J., K. Amey, K. Moore, and M. Dunn. in prep. Canadian Wildlife Service Identified Marine Bird Ares of Interest in British Columbia's Marine Environment: Guide to Users. Canadian Wildlife Service Technical Report. Pacific and Yukon Region

Resource Value: Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats
Project 17.4: Inventory of Red and Blue Listed Species Habitat
Lead: FLNR – Ecosystems

Description:

Identify and map red and blue listed wildlife, plant species and communities.[257]

- Map areas where resource development is planned first.[258]
- Determine where and to what degree red and blue listed species are within the timber harvesting landbase.[259]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: 2003 Completion Date:	Moderate

Product(s)

- Skeena Islands Inventory and Ranking Project (2005) – at MOE, Smithers
- Cabinet approved Coastal Tailed Frog WHAs (2006) [260]
- 2017 Amendment to Objective 10 of the 2006 Land Use Objectives Regulation Order associated with the Kalum SRMP to better protect the Skeena Islands and bring into force the best management practices for the area as directed by the Kalum SRMP[261].

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
February 2004	X	X				Skeena Islands were assessed for red and blue listed species. Expected completion date March 2004 (Lead: MOF). Submissions for the protection of critical habitat associated with tailed frog habitat were expected for 2004 (Lead: WLAP).
April 2006	X	X				The Skeena Islands project covered only red and blue listed plant communities. The Skeena Islands and Coastal Tailed Frog WHAs make up a small percentage of the entire Kalum Plan Area.
February 2018	X	X				

[257] 2.2.18 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, objective 2, strategy 2.1 and 2.3, p.99; 2.2.6 Coastal Management: Environmental Management: Fish and Wildlife, objective 1, strategy 1.2, p.43.
[258] 2.2.18 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, objective 2, strategy 2.3, p.99.
[259] 2.2.18 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, objective 2, strategy 2.2, p.99.
[260] http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cgi-bin/apps/faw/wharesult.cgi?search=wlap_region&wlap=Skeena
[xxx] https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/natural-resource-use/land-water-use/crown-land/land-use-plans-and-objectives/skeena-region/kalum-srmp/luor_order_skeena_islands_amendment.pdf
[261] https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/natural-resource-use/land-water-use/crown-land/land-use-plans-and-objectives/skeena-region/kalum-srmp/luor_order_skeena_islands_amendment.pdf

Resource Value: Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats
Project 17.5: Red and Blue Species Advisory Committee
Lead: FLNR - Ecosystems

Description:

Ministry of Environment to establish an interagency/public advisory committee to work out conservation measures for red and blue listed species and plant communities.[262]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	low

Product(s)

-

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					Not Resourced
March 2018	X					Conservation of red- and blue-listed species now the responsibility of FLNR. Committee not established due to capacity loss in ministry.

[262] 2.2.18 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats, objective 2, strategy 2.4, p.99.

Resource Value: Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats
Project 17.6: Wildlife Viewing Sites
Lead: local government

Description:

Identify and develop suitable wildlife viewing sites. Include:

- Junction of Clore and Copper Rivers (mountain goats);
- Esker slough-Highway 16 (mountain goats, Trumpeter Swans);
- Upper Kitsumkalum (moose);
- Lakelse Lake Mailbox Point and Lakelse Lake Park picnic site (Trumpeter Swans, bats);
- Kitlope River, Kemano River (oolichan);
- North end Kitsumkalum Lake (Trumpeter Swans, Bald Eagles, Great Blue Herons, salmon).[263]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- BC Parks brochure for Lakelse Lake notes that, although there is no viewing platform, the viewing is great for spawning salmon and wildlife.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					No budget proposals to date; possible funding via HCTF (Habitat Conservation Trust fund)
March 2018	X					MTAC does not directly fund tourism development actions, but they do have a mechanism that would empower the local community to do such actions: the Municipal and Regional District Tax (often referred to as the hotel tax). Grants from Community Gaming Grants, Western Diversification or Northern Development Initiatives Trust could also be applied for to support tourism development actions. Local governments also have access to infrastructure and amenities funding through Municipal Affairs and Housing.

[263] 2.2.18 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats, objective 5, strategy 5.2, p.100.

Resource Value: Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats
Project 17.7: Wildlife Population Inventories
Lead: FLNR – Fish and Wildlife

Description:

Inventory populations of individual wildlife species [264].

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Moose population inventories ongoing.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
March 2018	X	X				No goat population inventories yet.

Resource Value: Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats
Project 17.8: Non-threatened Habitat Types
Lead: FLNR – Ecosystems

Description:

Inventory non-threatened habitat types so that adequate management can be applied so they don't fall into endangered or threatened categories [265].

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

-

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
March 2018	X					Not started due to capacity loss within ministry.

[264] Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats objective 1, strategy 1.2 p. 97.
[265] Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats objective 1, strategy 1.10 p.98.

Protection Zone

Resource Value: Protected Areas
Project 18.1: Designation of protected areas
Lead: ENV – BC Parks

Description:

Legally designate protected areas within the Kalum Plan Area under the Park Act, Environmental Land Use Act or the Ecological Reserve Act. New areas are identified on Map 15.[266]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
ILMB-Planning	Start Date: Completion Date: May 2004	High

Product(s)

- Order in Council for protected areas approved and signed by Minister and Lt.Governor (2004)
- Legislated Boundaries for Parks (2004)

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
February 2004	X	X	X			Proposals for protected areas have been prepared for legislative establishment. Before formal establishment the Premier has requested a final consultation with local government to confirm the protected area proposals.
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	Protected areas were designated May 2004

[266] 5.3.1 Legal Designations, Protected Areas, p. 132. Map 15, p. 126n

Resource Value: Protected Areas
Project 18.2: Management Direction Statements
Lead: ENV – BC Parks

Description:

Pending the development of management plans, develop Management Direction Statements in consultation with affected parties to guide park management and operations[267].

- Statements will consider all LRMP direction as found in Objectives 1 – 8 as found on pages 102 – 106 of Kalum LRMP.

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
MOE-ES	Start Date: 2002 Completion Date:	High

Product(s)

- Draft Management Direction Statements (at BC Parks, Smithers and Terrace)

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
February 2004	X	X	X	X		Draft Management Direction Statements have been prepared for all Kalum protected areas and will be finalized once the protected areas have been designated. Final adjustments to the drafts will be made over the coming months in consultation with First Nations, local governments and stakeholders.
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	Complete pending final approval by a ministry executive.
March 2018	N/A					Drafts were not finalized. BC Parks moved to a new Management Plan template rather than use the Management Direction Statements. No further work being done on these statements.

[267] 3.1.1 Protection Zone: Protected Areas, objective 5, strategy 5.5, p.104.

Resource Value: Protected Areas
Project 18.3: Detailed Management Plans for Parks and Protected Areas
Lead: ENV – BC Parks

Description:

Develop detailed management plans for each approved protected area[268]. The plans will:

- include priority resource values identified in Objectives 1 – 8 (p. 102-106) and Appendix J[269];
- involve the participation of the public, First Nations, government agencies[270] and tourism industry representatives.[271]
- identify the cultural history of the protected areas (First Nations and historic values). [272]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: ***as needed*** Completion Date:	Moderate

Product(s)

-

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					Management direction statements (MDSs) for parks and protected areas provide immediate and general management direction in these areas. A detailed plan will only be prepared where issues warrant.
March 2018	X					

[268] 3.1.1 Protection Zone: Protected Areas, objective 5, strategies 5.1 and 5.2, pp.103-104.
[269] 3.1.1 Protection Zone: Protected Areas, objective 5, strategy 5.1, p.103 and Appendix J, p.175
[270] 3.1.1 Protection Zone: Protected Areas, objective 5, strategy 5.2, p.104 and objective 4, strategy 4.2, p.103.
[271] 3.1.1 Protection Zone: Protected Areas, objective 5, strategy 5.3, p.104.
[272] 3.1.1 Protection Zone: Protected Areas, objective 4, strategy 4.3, p.103.

Resource Value: Protected Areas
Project 18.4: Designation of Provincial Forest
Lead: FLNR

Description:

Complete designation of the Provincial Forest under the Forest Land Reserve Act;

- After protected areas are legally designated[273], and
- defer application for Crown Lands within Greater Terrace Official Settlement Plan and District of Kitimat OCP boundaries as well as Crown lands strategically identified for potential industrial development to allow for settlement expansion and future economic development.[274]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date: July 2004	

Product(s)

- Working Forest Initiative

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	FLR Act was not enacted. In its place the Working Forest initiative was established. As a result of this initiative the Provincial Forest Designation was confirmed province wide. [275]

[273] 5.3.1 Legal Designation- Forest Land Reserve, p. 133; and 2.2.13 Timber Harvesting and Silviculture, Objective 7, strategies 7.1 and 7.2, p. 82.
[274] 3.1.2 Settlement Zone, Objective 1, strategy 1.4, p. 108.
[275] MSRM News Release July 29, 2004. "Working forest policy will bring jobs, investment". 2004SRM0027-000624.

Settlement Zones

Resource Value: Settlement Zones
Project 19.1: Land Reserve Update
Lead: FLNR– Land & Water

Description:

Establish notations of interest over areas identified for industrial development through the LRMP according to Map 16 (lands strategically identified for potential industrial development).[276]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	Moderate

Product(s)

- Notation of Interest established over one parcel (# 6401536)
- Crown Land Opportunities Branch established a number of large reserves over this same corridor, generally for industrial/liquified natural gas development. Those are still in place (2018) and serve the purpose of this strategy.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X			
March 2018	X	X	X	X		The purpose of the NOI is listed as Science Measurement/Research and not Industrial Development.

[276] 3.1.2 Settlement Area, objective 1, strategy 1.5, p.109 and Map 16, p.126o.

Special Resource Management Zones

Resource Value: SRMZ-Marine Backcountry
Project 20.1: Rehabilitation of landings and log dumps
This project has been reclassified as a practice.

Description:

Design, construct and rehabilitate landings and log dumps to minimize visual impact from the water in Jesse Lake and Lower Sue Channel Narrows areas.[277]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

-

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	N/A					Dealt with on a site-specific basis by Licensees and permitting agencies.
March 2018	N/A					See *Kalum LRMP Practices Implementation Report (2018*)

[277] 3.1.3 SRMZ- Marine Backcountry, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p.114.

Resource Value: SRMZ-Community Watersheds
Project 20.2: Community Watersheds Designation
Lead: ILMB-Planning

Description:

Designate as Community Watersheds according to the Community Watershed Guidebook.[278] Include:

- Rosswood (Clear Creek), Usk (Skovens Brook), Kleanza (Singlehurst Creek), Gossen (Gossen Creek), and Hatchery Creek.

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
MOE-WS	Start Date:	High
MOFR	Completion Date: April 2006	

Product(s)

- Kalum Sustainable Resource Management Plan (SRMP; April 2006)
- Government Actions Regulation Order establishing Community Watersheds[279] (2006)

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	Order is included in the SRMP. The drainages established as community watersheds are located on Map 10 of the Kalum SRMP.

[278] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Community Watersheds, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p. 115.

[279] Order is included in the SRMP document. Signed April 28, 2006 by Honourable Pat Bell, Minister of Agriculture and Lands.

Resource Value: SRMZ-Community Watersheds
Project 20.3: Watershed Assessment
Lead: FLNR – Stewardship

Description:

Conduct Coastal Watershed Assessment Procedures (CWAPs) for each community watershed (9 in plan area) where no Level 1 assessment has been performed.[280]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: 2003 Completion Date:	Moderate

Product(s)

- Deep Creek CWAP by British Columbia Timber Sales[281]

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X				Licensees will conduct these assessments as development occurs.
March 2018	N/A					CWAPs are no longer required under *FRPA*. Licensees may conduct components of these assessments as development occurs.

[280] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Community Watersheds, objective 1, strategy 1.2, p. 115.

[281] Roberts, Brian. Coastal Watershed Assessment Procedure for Deep Creek and Spring Creek Community Watershed. *For* MOFR Kalum district. Madrone Environmental Services Ltd. 1081 Canada Ave. Duncan BC. V9L 1V2. March 5/2003.

Resource Value: SRMZ-Community Watersheds
Project 20.4: Reconnaissance Channel Assessment
Lead: FLNR - Stewardship

Description:

On community watersheds where Level 1 assessments were completed, conduct a Reconnaissance Channel Assessment.[282]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

-

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	N/A					Licensees will conduct these assessments as development occurs.
March 2018	N/A					CWAPs are no longer required under *FRPA*. Licensees may conduct components of these assessments as development occurs.

[282] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Community Watersheds, objective 1, strategy 1.2, p. 115.

Resource Value: SRMZ-Community Watersheds
Project 20.5: Water Monitoring Programs
Lead: FLNR – Land & Water / ENV - EP

Description:

Establish water quality/quantity monitoring programs for all community watersheds.[283]

- Water quality should meet Canadian drinking water standards through minimizing water turbidity, sediment, and other contaminants.
- Where monitoring programs show unacceptable water quality or quantity, appropriate remedial action should be taken.[284]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	Moderate

Product(s)

- A provincial Action Plan for Safe Drinking Water in British Columbia is available at: http://www.health.gov.bc.ca/cpa/publications/safe_drinking_printcopy.pdf
- Water Quality monitoring documents for the Skeena Region can be found at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/air-land-water/water/water-quality/monitoring-water-quality/water-quality-monitoring-documents
- The draft North Terrace Drinking Water Quality Study is complete and release was anticipated in 2008 (unable to locate document during 2018 update).
- Lakelse Lake Watershed Suspended Sediment Assessment.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					MOE-WS is reviewing policies and procedures around community watersheds since receiving it on their mandate in 2006. Not resourced for MOE-EP.
March 2018	X					*FRPA* addresses forest companies (through FSPs) and rancher operations on the Crown land portion of community watersheds to protect water used for drinking. Community Watersheds are considered, as are other downstream water users, in any authorization decision under *Environmental Management Act*. Monitoring done on as-needed basis.

[283] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Community Watersheds, objective 1, strategy 1.3, p. 115 and 2.2.9 Fresh Water, objective 1, strategy 1.4, p.59
[284] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Community Watersheds, objective 1, strategy 1.4, p. 115.

Resource Value: SRMZ- Lakelse River
Project 20.6: Social Carrying Capacity
Lead: FLNR – Fish & Wildlife

Description:

Determine the social carrying capacity (angling/recreation use) for the Lakelse River[285].

- Develop an access and river management plan for the Lakelse River[286].
- Manage the Lakelse main logging road, on the south-west side of the river to prevent it from becoming a circle route[287].

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Lakelse main logging road has not become a circle route.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					MOE-ES has endorsed the approaches described in the Quality Waters Strategy as the process to address both classified and non-classified water angling use issues.
March 2018	X					No management plan for Lakelse River

[285] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Lakelse River, objective 2, strategy 2.2, p.120.
[286] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Lakelse River, objective 2, strategy 2.2, p.120.
[287] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Lakelse River, objective 2, strategy 2.3, p. 120.

Resource Value: SRMZ-Upper Kitsumkalum and Ascaphus
Project 20.7: "No Logging" Zones
Lead: MOE - ES

Description:

Designate the upper Kitsumkalum SRM zone[288] and the Ascaphus Creek SRM zone[289] as "no logging" zones.

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
ILMB-Planning, MOFR	Start Date: Completion Date: 2006	

Product(s)

- Upper Kitsumkalum is designated under the SRMP Objective 13 as a SRMZ with no harvesting of timber allowed.
- Ascaphus Creek is an approved WHA order with General Wildlife Measures for tailed frog (2006).

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
February 2004	X					The information is included in forest development plans using maps and text as required.
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	

[288] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Upper Kitsumkalum, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p. 121.
[289] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Ascaphus, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p. 122.

Resource Value: SRMZ-Kowesas
Project 20.8: Kowesas Comprehensive Resource Management Plan
Lead: FLNR

Description:

Develop a comprehensive resource management plan.[290]

- Harvesting will be deferred to allow for the joint preparation of a comprehensive resource management plan for Kowesas.
- Each stage of the planning process will be developed and/or agreed to through the consensus of all parties involved (including the Haisla, provincial agencies and tenure holders).
- The plan will determine how to manage the forest resources to sustain cultural, fish and wildlife, recreation, timber, biological and ecological values.

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	High

Product(s)

- Draft Kowesas SRMP (2006)

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
February 2004	X	X	X	X		Working draft chapters including objectives, indicators and targets have been prepared consistent with the LRMP. They incorporate considerations from processes occurring elsewhere.[291]
April 2006	X	X	X	X		Needs to go through a public review period
March 2018	X	X	X	X		The draft Koweses SRMP was developed in partnership with the Haisla First Nation and had agreement at the staff level on its final draft. However the final draft was not signed off by Haisla leadership and was never formally approved.

[290] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Kowesas, objective 2, strategy 2.1 p.122.
[291] Details available in Kalum Land and Resource Management Plan Report 2004, Appendix 2, p.12.

Resource Value: SRMZ-Upper Copper
Project 20.9: Upper Copper Angling Management Plan
Lead: FLNR – Fish & Wildlife

Description:

Develop a river management plan to manage angling use to reflect an uncrowded condition with a feeling of remoteness[292]. The plan should emphasize public recreation angling opportunities while maintaining opportunities for commercially guided Angling. Recommended proportions will be determined through a river use plan that considers the social carrying capacity of the river. Plan should include monitoring of angler success rates for indications of trend over time so corrective measures can be recommended when and where appropriate[293].

- Where possible, roads should be designed, laid out and managed to ensure walk-in access only to the river along its Class 1 portion.[294]
- Discourage deactivating the existing main roads.[295]
- Develop a 1:20 000 plan that delineates a boundary where temporary road only access is permitted outside of the Class 1 angling season and no road access is permitted within the Class 1 angling season.[296]
- Bridging the Class 1 portion should be discouraged. Where no feasible alternate options exist, joint approval by MOE, MOFR and MEMPR is required, under the condition that only one bridge crossing is permissible at any time to inhibit river crowding via excessive boat fishing.[297]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
MEMPR	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Kalum SRMP, Objective 15.
- Zymoetz River Class 1 Section Angling Management Plan[298]
- Zymoetz River Class 11 Section Angling Management Plan[299]

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X				MOE has endorsed the approaches described in the Quality Waters Strategy as the process to address angling use issues. Bridging over the Class 1 portion of the Copper River is being implemented (MOFR).
March 2018	X	X	X	X	X	Plan is being updated.

[292] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Upper Copper, objective 3, p. 125 and objective 2, strategy 2.2, p. 124.
[293] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Upper Copper, objective 2, strategy 2.1, p. 124.
[294] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Upper Copper, objective 3, strategy 3.1, p. 125.
[295] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Upper Copper, objective 3, strategy 3.2, p. 125.
[296] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Upper Copper, objective 3, strategy 3.3, p. 125.
[297] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Upper Copper, objective 3, strategy 3.4, p. 125.

Resource Value: SRMZ-Upper Copper
Project 20.10: Upper Copper River Water Quality Standards
Lead: FLNR

Description:

Set river specific water quality parameters that reflect the natural variances of turbidity and sedimentation.[300]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	Moderate

Product(s)

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Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					Not resourced
March 2018	X					Ministry not involved with setting river-specific water quality parameters at present, but may be in future.

[298] http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/skeena/fish/AMPs/Context_AMP.pdf
[299] http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/fw/fish/guide/docs/amp/skeena-amp-zymoetz-river2.pdf
[300] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Upper Copper, objective 1, strategy 1.1, p. 124.

Resource Value: Special Resource Management Zone
Project 20.11: Miligit Valley Sensitive Areas
Lead: ILMB-Planning

Description:

Designate Sensitive Areas identified on Map 19 in the valley bottom wetlands to conserve uncommon reticulated fens.[301]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
MOE-ES, MOFR	Start Date: 2003 Completion Date: March 2006	High

Product(s)

- Kalum SRMP, Objective 14: Conserve uncommon reticulated fens (Map 8) within the Miligit Valley area.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	Sensitive Area is no longer a designation under *FRPA*. An objective for the Miligit Valley Area was legally established through the Order establishing Land Use Objectives in the Kalum SRMP Area [302].

[301] 3.1.3 SRMZ-Miligit Valley, objective 1, strategy 1.2, p.126.

[302] https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/natural-resource-use/land-water-use/crown-land/land-use-plans-and-objectives/skeena-region/kalum-srmp/order_establishing_luos.pdf p. 23.

Socio-Economic Capacity

Resource Value: Socio-Economic Capacity
Project 21.1: Investment Attraction Strategies
Lead: FLNR – Regional Economics Operations

Description:

Prepare strategies for investment attraction[303]. In the process, explore opportunities:

- to expand the timber supply available to local processing facilities from outside the plan area[304];
- to encourage licensees to work with the community on exploring new and innovative initiatives in forest practices[305];
- to promote the Small Business Forest Enterprise Program[306];
- to expand the Kalum Forest District Woodlot Program[307];
- to use and manufacture under-utilized low quality, non-commercial and leading deciduous timber stands[308].
- to encourage local employment opportunities and partnerships[309,];
- for international diversification and utilization of resources[310];
- for new export/import facilities and additional world-scale tidewater (or coastal) manufacturing[311]; and
- for local business development and employment capacity related to the exploration and development industries[312].

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
Local governments	Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Regional Economics Operations Branch has an on-line tool kit[313] to help communities with strategic economic development planning. Branch role is to facilitate planning programs initiated by towns or districts.
- The Economic Development Commission of the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine[314] focuses on policies affecting economic development in the region and has funds for economic development research and marketing.
- Establishment of a Community Forest helps meet goals of these strategies.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X	X	X	
March 2018	X	X	X			Small Business Forest Enterprise Program no longer exists. It has been replaced by BC Timber Sales.

[303] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 1, bullet 10, p. 128 and objective 5, bullet 1, p. 130.
[304] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 1, bullet 2, p. 128.
[305] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 1, bullet 1, 3, 4, 9, 12 p. 128.

Resource Value: Socio-Economic Capacity
Project 21.2: Training Programs for Silviculture Work
Lead: Ministry of Advanced Education, Skills and Training

Description:

Develop long term, local and diversified training programs to increase the local skill base for intensive silviculture work and to increase the capture of silviculture spending by local communities.[315]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

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Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	N/A					Northwest Community College (NWCC) and industry would conduct this work as needed, funded by the Ministry.
March 2018	N/A					NWCC would look at developing a program if the need was raised by industry and/or the community and evidence of sufficient student interest is provided; the Ministry of Advanced Education, Skills and Training would make the decision about whether to fund a proposed program.

[306] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 1, bullet 7, p. 128.
[307] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 1, bullet 8, p. 128.
[308] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 1, bullet 11, p. 128.
[309] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 1, bullet 6, 14, 16, 17, p. 128, objective 4, bullet 3, 4, and objective 5, bullet 2, p. 130.
[310] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 4, bullet 2, p. 130.
[311] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 4, bullet 1, p. 130.
[312] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 5, bullet 3, p. 130.
[313] https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/employment-business/economic-development/plan-and-measure/strategic-planning-toolkit
[314] https://www.google.ca/search?hl=en&source=hp&ei=ISugWujfJNKmjwO23rrYAQ&q=regional+district+kitimat+stikine+economic+development&oq=regional+district+kitimat+stikine+economic+development&gs_l=psy-ab.3...1999.17874.0.18179.62.49.4.9.11.0.160.3212.48j1.49.0....0...1c.1.64.psy-ab..0.59.3042...0j0i131k1j0i10k1j0i22i30k1j0i13k1j0i13i30k1j0i8i13i30k1j33i160k1j33i21k1.0.D5eTjBGWxUI
[315] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 1, bullet 5, p. 128.

Resource Value: Socio-Economic Capacity
Project 21.3: Training Programs for Woodcrafting
Lead: Ministry of Advanced Education, Skills and Training

Description:

Develop the skill base for intensive woodcrafting through a local training center for finished wood products[316], in order to develop human resource potential beyond resource extraction[317].

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

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Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	N/A					Northwest Community College (NWCC) and the forest industry would conduct this work as needed, funded by the Ministry.
March 2018	N/A					NWCC would look at developing a program if the need was raised by industry and/or the community and evidence of sufficient student interest is provided; the Ministry of Advanced Education, Skills and Training would make the decision about whether to fund a proposed program.

[316] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 1, bullet 13, p. 129.
[317] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 4, bullet 3, p. 130.

Resource Value: Socio-Economic Capacity
Project 21.4: Nisga'a Highway road upgrading project
Lead: Ministry of Transportation / FLNR - Stewardship

Description:

Complete the Nisga'a Highway road upgrading project in order to promote an interpretive Kalum circle road tour incorporating the Nass Valley, Aiyansh and Cranberry Junction.[318]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Nisga'a Highway Upgrade Project covers 93 km from Lava Lake to Nass Camp (June 2006)
- Kincolith connector project covers 29 km from Greenville to Kincolith. (2002)

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X	X	X	X		Responsibility for road from Nass Camp to Cranberry Junction (50km) currently resides with FLNR. It is managed under a radio-controlled industrial standard.
March 2018	X	X	X	X		As a Forest Service Road, the section from Nass Camp to Cranberry Junction is an industrial-user maintained road; radio assisted.

[318] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 3, bullet 2, p. 129.

Resource Value: Socio-Economic Capacity
Project 21.5: Visitor Research
Lead: ----

Description:

Conduct visitor research in the Kalum area, including both demographic and consumer data, to ensure market demand data is accurate and comprehensive.[319]

Supporting Agencies	Project Timelines	Priority
Destination BC Municipal & Regional governments	Start Date: Completion Date:	

Product(s)

- Visitor numbers collected by Kermodei Tourism, Kitimat Chamber of Commerce and BC Parks.

Progress Summary

Report	NS	I	M	SC	C	Comments
April 2006	X					This type of research is conducted by visitor information centres by Tourism BC
March 2018	X	X	X			Ongoing

[319] 4.1 Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life, objective 3, bullet 6, p. 129.

4. **Appendices**

A Agency Representatives

Ministry of Agriculture:	
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(Victoria)	Myron Roth
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources:	
Mining Operations (Smithers)	Justin Schroff
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Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy	
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Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development	
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Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture	
Tourism (Victoria)	Bruce Whyte
Northwest Community College (Smithers)	Regina Saimoto

B Kalum LRMP Implementation Plan

LRMP Reference	Resource Value	Objective	Strategy	Classification of Implementation: Project #	Operational Practice	Non-measurable	Comments
2.2.1	Access Management	1	1.1	1.1			
2.2.1	Access Management		1.2	1.1	yes		
2.2.1	Access Management		1.3	1.1			Identical to Access Management strategy 3.4
2.2.1	Access Management	2	2.1	1.1, 5.6, 7.7, 8.4, 8.6, 10.7			Broad strategy involving multipy resource values.
2.2.1	Access Management		2.2	1.1	yes		
2.2.1	Access Management		2.3	1.1	yes		
2.2.1	Access Management		2.4	1.1	yes		
2.2.1	Access Management		2.5	1.1	yes		
2.2.1	Access Management		2.6	1.1	yes		
2.2.1	Access Management		2.7	1.1			
2.2.1	Access Management		2.8	1.1			
2.2.1	Access Management		2.9		yes		
2.2.1	Access Management		2.10				Direction to follow existing regulations
2.2.1	Access Management	3	3.1	1.1			
2.2.1	Access Management		3.2	1.1			
2.2.1	Access Management		3.3	1.1			
2.2.1	Access Management		3.4	1.1			Identical to Access Management strategy 1.3
2.2.2	Agriculture	1	1.1				Direction to follow existing regulations
2.2.2	Agriculture		1.2				Direction to follow existing regulations
2.2.2	Agriculture		1.3				Direction to follow existing policy/regulations
2.2.2	Agriculture		1.4		yes		
2.2.2	Agriculture		1.5		yes		
2.2.2	Agriculture	2	2.1		yes		

2.2.2	Agriculture		2.2		yes		Strategy much broader than objective; not well linked
2.2.2	Agriculture		2.3	2.1 & 2.2			
2.2.2	Agriculture	3	3.1				Direction to follow existing regulations
2.2.3	*Aquaculture*	1	1.1		yes		
2.2.3	*Aquaculture*		1.2	3.1			
2.2.3	*Aquaculture*		1.3		yes		
2.2.3	*Aquaculture*		1.4		yes		
2.2.3	*Aquaculture*		1.5		yes		
2.2.3	*Aquaculture*	2	2.1	3.2			
2.2.3	*Aquaculture*		2.2				Direction to follow existing policy/legislation
2.2.3	*Aquaculture*		2.3		yes		
2.2.3	*Aquaculture*		2.4		yes		Identical to CM: Foreshore Settlement strategy 3.1, 3.2
2.2.3	*Aquaculture*		2.5	3.5			
2.2.3	*Aquaculture*		2.6	numbering error; strategy does not exist			
2.2.3	*Aquaculture*		2.7		yes		
2.2.3	*Aquaculture*		2.8		yes		
2.2.3	*Aquaculture*	3	3.1		yes		Identical to CM: Fish and Wildlife strategy 8.3
2.2.3	*Aquaculture*		3.2		yes		
2.2.3	*Aquaculture*		3.3		yes		
2.2.3	*Aquaculture*		3.4				Direction to follow existing policy
2.2.3	*Marine Plant Harvesting*	1	1.1	3.3			
2.2.3	*Marine Plant Harvesting*		1.2		yes		
2.2.3	*Marine Plant Harvesting*		1.3		yes		
2.2.3	*Marine Plant Harvesting*		1.4		yes		
2.2.3	*Marine Plant Harvesting*		1.5		yes		
2.2.4	Biodiversity	1	1.1	4.1			
2.2.4	Biodiversity		1.2			yes	Summary of detailed strategy 1.3.
2.2.4	Biodiversity		1.3		yes		

2.2.4	Biodiversity		1.3iv		yes		
2.2.4	Biodiversity		1.4		yes		
2.2.4	Biodiversity	2	2.1		yes		
2.2.4	Biodiversity		2.2		yes		
2.2.4	Biodiversity		2.3		yes		
2.2.4	Biodiversity	3	3.1	4.2			
2.2.4	Biodiversity		3.2	4.2			
2.2.4	Biodiversity		3.3	4.10			
2.2.4	Biodiversity		3.4	4.2			
2.2.4	Biodiversity		3.5	4.2			
2.2.4	Biodiversity		3.6	4.2			
2.2.4	Biodiversity		3.7		yes		Covered in Visual Resources section of Practices Report
2.2.4	Biodiversity	4	4.1	4.3			Landscape level
2.2.4	Biodiversity		4.2	4.4			
2.2.4	Biodiversity		4.3		yes		
2.2.4	Biodiversity		4.4		yes		
2.2.4	Biodiversity	5	5.1	4.5			
2.2.4	Biodiversity		5.2			yes	"Consult with …"
2.2.4	Biodiversity		5.3	4.5	yes		
2.2.4	Biodiversity		5.4	4.5	yes		
2.2.4	Biodiversity	6	6.1		yes		
2.2.4	Biodiversity		6.2			yes	A description to be used in following strategies
2.2.4	Biodiversity		6.3		yes		
2.2.4	Biodiversity		6.4		yes		
2.2.4	Biodiversity	7	7.1		yes		
2.2.4	Biodiversity		7.2		yes		
2.2.4	Biodiversity	8	8.1	4.6			
2.2.4	Biodiversity		8.2	4.7			
2.2.4	Biodiversity		8.3		yes		
2.2.4	Biodiversity		8.4		yes		Landscape-level practice

2.2.4	Biodiversity	9	9.1		yes	Landscape-level practice
2.2.5	Botanical Forest Products	1	1.1	5.4		
2.2.5	Botanical Forest Products		1.2		yes	
2.2.5	Botanical Forest Products		1.3	5.2		
2.2.5	Botanical Forest Products		1.4	5.3		
2.2.5	Botanical Forest Products		1.5	5.1		
2.2.5	Botanical Forest Products		1.6		yes	
2.2.5	Botanical Forest Products	2	2.1	5.5, 5.6 & 5.7		
2.2.5	Botanical Forest Products		2.2	5.6		
2.2.5	Botanical Forest Products		2.3	5.6		
2.2.5	Botanical Forest Products		2.4	5.6		
2.2.5	Botanical Forest Products	3	3.1		yes	
2.2.5	Botanical Forest Products		3.2		yes	
2.2.5	Botanical Forest Products		3.3	5.1		
2.2.5	Botanical Forest Products	4	4.1	5.7		
2.2.5	Botanical Forest Products		4.2	5.6		
2.2.6	*CM - Public Recreation*	1	1.1	11.4 & 11.5		
2.2.6	*CM - Public Recreation*		1.2	11.4		
2.2.6	*CM - Public Recreation*		1.3	16.1, 16.2 & 16.3		
2.2.6	*CM - Public Recreation*	2	2.1		yes	
2.2.6	*CM - Public Recreation*	3	3.1		yes	Identical to Outdoor Recreation strategy 1.3
2.2.6	*CM - Public Recreation*	4	4.1	11.6		
2.2.6	*CM - Public Recreation*		4.2		yes	
2.2.6	*CM - Public Recreation*	5	5.1		yes	Identical to Outdoor Recreation strategy 1.6 & 2.3
2.2.6	*CM - Public Recreation*		5.2		yes	
2.2.6	*CM - Public Recreation*	6	6.1	3.2		
2.2.6	*CM - Public Recreation*		6.2		yes	
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*	1	1.1		yes	
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*		1.2	17.4	yes	

2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*		1.3		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*		1.4	4.8 & 4.9			
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*		1.5			yes	Gives direction to another jurisdiction
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*	2	2.1		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*		2.2		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*		2.3	7.1			
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*		2.4	7.2			
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*	3	3.1	7.3			
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*		3.2		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*		3.3		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*	4	4.1	7.4			
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*		4.2		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*		4.3		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*	5	5.1		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*		5.2	17.2	yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*	6	6.1	4.8 & 4.9			
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*		6.2	4.8			
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*	7	7.1		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*		7.2	17.3	yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*		7.3		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*	8	8.1		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*		8.2	3.2			
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*		8.3		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Env. Management: Fish and Wildlife*		8.4		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Foreshore Settlement*	1	1.1		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Foreshore Settlement*		1.2		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Foreshore Settlement*		1.3		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Foreshore Settlement*	2	2.1		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Foreshore Settlement*	3	3.1		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Foreshore Settlement*		3.2		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Foreshore Settlement*	4	4.1		yes		

2.2.6	*CM - Foreshore Settlement*	5	5.1		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Foreshore Settlement*		5.2		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Tourism*	1	1.1	13.6 & 14.1			
2.2.6	*CM - Tourism*		1.2	13.4			
2.2.6	*CM - Tourism*	2	2.1	13.5			see also CM - Env. Management strategy 8.3 and Aquaculture strategy 3.1
2.2.6	*CM - Tourism*		2.2	13.5			
2.2.6	*CM - Industrial Activities, Facilities and Access*	1	1.1	12.8			
2.2.6	*CM - Industrial Activities, Facilities and Access*		1.2	12.9			
2.2.6	*CM - Industrial Activities, Facilities and Access*		1.3	1.1			
2.2.6	*CM - Industrial Activities, Facilities and Access*		1.4		yes		numbering error: 1.4 appears twice
2.2.6	*CM - Industrial Activities, Facilities and Access*		1.4	12.8			numbering error: 1.4 appears twice
2.2.6	*CM - Industrial Activities, Facilities and Access*		1.5		yes		Reported as Project 12.10 in 2008 implementation monitoring reports
2.2.6	*CM - Industrial Activities, Facilities and Access*	2	2.1		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Industrial Activities, Facilities and Access*		2.2		yes		Identical to CM - Foreshore Settlement strategy 3.1
2.2.6	*CM - Industrial Activities, Facilities and Access*		2.3		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Cultural Heritage*	1	1.1	6.2 & 6.3			
2.2.6	*CM - Cultural Heritage*		1.2		yes	yes	"Encourage …"
2.2.6	*CM - Cultural Heritage*	2	2.1	6.4			
2.2.6	*CM - Cultural Heritage*		2.2		yes		Identical to Marine Plant Harvesting strategy 1.3
2.2.6	*CM - Cultural Heritage*	3	3.1	13.5		yes	"Encourage …"
2.2.6	*CM - Cultural Heritage*		3.2		yes	yes	"Encourage …"
2.2.6	*CM - Cultural Heritage*		3.3	13.5			
2.2.6	*CM - Cultural Heritage*	4	4.1	6.4			
2.2.6	*CM - Cultural Heritage*	5	5.1		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Cultural Heritage*		5.2		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Cultural Heritage*		5.3		yes		
2.2.6	*CM - Cultural Heritage*	6	6.1			yes	"Promote …."

2.2.6	*CM - Cultural Heritage*		6.2		yes	
2.2.6	*CM - Cultural Heritage*		6.3		yes	Reported as Project 3.4 in 2008 implementation monitoring reports
2.2.7	Cultural Heritage	1	1.1	6.1		
2.2.7	Cultural Heritage		1.2		yes	
2.2.7	Cultural Heritage	2	2.1	6.1 & 6.3		
2.2.7	Cultural Heritage	3	3.1		yes	
2.2.7	Cultural Heritage	4	4.1	6.4		
2.2.7	Cultural Heritage		4.2		yes	
2.2.7	Cultural Heritage		4.3	6.1		
2.2.7	Cultural Heritage	5	5.1		yes	
2.2.8	Fish and Fish Habitat	1	1.1		yes	
2.2.8	Fish and Fish Habitat		1.2	7.5	yes	
2.2.8	Fish and Fish Habitat		1.3		yes	
2.2.8	Fish and Fish Habitat		1.4		yes	
2.2.8	Fish and Fish Habitat		1.5		yes	
2.2.8	Fish and Fish Habitat	2	2.1	7.6		
2.2.8	Fish and Fish Habitat		2.2	7.6		
2.2.8	Fish and Fish Habitat		2.3	7.7		
2.2.8	Fish and Fish Habitat	3	3.1	7.8 & 7.9	yes	
2.2.8	Fish and Fish Habitat	4	4.1	7.13	yes	
2.2.8	Fish and Fish Habitat		4.2	1.1		
2.2.8	Fish and Fish Habitat		4.3	7.10		
2.2.8	Fish and Fish Habitat		4.4	7.11		
2.2.8	Fish and Fish Habitat	5	5.1		yes	
2.2.8	Fish and Fish Habitat		5.2		yes	
2.2.8	Fish and Fish Habitat		5.3	7.12	yes	
2.2.8	Fish and Fish Habitat		5.4	16.2 & 16.3		
2.2.8	Fish and Fish Habitat		5.5		yes	
2.2.8	Fish and Fish Habitat		5.6		yes	
2.2.9	Fresh Water	1	1.1	8.1		

2.2.9	Fresh Water		1.2		yes		
2.2.9	Fresh Water		1.3		yes		
2.2.9	Fresh Water		1.4	20.5	yes		
2.2.9	Fresh Water		1.5		yes		
2.2.9	Fresh Water		1.6		yes		
2.2.9	Fresh Water		1.7	8.3			
2.2.9	Fresh Water		1.8		yes		Reported as Project 8.2 in 2008 implementation monitoring reports. Identical to SRMZ - Upper Copper strategy 1.2
2.2.9	Fresh Water		1.9		yes		
2.2.9	Fresh Water		1.10.		yes		
2.2.9	Fresh Water	2	2.1	7.5	yes		Identical to Fish & Fish Habitat strategy 1.2
2.2.9	Fresh Water		2.2	8.4	yes		
2.2.9	Fresh Water		2.3	8.4			
2.2.9	Fresh Water		2.4	8.4	yes		
2.2.9	Fresh Water		2.5	7.7 & 8.4			
2.2.9	Fresh Water		2.6		yes		
2.2.9	Fresh Water		2.7		yes		
2.2.9	Fresh Water	3	3.1		yes		
2.2.9	Fresh Water		3.2		yes		
2.2.9	Fresh Water		3.3			yes	Gives direction to another jurisdiction
2.2.9	Fresh Water		3.4		yes		
2.2.9	Fresh Water		3.5		yes		
2.2.9	Fresh Water		3.6		yes		
2.2.9	Fresh Water		3.7		yes		
2.2.9	Fresh Water	4	4.1	8.5			
2.2.9	Fresh Water		4.2		yes		
2.2.9	Fresh Water		4.3		yes		
2.2.9	Fresh Water		4.4		yes		
2.2.9	Fresh Water		4.5		yes		
2.2.9	Fresh Water		4.6			yes	Gives direction to other jurisdications

2.2.9	Fresh Water	5	5.1	8.6		
2.2.9	Fresh Water		5.2	8.6		
2.2.10	Geological and Energy Resources	1	1.1	1.1		
2.2.10	Geological and Energy Resources		1.2	1.1		
2.2.10	Geological and Energy Resources		1.3		yes	Identical to Access Management strategy 2.9
2.2.10	Geological and Energy Resources	2	2.1		yes	
2.2.10	Geological and Energy Resources		2.2		yes	
2.2.10	Geological and Energy Resources	3	3.1	9.3		
2.2.10	Geological and Energy Resources		3.2		yes	
2.2.10	Geological and Energy Resources		3.3		yes	
2.2.10	Geological and Energy Resources		3.4		yes	
2.2.10	Geological and Energy Resources	4	4.1		yes	
2.2.10	Geological and Energy Resources		4.2		yes	
2.2.10	Geological and Energy Resources		4.3		yes	
2.2.10	Geological and Energy Resources		4.4		yes	
2.2.10	Geological and Energy Resources		4.5		yes	
2.2.10	Geological and Energy Resources	5	5.1		yes	
2.2.10	Geological and Energy Resources	6	6.1		yes	
2.2.10	Geological and Energy Resources		6.2		yes	
2.2.10	Geological and Energy Resources	7	7.1	9.1		
2.2.10	Geological and Energy Resources		7.2		yes	
2.2.10	Geological and Energy Resources	8	8.1	9.2		
2.2.10	Geological and Energy Resources	9	9.1		yes	
2.2.11	Grizzly Bear	1	1.1		yes	
2.2.11	Grizzly Bear	2	2.1	10.2	yes	
2.2.11	Grizzly Bear		2.2	10.2	yes	
2.2.11	Grizzly Bear		2.3	10.2	yes	
2.2.11	Grizzly Bear		2.4	10.2	yes	
2.2.11	Grizzly Bear		2.5		yes	

2.2.11	Grizzly Bear	3	3.1	10.1, 10.3, 10.4 & 10.5	yes	
2.2.11	Grizzly Bear		3.2	10.5		
2.2.11	Grizzly Bear		3.3	10.5		
2.2.11	Grizzly Bear		3.4	10.5		
2.2.11	Grizzly Bear		3.5	10.5		
2.2.11	Grizzly Bear		3.6	10.5		
2.2.11	Grizzly Bear	4	4.1	10.8		
2.2.11	Grizzly Bear	5	5.1		yes	
2.2.11	Grizzly Bear		5.2		yes	
2.2.11	Grizzly Bear	6	6.1		yes	
2.2.11	Grizzly Bear	7	7.1	10.1, 10.8 & 10.10		
2.2.11	Grizzly Bear		7.2		yes	Landscape-level
2.2.11	Grizzly Bear		7.3		yes	
2.2.12	Outdoor Recreation	1	1.1	1.1	yes	
2.2.12	Outdoor Recreation		1.2	1.1		
2.2.12	Outdoor Recreation		1.3		yes	
2.2.12	Outdoor Recreation		1.4	11.1 & 13.1		
2.2.12	Outdoor Recreation		1.5		yes	
2.2.12	Outdoor Recreation		1.6		yes	Identical to CM - Public Recreation strategy 5.1
2.2.12	Outdoor Recreation	2	2.1	11.1		
2.2.12	Outdoor Recreation		2.2		yes	
2.2.12	Outdoor Recreation		2.3		yes	Identical to CM - Public Recreation strategy 5.1
2.2.12	Outdoor Recreation	2	3.1	11.2		
2.2.12	Outdoor Recreation		3.2		yes	
2.2.12	Outdoor Recreation		3.3	11.3		
2.2.12	Outdoor Recreation	4	4.1		yes	
2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture	1	1.1		yes	
2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture		1.2	12.4		

2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture		1.3	12.5			
2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture		1.4		yes		
2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture	2	2.1	12.1			
2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture	3	3.1		yes	yes	"Encourage…"
2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture		3.2		yes		Identical to Timber Harvesting strategy 8.2
2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture		3.3		yes		
2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture	4	4.1		yes		
2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture		4.2	12.6			
2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture		4.3		yes		
2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture	5	5.1	12.2	yes		
2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture	6	6.1			yes	Not a strategy
2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture		6.2	12.3			
2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture	7	7.1	18.4			
2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture		7.2	18.4			
2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture	8	8.1	1.1	yes		
2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture		8.2		yes		
2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture		8.3		yes		Very general strategy
2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture		8.4		yes		
2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture	9	9.1	12.6			
2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture		9.2	12.6			
2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture	10	10.1		yes		
2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture		10.2		yes		
2.2.13	Timber Harvesting and Silviculture		10.3		yes		
2.2.14	Tourism	1	1.1	13.1	yes		
2.2.14	Tourism		1.2	13.2	yes		
2.2.14	Tourism		1.3		yes		
2.2.14	Tourism	2	2.1		yes		
2.2.14	Tourism		2.2		yes		
2.2.14	Tourism		2.3		yes		
2.2.14	Tourism	3	3.1		yes		
2.2.14	Tourism		3.2		yes		

2.2.14	Tourism		3.3		yes		
2.2.14	Tourism		3.4	1.1			
2.2.14	Tourism	4	4.1		yes		
2.2.14	Tourism		4.2	16.2			
2.2.14	Tourism		4.3		yes		
2.2.14	Tourism		4.4	16.2			
2.2.15	Trapping	1	1.1		yes		
2.2.15	Trapping		1.2		yes	yes	"Encourage…"
2.2.15	Trapping		1.3		yes		
2.2.15	Trapping		1.4		yes	yes	"Encourage…"
2.2.15	Trapping	2	2.1		yes		
2.2.15	Trapping		2.2		yes		
2.2.15	Trapping		2.3		yes		
2.2.15	Trapping		2.4	14.1			
2.2.15	Trapping		2.5	14.2	yes		
2.2.15	Trapping		2.6	14.2	yes		
2.2.15	Trapping	3	3.1		yes		
2.2.15	Trapping		3.2		yes		
2.2.15	Trapping		3.3		yes		
2.2.16	*UWR - Mountain Goat*	1	1.1	15.1			
2.2.16	*UWR - Mountain Goat*		1.2	15.1			
2.2.16	*UWR - Mountain Goat*		1.3	15.2			
2.2.16	*UWR - Mountain Goat*		1.4	15.3			
2.2.16	*UWR - Mountain Goat*	2	2.1	1.1	yes		
2.2.16	*UWR - Mountain Goat*		2.2	1.1	yes		
2.2.16	*UWR - Mountain Goat*		2.3	1.1	yes		
2.2.16	*UWR - Mountain Goat*		2.4	1.1	yes		
2.2.16	*UWR - Moose*	1	1.1	15.4			
2.2.16	*UWR - Moose*		1.2	15.4	yes		
2.2.16	*UWR - Moose*		1.3	15.4	yes		
2.2.16	*UWR - Moose*		1.4	15.4	yes		

2.2.16	*UWR - Moose*		1.5	15.4	yes
2.2.16	*UWR - Moose*		1.6	15.5	
2.2.16	*UWR - Moose*	2	2.1	15.4	yes
2.2.16	*UWR - Moose*		2.2	15.4	
2.2.16	*UWR - Moose*	3	3.1	15.4	yes
2.2.16	*UWR - Moose*		3.2	15.4	yes
2.2.16	*UWR - Moose*		3.3	15.4	yes
2.2.16	*UWR - Moose*	4	4.1	1.1	yes
2.2.16	*UWR - Moose*		4.2	1.1	yes
2.2.16	*UWR - Moose*		4.3		yes
2.2.16	*UWR - Moose*		4.4		yes
2.2.16	*UWR - Moose*	5	5.1		yes
2.2.16	*UWR - Moose*		5.2		yes
2.2.16	*UWR - Moose*		5.3		yes
2.2.16	*UWR - Moose*		5.4		yes
2.2.16	*UWR - Moose*		5.5		yes
2.2.16	*UWR - Moose*		5.6		yes
2.2.17	Visual Resources	1	1.1		yes
2.2.17	Visual Resources		1.2	16.1, 16.2 & 16.3	
2.2.17	Visual Resources		1.3	16.1	
2.2.17	Visual Resources		1.4	16.3	
2.2.17	Visual Resources		1.5		yes
2.2.17	Visual Resources		1.6		yes
2.2.17	Visual Resources		1.7	16.1	
2.2.17	Visual Resources	2	2.1		yes
2.2.17	Visual Resources		2.2		yes
2.2.17	Visual Resources		2.3		yes
2.2.17	Visual Resources		2.4		yes
2.2.17	Visual Resources	3	3.1	16.1	
2.2.17	Visual Resources		3.2	16.1	

2.2.17	Visual Resources		3.3		yes	
2.2.18	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats	1	1.1	10.1 & 15.1		
2.2.18	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats		1.2	17.7		
2.2.18	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats		1.3	17.1		
2.2.18	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats		1.4		yes	
2.2.18	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats		1.5		yes	
2.2.18	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats		1.6		yes	
2.2.18	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats		1.7		yes	
2.2.18	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats		1.8	1.1	yes	
2.2.18	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats		1.9		yes	
2.2.18	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats		1.10.	7.7 & 17.8	yes	
2.2.18	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats		1.11.		yes	
2.2.18	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats	2	2.1	17.4	yes	
2.2.18	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats		2.2	17.4		
2.2.18	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats		2.3	17.4	yes	
2.2.18	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats		2.4	17.5		
2.2.18	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats		2.5		yes	
2.2.18	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats	3	3.1			Direction to Biodiversity; not a separate strategy
2.2.18	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats		3.2		yes	
2.2.18	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats	4	4.1			Direction to Biodiversity; not a separate strategy
2.2.18	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats	5	5.1	1.1		
2.2.18	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats		5.2	17.6		
2.2.18	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats	6	6.1		yes	
3.1.1	Protection Zone	1	1.1		yes	
3.1.1	Protection Zone		1.2		yes	
3.1.1	Protection Zone		1.3		yes	
3.1.1	Protection Zone	2	2.1		yes	
3.1.1	Protection Zone		2.2		yes	
3.1.1	Protection Zone	3	3.1		yes	

3.1.1	Protection Zone		3.2		yes
3.1.1	Protection Zone		3.3		yes
3.1.1	Protection Zone	4	4.1		yes
3.1.1	Protection Zone		4.2	18.3	
3.1.1	Protection Zone		4.3	18.3	yes
3.1.1	Protection Zone	5	5.1	18.3	
3.1.1	Protection Zone		5.2	18.3	
3.1.1	Protection Zone		5.3	18.3	
3.1.1	Protection Zone		5.4		yes
3.1.1	Protection Zone		5.5	18.2	
3.1.1	Protection Zone	6	6.1		yes
3.1.1	Protection Zone		6.2		yes
3.1.1	Protection Zone		6.3		yes
3.1.1	Protection Zone		6.4		yes
3.1.1	Protection Zone		6.5		yes
3.1.1	Protection Zone		6.6		yes
3.1.1	Protection Zone	7	7.1		yes
3.1.1	Protection Zone		7.2		yes
3.1.1	Protection Zone		7.3		yes
3.1.1	Protection Zone	8	8.1		yes
3.1.1	Protection Zone		8.2		yes
3.1.1	Protection Zone		8.3		yes
3.1.2	Settlement Zones	1	1.1		yes
3.1.2	Settlement Zones		1.2		yes
3.1.2	Settlement Zones		1.3		yes
3.1.2	Settlement Zones		1.4	18.4	yes
3.1.2	Settlement Zones		1.5	19.1	
3.1.2	Settlement Zones		1.6		yes
3.1.2	Settlement Zones	2	2.1		yes
3.1.2	Settlement Zones		2.2		yes
3.1.2	Settlement Zones		2.3		yes

3.1.2	Settlement Zones		2.4		yes	
3.1.2	Settlement Zones		2.5		yes	
3.1.2	Settlement Zones		2.6		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Non-motorized Backcountry Recreation*	1	1.1		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Non-motorized Backcountry Recreation*		1.2		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Non-motorized Backcountry Recreation*		1.3		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Non-motorized Backcountry Recreation*		1.4		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Non-motorized Backcountry Recreation*		1.5		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Non-motorized Backcountry Recreation*		1.6		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Non-motorized Backcountry Recreation*		1.7		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Non-motorized Backcountry Recreation*	2	2.1		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Non-motorized Backcountry Recreation*		2.2		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Non-motorized Backcountry Recreation*		2.3		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Non-motorized Backcountry Recreation*		2.4		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Non-motorized Backcountry Recreation*	3	3.1		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Marine Backcountry*	1	1.1	16.2 & 16.3	yes	Part of strategy reported as Project 20.1 in 2008 implementation monitoring reports. Strategy not well linked to objective.
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Marine Backcountry*		1.2		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Marine Backcountry*		1.3		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Community Watersheds*	1	1.1	20.2		
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Community Watersheds*		1.2	20.3 & 20.4		
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Community Watersheds*		1.3	20.5	yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Community Watersheds*		1.4	20.5	yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Community Watersheds*		1.5		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Community Watersheds*		1.6		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Community Watersheds*		1.7		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Community Watersheds*	2	2.1	1.1		
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Community Watersheds*		2.2	1.1		
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Community Watersheds*		2.3		yes	

3.1.3	*SRMZ - Community Watersheds*	3	3.1		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Community Watersheds*		3.2		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - GBMA - Skeena-Nass Benchmark*	1	1.1	10.6 & 10.7		
3.1.3	*SRMZ - GBMA - Skeena-Nass Benchmark*		1.2	10.6 & 10.9		
3.1.3	*SRMZ - GBMA - Skeena and Kitimat Linkages*	1	1.1	10.6 & 10.9	yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - GBMA - Skeena and Kitimat Linkages*		1.2	10.6		
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Lakelse River -Subzone 1*	1	1.1		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Lakelse River -Subzone 1*		1.2		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Lakelse River -Subzone 1*	2	2.1		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Lakelse River -Subzone 1*		2.2	20.6		
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Lakelse River -Subzone 1*		2.3	20.6	yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Lakelse River -Subzone 1*	3	3.1		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Lakelse River -Subzone 1*		3.2		yes	
3.1.3	*SRMZ - Lakelse River - Subzone 2*	1	1.1		yes	
3.1.3	SRMZ - Upper Kitsumkalum	1	1.1	20.7		
3.1.3	SRMZ - Kowesas	1	1.1		yes	
3.1.3	SRMZ - Kowesas		1.2		yes	
3.1.3	SRMZ - Kowesas	2	2.1	20.8		
3.1.3	SRMZ - Ascaphus	1	1.1	20.7		
3.1.3	SRMZ - Upper Copper	1	1.1	20.10		
3.1.3	SRMZ - Upper Copper		1.2		yes	Reported as Project 8.3 in 2008 implementation monitoring reports. Identical to Fresh Water strategy 1.8.
3.1.3	SRMZ - Upper Copper		1.3		yes	
3.1.3	SRMZ - Upper Copper		1.4		yes	
3.1.3	SRMZ - Upper Copper		1.5	7.5		
3.1.3	SRMZ - Upper Copper		1.6	8.4		
3.1.3	SRMZ - Upper Copper	2	2.1	20.9	yes	
3.1.3	SRMZ - Upper Copper		2.2	20.9		
3.1.3	SRMZ - Upper Copper	3	3.1	20.9		

3.1.3	SRMZ - Upper Copper		3.2	20.9			
3.1.3	SRMZ - Upper Copper		3.3	20.9			
3.1.3	SRMZ - Upper Copper		3.4	20.9			
3.1.3	SRMZ - Upper Copper	4	4.1	16.2			
3.1.3	SRMZ - Upper Copper		4.2		yes		overlap with Visual Resources strategy 1.6
3.1.3	SRMZ - Upper Copper	5	5.1		yes		
3.1.3	SRMZ - Miligit Valley	1	1.1	16.2 & 16.3			
3.1.3	SRMZ - Miligit Valley		1.2	20.11			
3.1.3	SRMZ - Miligit Valley		1.3	7.1			
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	1	bullet 1	21.1		yes	"Encourage …"
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	1	bullet 2	12.1 & 21.1			
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	1	bullet 3	21.1		yes	"Encourage …"
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	1	bullet 4	21.1	yes		
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	1	bullet 5	21.1			
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	1	bullet 6	21.1			
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	1	bullet 7	21.1			
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	1	bullet 8	21.1			
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	1	bullet 9				Direction for private industry
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	1	bullet 10	21.1			
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	1	bullet 11	21.1			
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	1	bullet 12				Direction for private industry
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	1	bullet 13	21.3			
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	1	bullet 14	21.1			
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	1	bullet 15	7.9			
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	1	bullet 16	21.1	yes		
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	1	bullet 17	21.1			
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	2	bullet 1	5.7			
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	3	bullet 1	13.2			
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	3	bullet 2	21.4			
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	3	bullet 3	13.2			

4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	3	bullet 4	13.2
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	3	bullet 5	13.2
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	3	bullet 6	21.5
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	3	bullet 7	13.3
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	4	bullet 1	21.1
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	4	bullet 2	12.5 & 21.1
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	4	bullet 3	21.1 & 21.3
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	4	bullet 4	21.1
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	5	bullet 1	
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	5	bullet 2	21.1
4.1	Jobs, Communities and Quality of Life	5	bullet 3	21.1

C Abbreviations used in text

Abbreviations for 2018 government agencies:

AGRI	Ministry of Agriculture
AGRI – SDB	Ministry of Agriculture – Sector Development Branch
CWS	Canadian Wildlife Service
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
ENV	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy
ENV – EP	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy – Environmental Protection
FLNR	Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development
MEMPR	Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
MTAC	Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture

Abbreviations for government agencies used in 2006-08 reporting:

ILMB	Integrated Land Management Bureau
MAL	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands
MARR	Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation
MED	Ministry of Economic Development
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MOE – EP	Ministry of Environment – Environmental Protection
MOE – ES	Ministry of Environment – Environmental Sustainability
MOE – WS	Ministry of Environment – Water Stewardship
MoFR	Ministry of Forests and Range
MTSA	Ministry of Tourism, Sports and the Arts

Other abbreviations used in report:

CWAP	Coastal Watershed Assessment Procedure
FDP	Forest Development Plan (replaced by Fores Stewardship Plan)
FPC	Forest Practices Code
FPPR	Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, regulation under *FRPA*
FRBC	Forest Renewal British Columbia
FREP	Forest and Range Evaluation Program
FRPA	Forest and Range Practices Act
FSP	Forest Stewardship Plan
GAR	Government Actions Regulation, regulation under *FRPA*
IWAP	Interior Watershed Assessment Procedure
LRMP	Land and Resource Management Plan
OGMA	Old Growth Management Area
SRMP	Sustainable Resource Management Plan
SRMZ	Sustainable Resource Management Zone
TFL	Tree Farm Licence
TSA	Timber Supply Area
UWR	Ungulate Winter Range
VQO	Visual Quality Objective
WHA	Wildlife Habitat Area