

1. The addition of McLeod Lake Indian Band Tse-khene Timber Limited Non-Replaceable Forest Licence (NRFL) A98219 has been added to your signatory list. See below.

### 3.1 FSP Holder

The holder of this FSP is the FSP Holder and/or any other approved BCTS Agreement Holder, which are the companies listed in Table 1 and/or their successors or assigns.

**Table 1 Applicable Agreement Holders and Agreements under this FSP.**

FSP Agreement Holder	Agreement
Tse-khene Timber Limited	Replaceable Forest Licence (RFL) A96585
Tse-khene Timber Limited	Non-Replaceable Forest Licence (NRFL) A98219

2. 5.1.2.3.1: I addressed minor errors related to the classification of streams (S1-A and S1-B). The original FSP contained inaccuracies in the buffer distance associated with the S1 classification, and I have rectified this issue in the updated version. Additionally, I introduced appropriate wording in the Lake and Wetlands section to ensure inclusivity across all Lake and wetlands categories. See highlighted sections below.

Result and Strategy	<p>Sections 47 to 51, 52(2) and 53 of the FPPR are a result or strategy that applies to the holder of this FSP and to each BCTS Agreement Holder.</p> <p><b>Table 2: Streams Management Strategy</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Stream Classification</th> <th>Riparian Reserve Zone (RRZ)</th> <th>Riparian Management Zone (RMZ)</th> <th>Riparian Management Area (RRZ + RMZ)</th> <th>Machine Free Zone (Included in RMZ)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Non – Classified Drainage (NCD)</td> <td>None</td> <td>5 meters</td> <td>5 meters</td> <td>5 meters</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stream Class 6 (S6) &lt; = 3m wide</td> <td>5 meters</td> <td>15 meters</td> <td>20 meters</td> <td>5 meters</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stream Class 5 (S5) &gt; 3m wide</td> <td>10 meters</td> <td>20 meters</td> <td>30 meters</td> <td>5 meters</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stream Class 4 (S4) &lt; 1.5m wide</td> <td>10 meters</td> <td>20 meters</td> <td>30 meters</td> <td>5 meters</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stream Class 3 (S3) 1.5 - 5m wide</td> <td>20 meters</td> <td>20 meters</td> <td>40 meters</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stream Class 2 (S2) 5 - 20m wide</td> <td>30 meters</td> <td>20 meters</td> <td>50 meters</td> <td>None</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Stream Classification	Riparian Reserve Zone (RRZ)	Riparian Management Zone (RMZ)	Riparian Management Area (RRZ + RMZ)	Machine Free Zone (Included in RMZ)	Non – Classified Drainage (NCD)	None	5 meters	5 meters	5 meters	Stream Class 6 (S6) < = 3m wide	5 meters	15 meters	20 meters	5 meters	Stream Class 5 (S5) > 3m wide	10 meters	20 meters	30 meters	5 meters	Stream Class 4 (S4) < 1.5m wide	10 meters	20 meters	30 meters	5 meters	Stream Class 3 (S3) 1.5 - 5m wide	20 meters	20 meters	40 meters	None	Stream Class 2 (S2) 5 - 20m wide	30 meters	20 meters	50 meters	None
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Stream Class 1 (S1-B) 20m - 100m wide	50 meters	20 meters	70 meters	None
Stream Class 1 (S1-A) >100m wide	None	100 meters	100 meters	None

On streams where the above strategy does not apply, retain a minimum of 25% basal area retention within the RMZ of the stream reach. This retention should be laid out in accordance with the recommendations in the Windthrow Handbook for British Columbia Forests.

**Lakes and Wetlands**

In addition to the results and strategies specified in FPPR, the following results or strategies will apply:

To manage windthrow, retain a minimum of 25% of basal area retention within the RMZ area of L1, L3, W1, W3 and W5 classified lakes and wetlands. This retention should be laid out in accordance with the recommendations in the Windthrow Handbook for British Columbia Forests to mitigate the windthrow hazard within the RRZ.

3. 5.1.3.4: To facilitate improved tracking in our Land Resource Management database, we have added numbering to each result and strategy associated with the Fishery Sensitive Watershed. It's important to note that no changes have been made to the content of the agreed-upon wording; the modification solely focuses on the inclusion of numerical identifiers as highlighted below.

Result and Strategy	<p><b>FDU 2:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>5.1.3.4.1.1</b> - Regarding the objectives that apply to FDU 2, Order F-7-001 (Seebach Creek), the holder of this FSP will adopt the result and strategy in the Canfor Prince George FSP.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>FDU 1, FDU 3, FDU 4, FDU 5 and FDU 6:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>5.1.3.4.2.1</b> – Regarding the objectives for ECA, the Result and Strategy is: An ECA less than or equal to the limits specified in each of the Orders applicable to this FSP will be maintained and monitored annually through ECA calculations.</li> <li><b>5.1.3.4.2.2</b> – Regarding the objectives for old growth and large woody debris, the Result and Strategy is: The requirements of the order will be met for each individual watershed applicable to this FSP by retaining 90% of the riparian area along the total length of a stream from primary forest activities including existing disturbances. The area disturbed by stream crossings will be calculated and monitored by keeping account of all stream crossings and existing disturbances that do not meet the definition of old growth, along the entire length of a stream to ensure the maximum total</li> </ul>

disturbance of the riparian area does not exceed 10%. See supporting documentation for sample calculation.

- **5.1.3.4.2.3** – Regarding the objectives for managing fine sediment production, the Result and Strategy is:  
Fine sediment production at all identified active road crossings on fish streams and direct tributaries to fish streams will have Sediment Erosion and Control Plans (SECP) in place as per the Environmental Decision Matrix supplied in the supporting information documents.

Each crossing will be monitored by a QRP to ensure water quality is maintained below a Moderate rating as defined in the Water Quality Effectiveness Evaluation (WQEE) protocol. The monitoring will be done at a frequency defined by the QRP. BCTS will monitor all FSR's that are under BCTS responsibility. The Agreement Holder will monitor all identified crossing on TSL roads (permit roads and in-block roads) until all terms of the license have been met at which point the holder of this FSP will undertake monitoring. If fine sediment is found to be at or above a moderate rating, immediate actions will be completed based on QRP recommendations to bring the fine sediment to below a moderate rating.

- **5.1.3.4.2.4** – Regarding the objectives for maintaining fish habitat and movement, the Result and Strategy is:  
All new crossings on fish streams will be crossed with bridges or open bottom structures. New bridges, open bottom structures, and temporary deactivations will be inspected at a frequency defined by the QRP while under BCTS management. If fish habitat and movement is found to not be effective, immediate actions will be completed as per the recommendations of the QRP.

- **5.1.3.4.2.5** – Regarding the objectives for minimizing the extent and planning of primary forest activities on alluvial fans and floodplains, the Result and Strategy is:  
Alluvial fans and floodplains within the forest operation planning areas will be identified through a pre- planning GIS exercise where practicable and further identified through pre-development reconnaissance using Land Management Guidebooks 57\* and 61\*\* prior to any primary forest activity decisions. All identification processes will be led by a QRP. The QRP must provide sound rationale to the FSP Holder that address the risks identified in each of the FSW orders applicable to this FSP. The rationale must justify reasons for primary forest operations to proceed within alluvial fans and floodplains and seek approval from the FSP Holder. Upon approval the QRP will assess, verify, and provide professional recommendations for all road and block boundary locations within the defined planning area prior to development. The monitoring of all forest operations will be done at a frequency

defined by the QRP to ensure the recommendations are effective and being followed to reduce risk of erosion, sedimentation, terrain stability, and channel disturbance.

*\*Wilford, D.J., M.E. Sakals, and J.L. Innes. 2005. Forest management on fans: hydrogeomorphic hazards and general prescriptions. B.C. Min. For., Res. Br., Victoria, B.C. Land Manage. Handb. No. 57.*

*\*\* Wilford, D.J., M.E. Sakals, W.W. Grainger, and T.R. Giles. 2009. Managing forested watersheds for hydrogeomorphic risks on fans. B.C. Min. For., Range, For. Sci. Prog., Victoria, B.C. Land Manage. Handb. No. 61.*

- **5.1.3.4.2.6** – Regarding the objectives for road density on unstable slopes coupled to fish streams and their direct tributaries, the Result and Strategy is:

Unstable slopes will be identified, through pre-development reconnaissance prior to any primary forest activity decisions. All identification processes will be led by a QRP. Should the QRP deem it necessary to develop road on unstable slopes, the QRP will assess, verify, and provide rationale and professional recommendations for all road locations within the defined planning area prior to development. The monitoring of the density of all roads on unstable slopes within each of the FSW pertinent to this FSP will be done annually to ensure the road density is within the allowable limit defined as 0.15 km/km<sup>2</sup>.

- **5.1.3.4.2.7** – Regarding the objectives for not building new access structures on lacustrine soils.

Lacustrine soils will be identified, through pre-development reconnaissance prior to any primary forest activity decisions. All identification processes will be led by a QRP. Should the QRP deem it necessary to develop roads on lacustrine soils to access timber beyond, exhausting all other options, the QRP will assess, verify, and provide rationale and professional recommendations for all roads within the defined planning area prior to development. The monitoring of all roads constructed on lacustrine soils will be done at a frequency defined by the QRP to ensure the recommendations are effective and being followed.

- **5.1.3.4.2.8** – Regarding the objectives for minimizing disturbance from primary forest activities within areas of lacustrine soils coupled to streams, the Result and Strategy is:

Lacustrine soils within the forest operation planning areas will be identified, through pre-development reconnaissance prior to any primary forest activity decisions. All identification processes will be led by a QRP. Should the QRP find that primary forest activities are planned within areas of lacustrine soils, the QRP

will assess, verify, and provide rationale and professional recommendations on how to minimize disturbance from primary forest activities located within the defined planning area prior to development. The monitoring of all forest operations will be done at a frequency defined by the QRP to ensure the recommendations are effective and being followed. If, at any time during monitoring, the disturbance levels are found to be non-compliant with the recommendations, the QRP will immediately re-assess, verify, and provide corrective measures to the primary license holder.

On a site level, a Soil Hazard Assessment will be completed by a QRP and identified, within the Site Plan in the Soil Disturbance section.

Recommendations for season of harvest and soil conditions will be made in the site plan to manage for meeting Maximum Allowable Soil Disturbance levels. (i.e.: “Recommend harvest during winter on frozen soils to ensure the Maximum Allowable Soil Disturbance level of 5% is not exceeded”).

- **5.1.3.4.2.9** – Regarding the objectives for conducting primary forest activities on Gentle Over Steep Terrain and destabilization avoidance, the Result and Strategy is:

Gentle over steep terrain will be identified, and a Terrain Stability Field Assessment completed in accordance with the process outlined in the flowchart within the supporting document (supplied with permission from Sinclair Group). The QRP will assess, verify, and provide rationale and professional recommendations on destabilization avoidance for all road and block boundary locations within the defined planning area prior to development through field reconnaissance. The monitoring of all forest operations will be done at a frequency defined by the QRP to ensure the recommendations are effective and being followed.

4. 6.1 Measures: Updated the new raking system associate with invasive plant site risk to align better with new raking system that was updated right after our FSP replacement was approved. As a result, this aligns better with the appropriate standard. See highlighted text below.

Measure	<p><b><u>FDU 1,2,3,4,5</u></b></p> <p>As per the supporting document on file the following measures will be taken by the FSP Holder to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive plants if such introduction or spread is likely to be the result of forest operations carried out under this FSP by the FSP Holder and/or a BCTS Agreement Holder:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>4. Prior to conducting primary forest activities, on areas within each FDU, the area of known sites of invasive plants, and sites considered as high or extremely high risk to invasive plant establishment through forest operations, will be identified using information gathered from the provincial inventories. Deleted: <del>(the FLNRO Invasive Alien Plant Program (IAPP), forest district range staff, regional experts, or other agencies.</del></li><li>2. Within sites in subparagraph (1), contiguous areas</li></ol>
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- greater than 0.25 hectares in areas of extremely high risk or  
 - greater than 0.5 hectares in areas of high risk  
 of exposed mineral soil that will support vegetation, and that are disturbed through a forest operation, will be seeded with grass and legumes within one year of disturbance. This measure excludes areas that are to be reforested, and the road surface of active roads (risk summary in table below).

Invasive Plant Site Risk (risk summary)	
Risk Rating	Site Conditions
Extremely High	Areas of Disturbed Soils > 0.25 Hectares which are located within 5 Km of currently non-infested, highly susceptible, seed or other high value crops
High	Areas of Disturbed Soils > 0.5 hectares which are located within 5km of a site identified as containing invasive plants, as identified by the Northwest Invasive Plant Committee (NWIPC) Invasive Plant Management Area (IPMA) plant lists.

3. Sites referred to in subparagraph (2) will be monitored over the year following seeding to ensure they are re- vegetated. Monitoring and reseeded will occur until the site is determined to be low risk (not moderate, high, or extremely high as defined in the table below) for invasive plant establishment.
4. Ensure field staff, BCTS Agreement Holders and contractors are trained in identifying and documenting invasive plant species.
5. Invasive plant infestations identified by the holder of this FSP within proposed development areas will be reported as follows:
  - a. All new invasive plant infestations will be reported through the Report-A-Weed app or Report-Invasive-BC App or Report online ([www.gov.bc.ca/invasive-species](http://www.gov.bc.ca/invasive-species)); and
  - b. All new and existing invasive plant species information will be included in site plans and/or silviculture plans
6. The seed used for the purposes of subparagraph (2) will meet or exceed Common Number 1 Forage Mix specifications as defined by the Seeds Act. Invasive species classification can be found in the support documents.

**FDU 6**

The holder of this FSP will adopt the results and strategies as written in the OBO FSP.

5: Section 7.2 has the following addition to our FSP. The provincial work group is currently working on stocking standards specific to alternative silviculture methods, and until such time that they are officially released for consideration, no additional stocking standards are required, as our current stocking standards are acceptable for the following:

### 7.2.2 Commercial Thinning

Where a stand is harvested consistent with the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (FPPR) section 44 (4) it shall be deemed a commercial thinning for a timber quality and quantity objective where it occurs in an even-aged stand of an age less than the culmination mean annual increment, site index of at least 18m, removing no more than 40% of the stand's initial basal area, utilizing access trails no more than 5 m measure bole to bole, thinning from below between the access trails to encourage a growth response in the residual stems. Please note that the calculation of culmination mean annual increment will be based on the criteria outlined in Appendix 1 of the 'Interim Guidance for Commercial Thinning – Interior British Columbia,' published by the Office of the Chief Forester Division, British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations, and Rural Development (May 2021).

The commercial thinning standard unit complies with the conditions specified below for a minimum period of 12 months following the completion of harvesting:

- Greater than 20 m<sup>2</sup> per hectare average basal area is retained in trees with a diameter at breast height of  $\geq 12.5$  cm, and
- No area  $> 2$  ha or 10% of the Standards Units (SU) area, whichever is less, has a retained basal area less than 20 m<sup>2</sup> per hectare, and
- Trees contributing to the retained basal area must be the species identified as preferred, acceptable, or ecologically suitable in the even-aged stocking standards for the BEC site series in this FSP, and
- Trees contributing to the retained basal area comply with the attributes defined in the Silviculture Surveys Procedures Manual *Free growing damage criteria for single entry dispersed retention stocking standard (SEDRESS) managed stands in Interior Deviation from Potential (DFP) and Layered Surveys.*

The compliance assessment will be conducted using the Commercial Thinning Survey Procedures in the Silviculture Surveys Procedures Manual.

Where harvesting is deemed to be a commercial thinning based on the condition a minimum of 12 months following the completion of harvesting, the standard unit is



exempt from the requirements to produce a free growing stand, consistent with FPPR section 44(3)(h).

If during the 12 months period following the completion of harvesting the conditions specified above are not maintained, the commercial thinning standards unit may be further stratified and the site plan amended to delineate where the licensee shall hold a free growing obligation on the harvested area and the appropriate stocking standard in the intermediate cutting or even-aged stocking standards in this FSP, including target and minimum density, shall be applied.

7.2.15 At free growing, acceptable coniferous species are considered preferred.

7.2.16 Implementation of Interior Deviation from Potential (DFP) under Primary Forest Activity

In order to broaden the application of DFP beyond Commercial Thinning, we propose adopting the language outlined in the Silviculture Surveys Manual. The utilization of DFP as a survey methodology would be applicable in specific situations, excluding the Unsuitable portion. The criteria for the use of DFP are outlined as follows:

Applicable Situations:

- Harvesting of a Standards Unit with an even-aged management regime resulting in partial cutting due to:
  - Management of forest health issues.
  - Retention of crop trees required to achieve a result or strategy in the Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) to address a land use order objective.
- Previously disturbed or salvaged areas lacking full prescriptions (e.g., post-wildfire rehabilitation).
- Areas with moderate or high retention of live residual stems for non-timber objectives.

Interior DFP Suitable Stand Criteria:

Dispersed Retention Residual Basal Area (RBA) ranging from 5 to 19 m<sup>2</sup>/ha.

Stratification Criteria for Stands Unsuitable for Interior DFP:

1. Areas  $\geq 1.0$  ha with  $< 5\text{m}^2/\text{ha}$  of Dispersed Retention:
  - Open stands, clearcuts, or stands with low levels of dispersed retention.
  - Remove as a separate stratum and survey conventionally with the same even-aged stocking standard.
2. Areas  $\geq 1.0$  ha with  $\geq 20\text{m}^2/\text{ha}$  of Dispersed Retention:

- Full stocking of ecologically suitable species with no openings > 0.1 ha in size.
  - Defined as an Intermediate cut (with no regeneration obligations) requiring a separate stocking standard.
3. Areas  $\geq$  0.25 ha Uncut:
- Large areas of reserved stems where no harvesting or disturbance has occurred.
  - Remove from Stand Unit (SU) and map as a Grouped Retention SU, classify as Group Reserve, removed from Non-Arbitrarily Removed (NAR), and report in RESULTS.
4. Areas  $\geq$  1.0 ha Broadleaf leading:
- Interior DFP is designed for conifer management only.

Note: All stands with > 5 m<sup>2</sup> of Dispersed Retention, including Interior DFP suitable stands of between 5 and 19 m<sup>2</sup>, require appropriate reporting of overstorey retention inventory labels into RESULTS, following the document: "Submitting Forest Cover to RESULTS for Openings with Treed Retention."

#### Appendix A Table 5 – ICHwk3

Correction to ICHwk3 stocking standards found FSP document. We are making this updated to ensure Table 5 of our FSP document matched our official stocking standards in the support document. to combine the stocking standards for 01 and 05 site series in the ICHwk3. Hw is now listed in the stocking standards found in our FSP document thus eliminating any inconsistencies between the two documents.