File number: _____

For New Applications for private moorage purposes
subject to Shared Decision Making Review

MANAGEMENT PLAN

FILE No.

Her Majesty the Queen in Right of British Columbia (the "Province") and _____
(Name)

(the "Tenure Holder") hereby agree that this document is the Management Plan for File

No._____and that this Management Plan supersedes any earlier Management Plans.

SIGNED by (if more than one use Primary Contact and add on behalf of all Licensee's/Lessee's)

_____ _____
Print Name: **Date:**

OFFICE USE ONLY

ACCEPTED BY:

_____ _____

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

The signature of the Province's authorized representative is solely for the purpose of acknowledging the Province's acceptance of this document as the Management Plan for the purposes of the tenure document and does not represent a certification by the Province or its signatory of any factual content or acceptance of professional responsibility by the Province's signatory for any advice or analysis contained in this document.

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1. Please confirm the following information:

Application Requirements

☐	I have engaged a Registered Professional Archeologist to carry out a Preliminary Field Reconnaissance assessment of the application area.
☐	I have engaged a Registered Professional Biologist to carry out an assessment of any Habitat in the application area as defined in the Protocols for Qualified Professionals Conducting Dock Surveys in the shíshálh swiya.

General Dock Design and Tenure Requirements

☐	Structures will not unduly block access along the foreshore for public access, or for First Nations harvesting of marine resources for food, social and ceremonial purposes
☐	The upland design of the Dock, including anchor points, avoids as much as feasible, disturbing riparian vegetation adjacent to the Project Footprint due to its role in bank stabilization and erosion control.
☐	Structures will not unduly block the free movement of water along the shoreline
☐	All improvements are a minimum of 5.0 meters from the side property line (6.0 meters if adjacent to a dedicated public beach access or park) and at least 10 meters from any existing dock or structures, consistent with Federal requirements under Transport Canada's *Navigable Waters Protection Act*.
☐	Dock construction will not include the use of native beach materials (e.g. boulders, cobble, gravel, sand, logs)
☐	Filling, dredging, or blasting will not be undertaken within the Project Footprint
☐	Dock floats will be 1.5 meters above the sea bed during the lowest tide
☐	Access ramp/walkway is 1 meter above highest water mark of the tide

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☐	The Dock and Dock Footprint[1] will be kept in a safe, clean and sanitary condition
☐	All work, including dock construction, dock use, refueling of machinery and washing of buckets and hand tools, will be conducted in a manner that will not result in the deposit of toxic or deleterious substances (e.g. sediment, un-cured concrete, fuel, lubricants, paints, stains)
☐	The proposed dock allows for a light penetration and proposed decking materials allow a minimum of 43% open space.
☐	Styrofoam is not used in the dock construction. **Encapsulated** Styrofoam is acceptable.
☐	The design and/or layout of the all structures mitigates any potential impacts to Riparian vegetation along the shoreline

2. Specific Dock Design and Layout

Impacts to Environmental Values

- As per the assessment conducted by a Registered Professional Biologist, will your proposed dock overlap with Habitat? ☐ Yes ☐ No

  If Yes, please describe how the design and/or layout of your dock will mitigate any potential impacts to Habitat, as well as the location of Habitat in relation to your project.

[1] **Dock Footprint** means the area that lies directly under the dock and/or boathouse, and the area impacted/influenced by the shadow as determined by a Qualified Professional

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- Does the dock tenure or associated upland construction require upland modification including vegetation removal within 15 m of the shoreline? ☐ Yes ☐ No

  If Yes, how will the design and/or layout of structures mitigate any potential impacts to Riparian vegetation along the shoreline? Please describe below :

- Will your proposed dock exceed a maximum width of 1.5 m? ☐ Yes ☐ No

  If Yes, please describe why your proposed dock needs to be wider than 1.5 m:

- Does your access ramp or walkway exceed a maximum width of 1.2 m? ☐ Yes ☐ No

  If Yes, please describe why your ramp or walkway needs to be wider than 1.2 m:

- Is your dock aligned in a North-South direction to maximum extent practicable? ☐ Yes ☐ No

  If no, please indicate any specific circumstances below:

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3. Moorage

- Is this a single owner or multi-owner facility? ☐ single ☐ multi-owner
- What is the length and draft of all boats generally moored at this facility?

- Are the boats for commercial or pleasure use? ☐ commercial ☐ pleasure
- Is the property water access only? ☐ yes ☐ no

  If yes, please explain how you currently access your property and describe any access options available to you:

4. Improvements

- Describe all proposed and existing structures (float, walkway, pilings, etc) on the site and how they will be installed:

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- What are the building materials (encapsulated Styrofoam, steel piles, spaced timber boards etc.) and dimensions of all improvements? Demonstrate how the materials meet the Best Management Practices in the Protocols for Qualified Professionals Conducting Dock Surveys in the shíshálh swiya. (Dimensions should also be shown on the site plan/sketch described in #6)

Structure:	Dimension:	Material:

Note, dimensions must include the length and width of the Private Moorage Facility, the height of any proposed structures, the length and width of any connecting walkways which will be placed on Crown land and any ancillary structures or Improvements which will be part of or used with the Private Moorage Facility.

5. Maintenance

- Please describe any planned maintenance for the proposed improvements.

Note that any new construction requires FLNRORD prior approval, construction and/or maintenance must adhere to the Best Management Practices in the Protocols for Qualified Professionals Conducting Dock Surveys in the shíshálh swiya.

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6. Please complete the following components and attach to your application	
☐	(a) Site Plans A, B and C of the entire application area, drawn to scale with a North arrow, identifying the location of all improvement (buildings, structures, roads, powerlines, fences, etc.) in relation to the boundaries of the tenure area the delineation of riparian rights and other legal boundaries. More information on the specific standards in Appendix 4 of the Land Use Operational Policy – Private Moorage: http://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/natural-resource- use/land-water-use/crown-land/private_moorage.pdf
☐	(b) A side profile plan D must be provided for any improvements (i.e. docks, stiff-legs, anchor lines, pilings, log booms, floating storage sheds, fish pens, submarine cables) in the water or crossing the foreshore. The side profile drawing must illustrate the improvements, the average high and low water marks, the profile of the ocean underneath the improvements. More information on the specific standards in Appendix 4 of the Land Use Operational Policy – Private Moorage: http://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/natural-resource- use/land-water-use/crown-land/private_moorage.pdf
☐	(c) At least five recent photographs of the site and the existing structures. Photos must be clear and labelled as depicted below.
☐	(d) Proof of adjoining upland ownership or leasehold tenancy must be provided, such as a State of Title Certificate or a copy of Land Title System title search displaying the full legal description of the adjoining upland parcel and the full legal name(s) of the registered owner. In the case of upland tenancy, a copy the Lease page(s) displaying lessee name and description of the land must be submitted. In cases where the applicant is not the registered owner(s) as shown on the document provided, a Letter of Consent from the registered owner must also be submitted.
☐	(e) Statement by the applicant describing any contact they may have had, including the name of the First Nation(s) and individuals contacted. Please consult the Consultative Area Data Base (CAD) Public Map Service for First Nations contact information Instructions on how to access CAD as well as supporting documentation is located at: http://maps.gov.bc.ca/ess/sv/cadb/
☐	(f) Copy of referral to Transport Canada and response received. See the Navigation Protection Program for more information: https://tc.canada.ca/en/marine/navigation-protection-program
☐	(g) If the proposed structure exceeds 20 m^2, a copy of a submitted Request for Review to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada and response received. See the following link for more information: https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/reviews-revues/request-review-demande-d-examen-004-eng.html

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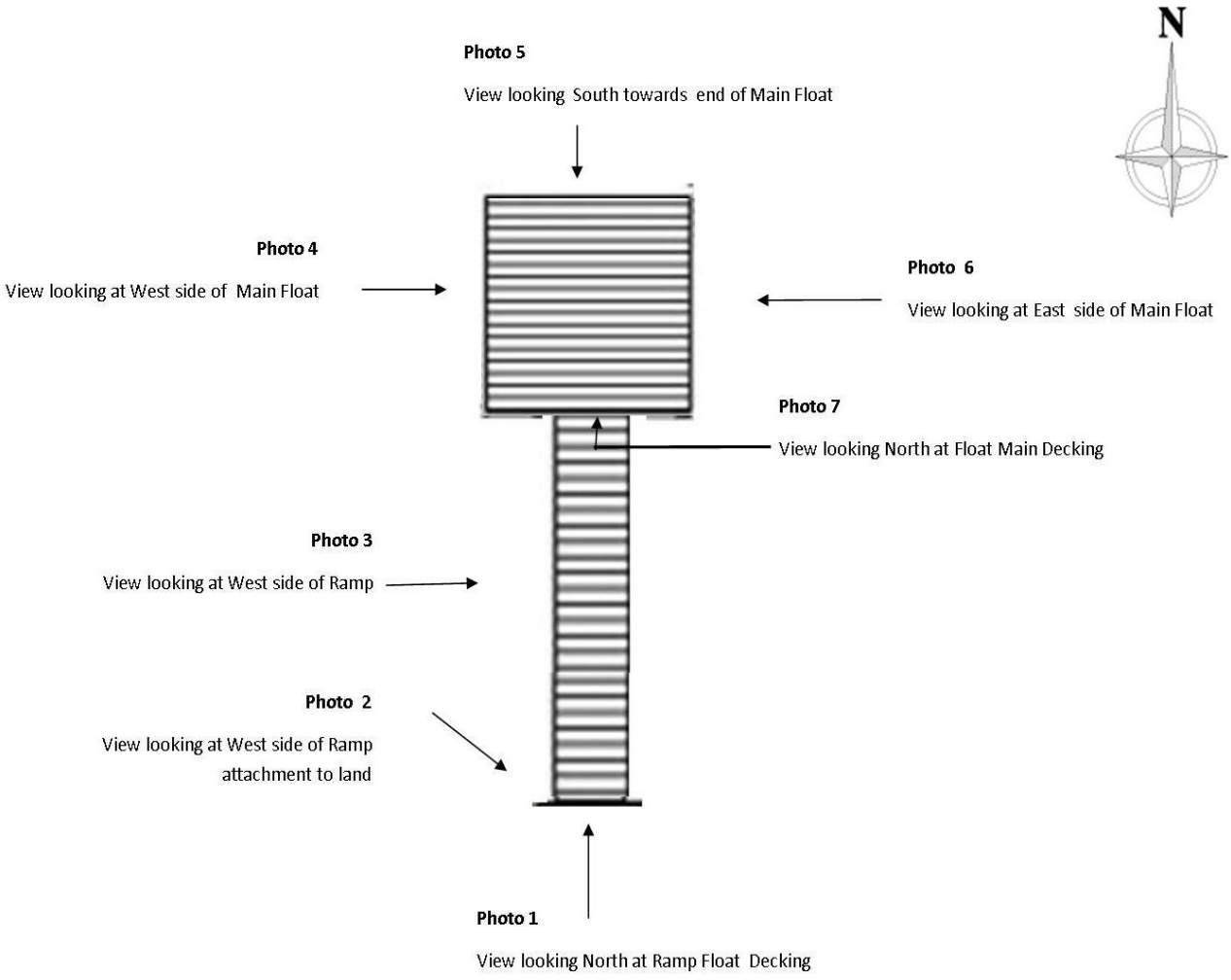
Guideline for photo angles



Appendix 1 – Marine Dock Construction and Maintenance Guidelines – Best Management Practices

1 Wherever possible proponents are encouraged to develop dock facilities that can facilitate numerous upland owners. In pursuing multi-owner/use facilities the footprint on marine habitats is minimized. These types of facilities also help to alleviate potential cumulative impacts from high density, individual dock infrastructures.

2 Habitat should be avoided within the Dock Footprint, where "Habitat" means habitat that is important for:

(a) sustaining a subsistence, commercial, or recreational fishery, or
(b) any species at risk (e.g. terrestrial or aquatic red and blue-listed species, those designated by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, or species listed under Schedule 1 of the Federal Species at Risk Act (SARA)), or
(c) its relative rareness, productivity, or sensitivity (e.g. eelgrass meadows, kelp forests, foreshore salt marsh vegetation, herring spawning habitat, and potential forage fish spawning beach habitat); or
(d) sustaining area biodiversity and the recovery of native coastal flora in the marine riparian area.

Docks must not be installed over these habitats unless the design mitigates for potential impacts and does not result in losses to these habitats. Boathouses must not be built over Habitat.

3 Design of a Dock or Boathouse should not include components that block the free movement of water along the shoreline. Crib foundations or solid core structures made of cement or steel sheeting should be avoided as these types of structures result in large areas of vegetation removal and erosion in Riparian areas.

4 The bottom of all floats must be a minimum of 1.5 metres above the seabed during the lowest tide. Dock height above lowest water level must be increased if deep draft vessels are to be moored at the Dock. The Dock and the vessel to be moored at the Dock must not come to rest on the seabed during the lowest tide of the year.

5 The size of all docks should be minimized. Access ramps, walkways or docks should be a minimum of 1.0 metre above the highest high-water mark of the tide. Access ramps and walkways should not exceed a maximum width of 1.2 metres. Docks should not exceed a maximum width of 1.5 metres.

6 All improvements should be a minimum of 5.0 meters from the side property line (6.0 meters if adjacent to a dedicated public beach access or park) and at least 10 meters from any existing dock or structures, consistent with Federal requirements under Transport Canada's *Navigable Waters Protection Act*.

7 Docks must be constructed to allow light penetration under the entire structure. Docks, inclusive of all components, must allow for minimum of 43% open space allowing for light penetration to the water surface under the structure. Light transmitting materials may be made of various materials shaped in the form of grids, grates, and lattices to allow for light passage.

8 Docks should be aligned in a north-south direction, perpendicular to the shoreline, to the

maximum extent that is practicable given site-specific conditions. This orientation increases the potential for adequate light penetration under the Dock to the water surface.

9 Concrete, steel, treated (except creosote), or recycled timber are acceptable piling materials, although steel is preferred. Detailed information on treated wood options can be obtained on-line from the Fisheries and Oceans Canada website (*Guidelines to Protect Fish and Fish Habitat from Treated Wood Used in the Aquatic Environment in the Pacific Region)*.

10 Access to the Foreshore for construction purposes should be from the adjacent upland property wherever possible. If heavy equipment is required to work on the Foreshore or access is required along the foreshore then the advice of a Qualified Professional or Fisheries and Oceans Canada should be obtained.

11 Works along the Foreshore should be conducted when the site is not wetted by the tide.

12 Applicants for Docks that exceeds 20 square meters, or such other dimensions as may trigger a review under the *Fisheries Act* from time to time, must contact Fisheries and Oceans Canada and submit a Request for Review or other required documents to ensure proposed activities, and the scheduling of those activities, complies with Fisheries and Oceans Canada requirements including the fisheries works window.

13 The upland design of the Dock, including anchor points, should avoid disturbing riparian vegetation adjacent to the Project Footprint due to its role in bank stabilization and erosion control.

14 Pile driving is the preferred method of pile installation. All pile driving must meet current Fisheries and Oceans regulations.

15 The use of Styrofoam to keep docks afloat is prohibited for new construction and repairs unless the foam is encapsulated. Encapsulated foam is defined as ‘foam which is fully enclosed in a solid, molded shell to prevent breakdown and discharge into the environment.’ Styrofoam floats on existing docks that are showing evidence of breakdown must be replaced using an alternative material.

16 Docks must be constructed in accordance with requirements under *Navigation Protection Act* as may be amended or replaced from time to time.

Appendix 2 – Freshwater Dock Construction and Maintenance Guidelines – Best Management Practices

1 Wherever possible proponents are encouraged to develop dock facilities that can facilitate numerous upland owners. In pursuing multi-owner/use facilities the footprint on lakeshore habitats is minimized. These types of facilities also help to alleviate potential cumulative impacts from high density, individual dock infrastructures.

2 Habitat should be avoided within the Dock Footprint, where "Habitat" means habitat that is important for:

(a) sustaining a subsistence, commercial, or recreational fishery, or
(b) any species at risk (e.g. terrestrial or aquatic red and blue-listed species, those designated by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, or species listed under Schedule 1 of the Federal Species at Risk Act (SARA)), or
(c) its relative rareness, productivity, or sensitivity (e.g. spawning beaches, shallow littoral zones and marshes, painted turtle egg-laying habitat, etc.); or
(d) sustaining area biodiversity and the recovery of native flora in the riparian area.

Docks must not be installed over these Habitats unless the design mitigates for potential impacts and does not result in losses to these Habitats. Boathouses must not be built over Habitat.

3 Design of a Dock or Boathouse should not include components that block the free movement of water along the lakeshore. Crib foundations or solid core structures made of cement or steel sheeting should be avoided as these types of structures result in large areas of vegetation removal and erosion in Riparian areas.

Docks that require new access points will have to meet the requirements listed under the Provincial Riparian Area Regulations (RAR). A RAR assessment may be required to be completed by an appropriate Qualified Professional.

4 The bottom of all floats must be a minimum of 1.5 metres above the lake bottom during the lowest water levels of the year. Dock height above lowest water level must be increased if deep draft vessels are to be moored at the Dock. The Dock and the vessel to be moored at the Dock must not come to rest on the lake bottom during the lowest water period of the year.

5 The size of all docks should be minimized. Access ramps, walkways or docks should be a minimum of 1.0 metre above the seasonal high-water mark. Access ramps and walkways should not exceed a maximum width of 1.2 metres. Docks should not exceed a maximum width of 1.5 metres.

6 All improvements should be a minimum of 5.0 meters from the side property line (6.0 meters if adjacent to a dedicated public lake access or park) and at least 10 meters from any existing dock or structures, consistent with Federal requirements under Transport Canada's *Navigable Waters Protection Act*.

7 Docks must be constructed to allow light penetration under the entire structure. Docks, inclusive of all components, must allow for minimum of 43% open space allowing for light penetration to the water surface under the structure. Light transmitting materials may be made of

various materials shaped in the form of grids, grates, and lattices to allow for light passage.

8 Docks should be aligned in a north-south direction, perpendicular to the shoreline, to the maximum extent that is practicable given site-specific conditions. This orientation increases the potential for adequate light penetration under the Dock to the water surface.

9 Concrete, steel, treated (except creosote), or recycled timber are acceptable piling materials, although steel is preferred. Detailed information on treated wood options can be obtained on-line from the Fisheries and Oceans Canada website (*Guidelines to Protect Fish and Fish Habitat from Treated Wood Used in the Aquatic Environment in the Pacific Region)*.

10 Access to the lakeshore for construction purposes should be from the adjacent upland property wherever possible. If heavy equipment is required to work on the lakeshore or access is required along the lakeshore then the advice of a Qualified Professional or Fisheries and Oceans Canada should be obtained.

11 Applicants for Docks that exceeds 20 square meters, or such other dimensions as may trigger a review under the *Fisheries Act* from time to time, must contact Fisheries and Oceans Canada and submit a Request for Review or other required documents to ensure proposed activities, and the scheduling of those activities, complies with Fisheries and Oceans Canada requirements including the fisheries works window.

12 The upland design of the Dock, including anchor points, should avoid disturbing riparian vegetation adjacent to the Project Footprint due to its role in bank stabilization and erosion control.

13 Pile driving is the preferred method of pile installation. All pile driving must meet current Fisheries and Oceans regulations.

14 The use of Styrofoam to keep docks afloat is prohibited for new construction and repairs unless the foam is encapsulated. Encapsulated foam is defined as ‘foam which is fully enclosed in a solid, molded shell to prevent breakdown and discharge into the environment.’ Styrofoam floats on existing docks that are showing evidence of breakdown must be replaced using an alternative material.

15 Docks must be constructed in accordance with requirements under *Navigation Protection Act* as may be amended or replaced from time to time.