Introduction and Purpose

The Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNRORD) has undertaken a Provincial initiative to better coordinate investments across the land base. Investment is focused on carbon sequestration and reducing greenhouse gases, improving timber supply, rehabilitating forests, enhancing habitat (and populations), managing fuel, and providing community benefits. Each region in the Province has an Integrated Investment Specialist who helps articulate the Region’s land management priorities and thereby facilitate better cost/benefits ratios, ideally by leveraging funding and/or addressing multiple purposes in any given project.

The purpose of this plan is to inform funders, stakeholders (e.g. industry, conservation groups, and local governments), First Nations, tenure holders including BC Timber Sales and other proponents about these priorities and affect integrated investment within the Coast Area. The plan specifies the categories for potential investment; the priorities provincially and regionally; potential activities likely to be supported by the land manager (see definitions); and finally, the potential funders that may support those activities.

The plan is meant to provide a high-level overview of information to better inform those wishing to propose projects to funders and to help funders align approvals with the land manager’s priorities. Each funder has a different process for receiving applications and more information can be found in Appendix D. A best practice for project proponents is to seek support from the land manager before submitting a proposal to a funder. Proponents should contact the Integrated Investment Specialist and the relevant FLNRORD District(s) (see Table 2 below and Appendix A).

Integrated Investment Specialists (IIS)
The Coast Area is comprised of two Regions, each with an Integrated Investment Specialist:

South Coast (SC) Region: Katherine Lawrence, 772-222-5932 Katherine.Lawrence@gov.bc.ca

West Coast (WC) Region: Aaron Smeeth, 778-647-2002 Aaron.Smeeth@gov.bc.ca

For the specific process to follow within a different area/region, please reach out to the local Integrated Investment Specialist (Appendix B).

Categories for Investment

The scope of resource management activities considered in regional investment plans; align with one or more of the following categories. See Appendix C for category definitions.
Part 1: Investment Priorities

Provincial Priorities for Investment:
- Restore pest and wildfire impacted areas
- Improve resiliency and prevent future impact from Wildfire
- Improve wildlife habitat and ecosystems
- Improve mid & long-term timber supply
- Increase carbon sequestration

Coast Area Priorities for Investment:

Table 3: Forest Investment Priorities
1. Emissions Avoidance/ Fibre Utilization
2. Fish Stream Restoration
3. Incremental Silviculture: Fertilization
4. Incremental Silviculture: Other
5. Low value forest rehabilitation
6. Maintaining Resilient, Healthy Forests
7. Range Improvements
8. Reforestation
9. Resilience to Wildfire: Communities
10. Resilience to Wildfire: Fuel Mgmt
11. Road Rehabilitation
12. Rural Development

Table 4: Fish, Wildlife and Habitat Priorities
Table 5: Conservation Land Management Priorities
Table 6: Selected Research Priorities

Focus on Forest Carbon
The Forest Carbon Initiative (FCI) is a key part of the Province of B.C.’s commitment to take action on climate change. FCI is about forest activities that will reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or sequester carbon in the provincial forest. FCI supports forest carbon management activities (projects) that grow and store forest carbon to deliver GHG benefits in the medium term (2030), longer term (2050) and beyond.

In the Coast Area, activities that align with the Forest Carbon Initiative funding include:
- Emissions Avoidance/ Fibre Utilization
- Incremental Silviculture: Fertilization
- Reforestation
- Low value forest rehabilitation

If you have a proposal that may reduce emissions or sequester carbon, please contact the Integrated Investment Specialists (IIS) to discuss the project further.
Part 2: Specific Opportunities for Investment

Table 1: Funding Source Key
For more information on the Funding Sources, see Appendix D. Note that funders may open specific calls for proposals that have special themes and requirements, please check with the funders for alignment between land management purpose/activity and funder mandate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Funding Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRI</td>
<td>Community Resiliency Investment Program (previously Strategic Wildfire Prevention Initiative [SWPI])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FWCP</td>
<td>Fish &amp; Wildlife Compensation Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>FESBC</td>
<td>Forest Enhancement Society of BC</td>
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<tr>
<td>FCI/LCEL</td>
<td>Forest Carbon Initiative / Low Carbon Economy Leadership Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>FFSBC</td>
<td>Freshwater Fisheries Society of BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCTF</td>
<td>Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>LBIS</td>
<td>Land Base Investment Strategy</td>
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<tr>
<td>RDF</td>
<td>Rural Dividend Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>WRI/WRR</td>
<td>Wildfire Resiliency Initiative/ Wildfire Risk Reduction Fund</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Coast Area Key
The Coast Area includes: South Coast and West Coast Regions. Investment Opportunities are prioritized within specific areas. Project proponents should refer to the map in Appendix A when submitting their proposals for funding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Natural Resource District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Coast (SC)</td>
<td>Chilliwack Sea-to-Sky Sunshine Coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Coast (WC)</td>
<td>South Island Campbell River North Island - Central Coast Haida Gwaii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Forest Investment Priorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose &amp; Strategy</th>
<th>Selection Criteria</th>
<th>Potential Treatments/Activities</th>
<th>Geographic Priority Area</th>
<th>Potential Funding Sources</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Emissions Avoidance/ Fibre Utilization</td>
<td>• Increase forest tenure fibre utilization rate while not negatively impacting the Softwood Lumber Agreement • Reduce carbon emissions from waste wood through</td>
<td>• Increase utilization of wood concurrent with primary and/or secondary harvesting operations • Pilling/sorting for biomass extraction • Load and haul roadside wood waste</td>
<td>• Coast Area wide • Specific focus areas where known high volumes of wood waste: o North Island/Central Coast o South Island (CPF) o Sunshine Coast</td>
<td>FCI/LCEL FESBC FFT (potentially)</td>
<td>A pilot has been initiated in the South Island District to establish a fibre recovery zone and promote market development and linkages between primary and secondary harvesters. Proponents should contact the IIS to discuss their ideas about initiating an operational pilot or project that would in turn inform future fibre utilization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose &amp; Strategy</td>
<td>Selection Criteria</td>
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<tr>
<td>burning and biological decay</td>
<td>Developed partnerships with stakeholders, established markets and secondary fibre users</td>
<td>Develop new processes and markets for utilizing marginal logs/wood</td>
<td>Coast Area and specific focus areas in:</td>
<td>HCTF FFSBC FWCP LBIS</td>
<td>Consideration may be given to identified sites within high/medium smoke sensitivity zones if applicable. Coast Pulp Fibre Project (CPFP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Increase employment and access to residual fibre</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Improve forest resource utilization and optics</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Decrease health impacts from smoke</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Fish Stream Restoration</td>
<td>Fish-bearing habitat, and high likelihood of fish passage</td>
<td>Riparian management near small streams:</td>
<td>Coast Area and specific focus areas in:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Improve fish passage</td>
<td>Typically larger streams (S1, S2 or S3)</td>
<td>o Re-establish natural drainage patterns</td>
<td>HCTF FFSBC FWCP LBIS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Address impacts from historic logging</td>
<td>Previously harvested riparian areas</td>
<td>o Restore channel-structure</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Improve forest structure within riparian management area</td>
<td></td>
<td>o Restore flora (&amp; fauna) diversity</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Improve hydrologic function to promote fish habitat</td>
<td></td>
<td>Road deactivation / on-going maintenance</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Reduce sediment supply</td>
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<td>Riparian Area Regulation effectiveness monitoring</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Develop riparian restoration plan:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>o Prioritize areas, assign silviculture treatments, implement and monitor</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• Fish-bearing habitat, and high likelihood of fish passage</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Typically larger streams (S1, S2 or S3)</td>
<td>• Re-establish natural drainage patterns</td>
<td>• Community &amp; Fisheries Sensitive watersheds</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Previously harvested riparian areas</td>
<td>• Restore channel-structure</td>
<td>• Sensitive Streams (WSA)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Restore flora (&amp; fauna) diversity</td>
<td>Areas where indicator condition does not meet Cumulative Effects benchmarks.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Road deactivation / on-going maintenance</td>
<td>• Haida Gwaii – +/- high value fish streams</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Reduce sediment supply</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Riparian Area Regulation effectiveness monitoring</td>
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<td>Develop riparian restoration plan:</td>
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<td>o Prioritize areas, assign silviculture treatments, implement and monitor</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Incremental Silviculture: Fertilization</td>
<td>Free to grow achieved, (no existing reforestation obligation)</td>
<td>Fertilize (aerial or hand application)</td>
<td>Coast Area and specific focus areas in:</td>
<td>FFT FCI FESBC HCTF(potentially)</td>
<td>Cumulative Effects Reports (and mapping), where available, may inform priorities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Increase fibre growth rate in young forests</td>
<td>Site with reasonable access opportunities (including consideration for barge transportation)</td>
<td>Operational Trials/Research to assess the effects of fertilization on WHAs</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Increase carbon sequestration</td>
<td>Sites with minimal forest health hazard</td>
<td>Operational Trials/Research to assess hemlock response and establish stand criteria for fertilization and appropriate fertilizer blend.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Improve existing wildlife habitat</td>
<td>Sites with moderate to high likelihood of responding to treatments</td>
<td>Operational Trials/Research to assess the effect of fertilization and carbon sequestration levels in mixed species stands.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Improve stand structure for new wildlife habitat areas (recruitment)</td>
<td>Forest Carbon Initiative Criteria: - Aiming for a 26.3 tCO2e/ha and a favourable cost/ton ratio</td>
<td>Water sampling and monitoring.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Accelerate old growth characteristics</td>
<td>No Harvesting within 10 years of treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species: 1st Fdc; 2nd Cw; 3rd Ss/ Sx (In the transition zone); 4th Hw</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• North Coast (e.g. Guilford Island) if access costs acceptable</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Arrowsmith, Fraser and Sunshine Coast Integrated Stewardship Strategy (IIS)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Woodlots, Community Forests and First Nation Woodlot Licenses.</td>
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<td>As per Management Unit Prioritization Strategy TBD</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Recruitment Old Growth Management Areas</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Purpose & Strategy

- **Selection Criteria**
  - Age: 1st 15-39 (Where trees are >2m above competing vegetation); 2nd 40-59; 3rd 60-80 (where these stands will not be harvested within 10 years of treatment)
  - Site Index: 1st SI 24-38; 2nd Northern Vancouver Island Cw fertilization SI 17-32

### Potential Treatments/Activities

- Age: 1st 40-80 years; 2nd 15-39 years Site Index: 1st SI 24-38; 2nd Northern Vancouver Island Cw fertilization SI 17-32

### Geographic Priority Area

- Coastal Douglas Fir Land Use Order Parcels
- Recruitment UWRs in WC and in conditional harvest zones in SC UWRs
- Spotted Owl WHA recruitment habitat areas (stands not meeting SPOW habitat characteristics)
- Marbled Murrelet recruitment WHAs on East Vancouver Island with a site-by-site assessment. No opportunity South Coast.
- Northern Goshawk WHA historic sites abandoned by NOGOS and deemed no longer viable; and in the WHAs with foraging habitat management zones. zones (not in breeding area).
- Prioritise areas adjacent to breeding area WHAs
- No opportunity for fertilizing in breeding area WHAs

### Notes

- Forest For Tomorrow Criteria:
  - Within Timber Harvesting Land Base
  - 2% Return on Investment
  - Species: 1st Fdc; 2nd Cw; 3rd Ss/ Sx (in transition zone); 4th Hw

### Funding Sources

Coast Area and specific focus areas in:
- North Island
- TSAs: Fraser, Soo, Arrowsmith, North Island

### 4. Incremental Silviculture: Other

- **Other**
  - Reduce rotation length
  - Increase timber value (economic benefit)
  - Increase carbon sequestration (where applicable)

### Low value forest rehabilitation

- **Rehabilitate low value forests**
- Increase carbon sequestration

### Unconstrained areas within THLB

- **Increase planting density (in-fill planting?)** – ensure use of high genetic gain, and consider large planting stock
- **Thinning-spacing to enhance stand value and/or reduce rotation length (e.g., alder, cedar /hemlock stand)**

### Unconstrained areas within Timber Harvesting Land Base (THLB)

- No outstanding (reforestation) obligations
- Medium or higher site productivity
- Suitable terrain (e.g., suitable for cable or ground based harvesting)
- Road access

### Unharvested sites with challenging economic opportunity (e.g. high elevation old growth Hemlock/Balsam stands, root disease (Beaver Lodge Lands), off-site

- **Rehabilitation logging**
- **Site preparation/ plant/ fertilize (if required)**

### Unconstrained areas within THLB

- Sites with moderate to high likelihood of responding to treatments
- Unharvested sites with challenging economic opportunity (e.g. high elevation old growth Hemlock/Balsam stands, root disease (Beaver Lodge Lands), off-site

- **Rehabilitation logging**
- **Site preparation/ plant/ fertilize (if required)**

### Work with IIS and potential funder. Best approach may be an operational pilot or an assessment of a project undertaken in the past to assess cost and carbon benefits achievable for new projects.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose &amp; Strategy</th>
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<th>Geographic Priority Area</th>
<th>Potential Funding Sources</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **6. Maintaining Resilient Healthy Forests** | • Increase species diversity/conservation for threatened species (e.g. Western White Pine, white bark pine)  
• Climate change mitigations  
• Reduce impact to timber supply  
• Carbon sequestration (will be increased where forest health is improved)  
• Eliminate/ reduce risk from exotic species (e.g., gypsy moth,)  
• Increase stand value | • High risk biogeoclimatic units (e.g., those affected by root disease, drought, spruce weevil, Swiss Needle Cast, Yellow Cedar decline)  
• Activities incremental to silviculture obligations only eligible. | Forest Health Surveys (e.g., aerial overview survey, ground surveys)  
• Use resistant or tolerant species (e.g., cedar, western white pine, red alder) to meet free to grow obligations in areas with known root disease.  
• Establishment of bark beetle traps adjacent to recent wildfires  
• Use blister rust resistant western white pine or weevil resistant sitka spruce when planting these species.  
• Stumping to reduce root disease inoculum in high hazard areas being managed for Douglas-fir.  
• Use of browse protectors, and/or planting alternative species in areas of high elk/deer use | Coast Area focus on areas with:  
• High productivity site  
• High ecological value  
• Susceptible areas adjacent to recent wildfires (e.g., Douglas-fir bark beetle)  
• Areas with high populations of elk/deer pressures (e.g., browse protection, alternative species) | LBIS |
| **7. Range Improvements** | • Strong rationale that provides multiple benefits and represents good value for cost | • Range improvement/elk wildlife habitat enhancement  
• Licensee obligations include maintenance of existing fencing and tree protection structures - required ASAP. | Sayward Grazing Licence | LBIS  
FESBC  
HCTF | District (and Region) support of plan will be required. |
| **8. Reforestation** | • Unconstrained areas for future harvest  
• Currently not sufficiently restocked, e.g. fire damage, landslide runoff zones, mine tailing, elk damage, brush sites, etc.  
• No existing reforestation obligation  
• No economic harvest or salvage opportunity | • Site preparation  
• Plant NSR lands  
• Use high genetic gain, and/or large planting stock.  
• Fertilize at time of planting | Wildfire affected crown lands in the Coast Area | FFT  
FCI/LCELF  
FESBC(potentially) | Currently FLNRORD undertaking a research project specific to reforestation of burned WHA and OGMAs |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose &amp; Strategy</th>
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<th>Potential Treatments/Activities</th>
<th>Geographic Priority Area</th>
<th>Potential Funding Sources</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 9. Resilience to Wildfire: Communities | • Funding available to local governments and First Nations communities.  
• Private land is eligible – must have landowner cooperation  
• Project selection will weigh wildfire risk, the amount and quality of planning undertaken, and the degree of partnerships forged with adjacent jurisdictions and/or First Nations.  
• Administrative criteria may be established by UBCM | 7 FireSmart Disciplines:  
• Education  
• Fuel & vegetation management  
• Legislation and planning  
• Development considerations  
• Interagency cooperation  
• Emergency planning  
• Cross-training | • High wildfire risk communities | CRI – UBCM  
CRI - FNESS | The local Wildfire Prevention Officer will be a key conduit for information resources in proponent’s proposal development.  
Assessment tools include the Provincial Strategic Threat Analysis (PSTA) and the Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Risk Mapping |
| 10. Resilience to Wildfire: Fuel Management | • Primarily Crown land only  
• Weighted towards high value asset protection (i.e. human life and safety, critical infrastructure, environmental / cultural values, other resource values).  
• Needs to provide multiple benefits and/or resource values  
• High wildfire threat class and risk – contact local Wildfire Protection Officer.  
• No licensee obligation (i.e. abatement).  
• Incremental activities if it meets multiple objectives (e.g. wildlife objectives) | • Commercial thinning, partial harvest, pre-commercial thinning  
• Pruning (reduction of ladder fuels)  
• Fuel reduction (i.e. broadcast burning, onsite chipping)  
• Reduce/mitigate burn piles  
• Development / implementation of modified stocking standards (e.g., management for lower density, planting of fire resistant species) | • Critical infrastructure  
• Project aligns with existing Plans:  
• Strategically supports approved plans/projects within Wildfire Urban Interface (WUI)  
• Community Wildfire Protection Plan  
• Landscape level fire management plan (e.g., Sea to sky)  
• District Fire Management Plan  
• Fuel Modification Areas in a Forest Stewardship Plan  
• Integrated silviculture/ stewardship strategy | FESBC  
FCI/LCELF  
CRI(potentially)  
WRR | The local Wildfire Prevention Officer will be a key conduit for information resources in proponent’s proposal development.  
Some selected areas of private land may be considered where necessary (e.g. southern Vancouver Island)  
Assessment tools include the Provincial Strategic Threat Analysis (PSTA) |
| 11. Road Rehabilitation | • Non-status roads, wilderness or other roads with ongoing erosion and sediment production issues  
• Roads with no future use (within next rotation)  
• Non status roads with no outstanding obligations or agreements in place  
• Road not overtopped by adjacent stand | • Harvest or knock down uneconomic vegetation  
• Revegetate productive roads, landings and underutilized sites with (fast growing) tree species  
• Site preparation, planting, fertilization  
• Operational Pilot | • Coast Area wide applicability  
• Sea-to-Sky Upper Lillooet River Area (Access Management Plan) | FFT  
FCI/LCELF  
FESBC/  
HCTF(potentially) | Note to proponents, road rehabilitation requires a primary benefit other than road rehabilitation. Contact Integrated Investment Specialist to discuss road rehabilitation prior to developing project proposal.  
FLNRORD is seeking a partner to undertake a pilot to gain figures on the additive cost |
Purpose & Strategy

Selection Criteria

Potential Treatments/Activities

Geographic Priority Area

Potential Funding Sources

Notes

• Addressing a cumulative impact related to increased access (e.g. roads within a WHA or UWR)

12. Rural Development

• Projects that maintain or grow job opportunities

• Use of residual fibre for local manufacturing or energy

• Recreation/Tourism planning and infrastructure management

• Workforce development in fibre utilization and/or forest management skills

• Projects that support First Nation economic opportunities

Coast Area and specific focus areas in:

• North Island,
• Campbell River
• Sunshine Coast,
• Sea-to-Sky

RDF

This funding program is on hold for 2019-20.

Fish, Wildlife and Habitat Priorities

See Table 4 for Fish, Wildlife and Habitat priorities

Conservation Land Management Priorities

See Table 5 for Conservation Land Management

Selected Research Priorities

See Table 6 for Selected Research Priorities

Table 4: Fish, Wildlife and Habitat Priorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Species</th>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Potential Treatments/Activities</th>
<th>Geographic Priority Area</th>
<th>Potential Funding Sources</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Various: Wildlife Distribution and Abundance | Develop study design and monitoring plan for priority wildlife populations in priority areas.

• to inform allocation decisions, co-location of habitat protection, and review of major projects | • Inventory and Monitoring of wildlife populations with remote cameras

• Development of project charter to identify location of future sites and management applications

Priority Management Units:

• MU 2-9
• MU 2-10
• Strathcona
• Zeballos
• Maa-nulth Important Harvest Areas | LBIS
HCTF | Linkages to:

• Allocation decisions
• Habitat management (UWRs)
• Habitat management: Forage planning (xref: Maa-Nulth ROA and other FNs)
• First Nations engagement
• Maa-nulth Reasonable Opportunity Agreement (ROA)
• Predator-prey dynamics
• Citizen science

At large scale, similar to Alberta’s biodiversity monitoring project |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Potential Funding Sources</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Bat Species</td>
<td>Population monitoring (distribution and abundance)</td>
<td>• Bat surveys and roost research in old growth and 2nd growth (HG)</td>
<td>• Vancouver Island</td>
<td>HCTF</td>
<td>Expand on Gwaii Haanas bat monitoring</td>
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<td></td>
<td>White-Nose Syndrome monitoring</td>
<td>• Habitat restoration</td>
<td>• Haida Gwaii (Graham &amp; Moresby)</td>
<td>LBIS</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Inform habitat management</td>
<td>• Collaborate to protect habitat on non-Crown land</td>
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<td>PCAF</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Support provincial initiatives to monitor for White-Nose Syndrome</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Bat surveys and roost research in old growth and 2nd growth (HG)</td>
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<td>• Habitat restoration</td>
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<td>• Collaborate to protect habitat on non-Crown land</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Support provincial initiatives to monitor for White-Nose Syndrome</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Bat surveys and roost research in old growth and 2nd growth (HG)</td>
<td>• Vancouver Island</td>
<td>HCTF</td>
<td>Expand on Gwaii Haanas bat monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Habitat restoration</td>
<td>• Haida Gwaii (Graham &amp; Moresby)</td>
<td>LBIS</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Collaborate to protect habitat on non-Crown land</td>
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<td>PCAF</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Support provincial initiatives to monitor for White-Nose Syndrome</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Black Bear</td>
<td>Monitor age class distribution to ensure proper management.</td>
<td>• Tooth Aging</td>
<td>Priority Areas:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Develop science-based black bear den management recommendations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inform black bear den management.</td>
<td>• Assess current black bear den management effectiveness and den supply.</td>
<td>• Vancouver Island</td>
<td></td>
<td>Develop black bear den ID material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inform black bear den management.</td>
<td>• Develop den inventory and identification program.</td>
<td>• Haida Gwaii</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Develop Coast Area Management Plan.</td>
<td>• Conduct ungulate winter range effectiveness monitoring</td>
<td>• Vancouver Island</td>
<td></td>
<td>habitat-related priorities, update previous UWR enhancement research</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Inform habitat management.</td>
<td>• Promote Spring Forage Management</td>
<td>• Texada Island</td>
<td></td>
<td>to monitor stand development of previous stands</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Develop linkages between habitats and populations</td>
<td>• 2nd growth habitat restoration through silviculture</td>
<td>• Pemberton</td>
<td></td>
<td>Locate areas of capable 2nd growth to restore UWR where no currently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Refine existing habitat models with emerging technology (LIDAR) and validate</td>
<td>Priority Areas (WC):</td>
<td></td>
<td>suitable present.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Depends on Activity</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Coastal Tailed Frog</td>
<td>Identify occurrences, monitor populations and mitigate</td>
<td>• Effectiveness Monitoring of current management</td>
<td>Priority Areas (SC):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>threats to improve conservation status.</td>
<td>• WHA establishment as needed</td>
<td>• Sakwi Creek</td>
<td>FLNRO Research Funds,</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• eDNA surveys to identify distribution</td>
<td>• Hunter Creek</td>
<td>LBIS</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Upper Harrison</td>
<td>HCTF</td>
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<td>Priority Areas (WC):</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• DNI, DCR (GBR)</td>
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<td>6. Cougar</td>
<td>Monitor to ensure proper management and to understand</td>
<td>• Genetic collection</td>
<td>Priority Areas:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>more about population size</td>
<td>• Mark and recapture surveys</td>
<td>Northern Vancouver Island</td>
<td>HCTF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Climate Change - Biodiversity Resiliency</td>
<td>Develop a Climate Change Biodiversity Mitigation/Resilience Strategy</td>
<td>• Integrate existing tools and predictive maps for WC.</td>
<td>WC: TBD by assessment</td>
<td></td>
<td>Other climate change mitigation funding sources?</td>
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<td>• Map near future threats (30yr) to biodiversity using climate velocity prediction tools (AdaptWest)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Target Species</td>
<td>Strategy</td>
<td>Potential Treatments/Activities</td>
<td>Geographic Priority Area</td>
<td>Potential Funding Sources</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Identify Species &amp; Ecosystems (most) At Risk (SEAR)</td>
<td>Chemainus, Koksilah and other priority Streams will be identified through this work.</td>
<td>HCTF</td>
<td>Currently funded internally; results may trigger project work supported by external funds.</td>
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<td>• Identify predicted refugia and determine conservation and connectivity objectives</td>
<td></td>
<td>LBIS</td>
<td>Increased water storage requires external funding – consider other partners (Agriculture?)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Develop and implement mitigation strategy for focal species and ecosystems</td>
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<td>8. Environmental Flow Needs</td>
<td>Monitor to input into water use potential restrictions and regulation changes</td>
<td>• Water Flow Monitoring</td>
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<td>• Water Flow Planning (i.e. develop thresholds, priorities)</td>
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<td>• Link fish values to water usage</td>
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<td>• Develop protocols for increased water storage on critically chronically low-flow streams</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Great Blue Heron</td>
<td>Monitor population distribution, abundance and productivity. Inform habitat management</td>
<td>• Monitor and inventory heron colonies</td>
<td>Eastern Vancouver Island and Gulf islands</td>
<td>LBIS</td>
<td>Influenced by Wildlife Act and Federal Management Plan</td>
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<td>• Engage and enlist local stewardship groups; develop citizen science program</td>
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<td>HCTF</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Collaborate with local governments and land owners to protect habitat on non-Crown land</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Explore crown land protection opportunities</td>
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<td>• Test and assess UAV as potential tool for nest productivity inventory</td>
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<td>• Identify and assess forage sites</td>
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<td>• Effectiveness Monitoring of Waterpower development</td>
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<td>LBIS</td>
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<td>• Commercial Viewing Policy development</td>
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<td>HCTF</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Assess effectiveness of Grizzly Bear silviculture treatments /stocking standards</td>
<td></td>
<td>FESBC</td>
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<td>Priority Areas (WC): Mid-coast</td>
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<tr>
<td>Target Species</td>
<td>Strategy</td>
<td>Potential Treatments/Activities</td>
<td>Geographic Priority Area</td>
<td>Potential Funding Sources</td>
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<td>11. Hairy Woodpecker</td>
<td>Population monitoring (distribution and abundance)</td>
<td>Develop habitat model from occurrences</td>
<td>Haida Gwaii (Graham and Moresby)</td>
<td>HCTF</td>
<td>Important primary cavity nester. Work required to assess habitat management effectiveness.</td>
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<td>Inform habitat management</td>
<td>Population monitoring across stand types</td>
<td></td>
<td>LBIS</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Large Lakes</td>
<td>Monitor to provide input into management and regulations</td>
<td>Wild stock evaluations</td>
<td>Priority Lakes:</td>
<td>FFSBC</td>
<td>Management Plans exist for some large lakes.</td>
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<td>Spawning rivers evaluations</td>
<td>• Comox Lake</td>
<td>LBIS</td>
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<td>Stock composition assessments</td>
<td>• Cowichan Lake</td>
<td>HCTF</td>
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<td>Angler Use (Catch and Effort Evaluation)</td>
<td>• Sproat Lake</td>
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<td>Invasive species management</td>
<td>• Buttle (?)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map and legalize priority Old Growth Management Areas</td>
<td>• Powell Daniels</td>
<td></td>
<td>Contact Provincial Implementation Coordinator and Regional Biologists.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Establishment of WHAs</td>
<td>• Powell Lake</td>
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<td>Map and refine nesting habitat availability with low level aerial surveys</td>
<td>• Chilliwack NRD</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Develop and implement population monitoring plan</td>
<td>Priority Areas (WC):</td>
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<td>• Depends on Activity</td>
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<td>Health Assessments</td>
<td>• Green Mountain</td>
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<td>Rearing and Introductions</td>
<td>• Mount Washington</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Strathcona</td>
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<td>15. Mature Forests</td>
<td>Planning assessing and managing for multiple values that depend on mature and old forests (Marbled Murrelet, Northern Goshawk, Roosevelt Elk, and Seral Stage Distribution).</td>
<td>Clarify objectives for each value (habitat protection)</td>
<td>Priority Districts in SC Region:</td>
<td>MAMU Funding</td>
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<td>Determine additional protection required</td>
<td>• Sunshine Coast</td>
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<td>Assess co-location opportunities</td>
<td>• Sea to Sky</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Chilliwack</td>
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<td>16. Moose</td>
<td>Monitoring to inform regulations and understand dispersal/range.</td>
<td>Population Monitoring</td>
<td>Priority Areas:</td>
<td>LBIS</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Upper Lillooet</td>
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<td>• Portions of North Island Central Coast District</td>
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<td>5-10, 5-11</td>
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<td>Target Species</td>
<td>Strategy</td>
<td>Potential Treatments/Activities</td>
<td>Geographic Priority Area</td>
<td>Potential Funding Sources</td>
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| 17. Mountain Goats             | Minimize disturbance. Allocate sustainable harvest to maintain viable populations. Inform habitat management. | • Population Monitoring & Inventories – including summer surveys  
• Habitat Effectiveness Monitoring (Collaring Studies)  
• Compliance and Monitoring  
• UWR Occupancy Assessments  
• UWR Effectiveness monitoring  
• Wildfire Impact monitoring  
• Identification and mapping of natal areas | Priority Areas:  
• Sea to Sky NRD (for recreation pressure management)  
• MU 2-11 (Mount Meager)  
• Boulder & Elaho  
• Mid-Coast (DCR and NICC Districts) | LBIS, HCTF          |                                                      |
| 18. Northern Goshawk           | Provincial management approach (Actions and Timelines) identified in provincial Implementation Plan. | Population inventory and monitoring and habitat assessments to inform establishment of WHAs  
• Work to inform provincial decision on foraging habitat management  
• Research (telemetry, prey, and/or habitat assessments) to characterize seasonal movement, space use and foraging habitat requirements | Priority Areas in SC:  
• Sunshine Coast NRD  
• Chilliwack NRD  
• Sea to Sky NRD | Implementation Plan (LBIS) Funding, HCTF, FESBC | Priorities identified in Implementation Plan.  
Contact Provincial Implementation Coordinator and Regional Biologists. |
| 19. Oregon Spotted Frog        | Restore, maintain and where feasible expand extant Oregon Spotted Frog populations, and establish six or more additional self-sustaining populations in B.C. | • Population Monitoring (e.g. egg mass surveys)  
• Population Translocations (population augmentation)  
• Head-starting programs  
• Habitat Mapping  
• Habitat Restoration  
• Outreach & Education on mitigating threats  
• eDNA inventory | Priority Sites:  
• Mountain Slough  
• Morris Valley  
• Maria Slough  
• Chilliwack and Abbotsford sites |                                                      |
| 20. Peregrine Falcons          | Complete survey and contribute to federal government efforts.             | • Canadian Surveys                                                                                                | Priority Areas:  
• Lower Mainland  
• Vancouver Island  
• Haida Gwaii | HCTF          | 5-year cycle                                                                                                  |
| 21. Rare Plants and Ecosystems | To maintain representation of rare plants and ecosystems and the species that depend on them. | • Coarse Assessment including gap analysis for protection  
• Ground based inventory  
• Population Translocations | Priority Areas:  
• Fraser Valley  
• Chapman Landscape Unit |                                                      |
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<th>Target Species</th>
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<th>Potential Funding Sources</th>
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</table>
| 22. Rocky Mountain Elk | Work with local First Nations to determine whether this species will be managed for sustainable use or managed for reduction. | • Inventory  
• Regulation change                                                                 | Priority Area:  
• Haida Gwaii                                                                                       | LBIS, HCTF                |                                                                                               |
|                        |                                                                           |                                                                                                  |                                                                                          |                          | WC: UWR effectiveness monitoring highest habitat-related priority. Management Plan and draft Cumulative Effects results inform priority EPUs. |
| 23. Roosevelt Elk      | Maintain self-sustaining populations of Roosevelt elk throughout the Coast Area; Re-establish Roosevelt elk in historic but unoccupied ranges; Provide sustainable opportunities for consumptive and non-consumptive use; Mitigate public safety risk of vehicle collisions; Set objectives to maintain sufficient habitat amounts to support population objectives. | • Population Inventory to inform allocation to First Nations, B.C. Residents, and Guides  
• Population Monitoring (e.g. Recruitment assessments)  
• Mortality Studies  
• Compulsory inspections  
• Population Translocations  
• Habitat Modelling  
  - Validate existing model;  
  - DevelopRSF model using GPS collar data  
• Update management plan  
• Habitat objective-setting and determination of UWR protection gaps  
• UWR effectiveness monitoring at the stand (individual UWR) and landscape level:  
  - Quantify habitat and population linkages  
  - ‘Benchmarking’ approach for landscape scale sufficiency | Priority Population Units (SC):  
• Upper Pitt  
• Rainy-Gray  
• Vancouver Island Core Areas (for annual monitoring)  
• Vancouver Island (with model coverage) | LBIS, HCTF, Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure |                                                                                               |
|                        |                                                                           |                                                                                                  |                                                                                          |                          |                                                                                               |
| 24. Small Lakes        | Monitor subset of the lakes to provide input to Freshwater Fisheries Society to inform stocking practices and to create or maintain fishing opportunities. | • Small Lakes Management  
• Aeration  
• Fertilization  
• Monitoring of wild-stocked lakes  
• Fishing Infrastructure (i.e. boat launch)  
• Vancouver Island Lakes Questionnaire | Priority Areas:  
• South Coast  
• Vancouver Island | FWFS, HCTF, LBIS |                                                                                               |
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<tr>
<td>26. Steelhead</td>
<td>Conserve wild stocks and their habitats; Maintain a diversity of sustainable recreational angling opportunities for steelhead in British Columbia; Maintain, protect and restore the productive capacity of the freshwater environment to produce steelhead.</td>
<td>- Population Monitoring - Habitat Restoration and effectiveness monitoring - Hatchery Programs: Stamps, Somas, Stave Lake - Guardian Programs: Chilliwack River Steelhead, Dean River - Regional steelhead management plan - Anadromous hatchery program review</td>
<td>Priority Rivers: - Coquihalla River - Chilliwack River - Alouette River - Squamish River and tributaries - Chapman Creek - Chehalis River - Little Campbell River - Coquitlam River - Capilano River - Seymour River - Stamp River - Cowichan River - Gold River - Englishman River</td>
<td>FFSBC HCTF LBIS</td>
<td>Provincial Steelhead Management Framework</td>
</tr>
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<td>27. Sturgeon</td>
<td>Reach and maintain a natural population age structure and reach biological targets throughout the species' natural distribution in the Fraser River.</td>
<td>- Lower Fraser River Guardian Program - Spawning Monitoring - Population Monitoring (acoustic telemetry implementation) - Sturgeon juvenile indexing study - Sturgeon catch and effort monitoring - Thermal monitoring - Establishment of fisheries management objectives - Consultation, Outreach &amp; Education on use, bycatch and monitoring</td>
<td>Priority Areas of Lower Fraser River: - 10 identified sturgeon spawning areas - Overwintering and rearing areas - High use juvenile rearing areas - Lower Pitt River - Harrison River</td>
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<td>28. Watershed Planning (SC)</td>
<td>Identification, analysis, and prioritization of south coast watershed condition.</td>
<td>- Establish quantitative objectives for numerous values - Habitat Assessments - Regional fish inventory activities</td>
<td>Priority watersheds will be identified through this project.</td>
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Updated Nov/2019
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<th>Potential Funding Sources</th>
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</table>
| **29. Watershed Planning (WC)** | Mitigate impacts of resource development on high value and hydrologically sensitive fish streams | • Fisheries Sensitive Watershed Implementation:  
  - Identify hydrologically sensitive streams  
  - Review knowledge of fish values | • NICC District  
  • And priorities TBD by assessment | LBIS  
  HCTF | Links to steelhead / fisheries management  
  Potential First Nations partners/funding. |
| **30. Western Painted Turtle (SC)** | Maintain or increase the number of individuals and distribution of Painted Turtle Pacific Coast Population units, and ensure the quality and quantity of habitat remains stable or increases, while improving survivorship and recruitment within its range in B.C. | • Population Monitoring  
  • GIS wetland/riparian habitat assessments  
  • Habitat Improvements (nesting beaches and basking features)  
  • Removal of Invasive Species  
  • Head-starting or growing up hatchlings  
  • Conservation of habitat areas  
  • Monitoring and assessing habitat  
  - Develop “Develop with Care” planning document | Priority Population Units:  
  • Nicomen Slough  
  • Cheam Lake  
  • Jerry Seline  
  • Westcreek Wetland (?)  
  • Brunette River? | OSF Husbandry Partners | Federal Recovery strategy |
| **31. Western Painted Turtle (WC)** | Determine geographic distribution, abundance and population sustainability. Inform habitat management | • Inventory Vancouver Island populations and assess viability; discover new populations and improve distribution knowledge base, confirm use of nesting sites;  
  • Test use of UAV as inventory tool;  
  • Support eDNA research and implement as field tool; | • Nanaimo,  
  • Pt. Alberni,  
  • Cowichan Valley,  
  • Comox Valley  
  • CRD | LBIS  
  HCTF | |
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<th>Potential Funding Sources</th>
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| **32. Western Screech Owl (SC)** | Inventory and monitoring to determine key management actions. | • Habitat Restoration  
• Habitat Effectiveness Monitoring  
• Priority Research  
Population Monitoring | Priority Areas:  
• Lowland Riparian Areas | HCTF  
LBIS  
FWCP |  |
| **33. Western Screech Owl (WC)** | Inventory and monitoring to determine key management actions. | • Population inventory including new areas to identify priority habitats; combine with habitat assessments  
• Refine understanding of current population dynamics on Vancouver Island (relative occupancy, population trends)  
• Explore use of passive acoustic monitoring in inventory | • North and west Vancouver Island hypermaritime forest types | LBIS  
HCTF  
FWCP  
HSP |  |
| **34. Western Toad** | Inform habitat management and population monitoring (distribution and abundance). | • Support Research initiative to assess genetic relationships with mainland population  
• Complete Cowichan Valley project; support publications, BMP and DWC updates; compile distribution records and assess conflict hotspots  
• Coordinate team response to potential dam removal at Morrell Lake and Nanaimo, Courtenay/Comox, Haida Gwaii |  | LBIS  
HCTF |  |
| **35. Wetlands** | Identify and take inventory of wetlands within the South and West Coast Regions and determine which wetlands have high fish and aquatic wildlife values and may require special management/prioritization. Restore species at risk habitat. | • South Coast wetland mapping and inventory project  
• Habitat Restoration  
• Use Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping (TEM) to update Sensitive Ecosystem Inventory (SEI) mapping and disturbance metrics | Updated Priority Areas in development  
Priority Areas:  
• Morris (Harrison-Chehalis WHA)  
• Chaplin  
• Gordon’s Brook | FFSBC  
LBIS  
HCTF  
Habitat Stewardship Program (HSP) |  |
<p>| <strong>36. Wolverine</strong> | Characterize seasonal movement and habitat selection to inform | • Habitat occupancy and density assessments (camera traps) | • Sea to Sky NRD (Squamish, Lillooet and South Chilcotin) |  |  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Species</th>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Potential Treatments/Activities</th>
<th>Geographic Priority Area</th>
<th>Potential Funding Sources</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37. Wolves</td>
<td>Collect and study genetics to understand more about potential sub-species abundance and distribution</td>
<td>• Genetics and other data collection</td>
<td>Priority Areas:</td>
<td>HCTF LBIS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Seasonal movement and habitat selection (collaring study)</td>
<td>• Chilliwack NRD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 5: Land Conservation and Management Priorities

*Funder Key: Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNR), Ducks Unlimited Canada (DUC), The Nature Trust of British Columbia (TNTBC), and the Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation (HCTF).*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose and Strategy</th>
<th>Potential Treatments/Activities</th>
<th>Geographic Priority Area</th>
<th>Potential Funding Sources</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **1. Crown Land Securement Partnership Program** | • Designation of s16/17 Land Act Reserve or Wildlife Management Area  
• Engagement, | • Priority Areas for crown land securement (WC Region):  
  o S’amunu WMA (H)  
  o South Bentinck Arm (H)  
  o Salmon River Estuary (H)  
  o Needan Harbour Haida Gwaii (H)  
  o Kumdis Slough  
  o Yakoun Estuary  
  o Boulton Lake  
  o Campbell River Estuary  
  o Courtenay River (or K’omoks) Estuary  
  o Chemainus Estuary Reserve  
  o Baynes Sound Reserve  
  o Shingle Bay/Spit Point Reserve | CWS of ECCC, DUC, TNTBC, NCC, HCTF, FLNR and ENV (BC Parks). |       |
| **2. Conservation Land Management Program: West Coast Region** | • Maintenance of properties and infrastructure  
• Vegetation management and property stewardship.  
• Inventory of waterfowl and other species using the WCCLMP properties  
• Restoration and enhancement of properties (e.g. removing historic dykes, treatments to enhance Roosevelt elk habitat, wetland enhancements, invasive species control)  
• Complete Phase 2 assessment of distributary channel feasibility study  
• Monitoring of properties (e.g. SET tables for monitoring estuary resiliency, MARS tool to assess impact of climate change)  
• Management of Species at Risk populations  
• Management of non-native species  
• Effectiveness monitoring  
• Continuing to develop relationships with Indigenous groups in the management of conservation lands | • Priority Areas for restoration & enhancement:  
  o Englishman River Estuary  
  o Salmon River Estuary  
  o Nanaimo River Estuary  
  o South Winchelsea Island/Somenos Marsh  
  o Green Mountain (Marmot)  
  o Cobble Hill (Barn Owl)  
  o Morrell Lake (Western Toad) | DU, TNTBC, CWS ECCC, FLNRO, HCTF |       |
### 3. Conservation Land Management Program: South Coast Region

- Maintenance of properties and infrastructure
- Vegetation management and property stewardship
- Monitoring of properties
- Restoration and enhancement of properties (e.g., wetland/riparian, fish habitat, and upland forest restoration)
- Management of Species at Risk populations (e.g., western painted turtle population augmentation and habitat restoration)
- Management and mapping of non-native species (e.g., narrow-leaved cattail in the South Arm Marshes WMA, yellow-flag iris in Cheam Lake Conservation Area)
- Ecosystem mapping and inventory of flora and fauna with emphasis on Species at Risk
- Continue marsh recession investigation in the Fraser River estuary as part of the Sturgeon Bank Marsh Recession Project
- Research to understand ecological effects of overabundant species (e.g., snow geese, Canada geese)
- Prioritize and update management plans for the 11 south coast WMAs and other conservation areas
- Continue to develop relationships with Indigenous groups in the management of conservation lands
- Continue to develop relationships with local stewardship groups in the management of conservation lands
- Continue collaborating with local cities, First Nations and other stakeholders to increase the resilience of Fraser River estuary tidal ecosystems to sea-level rise

### Priority Areas for restoration & enhancement:

- Bert Brink WMA (wetland/riparian)
- Lhà:lt/Harrison-Chehalis WMA (fish habitat, Oregon spotted frog)
- Cheam Lake Conservation Area (western painted turtle)
- Camp Slough Conservation Area (upland forest)
- Silverhope Creek Conservation Area (upland forest)
- Forslund-Watson Conservation Area (upland forest/wetlands)

### Priority Areas for increasing ecological resilience to sea-level rise:

- Boundary Bay WMA
- Sturgeon Bank WMA
- Roberts Bank WMA
- South Arm Marshes WMA
- Skwelwil'em Squamish Estuary WMA

---

HCTF, FLNRORD, DUC, TNTBC, CWS/ECCC, DFO
### Table 6: Selected Research Section Project Priorities (Coast Area)

*Research Section work is funded through government directly but also relies heavily on partnerships with other funders*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Research Area</th>
<th>Research Need and Approach</th>
<th>Specific Focus - Systems or Species</th>
<th>Geographic Priority Area</th>
<th>Outcomes/ Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Innovative silviculture to address multiple resource values</td>
<td>Testing innovative methodologies and climate informed prescriptions for understanding ecological (wildlife habitat, hydrological function) and economic impacts at the stand level of timber management within sensitive areas that result in improved supply of timber and validation of assumptions about complex stand management.</td>
<td>Montane systems, submaritime transition systems, drier south coast BGC units</td>
<td>Coast Area, particularly drier south coast systems (CWHdm, e.g., Roberts Creek systems); systems impacted by climate change (projected climate or projected disturbance regimes), including montane units, fire impacted systems</td>
<td>Improved resilience of timber and ecological values; enhanced certainty re: multiple (integrated) resource values temporally and spatially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Predicting, validating, and quantifying effects of climate change at forest stand and landscape scales</td>
<td>(1) Hazard decline prediction model for yellow cedar (Yc) (2) Successional changes after Yc decline (3) Species selection to maintain timber and wildlife habitat attributes with climate shift (4) Implications of Cw loss with multiyear drought conditions. Specific projects contribute to understanding of stand character, and changes in forest composition and structure, including implications for wood quality, timber volume production, and sustainability of forest ecosystem values with projected climate change.</td>
<td>Yc (species) and ecological (plant) communities</td>
<td>Coast Area (coastal Yc range)</td>
<td>Understanding of risks of different strategic and site-level decisions (e.g., planting, trees species selection; harvest methods) and the effects on timber supply, cultural heritage resources and ecosystem values on the whole (e.g., habitat, forage, cultural plants, carbon).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Old forest structure, function, and conservation approaches at the stand and landscape scales</td>
<td>Support development of guidance and tools for old forest and red and blue listed communities management under legislative requirements</td>
<td>Drier south coast systems particularly, but provincial priority across systems (cross regional collaboration); riparian systems across Coast Area</td>
<td>Coast Area - drier systems with greater harvest and land use pressure particularly (and more red &amp; blue listed communities, e.g., CDFmm, CWHxm, dm, mm); fire impacted systems; systems vulnerable to climate shift (e.g., rain on snow watersheds to rain systems)</td>
<td>Inform land use planning (e.g. OGMAs), SOPs, LUO implementation, cumulative effects framework, and assist in development in GBR benchmarks, and BMPs for structural retention, post-harvest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Soil fertility and stand productivity</td>
<td>Knowledge to better incorporate site quality into silviculture treatment outcomes, species nutrition and growth, climate change scenarios, and fertilization practices in British Columbia;</td>
<td>Wetter BGC units, units anticipated to be part of the coastal fertilization programme; Phosphorus-limited systems; systems vulnerable to climate change (and more rapid shifts in species selection guidance); areas being restored after disturbance</td>
<td>Improved TSR and certainty of timber supply and silviculture investment (stocking, species selection, survival under new climate regimes with soil nutrient regime shifts); efficient allocation of fertilization resources across Coast Area;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Updated Nov/2019*
### 5. Community dynamics and responses to management (including cumulative effects) of Species at Risk (SAR)

Research is needed to support development of effective conservation management / recovery plans for SAR, particularly in the context of cumulative effects assessment and projected climate change. Activities in this project will deliver improved scientific-bases for effective SAR management and recovery plans.

**Research Need and Approach**

Focus species include Northern Spotted Owl (and Barred Owl interactions), Marbled Murrelet, Western Toad, Western Painted Turtle, Western Screech Owl, Northern Goshawk, Northern Saw-whet Owl, Sooty Grouse (Haida Gwaii), Pacific Marten

**Specific Focus**

- Systems or Species

**Geographic Priority Area**

Coast Area (and into adjacent regions as appropriate for geographic range and autecological or community understanding)

**Outcomes/Notes**

Improved scientific basis for SAR planning (including management and recovery plans) and required scientific support for LUOs (e.g.; amendments for EBM, Haida Gwaii), information for hunting/trapping resource applications.

### 6. Habitat use and impacts of management on habitat of focal species (legislative requirement or indicator species) and Species at Risk (SAR)

Verification of habitat inventory and use (e.g., MaMu); refinement of habitat models and understanding of population structure (e.g., coastal tailed frog); assessment of habitat shift and prey structure shift among land use practices;

**Research Need and Approach**

MaMu, coastal tailed frog, anadromous fish (e.g., EBM plan area)

**Specific Focus**

- Systems or Species

**Geographic Priority Area**

Coast Area (and into adjacent regions as appropriate for geographic range and autecological or community understanding)

**Outcomes/Notes**

Informed habitat/LU planning and implementation for SAR and EBM implementation; improved inventory and monitoring; guidance towards BMPs (e.g., riparian BMP and WHA guidance).

### 7. Ecosystem vulnerability to resource development and climate change – cumulative effects and outcomes of legislative direction

Active adaptive management and retrospective sampling to understand the cumulative operational and ecological implications of ecological integrity objectives within the Great Bear across resource values; assessment of post fire shifts in successional dynamics of forests and associated structure and resource values.

**Research Need and Approach**

Great Bear Rainforest (GBR LUO plan area); drier south coast (fire and drought impacted) systems

**Specific Focus**

- Systems or Species

**Geographic Priority Area**

GBR specifically but applicable across Coast Area

**Outcomes/Notes**

Tools and data to refine the scientific foundations and gain certainty to inform decision making, LUOs, licensees, communities and stakeholders.

### 8. Implications of drought for wildlife and wildlife habitat

Although anecdotal evidence suggests shifts in wildlife habitat use, and reduced concentrations of some species, the change in relationship among predator and prey populations and for habitat conditions with multiple years of low sparian habitat to support change climate adaptation. Data for integration into long term projections of populations nd habitat models for spatial and aspatial planning of resource availability.

**Research Need and Approach**

Ungulate and carnivore species; FN focal species.

**Specific Focus**

- Systems or Species

**Geographic Priority Area**

South coast systems (VI, mainland south coast)

**Outcomes/Notes**

Recommendations for mitigation of impacts; management strategies for UWR, WHA, riparian habitat to support climate change adaptation. Data for integration into long term projections of populations and habitat models for spatial and aspatial planning of resource availability.

### 9. Hydrological regime characterization: implications of land and resource management and climate change

Installation of components of high elevation weather station network for the central coast of BC to support EBM RONV and natural disturbance studies related to snow accumulation and melt, glacier ablation and extreme weather events; development of models of hydrologic function and classification to support understanding of ECA, safety parameters for communities and operations.

**Research Need and Approach**

Great Bear Rainforest (GBR LUO plan area)

**Specific Focus**

- Systems or Species

**Geographic Priority Area**

Coast Area (real time data, models within Great Bear)

**Outcomes/Notes**

Data and model support for validation of snow depths, density and hydrological function for safety assessment, water availability for communities, wildlife, forest harvest recovery (hydrological recovery,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Research Area</th>
<th>Research Need and Approach</th>
<th>Specific Focus - Systems or Species</th>
<th>Geographic Priority Area</th>
<th>Outcomes/ Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. Detection and characterization of geomorphic and hydrologic change, disturbance</td>
<td>Development of surface water models for tools and guidance on cumulative effects and post-disturbance recovery, drought and floods; Evaluation of stream channel morphology and sediment supply with differing land uses;</td>
<td>quantification of ECA); enhanced wildlife forecasting (data contributions to BC Wildfire Service)</td>
<td>Coast Area</td>
<td>Data to support community hazard assessment and delineation of zones of geomorphic sensitivity to climate change. Increased ability of decision makers to take action to reduce risk to communities of geomorphic events; improved public safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>risk and recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Integrated disturbance dynamics (hydrology, geomorphology, wind, fire) across</td>
<td>Characterization (quantification) of current disturbance regimes is limited for systems on the coast, but these regimes provide the foundation for many management directives and policies (e.g., old forest management and OGMA establishment, GBR LUO). Additionally, we project dominant disturbances to shift with climate change and interact in novel ways. Understanding these cumulative interactions will provide greater certainty regarding additionally imposed management activities.</td>
<td>Watersheds anticipated to shift in hydro regime based on climatic modelling (particularly shifts from snow to rain on snow or hybrid to pluvial dominant); areas of emergent wildlife regime; GBR</td>
<td>Coast Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX A: Map of FLNRORD Regions and Districts

See Link: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/managing-our-forests/resources/ministry-of-forests-lands-and-natural-resource-operations-region-district-contacts
APPENDIX B: Integrated Investment Specialists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area, Region</th>
<th>Integrated Investment Specialist</th>
<th>Contact Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coast Area, West Coast</td>
<td>Aaron Smeeth</td>
<td>778 647-2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Area, South Coast</td>
<td>Katherine Lawrence</td>
<td>778 222-5932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Area, Kootenay Boundary</td>
<td>Genevieve Lachance</td>
<td>250 825-1141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Area, Cariboo</td>
<td>Christine Unghy</td>
<td>250 991-7260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Area, Thompson Okanagan</td>
<td>Danya Leduc</td>
<td>250 371-3736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Area, NorthEast</td>
<td>Carmela Arevalo</td>
<td>250 784-1245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Area, Omenica</td>
<td>Mike McLachlan</td>
<td>778 693-3002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Area, Skeena</td>
<td>Jason Northcott</td>
<td>250 847-7699</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX C: Category Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Funds allocated to carbon eligible activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon</td>
<td>• Reforestation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fertilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enhanced Planting Densities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fibre Utilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>• Environmental projects that benefit living standards through economic, social or environmental development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Activities that develop, and promote environmental education to local communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish, Wildlife and Habitat</td>
<td>• Restoring damaged native open forest and grassland ecosystems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Increasing resilience of community watersheds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Conserve the natural diversity of fish and wildlife species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Monitoring and research of species at risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Any project focused on:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Improvement or expansion of land that supports native species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Innovation strategies to protect the health and diversity of ecosystems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Managing and preventing the impacts on the forest and range from pests and disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery of Species</td>
<td>• Activities associated with the conservation of wildlife species at risk through a value specific recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>program (caribou, marbled murrelet, northern goshawk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibre Recovery</td>
<td>• Promoting planning and practices that lead to cost-effective removal of low quality residual fibre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Rehabilitation</td>
<td>• Reforestation of low value or damaged forests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Any project supporting the development of increased supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fertilization (survey, purchase, application)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Spacing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildfire Protection</td>
<td>Any project focused on:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Reducing excessive fuel loads and continuity mitigate catastrophic wildfire risks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Removal of MPB killed stands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>• Support activities to mitigate risks to water and water related resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Erosion control; culverts; mitigating range and recreation impacts in a community watershed; watershed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>health projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>• Others, that do not fit in the categories above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# APPENDIX D: Funder Descriptions

## Community Resiliency Investment (Program)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Intake Closing Date</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Contact your local Wildfire Protection Officer to discuss a project proposal: [https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/wildfire-status/prevention/vegetation-and-fuel-management/fire-fuel-management](https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/wildfire-status/prevention/vegetation-and-fuel-management/fire-fuel-management) (scroll to bottom of page)

### Description:

The **Community Resiliency Investment (CRI)** Program is a provincial program intended to reduce the risk and impact of wildfire to communities in BC through community funding and supports and priority fuel management activities on provincial Crown land. CRI replaces the Strategic Wildfire Prevention Initiative. The CRI Program includes the categories described below.

#### FireSmart Community Funding and Supports

The Union of BC Municipalities (UBCM) and First Nations’ Emergency Services Society (FNESS) are working with the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations & Rural Development (FLNRORD), represented by the BC Wildfire Service (BCWS), to administer the FireSmart Community Funding & Supports portion of the program for local government and First Nation applicants. This portion of the CRI Program will provide funding for eligible activities that align with the 7 [FireSmart](http://www.ubcm.ca/EN/main/funding/lgps/community-resiliency-investment.html) disciplines, namely:

- Education
- Fuels management
- Legislation and planning
- Development considerations
- Inter-agency cooperation
- Emergency planning
- Cross-training

#### Crown Land Wildfire Risk Reduction (WRR)

The new WRR category of the CRI Program will be led by FLNRORD (in partnership with First Nations, local government, industry and others) for wildfire risk reduction activities taking place on Crown Land, and includes:

- prescribed fire (including planning and operational treatments) and the development of a comprehensive provincial prescribed fire program
- risk reduction activities targeting provincially identified critical infrastructure, beginning with critical response infrastructure such as government-owned radio repeaters, weather stations and airtanker bases
- additional fuel management planning and treatment activities focusing on provincial Crown land located around communities

The Crown Land WRR funding targets areas facing a higher wildfire risk, near communities or critical infrastructure. Those who are interested in conducting wildfire risk reduction activities on Crown land are encouraged to contact the BC Wildfire Service’s local fire centre or their local Integrated Investment Specialist to confirm the appropriate funding source.
**Fish & Wildlife Compensation Program**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Intake Closing Date</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FWCP</td>
<td>October 25, 2019</td>
<td><a href="http://fwcp.ca/">http://fwcp.ca/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description:**
The Fish & Wildlife Compensation Program (FWCP) conserves and enhances fish and wildlife in watersheds impacted by BC Hydro dams. The FWCP is funded annually by BC Hydro. The FWCP directs those funds towards priority actions across its three regions to fulfill its mission and work towards its vision of thriving fish and wildlife populations in watersheds that are functioning and sustainable.

By funding projects to support fish and wildlife populations in our Coastal, Columbia and Peace Regions, the FWCP is fulfilling BC Hydro’s applicable water licence obligations and voluntary commitments to compensate for fish and wildlife impacts.

BC Hydro is actively engaged in the FWCP and works in equal partnership with the Province of B.C., Fisheries and Oceans Canada, First Nations and Public Stakeholders by participating on FWCP’s regional Boards. The FWCP’s three independent regional Boards review and approve all project funding decisions and annual operating plans.

**Eligible Applicants:**
Any group, government agency, First Nation, business, or individual that can meet our mandatory requirements

**Funding Categories:**
- Seed Grant – to further develop a project idea prior to submitting a large grant application
- Small Grant – have a *total project cost of less than $20,000
- Large Grant – have a *total project cost of more than $20,000

*Total project costs include funding from all sources including, but not limited to the FWCP, other funders (if any), the total value of all in-kind contributions (if any), and applicable taxes.

**Criteria:**
We fund projects that align with priorities in our regional Action Plans and support the following types of actions, which are consistent with our mandate:
- Actions to create, restore, or otherwise improve the function of ecosystems that have been impacted by BC Hydro activities
- Actions to create, restore, or otherwise improve the function of alternate ecosystems that provide a better opportunity for investment
- Specific management actions for species of interest, as identified by recovery teams and action/implementation groups
- Baseline inventories that contribute to the development of habitat- or species-based actions within our Action Plans
- Monitoring programs designed to measure the effectiveness of FWCP-funded habitat and species actions
- Actions that contribute to all aspects of managing co-operatively managed conservation lands
- Participation as a team member in species of interest planning
Forest Carbon Initiative/ Low Carbon Economy Leadership Fund:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Intake Closing Date</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FCI/LCELF</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>LCELF – Funds have been allocated to FCI through Federal-Provincial agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/natural-resources-climate-change/natural-resources-climate-change-mitigation/forest-carbon-initiative">https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/natural-resources-climate-change/natural-resources-climate-change-mitigation/forest-carbon-initiative</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Forest Carbon Initiative funding is Ministry led and (generally) not available to parties external to government other than Ministry led projects funded directly and through FESBC. Additional internal intakes may occur in the future subject to funding. Activities include Reforestation, Fertilization, Fibre Utilization, and Tree Improvement. A modest proportion of the funding has been allocated to ongoing research that supports the program objectives.

**Program Objective:**

- Manage forests to avoid emissions and increase carbon sequestration

**Example Strategies / Opportunities:**

**Reforestation**

1. Reforestation of deforested areas, site prep followed by reforestation (e.g. roads, pipelines, seismic lines, mines etc.).
2. Under planting (e.g. fire-killed site in a protected area).

**Fertilization**

1. Forest Fertilization to sequester carbon and enhance tree growth.

**Fibre Utilization:**

1. Utilization of residual fibre that would otherwise be burned following harvesting operations.

**Tree Improvement:**

1. Establishing standards and requirements of planting seedlings with a higher genetic volume gain.
2. Possible opportunities for silviculture activities that are incremental to current legal reforestation obligations resulting in increasing the number of trees established or diversifying species.

**Parameters / Criteria:**

- The FCI program will support the funding of the rehabilitation and reforestation of stands that provide a net GHG benefit and which otherwise would not be reforested. This includes fire and insect impacted stands and other previously deforested area outside of the timber harvesting land base (THLB), and similar areas within the THLB that are not subject to legal requirements for reforestation.
- Whenever possible, projects will stress enhanced silviculture activities in order to maximize the carbon sequestration and storage potential of a given site.
- The FCI can provide incentives to a tenure holder to haul material, that would otherwise be burned, to a facility.
- FCI may partner with FFT related activities
Forest Enhancement Society

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Intake Closing Date</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FESBC</td>
<td>None planned, as of October 2019</td>
<td><a href="http://www.fesbc.ca/">http://www.fesbc.ca/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description:
The Forest Enhancement Society of BC was created in February 2016 to advance and advocate for the environmental and resource stewardship of BC’s forests. FESBC is considered a Service Delivery Crown Corporation.

The purposes of the Society as laid out in its Constitution are:
• To advance environmental and resource stewardship in B.C.’s forests by:
  i) Preventing and mitigating the impact of wildfires
  ii) Improving damaged or low value forests
  iii) Improving habitat for wildlife
  iv) Supporting the use of fibre from damaged and low value forests
  v) Treating forests to improve the management of greenhouse gases
• To advocate for the environmental and resource stewardship of B.C.’s forests.
• Do all such other things as are incidental and ancillary to the attainment of the foregoing purposes and the exercise of the powers of FESBC.

As a Crown agency, FESBC’s purposes remain especially relevant to Government and will continue to guide its decisions going forward. In particular, projects that support the Government’s strategic priorities and leadership in achieving its climate change targets are priorities for the Board. As evidenced by the devastating 2017 fire season, climate change will continue to have a significant impact on wildfires in the future and, as such, support for fuel management treatments and FireSmart projects that help to mitigate its negative impact on B.C. communities will also remain priorities for the Board.

As of October 2019, FESBC has provided 6 intakes in total and in the future may offer intakes for specified purposes, subject to funding availability.

Eligible Applicants:
• Local Governments
• First Nation Governments
• Area based tenure holders, including TFLs, Community Forests, and Woodlots
• Business entities performing or providing forestry services on behalf of the Provincial Government and/or industry
• Forest licensees/forest tenure holders operating within a Timber Supply Area (excluding BC Timber Sales tenure holders, and tenure holders with primary timber processing facilities)
• Conservation organizations
• Provincial Government agencies

Funding Categories:
• Fibre Recovery
• Forest Carbon
• Forest Rehabilitation
• Habitat Improvement
• Reducing Wildfire Risk

Criteria:
• Engagement with land manager
• Alignment with FESBC purposes
• Opportunities to combine FESBC funding with other funding sources
• Community/First Nation government support
• Value-for-money – projects that provide lower funding costs per area treated
• Previous experience delivering/completing successful FESBC funded projects
• Collaborative and partnered funding opportunities are established
• Revenue opportunity to RESBC for reinvestment in FESBC purposes
• Highest combined benefit to society
• Intake specific criteria
• Research projects will be considered if they align directly with the purposes of the Society and provide operationally relevant information to better carry out FESBC projects

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**Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Intake Closing Date</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCTF</td>
<td>Various per stream. Enhancement and Restoration Fund: November 1, 2019</td>
<td><a href="https://hctf.ca/">https://hctf.ca/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description:**
The Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation is a non-profit charitable foundation acting as Trustee of the Habitat Conservation Trust. HCTF came into existence because its major contributors (hunters, anglers, trappers, and guide-outfitters) were willing to pay for conservation work above and beyond that expected by government for basic management of wildlife and fish resources.

HCTF’s largest source of funding comes from a conservation surcharge on freshwater fishing, hunting, trapping and guide outfitting licenses sold in BC. HCTF is a proposal-driven organization and we invite grant applications from anyone who has a good idea that benefits fish, wildlife and habitat in British Columbia.

Each year, we receive many more applications than can be funded, so we use a thorough review process to determine which projects will provide the greatest conservation benefits within the context of our Strategic Plan. We get results and value for money by carefully selecting projects with a high likelihood of providing demonstrable, measurable benefits to native species of fish and wildlife.

Since the inception of our work in 1981, the Foundation and its predecessors have invested over $170 million in more than 2000 projects across BC.

**Available Grants under HCTF (see website for more information)**
Enhancement and Restoration Grants
Stewardship Grants
Caribou Habitat Restoration Grants
Public Conservation Assistance Fund (PCAF)
Education Grants
Habitat Acquisition Grants
Land Stewardship Grants
Invasive Mussel Monitoring Grants
Fisheries Operations and Maintenance (O&M)
Conservation Lands O&M

**Enhancement and Restoration Fund:**

**Eligible Applicants:**
HCTF enhancement grants are available to anyone who has a good idea that benefits fish, wildlife and habitat in British Columbia. HCTF strongly encourages cost-shared proposals, and project leaders should explore the possibility of partnerships with other organizations.

**Criteria:**
- focus on freshwater wild fish, native wildlife species and their habitats
- have the potential to achieve a significant conservation outcome
- align with our purposes as laid out in the Wildlife Act

### Land Based Investment Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Intake Closing Date</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LBIS (FFT)</td>
<td>Fall (annually)</td>
<td><a href="https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/land-based-investment">https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/land-based-investment</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td><a href="https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/land-based-investment/forests-for-tomorrow">https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/land-based-investment/forests-for-tomorrow</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Land Based Investment is a funding mechanism, primarily internal to government that supports and guides the investments in activities that manage, conserve, or protect British Columbia’s natural resources. Ministry project managers typically contract out specific projects to the resource and environmental consulting community.

**Investment Categories:**

Presently, there are 18 different investment categories and the annual funding is split between them all, with the bulk of the funds allocated to the FFT Program and the Forest Health category. As noted in their 2015/16 to 2017/18 LBIS Report (available on the website) the investment categories include: *Forest Health, Current Reforestation, Timber Supply Mitigation, Tree Improvement, Inventory (VRI/Site Prod), Visual Quality, Fish Passage, Water, Range, Invasive species, Ecosystem Restoration, Recreation, Fire Management, Wildlife (Habitat), Wildlife (Species at Risk), Fish and Wildlife Inventory, Ecosystem Based Management, Land Based Investment.*

The largest program is Forests For Tomorrow (FFT) which depends on delivery agents (typically Forest Districts and forest tenure holders) who are encouraged to propose projects in line with the program objectives and selection criteria. The Forest For Tomorrow Program is divided into two distinct streams:

- **Current reforestation (FFT-CR)**
  - Focussed on improving future timber supply and addressing risks to other forest values through the establishment of young forests on land that would otherwise remain un-productive.
  - Focussed on surveying, site prep and planting.

- **Timber supply mitigation (FFT-TSM)**
  - Focussed on mitigating impacts on mid-term timbers supply caused by catastrophic disturbance in the interior or constrained timber on the coast through stand treatments.
  - Activities focussed on spacing (thinning) and fertilization (FFT)
Rural Dividend Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Intake Closing Date</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RDF</td>
<td>Temporarily suspended</td>
<td>Check website for updates on future intakes: <a href="https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/employment-business/economic-development/support-organizations-community-partners/rural-economic-development/rural-dividend">https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/employment-business/economic-development/support-organizations-community-partners/rural-economic-development/rural-dividend</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: As of September 2019, the RDF is temporarily suspended and funds have been allocated to the $69 million impacted forest worker program to support interior forest workers who are impacted by mill closures and curtailments.

**Description:**
The BC Rural Dividend is providing $25 million a year to assist rural communities with a population of 25,000 or less to reinvigorate and diversify their local economies. It was developed to recognize both the contribution rural communities have made to B.C.’s economy, and the unique challenges they face to diversify beyond natural resources.

The program will contribute to the strength and sustainability of small rural communities, making them more attractive places to live and work. The program is focused on supporting worthy projects that help rural communities navigate changes impacting their economies, such as attracting and retaining youth, using innovation to drive economic growth, and developing new and effective partnerships to support shared prosperity.

**Eligible Applicants:** Local Government, First Nations and Not-for-profit Organizations

**Funding Categories and Criteria:**
- **Community Capacity Building**
  - Projects that build the resources, capabilities and capacities of communities to deal with their key economic challenges and changes.
  - Projects that provide or improve community services to support economic diversity, expand market accessibility and enhance quality of life to attract investment.
- **Workforce Development**
  - Projects that offer training and skills development opportunities, especially for youth, so they stay in the community or return if they have left.
  - Projects that help ensure resilience in the local workforce by attracting, retaining and training workers.
- **Community and Economic Development**
  - Projects that help rural communities plan to build a foundation for economic growth or improve community vibrancy.
  - Projects that implement strategies to support economic growth.
- **Business Sector Development**
  - Projects that increase new business creation, business growth and adaptability in the community.
  - Projects that allow communities to retain existing businesses and encourage their expansion.
APPENDIX E: Definitions

The following definitions have been collaboratively developed and adopted by the Regional Integrated Investment Specialists.

Community wildfire protection plan (CWPP) - A CWPP is a document that defines the risk from wildfires in an identified area, identifies measures necessary to mitigate those risks and outlines a plan of action to implement the measures.

Fibre Utilization - The use of timber or wood residue in the manufacturing of forest products or generation of energy.

Fuel management - Fuel management is the modification of forest structure to reduce forest fuel accumulations available to burn in a wildfire. The main goal of fuel management is improving public safety through; the reduction of wildfire intensities, the reduction of potential for crown fires, improved wildfire suppression success, improved firefighter safety, and improved forest resilience to wildfires. This may include treatments such as thinning, spacing and pruning trees, and removal of needles and woody debris from the forest floor.


Land Manager - Individuals with the delegated authority to administer legislation related to the management of provincial Crown land and its cultural and natural resources.

Primary Harvest— The harvest of trees that are considered merchantable.

Secondary Harvest— The removal of material that was (and sometimes still is) regarded as waste from primary harvest.

Wildfire - An unplanned, unwanted wildland fire including unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland fires where the objective is to put the fire out. (CIFFC Glossary 2003)

Wildfire management - The activities concerned with the protection of people, property and forest areas from wildfire and the use of prescribed burning for the attainment of forest management and other land use objectives, all conducted in a manner that considers environmental, social and economic criteria. Note: Fire management represents both a land management philosophy and a land management activity. It involves the strategic integration of such factors as knowledge of fire regimes, probable fire effects, values-at-risk, level of forest protection required, cost of fire related activities, and prescribed fire technology into multiple-use planning, decision-making, and day-to-day activities to accomplish stated resource management objectives. Successful fire management depends on effective fire prevention, detection, and pre-suppression, having an adequate fire suppression capability, and consideration of fire ecology relationships.

Wildfire risk - Wildfire risk is a term that combines the probability of fire occurrence with the expected impacts from a fire. Although the impacts of fire can be positive, such as when considering the ecological effects or fuel reduction benefits of a wildfire, this term is generally used to suggest negative consequences of fire.

Wood Residue - Wood chips, slabs, edgings, sawdust, shavings and hog fuel. (Forest Act)