

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN
LAND USE PLAN
Ninety-day Implementation Process
Final Report
Province of British Columbia
February 15, 1995

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(1) ACKNOWLEDGMENT

As Chair of the Implementation Team for this Land Use Plan, I have been greatly impressed by the spirit and energy of the people of the Cariboo-Chilcotin. While there is a tremendous diversity of perspectives, there is a shared depth of feeling for the well-being of the land which sustains our economy. I am especially grateful for the very active participation of the spokespersons for the key sector groups: the Communities Coalition, the Conservation Council, the Recreation Sector, and the Tourism Council.

We received over fifty technical submissions as well as numerous letters and telephone calls from the stakeholder organizations, industry, and individuals. All of these were carefully considered in the context of the Land Use Plan and the terms of reference of the Implementation Team. I wish to thank all who made written and oral submissions; their contributions have been a vital force in this process.

The challenge of developing multi-sectoral resource targets has been formidable. The Implementation Team worked many long hours, including weekends, to develop a groundbreaking approach to resource and land use management. Meeting this challenge was achieved through the major contributions of Dave Peterson (Ministry of Forests) and Herb Langin (B.C. Environment). Other Team contributors to the development of these targets also warrant recognition: John Peebles (B.C. Lands), Graeme McLaren (Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources), Pieter Bekker (Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture), Peter Fofonoff (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) and Mike Romaine (Department of Fisheries and Oceans). This work is not only innovative but also effective at translating the general directions of the Land Use Plan into meaningful technical detail to guide subsequent planning and management in the region.

The Inter-Agency Management Committee (IAMC) has also been energetic in its support of the needs of this Implementation Process. The representatives of the member agencies have been very helpful in ensuring that my office has been well supplied with appropriate advice and information in responding to the many specific issues. I am very pleased with the effective manner in which this group functions to resolve issues before them. I look forward to continuing to work with them during the on-going implementation of this Land Use Plan.

I also wish to gratefully acknowledge the able assistance of Warren Mitchell of the Resource Management Division, consultant Grant Scott and consultant Ken Youds, whose dedication enabled our Team to complete our assignment within the available time.

John Allan, Deputy Minister

Chair, Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan Implementation Process

April 20, 1995

The Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan

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Addendum to the Ninety-Day Implementation Process: Final Report

In the preparation of a complex technical report such as the above, it is normal for a number of unintended omissions and/or factual or text errors to occur.

This Addendum consists of three components:

- 1) an "Errata", which lists various minor text errors and the appropriate corrections to these;
- 2) an attachment to the "Mining Sector Strategy" of Appendix 4-A, which is referred to on page 136 but unintentionally omitted;
- 3) a February 17, 1995 Open Letter regarding the area known as "polygon B-1". This letter, prepared two days after the report went to the printers, was the result of stakeholder discussions to clarify the management intent within that area.

Thank you for filing this Addendum with your copy of the Final Report of the Ninety-Day Implementation Process.

Yours sincerely,

John Allan, Deputy Minister

Chair, Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan Implementation Process

Attachments

Land Use Plan Implementation Process

ERRATA LIST

1. Page 39, paragraph 3, line 3: "Inventorites" should be "Inventories".
2. Page 67, paragraph 5, line 1: delete 'grizzly bear'.
3. Page 84, Recreation section: delete 'and areas adjacent to the Stanley-Cariboo Wagon Road'.
4. Page 140, point 8, line 2: "consultation" should be "consultation".
5. Page 144, bullet 1, sub-bullet 1, line 3: delete (repeats line 1).
6. Page 152, final line: should be "Refer to Section 3.6".
7. Page 158, section 5.2, second bullet: replace with:

"logging will be deferred from the area north of Punkunlaenkut Creek until December 31, 1999 or sooner, in order to allow the completion of research to determine an appropriate strategy to maintain a stable caribou habitat while permitting development activities." (Also refer to February 17/95 letter attached to this Addendum).

8. Page 161, Section 6, first bullet 'M:ZM' means "integrated resource management".
9. Page 170, paragraph 5, first bullet- "LRUPs" means 'local resource use plans'.
10. Page 172, Strategies section, first bullet. "ALR" means "agricultural land reserve".

MINING IN "SPECIAL MANAGEMENT, ZONES

The 'special management' zone designation has become an integral part of recent regional land-use decisions. These zones provide an enhanced level of management to address sensitivities in such resource values as fish and wildlife habitat, visual quality, recreation or cultural/heritage features. On Vancouver Island these are now called 'Low Intensity Zones'; in the Cariboo-Chilcotin 'Special Resource Development Zones' have been identified; and in the Kootenays, CORE has recommended 'Special Management Areas'.

CORE's recommendations for these zones confirmed that resource development could occur. However, subjective conditions, such as "priority maintenance" of other values or demonstrating 'compatibility' with non-extractive values, confused the issue and limited the "acceptability" of higher impact development activities such as mining.

Government's land-use decisions for Vancouver Island and the Cariboo-Chilcotin have made it clear that resource development activities, such as logging, mineral exploration and mining, are acceptable activities in special management zones. These activities are subject to provincial guidelines and standards and will be carried out in a manner which respects sensitive natural values. Detailed management objectives are being established for each zone in order to implement government's decision.

Managing British Columbia's rich endowment of mineral resources presents some unique challenges to all resource managers within the special zones. Management objectives for mineral resources must encompass a wide spectrum of activities and an accompanying wide spectrum of impacts on the land or other resources.

Initial mineral exploration covers a very extensive land base, but there is little or no impact to other resource values from most exploration activities, therefore it is a simple matter to satisfy all interests in managing these activities. However, advanced exploration and mining activities clearly have impacts on other resource values, but these impacts are limited by being concentrated on a very small land base. Impacts from approved mining activities may turn out to be greater at a particular site in a special management zone than originally anticipated for that zone by other resource managers or user groups.

The multi-resource objectives established for special management zones must be able to adapt to increasing and more localized impacts of advanced exploration and mining activities in order to implement government's overall direction that mining is an acceptable land use in these areas.

Regional land-use plans and government announcements to date have not recognized that special management objectives or targets for some resources may have to be modified when

successful exploration work leads to a Mine Development Certificate. As implementation of regional plans proceeds, the concept of adaptive management, to accept future advanced exploration and mining activities needs to be highlighted.

Adaptive Management

A strong concern exists that any given special management zone will come to be managed according to certain objectives, such as a specific visual quality objective (VQO), specific wildlife habitat objectives or for certain backcountry, wilderness objectives and that over time, an unroaded or a retention VQO expectation will become entrenched. At the same time, this zone will have an objective to maintain access to the area for mineral exploration and mining, with no controversy or apparent conflict, possibly for a decade or more. "Management expectations" must not become entrenched; they must remain adaptable in order to accept a higher level of impact on specific sites from mining activities.

Adaptive management implies flexibility in accommodating multi-resource objectives and flexibility in boundaries of special management zones where necessary. Adaptive management will recognize the time limited nature of mining operations and of most impacts from these operations. Finally, adaptive management will recognize the comprehensive review and approval process for mining proposals and the requirements for reclamation of disturbances and mitigation of impacts to other resource values.

Implementation

In order to convey certainty to the mining industry and clarity to all resource managers that mining is an acceptable use in special management zones, the following should be incorporated into the implementation of regional plans and into future, more detailed land use plans:

- A clear government policy that approved mining proposals will proceed within special management zones.
- A clear government statement that regional objectives and detailed planning within special management zones will remain flexible and where necessary, will adapt to future exploration and mining activities.
- Recognition that a detailed review procedure, that provides for public or interest group consultation where necessary, exists for assessing advanced exploration and small mining proposals.
- Recognition that mining proposals are subject to thorough review through the Mine Development Assessment Process or the new Environmental Assessment Process.
- Confirmation that advanced exploration and mining proposals in special management zones will only be subject to technical review through the above processes and that these processes are sufficiently flexible and comprehensive to adapt to enhanced review requirements of other resources.
- Government direction that mineral exploration and mining proposals should be reviewed expeditiously, in accordance with the announcements regarding streamlined and efficient permitting processes.

February 17, 1995

An Open Letter

The Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan

Implementation Process

Re: Itcha-Ilgachuz SHDZ Area and Resource Targets

In the interests of improved communication on a subject of concern to various parties, I am providing the facts on the Itcha-Ilgachuz Special Resource Development Zone and related resource targets.

The Itcha-Ilgachuz SRDZ area includes a section, referred to as polygon B-1, on the southeast that is important habitat for the caribou herd. This area is north of the mainstem of Punkutlaenkut ("Pkinly") Creek and west of the Chilcotin River between the protected area boundary and its confluence with Punky Creek. At this time there is no bridge across Punky Creek.

The total Itcha-Ilgachuz caribou herd is estimated to be about 1500 animals. A large proportion of this population winters south-east of the Itcha-Ilgachuz Protected Area. The B- I area is the remaining undeveloped portion of this winter range south-east of the protected area.

In order to complete the necessary wildlife research to determine how development may proceed without unacceptable risk to the stability of this herd, a deferral from development has been proposed in this area. Concerns include management for retention of sufficient arboreal and terrestrial lichen forage, potential increases in predation, potential harassment of wintering animals (causing mortality) by humans, and risk of increased poaching.

A substantial amount of research has already been undertaken in this area. A major radio telemetry study was completed in 1989; this project examined caribou distribution by habitat type and season. It also provided information on migration routes and food habits. A biophysical habitat mapping project has also been completed. This research demonstrated the significance of the B- I area for caribou and provided the basis for research to identify how to manage development without impacting the stability of the caribou population.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On October 24, 1994, the British Columbia Government announced the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan. A ninety-day process was initiated to develop technical details, including resource targets, for the implementation of the Plan. This report presents the results of this three month Implementation Process. The Plan establishes three resource management zones, which occupy 80% of the region and which are intended for integrated resource utilisation. The Forest Practices Code will apply in the Special Development, Integrated Management, and Enhance Development Resource Zones. The Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan will be designated as a "higher level plan" under the Forest Practices Code of B.C. Act and therefore will guide the application of the Code in these zones. Through consultation and extensive technical analysis, the Implementation Team has established integrated land-based resource targets and strategies for timber, range/grazing, mining, fish, wildlife, biodiversity conservation, water management, tourism, recreation, agriculture/grazing, and

wildcraft/agro-forestry in the three land-use zones.

The resource targets presented in this report are consistent with the general directions provided by the Land Use Plan. For each of thirty-seven regional sub-units defined for the three resource management zones, quantitative targets have been developed for the range of resource interests. For consistency and comparability, these are usually expressed in terms of land area availability. Area-specific objectives are provided for recreation, tourism, fish, and wildlife resources. Timber resource targets are expressed in terms of the percentages of the forest land available for harvest using conventional (current norm) practices, percentages available using modified techniques (practices designed to protect other resource values), and percentages not available due to environmental, tourism or recreation concerns. Grazing is assured of access to all zones, in terms of current authorised levels and enhancement opportunities. Mineral exploration and mine development are assured of full access to all zones.

In addition to the resource targets, a strategy statement is presented for each resource sector. These strategy statements express management objectives and actions necessary for the on-going implementation of the Land Use Plan and the achievement of the resource targets. Both the targets and strategies are fully presented in detailed Appendices attached to the report.

In order to ensure economic stability during the implementation phase, the Implementation Team and the Inter-Agency Management Committee have placed a priority on review of forest development permits required to maintain the wood supply. During this process, 12 cutting permits and 2 road building permits have been approved. In the context of the targets, it will be important for government and industry to jointly develop a Timber Availability Plan, in order to ensure that wood supplies are maintained over the next twenty years while managing other resource values.

As part of its mandate, the Implementation Team has produced guidelines for development within the Special Resource Development Zone. These procedures emphasize the timely review of comprehensive plans at the agency level, with the InterAgency Management Committee providing continuity and guidance for resolving issues between agencies. The procedures also emphasize co-operation among government agencies in order to provide certainty for forest and non-forest development while ensuring appropriate management to safeguard environmental, recreation/tourism and other special values.

The Land Use Plan announced the establishment of 17 new protected areas, consisting of a total of about 460,000 hectares. Together with existing protected areas, 11.75 % of the regional land base is committed to protection. Boundaries have been fine-tuned to match the intent of pre-Plan negotiations, operational scale maps and to exclude private lands, Indian Reserves and, where feasible, mineral tenures. Adjustments have also been made in order to offset the effect of these boundary corrections, such that the total land area of the seventeen new protected areas is consistent with the Plan.

The Plan reserves an additional 0.25% (about 22,000 ha.) of the regional land base for protection of small, special feature areas. A candidate list of special feature areas will be developed immediately, for the purpose of assisting on-going resource management and planning. Over time, sub-regional and local planning initiatives will determine the final selections for these additional small protected areas. While awaiting the outcome of these planning processes, the candidate list will give greater certainty to both the forest industry and conservation advocates regarding the most likely areas to be protected in the future.

The report identifies a number of specific management policies for various protected areas and portions of the Special Resource Development Zone. These include the definition of acceptable uses in protected areas, commitments for access corridors through two of the

protected areas, access management in currently non-roaded areas, provision for grazing in protected areas (except the Junction Sheep Range) as well as in all zones, and various other specific matters. Such policies result from direct consultation with stakeholders and, together, reflect that this is a "Made in the Cariboo" Plan. The technical details presented in this report constitute a template for the long term implementation of the Land Use Plan. This plan and the supporting technical details will guide the application of Provincial legislation and the development of sub-regional and local level land use plans. In this way, this Plan will ensure:

- certainty of access to resources
- sustainable resource utilisation
- maintenance of environmental qualities and values
- integration of resource uses and values

The on-going process of implementation will be managed by the Inter-Agency Management Committee, with advice from the Regional Resource Board once established. First Nations' treaty rights or land claims negotiations are not prejudiced by this report.

This report provides an important foundation for progressive land and resource management, based upon certainty and sustainability for all sectors. For the CaribooChilcotin, the technical framework is now in place upon which more detailed planning and management can build.

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CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN

Ninety-day Implementation Process

Final Report

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

On October 24, 1994, the British Columbia Government announced the CaribooChilcotin Land Use Plan. At that time, a ninety-day process was initiated to develop technical details for the implementation of the Plan. This document reports on the implementation process for the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan. Sections 2 through 6 provide an overview of the results of the work of the Implementation Team, while technical details are contained in the appendices. The technical details presented in this report provide a template for the long term implementation of the Land Use Plan.

This short term implementation process has been crucial for the Land Use Plan. It translates the general content and intent to more explicit implementation details and it provides direction for resolution of a number of significant issues. Implementation of the Land Use Plan is, in fact, a long term endeavour as the general elements of the Plan are applied to regional management and to sub-regional and local land use planning. This ninety-day process has been intended to confirm details of the Land Use Plan and to provide the groundwork for long term implementation.

Implementation of the Land Use Plan must continue to be "Made in the Cariboo", with Provincial legislation and regulations applied in a manner that is suited to the resources, the environment and the people of the region. This approach ensures:

- access to resources
- sustainable resource utilization
- maintenance of environmental qualities and values
- integration of resource uses and values

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1.2 The Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan

The Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan resulted from the direct input of residents of the region. It fulfills the need for a regional plan to provide certainty and sustainability for the range of land and resource uses and values.

The Plan presents the overall framework for land use, conservation and economic development. The full text of the Land Use Plan is presented in Appendix 1. The following excerpts highlight the main themes:

** "The resource land base (80% of the region) is divided into three different Resource Development Zones, depending on intensity of use - Enhanced (40 per cent), Special (26 per cent), and Integrated (14 per cent):*

1. The Enhanced Resource Development Zone includes areas where economic benefits and jobs will be increased through intensive resource management and development. In this zone, the plan challenges all local resource users and government to set targets for increased sustainable resource development. In particular, forest productivity will be maintained and enhanced through intensive reforestation, spacing, pruning, thinning, and new harvest practices.

2. The Special Resource Development Zone is being designated where significant fish, wildlife, ecosystem, back country recreation and tourism values exist. Timber harvesting, mining and grazing will take place in this zone in a manner that respects these values.

3. The Integrated Resource Management Zone includes areas that will be dedicated for sustained integrated resource use. "

** 'Protected areas in the Cariboo are being doubled to 12 per cent. Of that total, 11.75 per cent is being protected immediately and a further 0.25 per cent will be dedicated for protecting small areas containing outstanding local features. These small areas will be protected through subsequent planning at the local level- "*

- *"Seventeen new protected areas are being created under the Protected Areas Strategy. Logging and resource extraction will be prohibited in these areas. "*
- *"Existing grazing will continue to be permitted in the new protected areas except the Junction Sheep Range. "*
- *A new Grazing Enhancement Program will be established to secure the long term future of the ranching sector.-*

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- *"A Regional Resource Board will be established to provide local involvement in the implementation of the land-use plan, and identify impacts of land-use decisions. "*
- *"A Resources Jobs Commissioner will secure stable resource industry jobs and match workers affected by the land-use plan with new work. "*
- *"The Cariboo Economic Action Forum will help develop economic strategies and action plans to address impacts of the land-use plan. "*
- *"A Cariboo-Chilcotin Jobs Strategy will provide new job opportunities for workers in the region."*

This Implementation Report is fully consistent with the content and intent of the Land Use Plan.

1.3 The 90-Day Implementation Process

As one of the commitments made in the British Columbia Government's announcement of the Land Use Plan, a three month (90-day) process was initiated to develop technical details of the Plan. An Implementation Team was assembled, chaired by Mr. John Allan, Deputy Minister. It consisted of representatives from the Resource Management Division (RMD), BC Lands, BC Environment, the Ministry of Forests, the Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture, the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Also, there was direct participation by a representative of the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans. In addition, the Cariboo Inter-Agency Management Committee (IAMC) provided an important advisory and support role.

The terms of reference for the Implementation Team included the following tasks:

1. Determine. zonal targets, objectives and strategies for the three land-use zones.
2. Establish the criteria which will be used to identify appropriate sites for resource enhancement.
3. Maintain the immediate wood supply during the phase-in period for the Plan.
4. Produce operational scale maps, including minor zonal boundary clarifications.
5. Establish the standards and criteria for adjudicating development proposals within the Special Resource Development Zone.
6. Review and make recommendations on the approval of cutting permits within the Special Resource Development Zone.

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7. Co-ordinate the initiation of the Range (Grazing) Enhancement Fund.

8. Prepare for the long-term implementation of the Plan, including preparation of an implementation plan and directing existing local planning processes to integrate the direction from the regional Land Use Plan into their sub-regional processes.

9. Co-ordination with the implementation of the economics, Jobs and other strategies announced by government.

To accomplish these tasks the Implementation Team instituted the following procedures:

- Production and distribution of draft operational maps to all sector groups.
- Production and circulation of workbooks for the development of stakeholder based input on objectives, strategies and targets.
- Division of the Enhanced and Integrated zones into smaller sub-units (or polygons) for technical and discussion purposes. The Special Resource Development Zone had already been designed to consist of sixteen sub-units. This provided a total of thirty-seven sub-units for resource analysis.
- Design and application of a methodology for developing technically-sound resource targets. (Refer to Section 2.3).

- Continual consultation with stakeholders (by phone, fax, and in person), with an emphasis on the umbrella stakeholder organizations: Cariboo Communities Coalition, Cariboo-Chilcotin Conservation Council, Cariboo Recreation Sector, Cariboo-Chilcotin Tourism Council.
- Discussions with First Nations through representatives of the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs.
- Beyond the direct mandate of the Implementation Team, some key stakeholder organizations requested they have a final opportunity to be briefed on the targets and other aspects of the work of the Team prior to the submission of the Team's report to Government. The Team obtained consent for this procedure, thereby necessitating further meetings with representatives of stakeholders in February.

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SECTION 2: SETTING ZONAL TARGETS

2.1 Introduction

The Land Use Plan provides the framework for zonal targets for the resource sectors. It sets broad access targets for forestry, mining, agriculture, tourism, wildcraft/agro-forestry, fish

and wildlife, and recreation for the three land-use zones. These general preconditions, as identified in Section 2.2 in the following pages, have been fundamental instructions from the Land Use Plan for the development of more detailed resource targets presented within this report.

The concept of resource targets, particularly at a regional scale, is comparatively new. As a guide for resources management, the concept is based on the need to provide land base and resource access certainty and sustainability for the various sectors. This is a central theme of the Land Use Plan.

At the same time, resource targets for the Land Use Plan have been developed and will be applied in the context of resource management legislation and regulations. This includes the Forest Act of B.C., the Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act, the Canada Fisheries Act, the Mines Act, the Wildlife Act, and other such key statutes. The Land Use Plan, including the resource targets which form part of it, will be the chief guides to the specific application of such legislation in the Cariboo-Chilcotin.

These targets will guide subsequent levels of sub-regional and sectoral land use planning. They are more than objectives. Rather they are commitments for accessibility and sustainability. However, as there may be overlap of sectoral targets (e.g. 100% access for a range of sectors), it should be recognized that these targets do not replace the need for detailed sub-regional and sectoral planning and management aimed at resolving resource conflicts. Rather they provide an essential framework and direction for such subsequent planning .

2.2 Summary of General Zonal Targets (extracts from the Land Use Plan)

The Land Use Plan includes the following general objectives and target commitments for the land use zones. These statements are excerpts from the Land Use Plan, the full text of which is presented in Appendix 1.

General

- "Forestry will proceed in all zones."
- "Mineral exploration including placer and mine development will proceed

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** "Cattle grazing, tourism, recreation, wildcraft lagro-forestry (harvesting of non-fibre forest resources, such as mushrooms and berries), fishing, hunting and trapping will proceed in all zones."*

** "Government regulations, standards and guidelines--including B.C.'s new Forest Practices Code -- apply to all resource activities in these zones."*

** "Resource activities -- and the specific sites on which they occur -- will be planned and managed consistent with the detailed management objectives for each zone. "*

Special Resource Development Zone

** "Resource development activities -- such as forestry, mineral exploration and mining development, cattle grazing, tourism, wildcraft lagro-forestry, fishing and hunting -- will be*

carried out in a manner which respects sensitive natural values. "

** "Resource development access targets (will be) consistent with the Forest Practices Code.*

- "The forest industry will have access to 70 percent of the timber from the productive forest land base averaged over the zone. "*
- "Mining, agriculture, tourism, wildcraft lagro-forestry, fish and wildlife, and recreation will have full access to the zone. "*
- "Activities to enhance forest productivity, grazing, fish and wildlife resources, and tourism opportunities will occur in this zone on a sitespecific basis. "*

Integrated Resource Management Zone

- "Some specific sites within this zone will be appropriate for enhanced resource use. "*
- "Forestry, mineral/placer exploration and mining development, cattle grazing, tourism, recreation, wildcraft lagro-forestry, fishing, trapping and hunting are appropriate activities. "*
- "Management objectives for this zone will aim to integrate all values: social, environmental and economic. "*

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Enhanced Resource Development Zone

** "Forestry, mineral/placer exploration and mining development, cattle grazing, tourism, recreation, wildcraft lagro-forestry, fishing, trapping and hunting are appropriate activities. "*

** "The initial focus of enhancement activities will be aimed at creating new jobs by increasing the productivity of forests, increasing management and productivity of grazing lands for the ranching industry, and developing recreation and tourism opportunities. "*

** "Efforts to enhance wildcraft lagro-forestry and fish and wildlife values in this zone will also be encouraged. "*

2.3 Methodology

Specific resource targets that are consistent with the Land Use Plan have been developed

by using the following general methodology.

1. Land area was selected as the common measure for most targets. This is consistent with the general access targets stated in the Plan, enables the identification of overlaps between resources, and can be readily transferred to other operational scales in subsequent planning initiatives.
2. For each resource type, the element or elements of the land which best expressed the key resource needs were selected as the expression of the target(s) to be documented. For instance, for the recreation resource, the targets were expressed in terms of percentage of land area requiring visual quality management and percentage of land area requiring the maintenance of a back country condition.
3. It was necessary to develop geographically meaningful resource targets for the

Enhanced Resource Development and Integrated Resource Management Zones in a manner consistent with the sub-units provided by the Land Use Plan for the Special Resource Development Zone. Therefore these two extensive zones were divided (for the purposes of the work of the Implementation Team) into twenty two logical sub-units, based on ecological, physical, and administrative criteria.

4. Stakeholders were requested to state their objectives for resource uses for each of the 37 sub-units (or polygons) of the three zones. This input was received in mid and late December in the form of approximately 50 submissions.
5. In consideration of the objectives identified through previous planning exercises (including the Commission on Resources and Environment), and supplemented by

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those suggested by stakeholders, each sub-unit was analysed by the Team to determine the range and significance of the various resources and existing resource uses.

6. Initial targets for each resource in each sub-unit were drafted based on the land area requirements to meet the objectives identified by the sectors. The land area opportunities or requirements for each resource were derived through GIS analyses. For each resource, sectoral strategies (Section 2.3), that would be necessary to reach those targets and which provide more specific direction for each of the sectors, were also drafted.

7. The initial targets were compared with each other within each sub-unit (polygon) in order to address and resolve overlaps and incompatibilities between the various resources and to ensure consistency with the broader zonal targets provided by the Land Use Plan.

8. Sub-unit targets were then summarized for each resource category (where possible, on a pro-rata land area basis) for each of the land-use zones.

2.4 Summary of Sectoral Targets and Strategies

This section of this report is a summary. It presents an overview of the detailed resource targets and sectoral strategies presented in Appendices 3 and 4 respectively.

In this summary, targets and strategies are presented together in order to facilitate understanding of these complex, interdependent subjects. Readers must refer to the appendices in order to obtain meaningful details.

These specific targets and strategies are subject to the general resource target commitments of the Land Use Plan. These include the general commitment that 70% of the timber from the productive forest land base of the Special Resource Development Zone will be available for timber harvesting, with the total net downs across this zone not exceeding 30% of the productive forest land base.

The specific resource targets in this report have been developed using GIS, computerassisted analytical techniques and, based on the best available technical information, are consistent with these general commitments. However, if necessary over time, fine-tuning adjustments will be made to ensure that the firm timber target commitment established by the Land Use Plan for the Special Resource Development Zone

is achieved.

Based on broad resource management objectives and refined by cross-sectoral, land-based analysis, resource targets are quantified, achievable commitments for resource access. Sectoral strategies are sector-specific statements of the issues, objectives and actions required to achieve the targets. Representatives from the appropriate management

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agency(ies) for each resource sector have prepared these strategy statements, which are based on stakeholder submissions and available resource data, to reflect the Land Use Plan and the sub-unit targets.

Since these sectoral strategies have been developed to be consistent with the Plan and the sub-unit targets, each represents an implementation framework to ensure that the resource targets are achievable and the interests of each sector, as part of the Land Use Plan, are clearly communicated.

Appendix 3 presents multi-resource targets for each of the thirty-seven sub-units identified for the re-ion. Appendix 4 presents the implementation strategies for mining, recreation, timber, tourism, fish, wildlife, biodiversity, water, agriculture/grazing and wildcraft/acro-forestry.

It is emphasized that these targets and strategies are interdependent and, together will be adopted and implemented to guide resource development and management, as well as subsequent planning initiatives. These targets and strategies provide assurance of access and sustainability for all the resource sectors. With the application of these targets and strategies to sub-regional and sectoral planning, there will be practical refinement at these more operational and detailed scales.

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Mineral Exploration and Mine Development

The mining targets and strategies focus on maximizing the mineral and placer industries physical access to the land base and on streamlining the "one-window" review and approval process for exploration and small mining proposals. In addition, the strategies offer management approaches that will ensure mining is acceptable in Special Resource Development Zones. The overriding purpose is to provide the industry with certainty on what lands are open to mineral and placer tenure acquisition and that mining on these lands is acceptable, subject to normal regulatory approvals.

The mineral and placer industries will have full access to all three zones for exploration and mine development, subject to regulations of applicable statutes. Full access means that all (100 percent) of the land outside of protected areas is available to exploration and development, guided by the Mineral Tenures Act and the Mines Act. This respects the industries' requirement for as large a land base as possible to explore for "hidden" resources and recognizes that the more intensive activities and impacts tend to be focused on the relatively small areas found to have potential for economically viable mineral occurrences. Refer to Appendix 4A, Mining Strategy, for more detail.

Other key points of the mineral and placer mining strategies to achieve certainty are:

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- widespread acknowledgment of guarantees of access, for mining purposes, through two new protected areas.
- adaptive management of Special Resource Development Zones to accommodate the localized high impacts of mining developments.
- implementation of a revised set of standards and the approval process for mineral exploration and small mining activities, that provide greater efficiency and ensure consistency with other evolving- legislation, such as the Forest Practices Code.
- confirmation that mining proposals will be reviewed on the basis of technical information only, in order to provide confidence to the mining investment community, review of existin- "no stakinc, reserves" to determine which are no loncer required.

Recreation

The recreation targets and strategies focus on three factors:

- maintenance of backcountry recreation opportunities along regionally significant rivers and trails.
- maintenance of backcountry recreation opportunities in a significant portion of the areas of the region that are presently in a backcountry condition, principally in the Special Resource Development Zone.
- management for the retention of visual qualitates over key recreation resources, including key lakes.

Details for each sub-unit are provided in Appendix 3.

Timber

Timber targets provide assurance to the forest industry regarding access for development to the forested land base. The comrrutment of the Land Use Plan that, in the Special Resource Development Zone, the forest industry would have access to 70% of the timber from the productive forest land base, with a maximum of 30% netdown for other values.

In the context of the Forest Practices Code, the commitments of the Land Use Plan, and the taracts of other resource sectors, these targets distinguish between three levels of timber availability:

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Conventional: The portion of the total forest available for conventional harvest systems. Conventional management is defined as the current industry norm, including any standard

prescribed practices.

Modified: The portion of the total forest available for harvest using modified practices in recognition of other resource values. This will include a wide range of modified practices with the selection determined by the specific circumstances on a site-specific basis. Many such modified practices are currently in use. This category provides considerable opportunity for the industry to develop areas while retaining other resource values. This concept is further explained in Appendix 4-C.

No Harvest: The portion of the total forest that, due to other resource values, is not presently available for harvest under current forest management regimes. Some of these areas are expected to become available in the future provided that retention of the other resource values, particularly wildlife, can be ensured.

Timber enhancement targets are not included here. These will be developed in the on-going process of implementing the Land Use Plan. The areas available for conventional harvest are most suitable for timber enhancement activities. The availability of modified harvest areas may be increased in some areas by the enhancement of other resource values.

The following timber targets are prescribed as commitments for the zones of this Land Use Plan. These are pro-rated averages across each of the zones; there are considerable variations among the sub-units, based on the specific mix of resource values. Also, at both the zonal and sub-unit levels, these figures are aggregates based on GIS calculations of the land area required for the range of values. These figures are **percentages of the productive forest land base**. Consult Appendix 3 for details.

Zone	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
Special Resource Developments	28%	49%	23%
Integrated Resource Management	54%	35%	11%
Enhanced Resource Development	69%	22%	9%

Appendix 4 outlines several strategies that are necessary to ensure that these timber targets are achieved. These strategies will form part of the on-going implementation of this Land Use Plan. Highlights include:

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- Development of timber enhancement targets, with key input from the forest industry.
- Development, with key input from the forest industry, of a Timber Availability Plan designed to address immediate wood supply issues in both ten year and twenty year horizons.
- Availability of "problem forest types" for harvesting where compatible with other sectoral targets.

- Development of an overall strategy for the encouragement of alternative harvesting and silviculture systems.
- Development of a strong linkage with the Forest Renewal BC initiative.

Tourism

The tourism industry is very dependent on the recreation resources of the region. Therefore, there is considerable overlap between the tourism targets and those for recreation, as presented for the individual sub-units in Appendix 3.

The tourism targets principally address two factors:

* maintenance of visual quality surrounding existing tourism facilities and

key tourist use areas.

* maintenance of tourism industry development opportunities in association with backcountry areas.

Strategies to achieve these targets include:

- maintaining and enhancing the existing diversity of tourism operations within the region.
- promoting new backcountry facilities in or adjacent to areas which will be managed for backcountry use.
- recognizing the significance of the major protected areas for providing opportunities for tourist use and, where appropriate, facility development.
- maintaining high quality tourist experiences through access planning and forest development planning at the local level.
- developing synergies with other resource industries such as ranching.

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* resolving site-specific resource conflicts through participation in sectoral and local level planning initiatives.

In addition, the ministry responsible for tourism is also responsible for cultural heritage resources and these have cultural, recreational and tourism value. Therefore, a final general strategy is:

* maintenance of significant native and non-native cultural heritage resources.

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Fish, Wildlife, Biodiversity and Water

Fish, wildlife and biodiversity conservation targets are expressed in terms of land use area habitat requirements to support the known populations. This provides a comparable unit of measure with respect to other resource sectors and is consistent with the Land Use Plan. These targets as presented are believed to be compatible with the other sectoral targets, including timber. It is acknowledged that the general timber targets identified in the Plan may necessitate adjustments to other targets in order to be achieved.

Highlights of these targets and strategies include:

- Maintaining riparian habitat quality for identified salmon-rearing watersheds.
- Applying the Forest Practices Code, including riparian buffers, biodiversity conservation targets and wildlife habitat areas, across all zones. The development and implementation of a biodiversity conservation strategy for the region is a key requirement.
- Maintaining habitat requirements for key regional species, including white pelicans, moose, caribou, mule deer, furbearers and Dolly Varden trout.
- Maintaining quality lake and stream fisheries through road access restrictions and visual quality management.
- Maintaining environmental and backcountry values through improved access management.
- Developing a comprehensive water management strategy which focuses on both water quality and quantity concerns.

Appendices 3 and 4 contain detailed targets and implementation strategies for the following inter-related environmental values:

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- biodiversity conservation
- riparian areas
- mule deer winter range moose
- furbearers and other species
- species and habitats at risk, including white pelicans
- caribou, both eastern and Itcha-Ilgachuz herds
- grasslands habitats
- wetlands
- access management
- watershed management
- fisheries values, including lakes management
- salmon habitat values in key watersheds

Grazing/Agriculture

In this region the agriculture sector uses Crown land for grazing, hay production and opportunities for expansion of operations.

The grazing targets are not as closely tied to land area as the other resource targets. For the purposes of this Land Use Plan, grazing is considered to be generally compatible with many of the other resource uses. Therefore these targets are expressed in terms of maintaining or enhancing the current authorized levels of "animal unit months" (AUMs) in their approximate regional distribution.

Grazing strategies focus on:

- * development of land-based targets through the production of Range Use

Plans

- * promotion of sound, sustainable practices and land stewardship within the

industry

- * utilization of the Grazing Enhancement Fund to enhance the resource and address environmental issues.

In addition to grazing, agriculture strategies focus on:

- maintaining the existing level of hay production from Crown land
- ensuring that the industry has the continued opportunity for expansion of their land base onto suitable agricultural lands
- promoting sound, sustainable practices and land stewardship within the industry.

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Wildcraft/Agro-forestry

This newly recognized resource sector involves the commercial harvest of various naturally occurring products, including wild mushrooms, berries and other materials. The development of targets for this sector is considerably constrained at this time by the lack of resource inventory and utilization data.

A general target for this sector is to maintain the existing resource and enhance the existing level of use. For each sub-unit, Appendix 3 presents a target that expresses the area available for wildcraft harvesters by roads versus foot access. Another important target is to maintain key pine mushroom harvesting sites in a condition that promotes mushroom growth.

The strategies for the wildcraft sector focus on:

- greatly improving the resource information base for this industry
- addressing the need for tenure for wildcraft harvesters
- ensuring that subsequent planning processes address wildcraft interests
- ensuring that known wildcraft values are incorporated into forest management activities.

2.5 Enhancement Objectives

General opportunities for enhancement of grazing, fish and wildlife, and tourism resources are identified in Appendix 4.

The Grazing Enhancement Fund is being established to assist the ranching industry to improve grazing opportunities, including brushing, wildlife habitat management, and other

measures. The Forest Renewal Plan has been established to assist in the enhancement of the timber resource.

The timber targets for each sub-unit can be used as indications of the general opportunities for enhancement of the individual resources in that sub-unit:

- * the areas of timber not available for harvest should be strong candidates for enhancing resources such as recreation, tourism, fish and wildlife

- * the areas of timber available for harvest under modified or more sensitive practices should be strong candidates for enhancing resources such as wildcraft, tourism, recreation, fish and wildlife, as well as implementing

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alternative forest management practices which can enhance timber value and forest employment

- * the areas of timber available for conventional harvest should be strong candidates for enhancing resources such as wildcraft and timber.

Timber enhancement targets will be developed in consultation with the forest industry and in consideration of provisions for enhancement under the Forest Practices Code. The technical details of the Code are currently still under development and a joint improvement-industry committee is examining the issue of appropriate enhancement opportunities. The specifics are not yet available and will later be provided to the Regional Resource Board and the regional Inter-Agency Management Committee.

There is a need to foster appropriate demonstration projects for enhanced timber production. The Ministry of Forests, in association with specific forest licensees, is prepared to take a leadership role in this initiative.

As expressed in stakeholder submissions, specific resource enhancement initiatives and targets should be expressed and refined at the sub-regional level of planning. Appendix 7 presents a summary of enhancement initiatives identified in stakeholder submissions.

2.6 Technical Implementation

The specific targets and strategies presented in Appendices 3 and 4 represent working drafts that fulfill the commitments of the Land Use Plan. The targets, particularly at the sub-unit (polygon) level, are quantified objectives and guidelines for integrated resource management across the three land use zones. As such, they are to be used to guide subsequent planning, management and development.

Subsequent regional and sub-regional planning, including sectoral planning, will be guided by these targets and the associated strategies. Sub-regional planning initiatives that have preceded this regional Land Use Plan or that are currently underway will be reviewed for consistency with these targets and strategies. Sub-regional planning initiatives may choose to either directly transfer these targets onto planning maps or to translate these targets into locally-specific guidelines and prescriptions.

The targets expressed here are adaptable, provided that either the overall targets of the Land Use Plan are not affected, or provided that the Regional Resource Board (RRB) and the regional Inter-Agency Management Committee (IAMC) agree on proposed revisions. Disagreements on the interpretation or conflicts between these targets will be addressed by the IAMC and the RRB.

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SECTION 3: ZONAL MANAGEMENT ISSUES

This section encompasses discussion of a range of management issues that are introduced in the Land Use Plan regarding the zones.

3.1 Forest Practices Code

The Land Use Plan states that the Forest Practices Code (FPQ) will apply in all zones. The FPC consists of the Forest Practices Code of B.C. Act (Bill 40, 1994), as well as associated regulations, standards and Guidelines (field guides). The Bill was given Third Reading on July 7, 1994. Preparations for implementation have been underway for several months and implementation is anticipated shortly.

The Forest Practices Code of B.C. Act (the Act) provides that Cabinet may declare a plan such as the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan to be a "higher level plan". In essence this means that the elements of that plan, particularly the designation of land use zones and general commitments to activities in those zones, would guide the application of the Act.

Action

The Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan will be designated as a "higher level plan" under the Act.

3.2 Development Within the Special Resource Development Zone (SRDZ)

Background

The terms of reference for the Implementation Team identified that it would "establish the standards and criteria for adjudicating development proposals, including cutting permit applications, within the SRD Zone".

In order to ensure that there were procedures and criteria in place for immediately dealing with applications for development within this zone, early in November 1994 the Implementation Team prepared and circulated "Interim Management and Procedural

Guidelines (Proposed)". This interim document provided guidance on a trial basis for the review and approval of development applications within the SRDZ. This interim document was essential for enabling the processing of applications for development in this new land use zone within the context of maintaining the environmental and other resource values for which the SRDZ was established. In the absence of such guidance, normal integrated management practices and procedures would apply and this would not have been consistent with the Land Use Plan.

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Results

Through the experience gained from the trial implementation of the interim guidelines, revised guidelines have been prepared. These "SRDZ Development Procedures" are included with this report as Appendix 5. The highlights of these revised guidelines are as follows:

Development Review Guidelines

- Emphasis on the resolution of the issues and approval of plans and other applications at the agency level. Government is committed to an efficient review process with clear timelines identified for each review.
- Emphasis on the use of the interagency referral process to review comprehensive development plans, rather than reviewing individual development permits that are part of a broader plan. This will include ensuring that key stakeholders are appropriately advised.
- Emphasis on the role of the regional Inter-Agency Management Committee (IAMC) to assist in resolving issues that cannot be resolved directly between agencies. In this role, the IAMC may refer issues to the Regional Resource Board and/or to the Deputy Minister responsible for the Land Use Co-ordination Office.

Forest Development Guidelines

- Application of the fundamental elements of the Land Use Plan and derivative resource targets that are applicable to the SRDZ. This includes the commitment of access to 70% of the timber from the productive forest land base averaged over the zone.
- Joint sign-off of Forest Development Plans (to the extent they apply to SRDZ areas) by representatives of the Ministry of Forests and the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks.
- Referring Forest Development Plans to the Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture, and ensuring that any significant concerns of this agency, especially with regard to key tourism values, are appropriately addressed.
- Planning and managing forest development to minimize or mitigate impacts to other values, including significant fish, wildlife, range, cultural heritage, recreation and tourism values and opportunities.
- Pursuing high conservation of biodiversity at stand and landscape levels.

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- Fostering a diversity of silvicultural systems, cutblock sizes, harvesting techniques and management techniques where economically and environmentally appropriate.
- Minimizing physical and ecological barriers to wildlife movement patterns.

Non-forest Development Guidelines

- Application of the fundamental elements of the Land use Plan and derivative resource targets that are applicable to the SRDZ. This includes a commitment to full (100%) access to mineral exploration and mine development.
- Emphasis on identifying and avoiding impact to special or sensitive sites.
- Encouragement of low impact access and inter-agency access planning in currently unroaded areas.
- Encouragement of multi-resource planning for proposed developments or uses in currently undeveloped or unroaded areas.

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3.3 Review of SRDZ Cutting Permits (Progress Report)

The terms of reference for the Implementation Team identified that, during the 90-day process, the Team was to review and make recommendations on the approval of cutting permits within the Special Resource Development Zone.

The Team produced an interim review process for permits and plans, as part of the "Interim Management and Procedural Guidelines" for the SRDZ. Also, the Ministry of Forests developed a tracking document to summarize the progress of cutting permits through this process. During the 90-day Implementation Process, this tracking document has been updated weekly and, henceforth, should be updated bimonthly. A recent edition is included as Appendix 6 of this report.

At the time of preparation of this report, the Ministry of Forests had received about 80 applications for forest development in the SRDZ. These included both cutting permit applications and road-building applications for the purpose of forestry operations. Of these, fourteen (12 timber cutting and 2 road building) have fully progressed through inter-agency referral, IAMC review, and (where appropriate) review by the Chair of the Implementation Team.

With the interim guidelines, this has been a transition period for industry and government

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agencies. There have been excellent efforts to work with the guidelines and to facilitate review, revisions to permits (where necessary) and approval. There has been some criticism from some sectors regarding the perceptions of either undue delay or haste in the approval of development permits (particularly timber cutting and road-building) during the 90-day process.

The Land Use Plan is clear that forest development is a fully compatible use within the

SRDZ and, specifically that harvesting within the Special Resource Development Zone will be appropriate to maintain the wood supply during the phase-in period for this land-use plan". At the same time, the "Interim Management and Procedural Guidelines for the SRDZ were established to provide direction during the 90-day process. The Implementation Team and the regional IAMC have considered applications for road development and timber cutting in the context of its on-going work to develop resource targets and in the context of the spirit and intent of the Land Use Plan.

3.4 Maintaining the Immediate Wood Supply

Background

The terms of reference for the Implementation Team direct that priority attention should be placed on ensuring that there would be a continuity of wood supply for forest licensees during the phase-in period (approximately one year) for this Plan.

As an initial step, the Ministry of Forests identified the immediate and urgent timber cutting permits and road building needs of licensees in order to maintain their wood supply. Cutting and road building applications identified from this procedure were then given priority for inter-agency review, revision (if appropriate) and approval.

During the creation of the Mitchell Lake-Niagara Protected Area, the Land Use Plan created an acute, specific supply problem for one forest licensee, West Fraser Mills Ltd. Its license in this area is for the harvest of cedar, yet much of the available supply was included in the Protected Area. The decision to protect the Mitchell Lake-Niagara area was paralleled with the decision that a nearby area, the Penfold watershed, would be part of the Special Resource Development Zone and, consequently available for forest development.

In the Itcha-Ilgachuz Special Resource Development Area, timber harvesting in the area known as "polygon B-V" is, under the wildlife strategy, to be deferred on an interim basis to enable completion of wildlife research and the planning of forest development that is compatible with maintenance of the caribou habitat and population. This is accommodated within the resource targets (Appendix 3). It is recognized that, without remedial measures, there would be an impact to the current licensee, Riverside, and its contractors, particularly in the immediate term while the necessary research is completed.

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Action

In order to ensure that West Fraser's wood supply will be maintained over the phase-in period for the Plan, approval-in-principle has been granted to initial road building (first 5.2 km.) in the Penfold drainage. This allows the licensee to justify the preliminary expenditures necessary to engage in detailed forest development planning in this area. In addition, the Ministry of Forests is directed to work with this licensee to identify other opportunities to resolve its wood supply shortfall resulting from the decision to protect the Mitchell Lake-Niagara area. Discussions to resolve this issue have now begun.

Similarly, the Ministry of Forests will work cooperatively with Riverside to identify alternative (to polygon B-1) immediate term timber supplies, if possible in the vicinity of its present operations in the Itcha-Ilgachuz SRDZ. This initiative will also have the full cooperation of other resource management agencies. This deferral is conditional on the identification of alternative wood supplies. On a six month basis, the Deputy Minister for the Land Use Co-ordination Office will monitor and report on progress. If necessary for a longer term, the Ministry of Forests will review and, as appropriate, amend the operating license in order to guarantee that there is a satisfactory alternative wood supply for this licensee until the necessary research has been completed and managed forest development can proceed in polygon B- 1. There will be an annual report to the Regional Resource Board and the Inter-Agency Management Committee on the progress of this research and associated forest development planning. The target for completion of this work is December 31, 1999 or sooner.

With regard to the re-ion as a whole, the Ministry of Forests advises that at the present time there is no immediate wood supply shortage as a result of actions taken during this 90-day process. This situation will continue to be monitored over the next several months to ensure a continued smooth implementation of the Land Use Plan, with particular regard to operational and employment stability in the forest sector. Furthermore, as presented in Section 3.6 of this report, a Timber Availability Plan will be developed to ensure that there is a satisfactory wood supply over the next two decades.

3.5 Resource Enhancement: Site Identification Criteria

Background

As a component of the request for submissions, stakeholders were asked for advice regarding criteria for the identification of sites suitable for resource enhancement. Responses focused on identifying enhancement objectives and strategies, rather than site identification criteria. These are listed in a summarized form in Appendix 7. This list, and the associated actual texts of submitters, represents an important starting point for a thorough examination of enhancement opportunities.

Many submissions also noted that the identification of sites for resource enhancement

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should be part of sub-regional or local level planning initiatives.

Action

On an interim basis, until further details can be developed, the following general guidelines are applicable:

1. Specific opportunities and strategies for resource enhancement should be developed by interested individuals, sectoral interests and government agencies. These should be submitted to the Inter-Agency Management Committee and the Regional Resource Board for consideration.
2. Enhancement activities will be subject to the applicable statutes, regulations and standards, including the Forest Practices Code in its final implemented form.

3. The Provincial Government, led by the representatives of the Ministry of Forests and the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks who are conversant with the Forest Practices Code, should provide clear direction regarding the range of enhancement activities that will be, in general, compatible with the Code.

4. The Regional Resource Board should, as an initial task, examine the issue of resource enhancement and, in consultation with the industry and the regional IAMC, develop advice for presentation to Cabinet regarding site identification criteria and enhancement strategies for the various resource categories including timber, fish and wildlife, grazing, tourism, recreation and wildcraft.

3.6 Short Term Timber Availability

Background

The Land Use Plan ensures that the Cariboo-Chilcotin region will retain a healthy, sustainable forest industry into the foreseeable future.

The target setting exercise during the 90-day process has identified the need for more detailed planning exercises over the new few years, thereby continuing the implementation process by refining the management regimes and by further addressing some key regional issues.

During this transition period, there is a need to resolve remaining uncertainties regarding the immediate availability of timber. The people of the Cariboo-Chilcotin require further assurance that their timber supply can be maintained throughout this on-going implementation process.

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Action

To address this issue, a Timber Availability Plan will be prepared for the Cariboo-Chilcotin by December 31, 1995. The forest industry will take a lead role in the development of this Plan, with the full support of the resource management agencies of the Provincial Government.

This Timber Availability Plan will be developed in two phases:

1. A technical review by the forest industry, identifying their proposed sources for timber over the next 20 year period; then
2. A multi-agency, multi-stakeholder review of this proposal, identifying and resolving any resource management issues generated by it.

The first phase should be separated into two decades, with more detail provided for the first ten years than for the second decade. The forest industry should take the lead role for the first phase, with full support provided by the resource agencies. The Regional Resource Board may be in a good position to take the lead for the second phase.

The Timber Availability Plan will follow the Zone designations and targets established under the Land Use Plan, and will take into account:

- the probable harvest under all existing forest tenures, including pulpwood harvesting agreements;
- all existing area-based tenures;
- all significant timber salvage harvest, including the pine beetle salvage, and
- biodiversity conservation strategy and mule deer management plans.

This Timber Availability Plan will result in two products:

1. an identification of the approximate timber sources over the next 20 years; and
2. an identification and resolution of any key resource management issues affecting this timber supply.

3.7 New Small Protected Areas: Interim Measures

Background

The Land Use Plan recognizes that, of the commitment to include 12 % of the regional land base in protected areas, 11.75% is resolved by the Plan and the balance (0.25%) remains to be allocated by protecting relatively small special feature areas. These small special feature areas, also referred to as "Goal 2" areas, are to be identified and designated

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through subsequent planning at sub-regional and local levels.

There is an uncertain length of time required for the various sub-regional and local planning initiatives to consider protected areas. This creates uncertainties with respect to review of many development applications. Also, there is also value in developing more specific terms of reference on this matter for sub-regional and local planning initiatives.

Action

1. The Implementation Team and the Regional Protected Areas Team (RPAT), based upon candidate areas identified through earlier consultation processes (CORE, Protected Areas Strategy, Parks and Wilderness for the 90's) and RPAT assessment criteria, will immediately identify a prioritized short list of candidate protected areas, totaling a maximum of about 30,000 ha.
2. The candidate list, including specifications of size and location for each candidate and accompanied by a map representing the candidates, will be submitted by March 1995 to the Land Use Planning Working Group of Cabinet for approval as the interim candidate list. Interim protection (deferred areas) will, be established for these candidates.
3. The resource management agencies and the IAMC will ensure that the candidate list is provided to sub-regional and local level planning bodies. As those bodies prepare or revise their plans in the context of the regional Land Use Plan, they will consider candidates from the recommended list. They may propose additions and deletions to the candidate list on a

hectare-for-hectare basis. Such proposals for revising the candidate list must be reviewed by the Inter-Agency Management Committee and the Regional Resource Board, at its discretion.

4. Sub-regional or local level planning bodies may recommend to the IAMC that one or more candidates in their planning area become formally designated as protected I areas. The IAMC will take the appropriate steps to consider such recommendations, including appropriate adjustments to the candidate list and correction of the remaining available percentage for Goal 2 protected areas.

5. **This candidate list is a temporary mechanism.** Areas will be taken off the list as new small protected areas are established. Government will move as quickly as possible to establish sub-regional processes to accomplish this task. Once the 0.25% target is achieved, the balance of the candidate list, and any associated deferred areas, will be eliminated.

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3.8 Undeveloped Areas: Access Management

Background

Across the region are a number of areas which are outside of established and new protected areas and which are, as yet, undeveloped. These areas tend to be located **within** sub-units of the Special Resource Development Zone. They may contain important wildlife, recreation, and/or tourism values associated with undeveloped, or backcountry areas. They may also contain significant mineral and timber resources.

The resource targets and sectoral strategies have been developed in recognition of these values and of the sensitivity of some of these areas to road access.

Action

Such unroaded areas are available for development. Proposals for access development within these areas will be planned and managed in the context of the resource targets, sectoral strategies, and any sub-regional plans that accommodate or are consistent with those targets and strategies.

This specifically includes deferrals on forest development in the Charlotte Alplands and in the Itcha-Ileachuz "B-1 polygon" in order to enable completion of wildlife research and forest development planning that adequately addresses maintenance of the wildlife habitat and, particularly, the stability of caribou populations. In order to avoid impact to the licensee and contractors, these deferrals are linked to the identification of suitable alternative wood supplies. Also, there will be an annual report to the Regional Resource Board and the Inter-Agency Management Committee regarding the progress of research and planning. The target for completion of this work is December 31, 1999, or sooner.

For currently unroaded drainages, the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

will encourage the mineral exploration industry to utilize low impact forms of access until there is sufficient evidence to warrant road construction. Where exploration roads are considered necessary, the Ministry will encourage the industry to participate in the restriction of public use of such roads and, where they are no longer necessary, the deactivation of any such roads. The Ministry will make every reasonable effort to encourage the industry to avoid road development until ore bodies are sufficiently proven that the Ministry considers that road access for exploration or mine development is warranted.

The Ministry of Forests, in overseeing forest development planning, will ensure that the development of currently unroaded areas is planned in conjunction with the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks and in consultation with the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources and the Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture. The forest development or landscape unit plans for such areas will identify access management procedures that satisfy the interests of resource uses and values, consistent

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with the resource targets established by the Land Use Plan and the Ninety-day Implementation Process.

3.9 Grazing Enhancement Fund

Consistent with the Land Use Plan, a Grazing Enhancement Fund has been designed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in consultation with stakeholders and the Ministries of Forests and of Environment, Lands and Parks.

The details of this initiative will be presented as a separate report.

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SECTION 4: REFINEMENT OF BOUNDARIES

4.1 Protected Areas

The Land Use Plan announced the establishment of seventeen new protected areas consisting of a total of about 460,000 hectares. The Implementation Team was directed to develop operational scale mapping for these areas and, in so doing, fine-tune boundaries to exclude peripheral private lands, Indian Reserves and mineral and placer tenures.

4.1.1 Private Lands

In relation to protected areas, privately-owned lands will remain privately-owned lands until the Government acquires such lands from the private owners as a result of bilateral negotiations and agreement. As preexisting private lands, regardless of whether surrounded by protected area lands, the owners retain all preexisting access and development rights until the two parties can agree to modifying these or extinguishing them through purchase.

All private lands have been excluded from protected areas. Where private lands have been identified on the periphery of the new protected areas, the boundaries have been drawn to exclude these. Private lands surrounded by protected area lands are excluded as well and are not subject to protected area management.

Chum Creek Protected Area contains substantial private lands within its boundaries. As noted above, these remain unaffected by the surrounding land status and remain as independent privately-owned lands until such time as their ownership changes as a result of negotiation. However, in the case of the Chum Creek private lands, it was agreed by participants in the land use plan negotiations that the size area of these private lands would be included as part of the total for the protected area. The long term intention is that these lands will be acquired through negotiation to form part of the protected area.

4.1.2 Indian Reserves

Indian Reserves are automatically excluded from protected areas. Wherever necessary, the boundaries of protected areas have been configured to exclude Indian Reserves. There are no Indian Reserves that are surrounded by protected area lands.

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4.1.3 Mineral Tenures

Mineral and placer tenures are incompatible with protected area status.

Protected area boundaries have been adjusted to exclude mineral and placer tenures located adjacent to the periphery of protected areas. In all instances, the land areas involved are relatively small. These tenure-holders will be notified accordingly by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

With regard to the Marble Range Protected Area, the mineral tenure holder on the west side, Continental Lime, has indicated that it would be prepared, in future, to relinquish any tenures not required for its operations. The area involved could then be added back to the protected area.

Except with regard to six pre-existing, placer tenures on Churn Creek, for all mineral tenures located inside protected area boundaries there will be negotiation for fair compensation between the Province and the tenure holders. The four affected tenureholders have been provided with written notice advising that they should undertake no further work on their tenures and should await further information from the Province regarding the negotiation-compensation process.

The six existing placer tenures alone, Churn Creek are recognized as special cases within the Land Use Plan. During the negotiation phase leading to the Plan, there was crosssector

agreement that the lands north of Chum Creek could be included within the protected area on the condition that these tenures would continue and that the tenureholders would retain their rights of access and development,

4.1.4 Mapping Discrepancies

Background

In the course of translating the approximated boundaries from the negotiation phase to operational scale maps, the Implementation Team identified a number of discrepancies. The following table (Figure I) indicates (1) the announced sizes of the new protected areas, (2) their interim sizes determined through the 90-day implementation process, (3) their approval final sizes resulting from the boundary refinement process.

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Figure 1

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN

PROTECTED AREA SIZES

NEW PROTECTED AREAS (SIZE IN HECTARES)

	Protected Areas (PAs)	Announced PA Size	Interim 90-day Implementation PA Size (approx)	Final PA Size (approx)
1	Big Creek	66,600	66,000	67,900
2	Cariboo River	7,000	3,100	3,100
3	Chasm	3,000	3,100	3,100
4	Churn Creek	36,100	35,700	36,600
5	Edge Hills	13,000	11,900	11,900
6	Flat Lake	4,000	4,300	4,300
7	Homathko River	34,000	34,100	34,100
8	Itcha Ilgachuz	109,000	109,000	109,000
9	Junction Sheep Range	4,700	4,600	4,600
10	Kluskoil Lake	15,500	15,500	15,500
11	Lang Lake	4,500	4,500	4,500
12	Marble Range	18,000	17,900	17,900
13	Mitchell Lake	110,500	109,000	109,000
14	Moose Valley	2,000	2,300	2,300
15	Nazko Lakes	8,000	7,900	12,500
16	Stum Lake	3,000	2,800	2,800
17	Taseko	21,200	21,000	21,000
	Totals	460,100	approx. 452,800	approx. 460,100

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The major discrepancies were:

Cariboo River: Negotiations intended that this Protected Area encompass only the pre-existing Wildlife Management Area. However due to a variety of management buffer lines on maps provided in the negotiation process, the size of this area was incorrectly stated as 7,000 ha. The actual size is 3,100 ha., and this encompasses all of the wildlife habitat considered necessary for this protected area.

Mitchell-Niagara: Negotiations intended that, in the Blue Lead and Kill Doc, Creeks areas of this Protected Area, the boundaries exclude a number of approved and planned cutblocks important to West Fraser Mills Ltd., which lost much of its supply within this new protected area. However, on initial maps the boundary inadvertently did not exclude the negotiated cutblocks. Adjusting to correct this has meant that the protected area is about 1,500 ha. smaller than initially reported.

The result of these and other smaller boundary adjustments is that approximately 7,500 ha. remains to be allocated from the regional land base percentage assigned for these seventeen protected areas. Key sector organizations and representatives of IAMC agencies have proposed several options for the allocation of this land area to one or more of the seventeen new protected areas, including:

- 1) retain the previously announced size of the Cariboo River Protected Area (3,900 ha. larger than the corrected version)
- 2) retain the boundaries of the Mitchell Lake-Niagara Protected Area as originally mapped (1,500 ha. larger than the corrected version);
- 3) include a portion of the Itcha-Ilgachuz SRDZ in the adjacent protected area;
- 4) add Lang Lake to the Lang Lake Protected Area (about 2500 ha.);
- 5) enlarge Kluskoil, Flat Lake and Moose Valley Protected Areas (up to 10,000 ha);
- 6) extend Marble Range by including 2000-6000 ha. of additional wildlife habitat;
- 7) add recreation and wildlife habitat lands to Nazko Lakes (4500 ha.);
- 8) add fishery, wildlife, and ecosystem value lands to Big Creek at Fire Creek (1900 ha.);
- 9) add recreation and wildlife values at Chum Creek height-of-land (about 900 ha).

Action

The final boundaries of the Protected Areas are accepted as drawn by the Implementation Team to exclude private lands, Indian Reserves and mineral tenures occurring on their peripheries.

The final boundary of the Cariboo River Protected Area will be consistent with those of the

pre-existing Wildlife Management Area.

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Blue Lead and Kill Dog Creeks, be drawn to exclude the forest cutblocks, both approved and planned, as described by the Implementation Team.

The Big Creek Protected Area will be enlarged in the Fire Creek area by about 1,900 hectares. This area features moose and forbearer habitats, Class I and 2 fishery streams, and diverse ecosystem representation. Resource use conflicts are minimal.

The Chum Creek Protected Area will be enlarged on the northern perimeter to the height of land. In this 900 hectare area, resource use conflicts are minimal and there are wildlife habitat and recreation values. As well the boundary is better suited to protected area management.

The Nazko Lakes Protected Area will be enlarged to include about 4,600 hectares in the Goering Creek area. Resource use conflicts are low and the area features significant wildlife, fishery, and recreation values.

These adjustments to the protected areas replace the accumulated reductions discussed above. The total net area of the new seventeen protected areas is about 460, 1 00 hectares, which is consistent with the original decision. More importantly, through these boundary refinements, resource conflicts have been reduced and important recreation and conservation values have been added.

Final maps will now be produced to reflect these changes. These maps should be available by late March 1995.

4.2 Zonal Boundaries

The Land Use Plan establishes that each of the three zones will consist of a given percentage of the regional land base:

- Special Resource Development Zone about 26 %, or 2.2 million hectares
- Integrated Resource Management Zone about 14 %, or 1.2 million hectares
- Enhanced Resource Development Zone about 40 %, or 3.4 million hectares

Due to time limitations, the Implementation Team was unable to focus on refining zonal boundaries. Since the boundaries had been established at a large scale (1:500,000), there may be considerable scope for refinement at more detailed, operational scales.

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4.2.1 Special Resource Development Zone

The Special Resource Development Zone (SRDZ) mainly occurs as a series of distinct areas spread around the outer periphery of the region. These areas have remained relatively undeveloped, with resource uses occurring on a more dispersed basis. The Land Use Plan identifies sixteen areas within the SRDZ.

Three distinct boundary adjustments have been identified in portions of the SRDZ. These are separate from adjustments occurring automatically due to refinements of the boundaries of protected areas.

1. Near the eastern limit of the Lower Blackwater SRDZ area, a northward loop of a historic trail had been originally identified in the negotiation phase as part of the zone, however this trail segment was unintentionally not included in later versions of mapping. This portion of the SRDZ is amended to include this segment of this historic trail.

2. At the eastern end of the Lower Blackwater SRDZ area, the SRDZ has been shown on maps as completely encompassing Tree Farm License (TFL) #5, an areabased tenure, while not including all of the sensitive habitat values along the Fraser River. In this area, the sensitive values are primarily Wildlife habitats concentrated along the river. The adjacent plateau uplands within the TFL are more suited to the Enhanced Resource Development Zone. For this portion of the SRDZ, the boundary is to be reviewed by the Regional Resource Board and the Inter-Agency Management Committee with respect to the feasibility of amending it to encompass corridors along both sides of the Blackwater and the Fraser Rivers, extending further south than the present boundary. Subject to the advice of the Board on this boundary amendment, the balance of TFL #5 could be included within the Enhanced Resource Development Zone.

3. As described above, the Cariboo River Protected Area will be accurately mapped to encompass only the pre-existing Wildlife Management Area. The adjacent lands that had been erroneously included in the protected area should be more appropriately included in the adjacent SRDZ areas. As well, along the southeast boundary of the protected area, the lands that had been inadvertently included in the protected area, although outside the pre-existing Wildlife Management Area, now should be part of the SRDZ. This SRDZ boundary adjustment, as described, is approved in conjunction with the approval of the corrected boundary for the Cariboo River Protected Area.

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4. In addition to these specific SRDZ boundary issues, it is recognized that there may be subsequent need to revise the boundaries of this zone. All additional boundary adjustment proposals for the Special Resource Development Zone will be developed as components of sub-regional plans and submitted, accompanied with full details, to the Cariboo IAMC. Such proposals would then be considered by the Regional Resource Board and the Inter-Agency Management Committee.

4.2.2 Other Zonal Boundary Adjustments

During this 90-day Implementation Process, no distinct issues have been identified regarding the boundaries of the Integrated Resource Management Zone or the Enhanced Resource Development Zone. There will be some fine-tuning adjustments wherever the boundaries of protected areas within these zones have been adjusted.

Action

Subsequent sub-regional planning initiatives will examine appropriate resource management zone boundaries. Any proposals for adjustment should be submitted as part of a comprehensive package to the Inter-Agency Management Committee. The Regional Resource Board will be requested to advise the Inter-Agency Management Committee in such matters.

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SECTION 5: DESIGNATION AND MANAGEMENT ISSUES

A number of designation and management issues have been identified during the negotiation phase leading to the Land Use Plan and in the 90-day implementation phase. These issues are addressed in this Section. Further designation and management issues will be addressed as part of the on-going implementation of the Plan and through the management planning initiatives for each of the protected areas.

5.1 Protected Areas Designation Strategy

Background

The Land Use Plan does not stipulate under which statutes each of the seventeen new protected areas should be designated. At the present time, two statutory designations - Provincial Park under the B.C. Park Act and Ecological Reserve under the B.C. Ecological Reserves Act -- satisfy the qualifications for protected area status as reflected in the Protected Areas Strategy.

The Land Use Plan stipulates that cattle grazing is an acceptable resource use in all of the new protected areas, except the Junction Sheep Range. This reflects the "Made in the Cariboo" approach and recognizes the historical and continuing significance of ranching in these areas. Grazing in protected areas, while not unique to these new Cariboo protected areas, is contrary to the widely accepted normal management of provincial parks and is contrary to the Ecological Reserves Act. However, government is committed to ensuring that this activity continues at existing levels.

Another issue centers on management of wildlife. Some of the new protected areas, such as Stum Lake, Itcha-Ilgachuz, Cariboo River and Junction Sheep Range, feature significant wildlife populations and require management that is focussed on the habitat and populations of the resident species.

For Chum Creek and Hornathko River-Tatlayoko Protected Areas, the Land Use Plan

specifies provision for access and utility corridors for resource and non-resource users. The maintenance of existing access corridors is not without precedent, although it does challenge traditional management under the two statutes noted above. The commitment for future development of access corridors, which is guaranteed by the Plan, would be a management challenge under those statutes.

Churn Creek Protected Area contains a number of preexisting placer tenures along Churn Creek which, as part of the cross-sectoral accord in the development of the Land Use Plan, will retain present rights of access, use and development. Also as part of this accord, a substantial proportion of this protected area remains as private land. Both these tenures and the extent of these private lands create special management conditions that,

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too, either with the above-mentioned commitment to maintain road access through the protected area, challenge traditional management policies for protected areas.

At a broader provincial scale, the Provincial Government is currently reviewing its protected area designation strategy. Options under review include the introduction of new protected areas legislation and the development of specific management agreements between agencies suited to managing the resources of the protected areas.

Action

In consideration of these issues, and in recognition of an on-going broader government initiative to review options for protected area designations, formal designation for these new protected areas will be held in abeyance until government policy and direction on this matter is resolved.

During the pre-designation period, any remaining tenures within protected areas will continue to be administered by the present responsible agency.

5.2 Special Management Policies

The following special management policies result from understandings developed during the negotiation phase leading to the Land Use Plan. Subsequent management plans for the protected areas and, for the zones, sub-regional plans and development plans must incorporate any of these policies that are applicable.

5.2.1 Protected Areas - General

- 1) A protected area, regardless of subsequent designation, is land on which the dominant ecological values should be protected and that uses, such as recreation, cattle grazing (except the Junction Sheep Range), hunting, trapping and backcountry tourism, will be allowed.
- 2) Mining tenures fully within the boundaries of protected areas, except the placer tenures on Chum Creek, will be extinguished. Fair compensation will be established through negotiation between the Provincial Government and the affected tenure-holders.
- 3) Hunting and trapping will continue to be allowed in all new protected areas, regardless

of subsequent designation by the Province.

4). Many of the major new Protected Areas are available, in principle and where appropriate, for commercial tourism and recreation. These development opportunities will be identified during area-specific management planning which

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will also recognize the protection of the special natural values of each area and the provision for public noncommercial recreation. In some circumstances, development opportunities may include "fixed roof" facilities.

5.2.2 Hornathko River-Tatlayoko Protected Area

1) There will be guaranteed provision for an access/utility corridor (infrastructure necessary for mine development), including provision for future upgrading as required for resource development in lands beyond the protected area. The establishing Order-in-Council and subsequent management plan will reflect this commitment. The route and design of such a corridor will be reviewed and approved by the Inter-Agency Management Committee, with the Deputy Minister response for the Land Use Co-ordination Office resolving any impasse.

2) There will be guaranteed continuance of access (for existing tourism enterprises) to the existing trail system. Future upgrading and development of the trail system is and will be appropriate.

3) There will be continued access (for the existing tourism operator) guaranteed to six rest areas along the west side of Tatlayoko Lake. These specific sites have been identified for the Implementation Team and the locations and the commitment to this continued use will be respected in any subsequent Order-in-Council establishing this protected area and in any subsequent management plan for the area.

5.2.3 Churn Creek Protected Area

1) There will be a continuance of access and provision for utility corridors (infrastructure necessary for mine development) along the existing roads, including any future upgrading as may be required for resource development, through the Churn Creek Protected Area (or subsequent designation) for all resource and non-resource users. It is necessary that any subsequent Order-in-Council establishing this protected area and any subsequent protected area management plan must reflect this commitment.

2) All existing uses will continue in the Churn Creek Protected Area. This includes placer tenures on Churn Creek, but not other mineral tenures that may occur **within** the revised boundaries.

3) Access to both ranching lands and the Churn Creek placer tenures within this protected area will continue.

4) North of Churn Creek, hunting within the protected area will be limited to foot

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access only (no ATV or other vehicular access). This restriction will be included in the appropriate Wildlife Act regulations.

5) If a federal park is proposed, the Province will insist that it would not extend north of Churn Creek.

5.2.4 Cattle Grazing and Agriculture

1) Existing approved levels of cattle grazing will continue in all protected areas. Opportunities for enhancing grazing for expressed management purposes may be addressed in subsequent management plans, which would be developed in consultation with affected operators.

2) The maximum level of animal unit months (AUMs) in protected areas will be set at the existing level of authorized AUMs as of October 24, 1994. The Ministry of Forests will prepare a report that identifies these authorized AUM levels.

3) Current (October 24, 1994) government eligibility for Crown lands under the agriculture lease-to-purchase program will remain in effect and be applicable in all zones except protected areas.

4) Cattle grazing will continue at existing or increased levels in the Special Resource Development, Integrated Resource Management and Enhanced Resource Development Zones.

5) The legislation, regulations and policies in place as of October 24, 1994, including the Forest Practices Code of B.C. Act (July 1994) constitute a baseline for the ranching industry, from which AUM levels and other management measures have been established. The Land Use Plan decision of October 24, 1994, assures the industry of land base stability and provides for enhancement opportunities through the Grazing Enhancement Fund. It is not the intention of government to introduce regulatory measures that are contradictory to the spirit and intent of the Land Use Plan with respect to this sector or any other. In future, should management issues arise that are not appropriately addressed by the Plan, the Province is committed to consulting with the ranching industry to identify appropriate solutions.

5.2.5 Private Lands

1) No private land will be included within protected areas unless the government negotiates a mutually-agreed purchase. Existing landowner use, development and access rights will be unaffected by protected areas.

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5.2.6 Special Interest Areas

1) The Anahim Round Table Agreement is acknowledged as a foundational crosssectoral accord for resource targets and development planning within its planning area boundaries.

It has served as a guide in the development of the resource targets for the Land Use Plan and, to the greatest feasible extent, these targets are consistent with that Agreement.

This includes a maximum five-year deferral on forest development in the Charlotte Alplands to enable the completion of wildlife research that is necessary for development planning. As necessary, the Ministry of Forests will identify alternative wood supplies for any affected forest licensees. This deferral is conditional on the identification of alternative wood supplies. There will be an annual report to the Regional Resource Board and the Inter-Agency Management Committee on the progress of wildlife research and associated planning for managed development. The target for completion of this work is December 31, 1999, or sooner.

2) The planning process currently underway for the Taseko Special Management Area, as recently announced by the provincial Government, will produce a plan for a part of the Taseko SRDZ area. This planning process should continue to be guided by the recommendations of the Chilco study team, and the results should be considered in the general framework of the targets and strategies for the entire SRDZ area.

5.2.7 Itcha-Ilgachuz SRDZ Area

1) Road and forest development in the "B-I" area of this SRDZ area will be deferred on an interim basis for the purpose of studying caribou habitat and population needs, as well as the planning of forest development that is compatible with this habitat and population. This access restriction is consistent with and has been accommodated within the SRDZ resource targets. The Ministry of Forests, supported by the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, will identify alternative wood supplies within the present supply block and, as necessary, the affected forest license will be amended to accommodate this access strategy. This deferral is conditional on the identification of alternative wood supplies. The Deputy Minister for the Land Use Co-ordination Office will monitor progress on this matter and, every six months, provide a progress report. Also, there will be an annual report to the Regional Resource Board and the Inter-Agency Management Committee on the progress of wildlife research and associated planning for managed development. The target for completion of this work is December 31, 1999, or sooner.

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5.2.8 Potato Range SRDZ Area

1) Special consideration has been given to public interest in snowmobile access to the Potato Range area of the SRDZ. In recognition of tourism and recreation interests expressed during the development of the Land Use Plan, provision will be made to enable regulated snowmobile access to this area.

5.2.9 South Chilcotin SRDZ Area

1) Wildlife migration corridors between the Big Creek/South Chilcotin Protected Area and the Churn Creek Protected Area will be maintained. This is reflected in the specific

resource targets and strategies.

5.2.10 Tree Farm License (TFL) #52:

1) The SRDZ also encompasses TFL #52, an area-based tenure. The zone boundary is consistent with the resource values which have been identified in detailed inventories conducted by the TFL holder, West Fraser Timber Ltd. It is recognized that these inventories and subsequent detailed planning identify opportunities to harvest in some of the areas assumed, within the timber targets presented in this report, to be unavailable at the present time. This more detailed inventory and planning indicate that, notwithstanding present targets, harvesting may occur without disruption to other resource values. The work of the TFL holder indicates that, as reflected in the report, the "no harvest" timber target category is often conditional on the existence of sufficient information and the implementation of appropriate harvesting plans to ensure that other resource values are not impaired.

2) This issue and any similar issues outside the area-based tenures, can be considered by the Regional Resource Board and the Cariboo Inter-Agency Management Committee in their review of the targets.

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SECTION 6: LONG-TERM IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Role of the Inter-Agency Management Committee (IAMC)

The Cariboo IAMC is structured to represent all agencies involved in land and resource management, principally including:

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food

Ministry of Transportation and Highways

Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Ministry of Forests

BC Lands

BC Environment

BC Parks

Parks Canada

The general role of the IAMC is to review and resolve inter-agency land and resource use issues. The IAMC will be responsible to manage and coordinate the on-going implementation of the Land Use Plan. In this role, it will be assisted by the Regional Resource Board and the Land Use Co-ordination Office (RMD) and by the responsible Deputy Minister.

The IAMC has identified a range of tasks for its implementation role within the next three months and within the next 1-2 years. These are outlined in Appendix 8.

6.2 Role of the Regional Resource Board

Throughout this report, specific roles of the Regional Resource Board have been noted. The details of the structure, function and operation of this Board will be the subject of a separate report.

6.3 Sub-regional Planning Processes

As outlined in the IAMC's implementation tasks, presented in Appendix 8, there is a need to ensure that sub-regional and local planning initiatives are coordinated in the context of the Land Use Plan.

The Land Use Plan sets the overall framework and baseline conditions for land allocation and resource use in the region. This includes both magnitude limits on total protected area

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designations and targets for resource activities. Sub-regional and local level plans should be consistent with the regional Land Use Plan, while providing refinements and options not identifiable at the regional scale.

The IAMC will advise all sub-regional and local level planning initiatives that such plans must be reviewed for consistency with the direction provided by the regional Land Use Plan. Sub-regional and local level plans may refine the targets and sectoral strategies developed for the Land Use Plan, provided that refinements are consistent with the Land Use Plan. Inconsistencies should be identified for the IAMC, which will refer such matters to the Regional Resource Board for consideration and advice.

6.4 First Nations

The primary concerns raised by the First Nations in the Cariboo-Chilcotin during the Ninety day implementation period focussed on the potential of the Plan to prejudice future treaty negotiations. The provincial government again commits to work with First Nations on a government-to-government basis, which will be without prejudice to aboriginal rights and treaty negotiations, during the implementation of the Plan.

The Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs will further consult local First Nations to cooperatively identify practical opportunities for First Nations involvement in the Plan's implementation.

The First Nations will be encouraged to play a direct role in the implementation of the Plan through cooperative management initiatives and participation in the Regional Resource Board. This will also ensure that First Nations will share the economic and social benefits resulting from these decisions.

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APPENDIX 1

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

OCTOBER 1994

A 'MADE IN THE CARIBOO'

LAND-USE PLAN

Working directly with the people of the Cariboo-Chilcotin, the government of British Columbia developed a land-use plan for the region in October 1994. This 'made in the Cariboo' solution builds on the work done by the Commission on Resources and Environment between January 1992 and July 1994. The plan incorporates the interests - and meets the needs - of the community and its people.

It reflects the knowledge of those who live and work in the Cariboo: people who know that - with the right management and proper investment - local resource industries can prosper and grow; people who care deeply about protecting the land and natural resources that support not only jobs but a unique way of life.

The Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan addresses longstanding concerns around sustaining the region's economy: access to timber for the local forest industry, certainty for the mining, ranching and tourism industries; and job security. And it sustains the region's environment by permanently protecting the natural landscapes that make the Cariboo unique, adding significantly to the government's goal of doubling parks and protected wilderness to 12 per cent provincially.

This plan will help protect the Cariboo way of life by bringing certainty, stability and new economic opportunities to the people of the region. And it will ensure that the people who have chosen to live in the Cariboo can continue working and raising their families in a more secure future.

Under this plan, the government is announcing the following decisions:

- 80 per cent of the Cariboo is dedicated to the commercial resource land base, ensuring access on these lands to sustainable forestry, ranching, mining, tourism, and other resource use.
- This resource land base is divided into three different Resource Development Zones, depending on intensity of use - Enhanced (40 per cent), Special (26 per cent), and Integrated (14 per cent).

THE ENHANCED RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE includes areas where economic

benefits and jobs will be increased through intensive resource management and development.

In this zone, the plan challenges all local resource users and government to set targets for increased sustainable resource development. In particular, forest productivity will be maintained and enhanced through intensive reforestation, spacing, pruning, thinning, and new harvest practices. Those targets, and other details, will be finalized during a 90 day period following the release of the plan.

THE SPECIAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE is being designated where significant fish, wildlife, ecosystem, backcountry recreation and tourism values exist. Timber harvesting, mining and grazing will take place in this zone in a manner that respects these values.

THE INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ZONE includes areas that will be dedicated for sustained integrated resource use.

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND-USE PLAN

Protected Areas 12%

Private, Settlement Lands 8%

Resource Development Zones 80%

* Parks and protected wilderness in the Cariboo are being doubled to 12 per cent. Of that total, 11 3/4 per cent is being protected immediately and a further 1/4 per cent will be dedicated for protecting small areas containing outstanding local features. These small areas will be protected through subsequent planning at the local level.

* 17 new protected areas are being created under the Protected Areas Strategy. Logging and resource extraction will be prohibited in these areas.

* Existing grazing will continue to be permitted in the new protected areas except the Junction Sheep Range.

* A new Grazing Enhancement Program will be established to secure the long-term future of the ranching sector.

* A Regional Resource Board will be established to provide local involvement in the implementation of the land-use plan, and identify impacts of land-use decisions.

* A Resources Jobs Commissioner will secure stable resource industry jobs and match workers affected by the land-use plan with new work.

* The Cariboo Economic Action Forum will help develop economic strategies and action plans to address impacts of the land-use plan.

* A Cariboo-Chilcotin Jobs Strategy will provide new job opportunities for workers in the region. It is estimated that about 1,000 new jobs will be created by this strategy over the next three years.

RENEWING OUR FORESTS, SECURING OUR FUTURE

When the provincial government came to office in late 1991, one of its first acts was to lay out a strategy for resolving the long-standing land-use conflicts that have created uncertainty and instability across British Columbia. The government's goal - through the Commission on Resources and Environment - was to give workers, communities, environmentalists, industry and others a direct say over land-use plans in different regions of the province.

Shortly after came new initiatives to renew B.C.'s forests, change the way forests are managed, and double the province's protected areas.

Three years later, these actions are combining to create positive change for British Columbia:

- * The new Forest Renewal Plan is already creating hundreds of projects across the province to restore and protect the health of B.C.'s forests, create new forest jobs, and increase economic benefits from each tree harvested. And it's only just the beginning - in all, around \$400 million in increased timber fees paid by forest companies will be reinvested each year into hundreds more forest renewal projects.

- * The Forest Practices Code is enforcing tough, new forestry standards with heavy penalties of up to \$1 million a day for violations.

- * The Protected Areas Strategy is doubling B.C.'s parks and protected wilderness, ensuring that 12 per cent of the province will be preserved forever.

- * Extensive land-use discussions are also producing results. In June 1994, the government released its land-use plan for Vancouver Island, which created 23 new parks and provided economic and job security for workers, their families and communities. And, this land-use plan for the Cariboo marks another important step towards securing B.C.'s future.

HISTORY OF THE

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND-USE PLAN

JANUARY 1992 - B.C. government establishes the province-wide Commission on Resources and Environment to give people a direct say over land-use plans for their region.

Regional land-use processes are announced for Vancouver Island, the Kootenays and the Cariboo.

JULY 1994 - Following two years of local discussions in the Cariboo, the Commission releases its report for the region.

JULY TO OCTOBER 1994 - Using the report as a starting point, the B.C. government carries out extensive discussions with the people and communities of the Cariboo-Chilcotin, represented in large part by the Cariboo Communities Coalition and the Cariboo Conservation Council. Direct discussions are also held with the Recreation, Tourism and Sustainable Forestry sectors and others to ensure the broadest possible involvement.

OCTOBER 1994 - After reaching key decisions with the people of the Cariboo, the government releases the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan.

SECURE ACCESS

TO NATURAL RESOURCES

80% of the Region Dedicated to Sustainable Resource Management

Forestry, ranching and mining are deeply rooted in the historical development of the Cariboo-Chilcotin. Along with an expanding tourism industry, they typify a way of life that is closely connected to the outdoors and a bountiful natural environment.

The provincial government recognizes the need to ensure all Cariboo residents and business interests have certainty of access to the natural resources they depend on to make a living, while ensuring recognition of special values. Secure access to these resources will provide economic and social stability, plus increase opportunities for sustainable growth and investment throughout the region.

RESOLVING UNCERTAINTY

Resource development can now proceed in numerous **sites** across the region which have been subject to deferrals or constraints pending resolution of land-use issues. This includes Study Areas under the Protected Areas Strategy which are not among the 17 new protected areas established by this plan.

Access to these areas provides greater certainty for existing jobs and encourages the creation of new jobs. Mining, logging, ranching and other resource development activities can now resume in these areas, subject to appropriate planning requirements and operating standards.

DEDICATED RESOURCE LANDS

FOR INDUSTRY AND JOBS

The Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan confirms that 80 per cent of the land base - or almost 6.75 million hectares of publicly-owned lands outside protected (12 per cent) and privately-

owned or settlement (8 per cent) lands - are available for sustainable natural resource development and recreational activities.

These lands are divided into three zones, depending on intensity of use: Enhanced Resource Development Zone, Special Resource Development Zone, and Integrated Resource Management Zone. Each zone consists of a number of separate areas spread throughout the region. Broad management objectives for each of these zones have been defined, and are generally consistent with those in other regions of the province:

- * Forestry will proceed in all zones.
- * Mineral exploration and development will proceed in all zones.
- * Cattle grazing, tourism, wildcraft/agro-forestry (harvesting of non-fibre forest resources, such as mushrooms and berries), fishing, hunting and trapping will proceed in all zones.
- * Government regulations, standards and guidelines including B.C.'s new Forest Practices Code - apply to all resource activities in these zones.
- * Resource activities - and the specific sites on which they occur - will be planned and managed consistent with the detailed management objectives for each zone.

Detailed management objectives will be developed during a 90 day period following the release of this land-use plan. In each zone, targets for sustainable resource use - in forestry, mining, ranching, tourism, trapping, fish and wildlife, and wildcraft/agro-forestry - and recreation activities will be developed. Specifically, targets for increased sustainable forest productivity in the Enhanced Resource Development Zone will be set.

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ENHANCED RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT ZONE

Management objectives and targets to be developed for these high intensity lands will focus on enhancing or increasing the productive capability of natural resources for all uses. Forestry, mineral exploration and mining development, cattle grazing, tourism, wildcraft/agro-forestry, fishing, trapping and hunting are appropriate activities.

Approximately 40 per cent, or 3.4 million hectares, of the region will be dedicated to the Enhanced Resource Development Zone.

The initial focus of enhancement activities will be aimed at creating new jobs by increasing the productivity of forests, increasing management and productivity of grazing lands for the ranching industry, and developing recreation and tourism opportunities.

During a 90 day period following release of the plan, the forest industry and government will be challenged to set achievable, performance-based targets for increased sustainable productivity in this zone through intensive reforestation, spacing, pruning, thinning, and new harvest practices.

Efforts to enhance wildcraft/agro-forestry and fish and

wildlife values in this zone will also be encouraged.

SPECIAL RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT ZONE

These low intensity areas recognize the sensitive nature of certain lands outside protected areas that contribute to a range of values including: natural resource conservation and maintenance; resource development and extraction; commercial and non-commercial recreation and tourism; and fishing, trapping and hunting.

The Special Resource Development Zone will encompass areas comprising approximately 26 per cent, or 2.2 million hectares, of the region.

Broad management objectives have been defined for this zone. Resource development activities - such as forestry, mineral exploration and mining development, cattle grazing, tourism, wildcraft/agro-forestry, fishing and hunting - will be carried out in a manner which respects sensitive natural values. It is specifically recognized that harvesting within the Special Resource Development Zone will be appropriate to maintain the immediate wood supply during the phase-in period for this land-use plan.

Resource development access targets within this zone consistent with provincial guidelines and standards including the Forest Practices Code - are:

* The forest industry will have access to 70 per cent of the timber from the productive forest land base averaged over the zone.

* Mining, agriculture, tourism, wildcraft/agro-forestry, fish and wildlife, and recreation will have full access to the zone.

Activities to enhance forest productivity, grazing, fish and wildlife resources, and tourism opportunities will occur in this zone on a site-specific basis.

Sixteen specific areas within the region have been identified for inclusion within this zone:

Boss/Deception Marble Range

Brittany Triangle Niut

Charlotte Alplands Potato Range

Flat Lake Quesnel Highlands

Interlakes Quesnel Lake

Itcha Ilgachuz South Chilcotin

Lang Lake/School House Taseko Lake

Lower Blackwater Upper Blackwater

INTEGRATED RESOURCE

MANAGEMENT ZONE

The Integrated Resource Management Zone will cover the remaining 14 per cent, or more than 1.2 million hectares, of the region and will comprise regional lands dedicated for sustained integrated resource use.

This zone includes lands and natural resources which overall do not warrant enhancement activities due to factors such as poor soil quality, harsh climate or inaccessible terrain. However, some specific sites within this zone will be appropriate for enhanced resource use.

Forestry, mineral exploration and mining development, cattle grazing, tourism, recreation, wildcraft/agro-forestry, fishing, trapping and hunting are appropriate activities.

Management objectives for this zone will aim to integrate all values: social, environmental and economic.

'MADE IN THE CARIBOO' LAND-USE PLANNING:

TS'YL-OS AND ANAHIM LAKE

For more than two years, the Chilko Lake study team - which comprised representatives of local and provincial organizations, the Nemaiah Valley Indian Band, and local residents - worked to find the best possible uses of the lands around Chilko Lake in the Chilcotin Mountains. The result was a consensus recommendation to the provincial government that a 230,000 hectare park be created, along with a neighbouring 45,000 hectare resource management area. Acting on the team's recommendation, the B.C. government officially designated Ts'yl-os Provincial Park and the Taseko Management Zone in January 1994. Ts'yl-os

Park is included in the region's 12 per cent total protected area.

Similarly, the Anahim Round Table reached a consensus agreement in January 1994 for a broad resource management plan covering 650,000 hectares of the West Chilcotin. The round table - established in 1992 included representatives of local communities, First Nations, environmentalists, ranchers, logging companies, forest workers, the tourism industry, and others.

The Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan builds on these examples of communities working together to resolve long-standing land-use conflicts.

DOUBLING PARKS

AND PROTECTED WILDERNESS:

17 NEW PROTECTED AREAS

Working with the people and communities of the Cariboo, the government is doubling the Cariboo-Chilcotin's parks and protected wilderness.

Consistent with the 'made in the Cariboo' solution, decisions around the size and boundaries of the new protected areas were reached after extensive discussions with the people of the

region.

12 PER CENT OF THE

CARIBOO WILL BE PROTECTED

In keeping with the government's goal of doubling protected areas in B.C., the land-use plan increases parks and protected wilderness in the Cariboo-Chilcotin to 12 per cent. This is an increase of 480,000 hectares, to a total of about one million hectares.

Under the plan, protected areas are increased immediately to 11 3/4 per cent. The remaining 1/4 per cent (approx. 22,000 hectares) will be protected following future planning at the local level. It will meet the second goal of the Protected Areas Strategy: to protect rare or vulnerable examples of special areas or "special features" Examples of special features include widely-recognized hiking trails, critical habitats for particular plants or animals, or areas of local significance.

17 NEW PROTECTED

AREAS CREATED

Seventeen of the Cariboo-Chilcotin's most important natural areas are permanently protected under this land-use plan.

From the wildlife and recreation features of Itcha Ilgachuz to the rare grasslands of Churn Creek to B.C.'s only nesting colony of white pelicans at Stum Lake, the unique and varied ecosystems of the Cariboo-Chilcotin are being protected for the enjoyment of British Columbians now and in the future.

Other sites preserved include the Mitchell Lake/Niagara watershed area in the Cariboo Mountains, linking Bowron and Wells Gray parks; the Junction Sheep Range with its internationally-recognized habitat for bighorn sheep; and a large new protected area linking the South Chilcotin and Big Creek.

Logging and other resource development are prohibited in the new protected areas, while existing activities such as hunting, recreation, and backcountry tourism will be allowed.

Cattle grazing will continue to be permitted in the new protected areas, with the exception of the Junction Sheep Range.

Private land will not be included in a protected area unless the owner agrees with the designation or sells the land to the province or federal government.

THE NEW PROTECTED AREAS

(all area sizes approximate)

- **BIG CREEK/SOUTH CHILCOTIN:** 66,600 ha; high wildlife values combined with a spectrum of hunting, recreational and tourism opportunities, including extensive trail riding.
- **CARIBOO RIVER:** 7,000 ha; important moose winter range, grizzly and waterfowl habitat with recreational fishing values.
- **CHASM:** 3,000 ha; expansion of existing provincial park, and adds natural,

recreational and cultural values.

- CHURN CREEK: 36,100 ha; rare grasslands (95% natural) are combined with important wildlife values and high recreational opportunities, including rafting, riding, hunting and wildlife viewing. There will be an access corridor through the area for resource and non-resource users.
- EDGE HILLS: 13,000 ha; contains important mule deer and big horn s heep habitat, and extensive recreational values.
- FLAT LAKE: 4,000 ha; relatively undisturbed area provides valuable habitat for waterfowl and aquatic furbearers, significant backcountry recreational opportunities (canoeing, cross-country skiing, animal viewing).
- HOMATHKO RIVER/TATLAYOKO: 34,000 ha; important wetlands, wildlife and migration values (grizzly habitat, salmon runs) are combined with striking recreational and cultural features (Waddington Canyon, historic Waddington Wagon Road). Resource and non-resource users will have an access corridor through this area and continued access to lakeshore rest areas and existing trails.
- ITCHA ILGACHUZ: 109,000 ha; important caribou, bighorn sheep and grizzly habitat is combined with significant recreation features and premium unroaded wilderness experiences (hiking, camping, snowmobiling, ski-touring).
- JUNCTION SHEEP RANGE: 4,700 ha; spectacular scenery and high backcountry recreational values provide a backdrop for an internationally-significant domain for bighorn sheep.

- KLUSKOIL LAKE: 15,500 ha; high recreational values coexist with provincially significant archaeological findings and the internationally important Alexander Mackenzie Trail.
- LANG LAKE/SCHOOL HOUSE: 4,500 ha; relatively undisturbed natural wilderness areas which provide hiking, canoeing, fishing, camping and snowmobiling opportunities.

- MARBLE RANGE: 18,000 ha; in addition to offering important habitat for mule deer and bighorn sheep, this mountain range boasts exceptional - and extensively used -recreational opportunities.
- MITCHELL LAKE/NIAGARA: 110,500 ha; various backcountry recreation (fishing,- hiking, camping) combines with important wildlife habitat (caribou, grizzly, waterfowl) in this mountainous and subalpine area. Links Bowron and Wells Gray parks.
- MOOSE VALLEY 2,000 ha; many small lakes separated by short distances. Valuable habitat for aquatic fur bearers and waterfowl.
- NAZKO LAKES: 8,000 ha; a unique chain of lakes is the focus for this natural, scenic area, which supports backcountry recreation while providing important habitat for moos and aquatic furbearers.

- STUM LAKE: 3,000 ha; B.C.'s only nesting colony of white pelicans provides the conservation focus for this plateau park.
- TASEKO: 21,100 ha; abundant variety of wetlands and recreational features. Relatively undisturbed, roadless wilderness, featuring a chain of small connected lakes.

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A REGIONAL RESOURCE BOARD

A Regional Resource Board - covering the Cariboo Forest Region - will be established to provide local input on implementation of this land-use plan.

The board will provide local knowledge and advice for consideration in decisions on land use and ensure that all interests are included in discussions to provide that advice. It may also review forest development plans and assess the socioeconomic impacts of land-use decisions.

Representation on the board will include key local industries such as forestry, ranching, mining, tourism, trapping, guiding, as well as organized labour, First Nations, and environmental interests.

Decisions regarding the design, tasks, funding and location for this board will take place within 90 days of the release of this plan.

The Cariboo Economic Action Forum (CEAF) has served an important advisory role to government. CEAF will continue to provide advice to government on the development of regional economic strategies, priorities and action plans.

The Forum will also provide advice on how to address the socioeconomic impacts of land-use decisions as identified by the Regional Resource Board. The co-chairs of CEAF will sit as members of the Regional Resource Board.

GREATER SECURITY FOR

INDUSTRY AND WORKERS

Secure resource industries are essential to the economic health of the Cariboo and way of life of its residents. After years of uncertainty, the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan provides these industries with the secure access to resources they need to continue building a strong economy and creating jobs.

A STABLE AND SECURE

FOREST INDUSTRY

The forest industry in the Cariboo-Chilcotin provides direct wages for more than 7,000 residents - money that creates many other jobs as it flows through the region and beyond. Past and present, this work has directed economic activity and spurred continued growth throughout the region, especially in larger centres such as Williams Lake, Quesnel and 100 Mile House.

The provincial government is committed to renewing the forests of B.C. and securing a stable and prosperous future for the forest industry, forest workers and their families, and the communities in which they live. Combined with other initiatives - such as the Forest Renewal Plan, the Forest Practices Code, and the government's international marketing efforts - decisions in this plan mark significant progress toward realizing that goal in the Cariboo-Chilcotin.

The establishment of resource management zones reduces uncertainty over wood supply and promotes continued access to forest resources. The Enhanced Resource Management Zone will add to those benefits by increasing productivity and creating new jobs.

A COMPETITIVE

RANCHING INDUSTRY

The Cariboo-Chilcotin is the heart of the B.C. ranching industry - with almost 500 ranches in the region and a combined herd of between 120,000 and 150,000 cattle. More than 98 per cent of these ranches are owned and operated by resident individuals and families.

The ranching industry in the region is largely dependent on the availability of publicly-owned grazing land to remain competitive.

The government recognizes the importance of the ranching industry in the Cariboo-Chilcotin. An overall objective of the land-use plan is to maintain or enhance cattle grazing opportunities in the region. The government

further realizes that implementing the land-use plan may require modifications to current grazing practices in some cases, but overall will assist in the maintenance of current resource availability.

Therefore, the government confirms that grazing will continue throughout the region - including new protected areas (except the Junction Sheep Range) and the Special Resource Development Zone - in a manner that is consistent with provincial standards and guidelines.

Within this plan, a new Grazing Enhancement Fund is being created, from which the Cariboo-Chilcotin ranching industry will receive \$2.5 million per year. These dollars will be used to develop and implement intensive management practices aimed at maintaining and increasing forage production on public grazing lands and meeting the conservation and environmental objectives of the land-use plan.

CERTAINTY FOR MINING

Mining has made, and will continue to make, significant contributions to the economic and social fabric of the region and the province. The Cariboo-Chilcotin region contains a significant placer mining industry, has a history of successful mine developments, and numerous areas of high mineral potential. The provincial government is taking action to encourage a strong and healthy mining industry in the Cariboo-Chilcotin and throughout B.C., now and in the future.

This Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan demonstrates that commitment by confirming that mining exploration and development activities have access to the land base specifically dedicated to natural resource development. This includes approximately 6.75 million hectares identified within the three resource management zones and excludes only protected areas. In particular, mining exploration and development are acceptable activities within the Special Resource Development Zone, subject to sustainable development and sound mine development practices. In addition, some infrastructure corridors have been identified in this planning process to enable exploration and development in high mineral potential areas.

As further encouragement to the mining industry province-wide, the mineral exploration permitting process will be improved through a streamlined and efficient "single-window" review process. Approvals for mining will be coordinated through the "single-window" approach of the Mine Development Assessment Process. This approach will be continued by the Environmental Assessment process.

PROMOTING

GROWTH IN TOURISM

The provincial government acknowledges the key role tourism plays in efforts to diversify the resource-based economies of both the Cariboo-Chilcotin and the province.

Unique tourism assets of the region include: rafting adventures on the Chilcotin River; the ghost towns of the Cariboo gold fields; Billy Barker Days in Quesnel; the Williams Lake Stampede and other stampedes in virtually every community in the region; camping and resort vacations on pristine lakes; cross-country skiing; guest ranches; wilderness touring; and internationally renowned hunting and fishing experiences. Tourism in the Cariboo-Chilcotin is healthy and growing.

The sustainability of resources important to tourism is recognized in this decision, as it will be in all land-use decisions and their implementation. The government will work in partnership with tourism interests in the Cariboo region, and with the Council of Tourism Associations, to provide legislative recognition of this, and to ensure that the responsible ministry has a clear mandate to represent tourism resource interests in regional resource planning and policy development processes.

The government will also work with the tourism sector to develop a land-use policy statement and will appoint a staff person to work with the tourism sector in land-use planning.

Land-use decisions in this plan - such as the establishment of 17 large new protected areas and the Special Resource Development Zone, plus guaranteed access opportunities to all zones - will also promote expansion, new growth, investment and job creation for tourism-based industries.

In particular, a large, new area within the Special Resource Development Zone has been established in the Interlakes area east of 100 Mile House to enhance and protect values important to tourism (i.e. landscape, water resources, visual, fish and wildlife, etc.). Other areas within the zone will also protect and enhance values of special importance to tourism.

WORKING WITH FIRST NATIONS

Approximately 6,000 aboriginal people - roughly one-tenth of the area's entire population - live in 16 communities spread throughout the Cariboo-Chilcotin.

The provincial government has placed a priority on and is working toward - the settlement of the land question with all First Nations in British Columbia. The government reaffirms that the land-use decisions described here are without prejudice to aboriginal rights and treaty

negotiations. Some First Nations participated in the consultation process to develop this land-use plan; others declined and indicated a preference to address their issues through treaty negotiations.

Land-use decisions contained within the CaribooChilcotin Land-Use Plan will form the basis of the provincial government's position during treaty negotiations.

A CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN

JOBS STRATEGY:

ENSURING WORKER AND

COMMUNITY SECURITY

The government has committed that jobs will not be lost as a result of major land-use decisions.

The Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan fulfils that promise. The decisions contained in this plan provide economic, social and environmental stability and security for the Cariboo-Chilcotin and its residents.

Under the plan, new jobs will be created through the intensive reforestation, spacing, pruning, thinning and new harvesting practices in the Enhanced Resource Development Zone. And, the resumption of resource development in the lands that had previously been subject to deferrals or constraints pending resolution of land-use issues (i.e. previous PAS Study Areas that are not among the 17 new protected areas) will also generate new jobs.

Besides this new forestry work, the government is also introducing a jobs strategy for the Cariboo-Chilcotin. In cooperation with industry and communities, new projects in milling, ranching, tourism and other sectors will see new economic development and increased training and jobs for workers in the region.

JOB CREATION UNDER THE

FOREST RENEWAL PLAN

The Forest Renewal Plan will renew B.C.'s forests and create new forest jobs through an initial investment of \$400 million per year over the first five years.

The first projects began this summer with \$52 million allocated across the province for watershed restoration, road rehabilitation, and intensive silviculture work. That includes more than 150 jobs created by more than \$3 million in forest renewal projects for the Cariboo-Chilcotin.

The projects involve road removal and site upgrading, replanting hillsides, stabilizing cuts and fills, removing stream obstructions, restoring displaced channels in waterways, and improving fish habitat. Intensive silviculture projects include pruning, spacing, and fertilizing.

Forest Renewal B.C., the agency created to oversee these new forest investments, recently provided \$2.9 million for a program that will have major benefits for the Cariboo-

Chilcotin - a provincial initiative to double the number of woodlot licences from 500 to 1,000 over the next three years. In the Cariboo, that means another 12 new woodlots by March 1995, and 28 more by March 1996.

Forest Renewal B.C. will also be setting up regional teams to assist community groups in developing forest renewal plans that meet local needs. Under this land-use plan, the first

regional Forest Renewal B.C. Team will be established in the Cariboo-Chilcotin.

NEW JOBS FOR WORKERS,

BENEFITS FOR COMMUNITIES

The Forest Renewal Plan is creating new jobs in the region during its start-up phase, and will continue to provide new job opportunities in the coming years.

In addition to these jobs, the government will work, with local communities and industries to diversify and strengthen the region's economy. The Cariboo-Chilcotin Jobs Strategy - being introduced with this land-use plan will see about 1,000 jobs created over the next three years.

Economic initiatives included in this strategy will be unveiled in the days and weeks following the release of the land-use plan.

A RESOURCES

JOBS COMMISSIONER

A new, full-time Resources Jobs Commissioner will be appointed to ensure the Jobs Strategy works effectively for workers and communities.

The Commissioner will have one responsibility - to work with companies, workers, communities and government to secure stable resource jobs now and in the future. The Commissioner will be the strategic link between the government, industry, communities and workers. He or she will ensure that investments by government and industry translate into jobs for workers and economic benefits for communities.

The mandate of the Commissioner will include working to ensure that the delivery of investments and projects under the Forest Renewal Plan, and other government or industry initiatives, is targeted to workers and communities.

SKILLS NOW:

TRAINING FOR WORKERS

Skills Now, the provincial government's new skills training plan for B.C., is set to retrain workers closer to home - ensuring they have the skills needed to keep pace with their current job or take advantage of new job opportunities.

Skills Now will offer new educational opportunities in the Cariboo-Chilcotin including:

- * Establishing two Community Skills Centres in regional communities to provide skills upgrading for up to 2,000 workers every year.
- * Working with industry to establish five small business partnerships and at least two sectoral training partnerships, one for horse logging and another for value-added training in

the forest industry. Other proposals for sectoral training partnerships are invited.

CONCLUSION

A fair and workable land-use plan for the Caribootin has been achieved. This resolution of - standing issues was built on extensive consultations with the residents of the Cariboo people from all walks of life with an interest in ensuring a prosperous economy and a sustained and healthy natural environment. The provincial government has sought and listened to the advice and positions of those who live in the region. The result is a decision which is, in all aspects, a 'made in the Cariboo' plan. Work will now begin by:

* Moving ahead with the key elements of the plan, including:

- implementing the Grazing Enhancement Fund;
- streamlining the permitting process for mineral exploration and development;
- creating a Regional Resource Board;
- setting up the first Regional Forest Renewal B.C. Team;
- developing further Forest Renewal projects;
- appointing a Resources jobs Commissioner; and,
- establishing two regional Community Skills Centres.

* Determining, by the end of January 1995:

- targets for sustainable resource use in forestry, mining, ranching, grazing, trapping, fish and wildlife, tourism, and wildcraft/argo-forestry within each resource development zone;
- a specific target for increased sustainable forest productivity in the Enhanced Resource Management Zone;
- detailed management objectives for each resource management zone;

* Proceeding with permit approvals for work that has been held up pending the resolution of land-use decisions.

Implementation will proceed with care to ensure that no Cariboo-Chilcotin workers are left behind in the wake of these land-use changes.

This plan reflects some hard choices that the government had to make. After listening carefully to local residents, consulting with experts, and studying all the options objectively, this land-use plan sets out a course of action that addresses local issues and also conforms to province-wide initiatives to protect the environment and secure a prosperous economic future. Key wilderness areas will be protected, but not at the expense of communities, workers, or resource companies.

The Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan is about much more than finding a way to protect jobs and sustain the natural environment. The plan protects a way of life - one closely connected to trees and grasslands, to lakes and rivers, to mountains and valleys, to fish and wildlife and to the change of seasons.

The success of this plan depends on the hard work and good will of all people. To make it work, confrontation must be put aside so that we can move forward, confidently facing the many challenges ahead of us in a spirit of cooperation and good faith. By working together we can ensure a healthy and productive land base and a strong and growing economy - not only for ourselves, but for generations to come.

APPENDIX 2

LIST OF TECHNICAL SUBMISSIONS

During the initial stage of the Ninety-day Implementation Process, stakeholders were requested to submit workbooks detailing their proposed objectives and related perspectives for the region, the zones and the zonal sub-units.

The following is a list of submissions made in response to this request, and which were received by the deadline of mid-December. These submissions are on file at the BC Lands' Williams Lake office. Parties seeking copies of privately prepared documents are advised to contact those parties directly.

In addition to these submissions responding to the workbooks, a great many more letters were received by the Implementation Team.

Abel, Gus; Tyax Mountain Lake Resort; Gold Bridge, B.C.

Allen, Clarke; Clinton & District CORE Group Conservation Sector

All Beings Sector; Quesnel, B.C.

Barnett, Larry; Thunder Mountain Outfitters; Forest Grove, B.C.

Bebner, Bob; Tsuniah Lake Lodge Ltd

Big Creek Community Association

Bi- Creek Local Resource Planning Team

B.C. Parks (4 submissions)

Brown, Barb, J. & S. Maitland; Fish and Wildlife Sector; Forest Grove, B.C.-

Caledonia Ramblers Hiking Club

Cariboo-Chilcotin Communities Coalition

Cariboo-Chilcotin Conservation Council

Cariboo Environmental Committee; 100 Mile House

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Cariboo-Chilcotin Recreation Council

Cariboo-Chilcotin Tourism Council

Chum Creek Local Resource Use Planning Team

Circle H Mountain Lodge; Clinton, B.C.

Czajkowki, Chris; Nimpo Lake, B.C.

Eyer, Dave; Fish and Wildlife Sector; Clinton, B.C.

Friend, Les; Puntzi Mountain Preservation Society; Chilanko Forks, B.C.

Galisky, Arlene- Allied Rivers Commission; Prince George, B.C.

Gunn, Brian; Big Bar Guest Ranch; Clinton, B.C. (2 submissions)

Harris, Fran; Charlotte Lake Lease/Landowners Assn.; Nimpo Lake, B.C.

Hart, Sandy; Tatla Lake, B.C.

Hollick-Kenyon, Tim; North Vancouver, B.C.

Horsefly District Tourism and Ratepayers Association; Horsefly, B.C.

Hungry Valley Local Resource Use Planning Team

Karrans, Ken, Anahim Lake, B.C.

Kerr, Dale and John; Tatlayoko Lake, B.C.

Kleena Kleene Resource Board; Kleena Kleene, B.C.

Kuenzl, Glen; B.C. Wildlife Federation; Williams Lake, B.C.

Lignum Ltd.

Lower Blackwater Local Resource Planning Team

Major Licensee Steering Committee (Bob Flinton), Cariboo-Chilcotin Communities
Coalition

McLean, Karen and Ryan Schmidt; Ts'yl-os Park Lodge; Chilco Lake, B.C.

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McMillan, Dora; Quesnel Environmental Society, Quesnel, B.C.

Mikkelson, Eric; Chum Creek Outfitters; Courtenay, B.C.

Motherwell, Andy; Rereation Sector; Quesnel, B.C.

Neads, Dave, Conservation Sector; Anahim Lake, B.C

Niut Wilderness Society; Tatlayoko Lake, B.C.

100 Mile House Lakes Classification LRUP Planning Team

Outdoor Recreation Council of B.C.

Parks Canada

Shaughnessy, Peter; Tatla Lake, B.C.

Sills, Martin; Taseko Management Planning Team; Williams Lake, B.C.

Smith, Virginia-, Fawn Lake Resort- Interlakes Tourism Association

Southern Chilcotin Mountains Wilderness Society- Gold Bridge, B.C.

Sustainable Forestry Sector (2 submissions)

Quesnel and District Chamber of Commerce

Quesnel River Watershed Alliance; 150 Mile House, B.C.

Taseko Management Zone Planning Team

Tatlayoko Woodlot Association; Tatlayoko Lake, B.C.

Telegraph Trail Preservation Society- Quesnel, B.C

Thompson, Ron; Williams Lake, B.C.

Upper Blackwater Local Resource Planning Team

Wells Barkerville Headwaters Alliance; Wells, B.C.

Waldon, Martha; Quesnel Environmental Society- Quesnel, B.C.

West Chilcotin Sport Fishing Association; Bill Van Es and Donn Irwin; Nimpo Lake, B. C.

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Weirs, Edna; Quesnel, B.C.

Williams Lake Environmental Society; Williams Lake, B.C.

Williams Lake Field Naturalists; Big Lake Ranch, B.C.

Wood, June; Conservation Sector & Lower Blackwater LRUP; Quesnel, B.C. (2 submissions)

Zorn, Gary and Peggy- Cariboo West Outfitters; Quesnel, B.C

Zorn, Gary and Peggy; Ghost Wilderness Resort; Quesnel Lake, B.C. (2 submissions)

APPENDIX 3

ZONAL AND SUB-UNIT RESOURCE TARGETS

February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

1. SPECIAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(A) Boss/Deception

Total Area: 83,475 ha **Total Forest Area:** 55,985 ha

OVERLAPS

Rate of harvest constraints over 90 % of this polygon should address salmon, visual and biodiversity values.

A significant proportion of the Wildlife, Recreation and Tourism targets can be met in the alpine.

Recreation and Tourism corridors and key areas can be designed to compliment Wildlife habitat targets.

Access Management Planning will restrict permanent road access in 80 % of this polygon.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 150 AUMs in the polygon,

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 20 % of the polygon

Access to the majority of the polygon will be walk-in off some permanent main roads.

Coordinate use of any temporary access from forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 50 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets, this includes all of the area above 5000 feet, the area surrounding key wilderness lakes which will be identified by Lakes Classification planning and some trail networks connecting these areas.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding the key wilderness lakes.

TOURISM

To promote tourism development in this polygon, and focus tourism use and development on the backcountry areas identified in the Recreation targets.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

61

(A) Boss/Deception

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage the Horsefly River watershed for salmon stocks (approximately 90 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest.

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To maintain caribou habitat as per the Eastern Caribou strategy (estimated to preclude harvest from 29 % of the forest in this polygon and require modified harvest over an additional 15%).

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Special Resource Development Zone and adjacent Protected Area; manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational values.

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, caribou habitat and lakeshore management zones and throughout the poly-on under the biodiversity

conservation strategy.

To apply an access management strategy aimed at restricting the development of permanent road access over approximately 30% of the polygon, in addition to the area to be managed for backcountry experience.

To manage approximately 7 lakes as quality lakes for wilderness fisheries; priority area for Lake Management Planning.

To manage the Horsefly River watershed for hydrologic stability through watershed assessment, restoration work and monitoring programs.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
A Boss/Deception	12%	51%	37%

The primary areas of timber development will be in the western, lower elevation portions of each drainage.

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February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

1. SPECIAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(B) Brittany Triangle

Total Area: 139,269 ha **Total Forest Area:** 113,619 ha

OVERLAPS

Wildlife, Recreation and Tour-ism values all overlap in the Chilko and Taseko river valleys, in the Tsuniah

Lake valley and in the area south of Nemiah Valley.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 3314 AUMs in the poly-on.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 50 % of the polygon

Access to the remainder of the polygon will be walk-in off some permanent main roads.

Coordinate use of any temporary access from forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 30 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets, this includes all of the area above 5000 feet, the area between Nerniah valley and Tsilos Park, the immediate surroundings of Tsuniah Lake and a corridor along the Chilko and Taseko River valleys.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding Tsuniah Lake and the Chilko and Taseko Rivers

TOURISM

To promote tourism development in this polygon, and focus tourism use and development on the backcountry areas identified in the Recreation targets.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

To protect existing operations by restricting road development in the Tsuniah Lake valley.

63

(B) Brittany Triangle FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage the Chilko and Taseko River watersheds for salmon stocks (approximately 35 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest.

To address water flow requirements in Elkins Creek.

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

- "old forest" category: 7% to 19% range
- "mature/old forest" category 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Tenn Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage for moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Special Resource Development Zone and adjacent Protected Area, manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational values.

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately 7 % of the forest in this polygon.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
B Brittany Triangle	64%	26%	10%

The primary areas of timber development will be in the northern half of this polygon.

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February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

I. SPECIAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(C) Charlotte Alplands

Total Area: 89,900 ha **Total Forest Area:** 46,639 ha

OVERLAPS

Wildlife, Recreation and Tourism targets overlap in the western half of this polygon.

A significant proportion of the Wildlife, Recreation and Tourism targets can be met in the alpine.

Access Management Planning will restrict permanent road access in 100 % of this polygon.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 0 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 20 % of the polygon

Access to the majority of the polygon will be walk-in off some permanent main roads.

Coordinate use of any temporary access from forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 70 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets, this includes all of the area above 5000 feet and the area west of Charlotte Lake.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed of Charlotte Lake.

To restrict access development in the area between Charlotte Lake and the alpine.

TOURISM

To promote tourism development in this poly-on, and focus tourism use and development on the backcountry areas identified in the Recreation targets.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

65

(C) Charlotte Alplands FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage the Atnarko River watershed for salmon stocks (approximately 60 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest.

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The sera] stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage for caribou, grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Special Resource Development Zone and adjacent

Protected Area; manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational values.

To apply an access management strategy aimed at restricting the development of permanent road access over the remaining 30% of the polygon, in addition to the area to be managed for backcountry experience.

To manage approximately 15 lakes as quality lakes for wilderness fisheries, the majority are above alpine.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
C Charlotte Alplands	67%	19%	14%

The primary areas of timber development will be in the eastern, lower elevation portions of this polygon.

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February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

1. SPECIAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(D) Flat Lake

Total Area: 12,006 ha **Total Forest Area:** 9,920 ha

OVERLAPS

Recreation and Tourism management around the waterways will complement Fisheries management.

Access Management Planning will limit permanent road access in 100 % of this polygon.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 1866 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon as walk-in off close permanent roads.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 20 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets, this includes the riparian area surrounding the entire Flat Lake chain of lakes.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding the chain of lakes (this area is relatively limited due to the absence of topographic relief).

TOURISM

To promote tourism development in this polygon, and focus tourism use and development on the chain of lakes.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

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(D) Flat Lake

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage the Bonaparte River watershed for salmon stocks (approximately 90 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest.

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage

targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Special Resource Development Zone and adjacent Protected Area; manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational values.

To apply an access management strategy aimed at restricting the development of permanent road access over the remaining 80% of the polygon, in addition to the area to be managed for backcountry experience.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
D Flat Lake	68%	22%	10%

The primary area of timber development will be in the southern portion of this polygon.

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February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

1. SPECIAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(E) Interlakes

Total Area: 138,938 ha **Total Forest Area:** 99,746 ha

OVERLAPS

A significant proportion of the Wildlife, Recreation and Tourism targets overlap in the lakeshore zones.

Mule deer winter range management can complement Recreation and Tourism values.

Visual management around tourism operations will overlap with management along Highway 24.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 17,559 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 70 % of the polygon

Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent roads.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 30 % of the poly-on in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets, this includes the immediate surroundings of key wilderness lakes and the areas covered by mule deer winter ranges.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding key lakes, as determined by Lakes Classification Planning.

Classification Planning.

TOURISM

To promote tourism development in this polygon, and focus tourism use and development on the key fisheries lakes.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(E) Interlakes

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage the Bonaparte River watershed for salmon stocks (approximately 10 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest.

69

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy

To manage approximately 2 lakes as quality lakes for wildemess fisheries; priority area for Lake Management planning.

To manage the Bridge Creek watershed for hydrologic stability through watershed assessment and monitoring programs.

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately 28 % of the forest in this polygon.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
E Interlakes	26%	66%	8%

The primary areas of timber development will be in the areas between the numerous lakes.

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February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

1. SPECIAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(F) Itcha/Ilgachuz

Total Area: 305,925 ha **Total Forest Area:** 268,768 ha

OVERLAPS

Fisheries, Recreation and Tourism targets overlap along the Dean River.

A significant proportion of the Wildlife, Recreation and Tourism targets overlap in the alpine.

Key caribou habitat covers over 60 % of this polygon.

Access Management Planning will restrict permanent road access in 90 % of this polygon.

The Anahim Round Table guidelines should be compatible with these targets.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 4603 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 10 % of the polygon

Access to the majority of the poly-on will be walk-in off some permanent main roads,

Coordinate use of any temporary access from forest industry development or mineral exploration

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 50 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets, this includes all of the area above 5000 feet adjacent to Tweedsmuir Park, the key caribou habitat, a corridor along the Dean River and the area surrounding key wilderness lakes.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding the key wilderness lakes and the Dean River.

TOURISM

To promote tourism development in the western portion of this polygon, and focus tourism use and development on the backcountry areas identified in the Recreation targets.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

To restrict road development in the Dean River valley.

(F) Itcha/Ilgachuz

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage the Dean and Baezaeko River watersheds for salmon stocks (approximately 30 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest.

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To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To maintain caribou habitat as per the Itcha/Ilgachuz caribou strategy (estimated to preclude harvest from 25% of the forest in this polygon and require modified harvest over and additional 39 %).

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, caribou habitat and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Special Resource Development Zone and adjacent Protected Area; manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational values.

To apply an access management strategy aimed at restricting the development of permanent road access over approximately 90% of the polygon and at addressing conflicts between wildlife and snowmobiles and ATVs

To manage approximately 3 lakes as quality lakes for wilderness fisheries.

To manage the Upper Dean River as a quality stream fishery.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
F Itcha/Ilgachuz	10%	58%	32%

The primary areas of timber development will be in the eastern and northwestern edges of this polygon.

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February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

1. SPECIAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(G) Lang Lake/Schoolhouse

Total Area: 19,356 ha **Total Forest Area:** 16,760 ha

OVERLAPS

Recreation and Tourism targets focus on the lakes and on the area adjacent to the Protected Area.

Recreation and Tourism targets may overlap with mule deer winter range management.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 265 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 50 % of the polygon

Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off some permanent main roads.

Coordinate use of any temporary access from forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 30 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets, this includes the mule deer winter ranges, the area adjacent to the Protected Area and the area adjacent to Lana Lake.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding Lana Lake.

TOURISM

To promote tourism development in this polygon, and focus tourism use and development on the backcountry areas identified in the Recreation targets.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

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FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage for moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Special Resource Development Zone and adjacent Protected Area; manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational values.

To apply an access management strategy aimed at restricting the development of permanent

road access over approximately 20% of the polygon, in addition to the area to be managed for backcountry experience.

To manage approximately 1 lake as a quality lake for wilderness fisheries.

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately 25 % of the forest in this polygon.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
G Lang Lake/ Schoolhouse	39%	51%	10%

The primary areas of timber development will be in the western half of this polygon.

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February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

1. SPECIAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(H) Lower Blackwater

Total Area: 102,163 ha **Total Forest Area:** 66,515 ha

OVERLAPS

Fisheries, Recreation and Tourism targets overlap along the Blackwater River.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 2683 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 40 % of the polygon

Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 20 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets, this includes corridors along the Blackwater River and the MacKenzie/Grease trail.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding the Blackwater River, the MacKenzie/Grease trail and the Protected Area.

To implement the measures included in the MacKenzie/Grease Trail Management Plan.

TOURISM

To promote tourism development in this polygon, and focus tourism use and development on the backcountry areas identified in the Recreation targets.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

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(H) Lower Blackwater

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the

development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and

lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy, including key aspen stands.

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Special Resource Development Zone and adjacent Protected Area; manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational values.

To manage approximately 2 lakes as quality lakes for wilderness fisheries.

To manage the Blackwater River as a quality fisheries resource through riparian buffers and modified management over 12 % of the forest area.

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified management regimes over 8 % of the forest area in this polygon.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
H Lower Blackwater	31%	55%	14%

The primary areas of timber development will be in the southern half of this polygon.

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February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

1. SPECIAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(1) Marble Range

Total Area: 55,581 ha **Total Forest Area:** 42,875 ha

OVERLAPS

Fisheries and Recreation targets overlap along the Fraser River banks.

A significant proportion of the Recreation, Tourism and Wildlife targets can be met in the alpine. Wildlife, Recreation and Tourism targets can overlap in the development of corridors linking the low elevations with the Marble Range.

The Clinton Creek Watershed Plan should be compatible with these targets.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 4363 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 50 % of the polygon

Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

To maintain the mine development objectives of Continental Lime.

RECREATION

To maintain 40 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber

targets, this includes high elevation portions of the Marble Range and the area adjacent to the Fraser River.

To maintain the visual quality in the low elevation portions of the Marble Range and the Fraser River valley.

TOURISM

To promote tourism development in this polygon, and focus tourism use and development on the backcountry areas identified in the Recreation targets.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

To develop a network of trails linking, tourism developments with the backcountry areas in the Marbles.

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(I) Marble Range

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage the Bonaparte River tributaries and Fraser River mainstem banks for salmon stocks (approximately 25 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on rate of harvest.

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity

Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Tenn Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage for bighorn sheep, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Special Resource Development Zone and adjacent Protected Area; manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational values.

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately 18 % of the forest in this polygon.

To maintain community watershed values over the Clinton Creek Community Watershed.

To inventory and manage for rare limestone plant associations.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
I Marble Range	42%	48%	10%

The primary areas of timber development will be along the edges of this polygon.

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February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

1. SPECIAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(J) Niut

Total Area: 224,144 ha **Total Forest Area:** 54,040 ha

OVERLAPS

A significant proportion of the Wildlife, Recreation and Tourism targets can be met in the alpine.

Recreation and Tourism objectives may overlap with the mule deer winter range management.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 1407 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 10 % of the polygon

Access to the majority of the polygon will be walk-in off some permanent main roads.

Coordinate use of any temporary access from forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 85 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets, this includes all of the area above 5000 feet, the area adjacent to the Homathko Protected Area and portions of the WestBranch valley.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding the key recreational lakes in the WestBranch valley.

TOURISM

To promote tourism development in this polygon, and focus tourism use and development on the backcountry areas identified in the Recreation targets.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

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(J) Niut**FISH AND WILDLIFE**

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Special Resource Development Zone and adjacent Protected Area; manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational values.

To apply an access management strategy aimed at restricting the development of permanent road access over approximately 10% of the polygon, in addition to the area to be managed for backcountry experience.

To manage for Dolly Varden habitat by applying modified management regimes over additional riparian buffers (estimated to be about 1 % of the forest area).

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately 27 % of the forest in this polygon.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
J Niut	15%	76%	9%

The primary areas of timber development will be in portions of the Branch valley.

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CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION
COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

1. SPECIAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(K) Potato Range

Total Area: 157,388 ha **Total Forest Area:** 72,489 ha

OVERLAPS

A significant proportion of the Wildlife, Recreation and Tourism targets can be met in the alpine.

Recreation and Tourism corridors can be designed to compliment Wildlife habitat targets.

Access Management Planning will restrict permanent road access in 80% of this polygon.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 5395 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 20 % of the polygon

Access to the majority of the polygon will be walk-in off some permanent main roads.

Coordinate use of any temporary access from forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 70 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets, this includes all of the area above 5000 feet, the Chilko River corridor, the area adjacent to the Protected Areas and the area between Choelquoit Lake and the Potato Range.

To maintain the visual quality along the upper Homathko Valley,

TOURISM

To promote tourism development in this polygon, and focus tourism use and development on the backcountry areas identified in the Recreation targets.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

To develop trail networks linking tourism development with backcountry areas, principally alpine.

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(K) Potato Range

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation

Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the poly-on under the biodiversity conservation strategy

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Special Resource Development Zone and adjacent Protected Area; manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain

representational values.

To apply an access management strategy aimed at restricting the development of permanent road access over approximately 75% of the polygon, including the area to be managed for backcountry experience.

To manage approximately 4 lakes as quality lakes for wilderness fisheries.

To manage the Cochin Creek watershed to address fisheries flow issues and agricultural needs.

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately 4 % of the forest in this polygon.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
K Potato Range	50%	37%	13%

The primary areas of timber development will be in the northwestern portion of this polygon.

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February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

1. SPECIAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(L) Quesnel Highlands

Total Area: 151,519 ha **Total Forest Area:** 133,725 ha

OVERLAPS

A significant proportion of the Wildlife, Recreation and Tourism targets can be met in the alpine.

Recreation and Tourism corridors can be designed to compliment Wildlife habitat targets.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 112 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 40 % of the polygon

Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off some permanent main roads.

Coordinate use of any temporary access from forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 30 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets, this includes areas above 5000 feet, areas adjacent to the Cariboo River and areas adjacent to the Stanley-Cariboo Wagon Road.

To maintain the visual quality in the Barkerville corridor.

TOURISM

To promote tourism development in this polygon, and focus tourism use and development on the backcountry areas identified in the Recreation targets.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations, including the historic town of Barkerville.

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(L) Quesnel Highlands

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage the Cariboo, Bowron and Cottonwood River watersheds for salmon stocks (approximately 100 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest.

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To maintain caribou habitat as per the Quesnel Highlands caribou strategy (estimated to preclude harvest from 21 % of the forest in this polygon and require modified harvest over an additional 12 %).

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, caribou habitat and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Special Resource Development Zone and adjacent Protected Area; manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational values.

To apply an access management strategy aimed at restricting the development of permanent road access over approximately 30% of the polygon, in addition to the area to be managed for backcountry experience.

To manage the Cariboo River watershed for hydrologic stability through watershed assessment, restoration work and monitoring programs.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
L Quesnel Highlands	34%	32%	34%

The primary areas of timber development will be in the lower elevation portions of this polygon.

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February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

1. SPECIAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(M) Quesnel Lake

Total Area: 333,181 ha **Total Forest Area:** 235,236 ha

OVERLAPS

A significant proportion of the Wildlife, Recreation and Tourism targets can be met in the alpine.

Recreation and Tourism values are centred around the large lakes and river corridors.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 4883 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 30 % of the polygon

Access to the majority of the polygon will be walk-in off some permanent main roads, or by boat along Quesnel Lake.

Coordinate use of any temporary access from forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 25 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets, this includes areas above 5000 feet, and areas adjacent to the Stanley-Cariboo Wagon Road.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding Quesnel and Horsefly Lakes and the Horsefly River.

TOURISM

To promote tourism development in this polygon, and focus tourism use and development on the backcountry areas identified in the Recreation targets.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(M) Quesnel Lake**FISH AND WILDLIFE**

To manage the Quesnel, Bowron and Horsefly River watersheds for salmon stocks (approximately 80 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest.

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The Following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To maintain caribou habitat as per the Quesnel Highlands caribou strategy (estimated to preclude harvest from 20 % of the forest in this polygon and require modified harvest over an additional 10 %).

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, caribou habitat, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the poly-on under the biodiversity conservation strategy.

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Special Resource Development Zone and adjacent Protected Area: manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational values.

To apply an access management strategy aimed at restricting the development of permanent road access over approximately 40% of the polygon, in addition to the area to be managed for backcountry experience.

To manage approximately 5 lakes as quality lakes for wilderness fisheries; priority area for Lake Management Planning.

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately 5 % of the forest in this polygon.

To manage the Cariboo and Horsefly River watersheds for hydrologic stability through watershed assessment, restoration work and monitoring programs.

To manage the Lemon Creek watershed to address fisheries flow issues and agricultural needs.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
M Quesnel Lake	7%	60%	33%

The primary areas of timber development will be in the northern, western and southern edges of the polygon.

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February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

1. SPECIAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(N) South Chilcotin

Total Area: 120,519 ha **Total Forest Area:** 99,835 ha

OVERLAPS

A significant proportion of the Wildlife, Recreation and Tourism targets can be met in the alpine and in the western portion of the polygon.

Recreation and Tourism corridors can be designed to compliment Wildlife habitat targets.

Access Management Planning will restrict permanent road access in 80 % of this polygon.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 6138 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 30 % of the polygon

Access to the majority of the polygon will be walk-in off some permanent main roads.

Coordinate use of any temporary access from forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 30 % of the poly-on in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets this includes areas above 5000 feet, and is mainly located in the western portion of the polygon, adjacent to the Big Creek Protected Area.

To maintain the visual quality in the areas adjacent to the Big Creek Protected Area.

TOURISM

To promote tourism development in this polygon, and focus tourism use and development on the backcountry areas identified in the Recreation targets.

To address the issue of promoting Tourism use by connecting road access to Lilloet through a regional road access plan.

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(N) South Chilcotin

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes

and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines,

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.

To manage for key bighorn sheep and mule deer migration routes.

To manage in conjunction with the Protected Area to maintain grassland complex of species at risk.

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Special Resource Development Zone and adjacent

Protected Area; manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational values.

To apply an access management strategy aimed at restricting the development of permanent road access

over approximately 50% of the polygon, in addition to the area to be managed for backcountry experience.

To manage for Dolly Varden habitat by applying modified management regimes over additional riparian

areas totally approximately 1 % of the forest area.

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately 10 % of

the forest in this polygon.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
N South Chilcotin	29%	58%	13%

The primary areas of timber development will be in the central portion of the polygon.

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February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

1. SPECIAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(O) Taseko Lake

Total Area: 173,481 ha **Total Forest Area:** 87,131 ha

OVERLAPS

A significant proportion of the Wildlife, Recreation and Tourism targets can be met in the alpine.

Recreation and Tourism corridors and key areas can be designed to compliment Wildlife habitat targets.

Access Management Planning will restrict permanent road access in 90 % of this polygon.

The Taseko Special Management Area Guidelines should be compatible with these targets.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 2322 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 20 % of the polygon

Access to the majority of the polygon will be walk-in off some permanent main roads.

Coordinate use of any temporary access from forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 70 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber

targets, this includes areas above 5000 feet and areas adjacent to the Protected Areas.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding Taseko Lake and the Protected Areas.

TOURISM

To promote tourism development in this polygon, and focus tourism use and development on the

backcountry areas identified in the Recreation targets.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

To restrict road development in the northeastern portion of the polygon.

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(O) Taseko Lake

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19%

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36%

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage for grizzly bear, mountain goat, bighorn sheep, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy, including key leading spruce stands.

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Special Resource Development Zone and adjacent

Protected Area; manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational values.

To apply an access management strategy aimed at restricting the development of permanent road access

over approximately 20% of the polygon, in addition to the area to be managed for backcountry experience.

To manage approximately 2 lakes as quality lakes for wilderness fisheries.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
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MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 40 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets, this includes the western portion of the polygon, areas adjacent to key lakes and corridors along the MacKenzie/Grease trail and the Blackwater River.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding the MacKenzie/Grease trail, the Blackwater

River and the key lakes.

TOURISM

To promote tourism development in this polygon, and focus tourism use and development on the

backcountry areas identified in the Recreation targets.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

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(P) Upper Blackwater

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To maintain caribou habitat as per the Itcha/Ilgachuz caribou strategy (estimated to preclude harvest from 14 % of the forest in this polygon, mainly in the western portion).

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, caribou habitat and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Special Resource Development Zone and adjacent

Protected Area; manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational values.

To apply an access management strategy aimed at restricting the development of permanent road access

over approximately 60% of the polygon, in addition to the area to be managed for backcountry experience.

To manage approximately 20 lakes as quality lakes for wilderness fisheries.

To manage the Blackwater River as a quality wilderness stream fishery.

To manage Kluskus Lake as key White Pelican habitat.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
P Upper Blackwater	20%	40%	40%

The primary areas of timber development will be in the eastern portion of the polygon.

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February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

11. INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ZONE

(A) Kluskus

Total Area: 47,769 ha **Total Forest Area:** 40,899 ha

OVERLAPS

A significant proportion of the Wildlife, Recreation and Tourism targets overlap in the western portion of the polygon.

Recreation and Tourism values overlap with riparian area and special habitat management.

Access Management Planning will restrict permanent road access in 60 % of this polygon.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 135 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 50 % of the polygon

Access to the majority of the polygon will be walk-in off some permanent main roads.

Coordinate use of any temporary access from forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 30 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets, this would overlap with the caribou habitat, riparian zones and key lakes in the western end of the polygon.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding the key quality lakes.

TOURISM

To promote tourism development in conjunction with the adjacent Special Resource Development Zone polygons. and focus tourism use and development on the backcountry areas identified in the Recreation targets.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

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(A) Kluskus

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage

targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes

and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To maintain caribou habitat as per the Itcha/Ilgachuz caribou strategy (estimated to preclude harvest from 4 % of the forest in this polygon and require modified harvest over an additional 2 %).

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, caribou habitat and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy, including key spruce leading stands.

To apply an access management strategy aimed at restricting the development of permanent road access

over approximately 30% of the polygon, in addition to the area to be managed for backcountry experience.

To manage approximately 1 lake as a quality lake for wilderness fisheries.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
A Kluskus	39%	46%	15%

The primary areas of timber development will be in the eastern portion of the polygon.

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February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

II. INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ZONE

(B) Anahim Lake

Total Area: 270,781 ha **Total Forest Area:** 210,411 ha

OVERLAPS

Some of the Wildlife, Recreation and Tourism targets can be met in the alpine.

Recreation and Tourism values are centred around the lakes and river corridors and overlap with riparian area and special habitat management.

The Anahim Round Table guidelines should be compatible with these targets.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 13,179 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 80 % of the polygon

Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads.

To maintain key pine mushroom sites in a condition conducive to pine mushroom growth and harvest.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 10 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets, this includes areas above 5000 feet, areas adjacent to Tweedsmuir Park, areas adjacent to key lakes and areas adjacent to Lt. Palmer's trail.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed adjacent to Tweedsmuir Park and the key lakes.

TOURISM

To promote tourism development in this polygon, and focus tourism use and development on the backcountry areas identified in the Recreation targets.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

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(B) Anahim Lake**FISH AND WILDLIFE**

To manage the Atnarko River watersheds for salmon stocks (approximately 30 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest.

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To maintain caribou habitat as per the Itcha/Ilgachuz caribou strategy (estimated to require modified harvest over approximately 1 % of the forest in this polygon).

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, caribou habitat and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy, including key leading spruce stands.

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Integrated Resource Management Zone and adjacent

Protected Area; manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational values.

To apply an access management strategy aimed at restricting the development of permanent road access

over approximately 10% of the polygon, in addition to the area to be managed for backcountry experience.

To manage approximately 2 lakes as quality lakes for wilderness fisheries.

To maintain key White Pelican habitat surrounding Abuntlet and Anahim Lakes.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
B Anahim Lake	75%	13%	12%

The primary areas of timber development will be outside of the western edge of the polygon.

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February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

II. INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ZONE

(C) Chezacut

Total Area: 502,238 ha **Total Forest Area:** 426,585 ha

OVERLAPS

Some of the Wildlife, Recreation and Tourism targets can be met in the caribou habitat.

Existing Recreation and Tourism values overlap with key White Pelican lakes.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 19,422 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 70 % of the polygon

Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads, or temporary in conjunction with any forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 10 % of the poly-on in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets, this includes areas adjacent to the Nazko Protected Area, along the Chilcotin River and Chilcotin Lake and in the caribou habitat areas.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding the Nazko Protected Area and other backcountry zones.

TOURISM

To promote tourism development in parts of this polygon, and focus tourism use and development on the backcountry areas identified in the Recreation targets.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations, including the operations on Puntzi Lake.

(C) Chezacut

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage the Chilcotin and Nazko River watersheds for salmon stocks (approximately 80 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest.

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To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this poly-on will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To maintain caribou habitat as per the Itcha/Ilgachuz caribou strategy (estimated to require modified harvest over 12 % of the forest in this polygon).

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, caribou habitat, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy, including key leading spruce stands.

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Integrated Resource Management Zone and adjacent Protected Area; manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational values.

To apply an access management strategy aimed at restricting the development of permanent road access over approximately 30% of the polygon, in addition to the area to be managed for backcountry experience.

To manage the area surrounding Puntzi and Chilcotin Lakes as key White Pelican habitat.

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately 3 % of the forest in this polygon.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
C Chezacut	61%	27%	12%

The primary restrictions to timber development will be in the north-western corner of the polygon and the areas around Puntzi and Nazko Lakes.

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February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

II. INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ZONE

(D) Kleena Kleene

Total Area: 176,244 ha Total Forest Area: 126,029 ha

OVERLAPS

A significant proportion of the Wildlife, Recreation and Tourism targets can be met in the alpine.

Recreation and Tourism values are centred around the lakes and Highway and river corridors.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 3,212 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 60 % of the polygon

Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads, or temporary in conjunction

with any forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 30 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets, this includes areas above 5000 feet, and is primarily in the mountainous southern portion.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding key lakes and the Highway 20, Chilanko River and Klinaklini River corridors.

TOURISM

To promote tourism development in portions of this polygon, and focus tourism use and development on the backcountry areas identified in the Recreation targets.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations, and the areas identified in the Recreation targets.

99

(D) Kleena Kleene

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

- "old forest" category: 7% to 19% range
- "mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats

within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy, including key leading spruce stands.

To apply an access management strategy aimed at restricting the development of permanent road access

over approximately 10% of the polygon, in addition to the area to be managed for backcountry experience.

To manage approximately 2 lakes as quality lakes for wilderness fisheries.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
D Kleena Kleene	61%	28%	11%

The primary areas of timber development will be in the northern half of the polygon.

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February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

II. INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ZONE

(E) Eagle

Total Area: 243,981 ha **Total Forest Area:** 217,848 ha

OVERLAPS

Recreation and Tourism values are centred around key lakes and the river corridors, and overlap with

riparian area and special habitat management.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 5,41 1 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 70 % of the polygon

Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads, or temporary in conjunction with any forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 10 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition. In order to be compatible with the timber targets, this includes the areas adjacent to the Chilko and Taseko Rivers and the area surrounding the Seven Sisters (Scum Lake) lakes chain.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding the backcountry areas noted above and other key lakes.

TOURISM

To promote tourism development in portions of this polygon, and focus tourism use and development on

the backcountry areas identified in the Recreation targets.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

101

(E) Eagle

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage the Chilko River watershed for salmon stocks by applying the Forest Practices Code.

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"maure/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy , including key leading spruce stands.

To apply an access management strategy aimed at restricting the development of permanent road access over approximately 20% of the polygon, in addition to the area to be managed for backcountry experience.

To manage approximately 10 lakes as quality lakes for wilderness fisheries, principally in the Seven Sisters lake chain.

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately 7 % of the forest in this polygon.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
E Eagle	55%	35%	10%

The primary areas of timber development will be in the area north and west of the Chilko River.

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February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

II. INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ZONE

(F) Grassland

Total Area: 315,131 ha **Total Forest Area:** 167,648 ha

OVERLAPS

Recreation and Tourism values are centred around the large rivers and the associated grasslands and overlap with Wildlife special habitat management.

Mule Deer winter range management will overlap with visual quality objectives.

Significant opportunity to integrate Tourism development with existing ranching operations.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 39,579 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 40 % of the polygon

The majority of the polygon is grassland where access will be walk-in off permanent main roads, or

temporary in conjunction with any forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 10 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition, along the Chilcotin and Fraser river corridors.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding the highway and river corridors.

TOURISM

To promote tourism development in this polygon, and focus tourism use and development either on the river corridors or on the grassland values and ranching industry.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage the Fraser River mainstem and banks for salmon habitat, through the application of the Forest Practices Code.

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy.

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes

and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage in conjunction with the Protected Areas to maintain or enhance key grassland habitats, as per the Grasslands biodiversity strategy and Grazing resource strategies.

To manage Alkali Lake as key White Pelican habitat.

To maintain the regionally significant Beecher Prairie pothole habitat values.

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Integrated Resource Management Zone and adjacent

Protected Area; manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational values.

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately 90 % of the forest in this polygon.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
F Grasslands - %	92%		8%

Any timber development will have to be coordinated with mule deer winter range

management.

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February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

II. INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ZONE

(G) Clinton

Total Area: 47,769 ha **Total Forest Area:** 35,941 ha

OVERLAPS

Recreation and Tourism values are centred around the highway corridors and will primarily be met by visual quality management.

Mule deer winter range management will also help address visual quality management.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 5,890 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 80 % of the polygon

Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads, or temporary in conjunction

with any forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed from Highway 97, the Kelly Lake Road and adjacent to the

Protected Areas.

TOURISM

To promote tourism development in portions of this polygon, and focus tourism use and development on

accessing the adjacent Protected Areas and Special Resource Development Zone backcountry areas.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations, particularly in the Town of Clinton.

105

(G) Clinton

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage the Bonaparte River watershed for salmon stocks (approximately 90 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest.

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes

and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.

To manage the Bonaparte River watershed for hydrologic stability through watershed assessment and monitoring programs.

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Integrated Resource Management Zone and adjacent

Protected Area; manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational

values.

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately 7 % of the forest in this polygon.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
G Clinton	72%	22%	6%

The primary areas of timber development will be in the northern two-thirds of the polygon.

February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

III. ENHANCED RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(1) Baezaeko

Total Area: 53,706 ha

Total Forest Area: 18,400 ha

106

OVERLAPS

Caribou habitat management should overlap with biodiversity targets and special habitat requirements.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 524 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 90 % of the polygon

Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads, or temporary in conjunction with any forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed along the Baezaeko River and the Protected Area.

TOURISM

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

107

(1) Baezaeko

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage the Baezaeko River watershed for salmon stocks through application of the Forest Practices Code.

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To maintain caribou habitat as per the Itcha/Ilgachuz caribou strategy (estimated to preclude harvest from 10 % of the forest in this polygon and require modified harvest over an additional 4 %).

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, caribou habitat, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over

approximately 1 % of the forest in this polygon.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
I Baezaeko	73%	11%	16%

The primary restrictions to timber development will be in the northern and southwestern edges of the polygon.

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February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

III. ENHANCED RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(2) Nazko

Total Area: 513,781 ha **Total Forest Area:** 444,208 ha

OVERLAPS

Recreation and Tourism values are centred around key lakes and the river corridors, and overlap with riparian area management.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 9,135 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 90 % of the polygon

Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads, or temporary in conjunction

with any forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 5 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition, along portions of the Blackwater and Nazko Rivers.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding portions of the Blackwater and Nazko rivers.

TOURISM

To support the existing tourism development in this polygon.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

109

(2) Nazko

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage the Nazko River watershed for salmon stocks through application of the Forest Practices Code.

To restore the fisheries habitat values in Baker Creek.

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy

To manage approximately 1 lake as a quality lake for wilderness fisheries; priority area for

Lake Management planning

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately 1 % of the forest in this polygon.

To manage Owen and Pantage Lakes for key White Pelican habitat.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
2 Nazko	81%	10%	9%

The primary restrictions to timber development will be along the Blackwater and Nazko river corridors.

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CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

III. ENHANCED RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(3) Quesnel

Total Area: 341,338 ha

Total Forest Area: 238,301 ha

110

OVERLAPS

Mule deer winter range management will overlap with visual quality objectives for much of the Highway 97 corridor.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 15,432 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 80 % of the polygon

Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads, or temporary in conjunction with any forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 5 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition, portions of the Quesnel and Fraser Rivers and areas on Dragon Mountain.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed of Dragon Mountain.

TOURISM

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(3) Quesnel

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage the Quesnel River watershed for salmon stocks (approximately 10 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection, controls on the rate of harvest and careful placer mining.

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy.

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats

within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy, including key deciduous stands.

To manage approximately 3 lakes as quality lakes for wilderness fisheries.

To initiate water allocation planning to address high population and competing water uses in this area.

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately 15 % of the forest in the polygon.

To maintain habitat and biodiversity values through modified management in deciduous stands over 5 % of the forest in the polygon.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
3 Quesnel	60%	34%	6%

The primary restrictions to timber development will be in the central portion of the polygon.

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February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

III. ENHANCED RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(4) Cottonwood

Total Area: 218,950 ha **Total Forest Area:** 196,164 ha

OVERLAPS

Caribou habitat management should overlap with biodiversity targets and special habitat requirements. Recreation and Tourism values along the trail, highway and river corridors should overlap with riparian area and special habitat management.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 84 AUMs in the poly-on.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 90 % of the polygon

Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads, or temporary in conjunction

with any forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 5 % of the polygon in backcountry condition, along portions of the Cariboo River and along regionally significant trails.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed along the Cariboo River and Barkerville highway corridor.

TOURISM

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

113

(4) Cottonwood

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage the Cottonwood River watershed for salmon stocks (approximately 60 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest.

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this poly-on will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Tenn Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To maintain caribou habitat as per the Quesnel Highlands caribou strategy (estimated to preclude harvest from 5% of the forest in this polygon).

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, caribou habitat, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Enhanced Resource Development Zone and adjacent

Protected Area; manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational values.

To initiate water allocation planning to address stream flow requirements in late summer and placer mining.

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately 1 % of the forest in this polygon.

To manage the Cariboo and Cottonwood River watersheds for hydrologic stability through watershed assessment, restoration work and monitoring programs.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
4 Cottonwood	79%	10%	11%

The primary restrictions to timber development will be in the central portion and southern edge of the polygon.

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February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

III. ENHANCED RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(5) Beaver Valley

Total Area- 425,331 ha **Total Forest Area:** 328,329 ha

OVERLAPS

Mule deer winter range management will overlap with visual quality objectives over most of the key tourism areas.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 40,076 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 80 % of the polygon

Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads, or temporary in conjunction

with any forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 5 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition, portions of the Quesnel and Horsefly Rivers and around key lakes.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed of highway corridors and key lakes.

TOURISM

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

115

(5) Beaver Valley

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage the Horsefly, Beaver, Hazeltine and Edney River watersheds for salmon stocks (approximately 70 % Of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest.

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage

targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes

and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage for moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy, including key deciduous stands.

To initiate water allocation planning to address fisheries flow requirements and agricultural needs for competing water uses in this area.

To manage approximately 2 lakes as quality lakes for wilderness fisheries.

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately 18 % of the forest in this polygon.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
5 Beaver Valley	62%	32%	6%

The primary restrictions to timber development will be in the more-populated areas of the polygon due to the considerable interactions with the rural public.

February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

III. ENHANCED RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(6) Williams Lake

Total Area: 285,225 ha

Total Forest Area: 212,400 ha

OVERLAPS

Mule deer winter range management will overlap with visual quality objectives over most of the key recreation and tourism areas.

116

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 34,501 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 80 % of the polygon

Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads, or temporary in conjunction with any forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 5 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition, along the Fraser River.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed of highway corridors.

TOURISM

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

117

(6) Williams Lake

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage the habitats along the Fraser River mainstem and banks for salmon stocks.

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity

Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this poly-on will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage for grizzly' bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the poly-on under the biodiversity conservation strategy.

To initiate water allocation planning to address fisheries flow requirements and agricultural needs for competing water uses in this area due to high populations

To maintain key White Pelican habitat surrounding Natsy Lake.

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately 50 % of the forest in this polygon.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
6 Williams Lake	45%	50%	5%

The primary control on timber development will be mule deer winter range management.

February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

III. ENHANCED RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(7) Palmer

Total Area: 225,819 ha

Total Forest Area: 183,121 ha

118

OVERLAPS

Riparian area management will overlap with the management of White Pelican habitat and key lakes.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 7,050 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 80 % of the polygon

Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads, or temporary in conjunction

with any forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 5 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition, along portions of Lt. Palmer's trail and around key lakes.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed of key lakes.

TOURISM

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

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(7) Palmer

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy, including key spruce leading stands.

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Enhanced Resource Development Zone and adjacent

Protected Area; manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational values.

To manage Rosita and Tautri Lakes for key White Pelican habitat.

To manage approximately 3 lakes as quality lakes for wilderness fisheries; priority area for Lake Management planning.

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately 2 % of the forest in this polygon.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
7 Palmer	79%	12%	9%

The primary restrictions to timber development will be in the central to northern portions of this polygon.

February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

III. ENHANCED RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(8) Canim

Total Area: 272,106 ha

Total Forest Area: 230,152 ha

OVERLAPS

Management of key lakes will overlap with management for special habitats and riparian areas.

Visual management around key lakes will overlap with management along Highway 24.

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GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 3,055 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 80 % of the polygon

Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads, or temporary in conjunction with any forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 3 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition, in the area of Big Timothy Mountain and around key lakes.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed of key lakes.

TOURISM

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

121

(8) Canim**FISH AND WILDLIFE**

To manage the Horsefly River watershed for salmon stocks (approximately 35 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest.

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage for caribou habitat as per the Quesnel Highlands caribou strategy (estimated to preclude harvest from 4 % of the forest in this polygon).

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, caribou habitat, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Enhanced Resource Development Zone and adjacent

Protected Area; manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational values.

To manage approximately 10 lakes as quality lakes for wilderness fisheries, most in the Pendelton Lakes area.

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately 3 % of the forest in this polygon.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
8 Canim	69%	18%	13%

The primary restrictions to timber development will be in the southeastern portion of the polygon.

February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

III. ENHANCED RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(9) Rail

Total Area: 111,738 ha

Total Forest Area: 92,177 ha

OVERLAPS

Mule deer winter range management will overlap with visual quality objectives over most of the key tourism areas.

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GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 6,629 AUMs in the poly-on.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 90 % of the polygon

Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads, or temporary in conjunction

with any forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 2 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition, adjacent to Lang and Timothy

Lakes.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed of highway corridors and key lakes.

TOURISM

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

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(9) Rail

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes

and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage for moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy

To initiate water allocation planning to address high population and competing water uses in this area.

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately 58 % of the forest in this polygon.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
9 Rail	37%	58%	5%

The primary restrictions to timber development will be around key lakes and in the mule

deer winter ranges

February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

III. ENHANCED RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(10) Gustafson

Total Area: 325,344 ha

Total Forest Area: 244,615 ha

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OVERLAPS

Mule deer winter range management will overlap with visual quality objectives, particularly in the vicinity of Lac la Hache.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 37,538 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 90 % of the polygon

Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads, or temporary in conjunction with any forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 2 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition, south of Green Lake.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed of highway corridors and key lakes.

TOURISM

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

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(10) Gustafson

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage the Bonaparte River watershed for salmon stocks (approximately 10% of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest.

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes

and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Enhanced Resource Development Zone and adjacent

Protected Area; manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational values.

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately 11% of the forest in this polygon.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
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10 Gustafson 72%

21%

7%

The primary restrictions to timber development will be in the eastern, more-populated areas of the polygon.

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CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

III. ENHANCED RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(11) Loon

Total Area: 107,694 ha **Total Forest Area:** 92,444 ha

OVERLAPS

Mule deer winter range management will overlap with visual quality objectives over some key tourism areas.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 9,636 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 85 % of the polygon

Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads, or temporary in conjunction

with any forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 5 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition, adjacent to Loon and Hihiurn

Lakes.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed of key lakes.

TOURISM

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(11) Loon

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage the Bonaparte River watershed for salmon stocks (approximately 40 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest.

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To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Enhanced Resource Development Zone and adjacent Protected Area; manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational values.

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately 4 % of the forest in this polygon.

To manage the Bonaparte River watershed for hydrologic stability through watershed assessment and monitoring programs.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
11 Loon	74%	16%	10%

The primary restrictions to timber development will be in the vicinity of the key lakes.

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CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

III. ENHANCED RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(12) Bonaparte

Total Area: 116,163 ha

Total Forest Area: 96,178 ha

OVERLAPS

Recreation and Tourism management around key lakes will complement wildlife habitat values.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 15,900 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 80 % of the polygon

Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads, or temporary in conjunction

with any forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 4 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition, adjacent to key lakes.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed of key lakes.

TOURISM

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

(12) Bonaparte

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage the Bonaparte watershed for salmon stocks (approximately 70 % of the polygon), through riparian area protection and controls on the rate of harvest.

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To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.

To establish Landscape Units which include both the Enhanced Resource Development Zone and adjacent

Protected Area; manage in conjunction with Protected Area to maintain representational values.

To manage the Bonaparte River watershed for hydrologic stability through watershed assessment and monitoring programs.

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over approximately 1% of the forest in this polygon.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
12 Bonaparte	77%	16%	7%

The primary restrictions to timber development around the key lakes.

February 15, 1995

CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COMPARING RESOURCE TARGETS

III. ENHANCED RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(13) Gaspard

Total Area: 348,725 ha

Total Forest Area: 285,880 ha

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OVERLAPS

Recreational trail networks can be designed to overlap with riparian areas and special habitat management.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 25,417 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 80 % of the polygon

Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads, or temporary in conjunction

with any forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 2 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition, to provide for recreation trail networks.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed of key lakes.

TOURISM

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

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(13) Gaspard

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Tenn Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage for moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas, mule deer winter range and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.

To manage for key bighorn sheep and mule deer migration routes.

To manage for access management restrictions in areas adjacent to Special Resource Development Zones

To maintain mule deer winter range values through modified harvest regimes over

approximately 7 % of the forest in this polygon.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
13 Gaspard	75%	17%	8%

The primary restrictions to timber development will be in the southwestern portion of the polygon, adjacent to the Special Resource Development Zone.

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CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

III. ENHANCED RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE

(14) Batnuni

Total Area: 86,138 ha Total Forest Area: 72,966 ha

OVERLAPS

Recreation and Tourism management around key lakes will overlap with wildlife habitat objectives.

GRAZING

To maintain the current authorised level of 895 AUMs in the polygon.

To maintain the existing proportion of AUMs by Range Unit.

WILDCRAFT

To maintain roaded access to 80 % of the polygon

Access to the rest of the polygon will be walk-in off permanent main roads, or temporary in conjunction

with forest industry development or mineral exploration.

MINING

To maintain access to 100 % of the polygon outside of those areas currently reserved from activity.

RECREATION

To maintain 5 % of the polygon in a backcountry condition, around key lakes.

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed of key lakes.

TOURISM

To maintain the visual quality in the viewshed surrounding existing tourism operations.

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(14) Batnuni

FISH AND WILDLIFE

To manage for the biodiversity targets that will be developed in the Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (see Biodiversity Conservation section). The following seral stage targets will be used in the

development of that strategy:

"old forest" category: 7% to 19% range

"mature/old forest" category: 17% to 36% range

The actual proportions in this polygon will be dependant on the natural disturbance types and the Biodiversity Guidelines which are developed under the Forest Practices Code. The seral stage targets will be adjusted as the regional Biodiversity Conservation is developed concurrently with the Short Term Timber Availability Plan.

To maintain riparian habitats through the establishment of riparian management zones on all streams, lakes and wetlands as specified under the Forest Practices Code and Riparian Guidelines.

To manage for grizzly bear, moose, furbearer, species at risk and other sensitive habitats within the areas identified as riparian buffers, recreation areas and lakeshore management zones and throughout the polygon under the biodiversity conservation strategy.

TIMBER

The following targets apply to the entire productive forest land base in this polygon.

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
14 Batnuni	84%	10%	6%

The primary restrictions to timber development will be around key lakes.

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APPENDIX 4

SECTORAL STRATEGIES

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CARIBOO-CHILCOTIN LAND-USE PLAN

Mining Sector Strategy ("mining" refers to mineral, placer and industrial mineral mining or quarrying)

The Cariboo-Chilcotin land-use plan makes a commitment to provide certainty for mining, with a focus on issues of access to land, acceptability of mining in special resource development zones and streamlined and efficient review processes. Specific commitments include:

- access to a specific landbase within the three resource development zones (RDZ's), excluding only protected areas,
- identification of infrastructure corridors for exploration and mining purposes
- confirmation that exploration and mining are acceptable activities in Special Resource Development Zones (SRDZ's),
- a streamlined and efficient "single window" review process for exploration proposals, and
- coordination of mining proposals through the Mine Development Assessment Process (or the Environmental Assessment Process)

Specific objectives have been created for delivering certainty for mining. Some objectives are directly related to the land base and targets can be established for meeting them. Others are more qualitative, related to processes or clear policy statements, hence targets are difficult to define. However, all of the objectives are equally important to achieve in order implement government's commitments. The implementation strategies identified below provide a means of meeting all the objectives and providing land use certainty for mining.

ACCESS TO LAND

Objectives

1. The mineral exploration and mining industry shall have full access to lands outside of protected areas to explore for, develop and mine mineral resources. The placer exploration and mining industry shall have full access to designated placer lands.
2. Widespread acknowledgment of guarantees pertaining to access and utility corridors for exploration and mining activities through the Homathko River/Tatlayoko and Churn Creek protected areas.

Implementation Strategy

MEMPR will review the mineral land base and designated placer areas in the Cariboo-Chilcotin to ensure access to a maximum area outside of protected areas is available for claim staking. All existing no staking reserves and conditional staking reserves will be assessed to ensure consistency with the land-use plan; where inconsistencies are apparent, a review process will determine if it is appropriate to cancel the reserve. Any requests for new reserves will be considered in light of the land-use plan.

To the greatest extent possible, existing mineral and placer tenures will be excluded from new protected areas, so long as this does not affect critical protected area values.

Legal documents establishing the Churn Creek protected area will assure that the existing road and infrastructure corridors to the Blackdome Mine area and the Frenier Perlite mine area will be maintained open for industrial development, including provisions for upgrading the existing facilities in the future if necessary. Legal documents establishing the Homathko River/Tatlayoko protected area will highlight that industrial resource development access is to be guaranteed when required in the future. The need for a development road shall be established in the same manner as applied to other currently unroaded areas.

SPECIAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONES

Objective

1. Certainty that the localized, high impacts of approved exploration and mining activities shall be accepted and integrated into Special Resource Development zones through adaptive management of the overall zone.

Implementation Strategy

General implementation plans and subsequent management plans for RDZs will recognize the unique needs of planning for mineral and placer resource developments as well as the thorough review and approval requirements for exploration or mining activities. RDZ management plans, including objectives and targets for other resource values, will remain sufficiently flexible to adapt to and accept the localized impacts of exploration and mine developments. (see details in attached paper)

STREAMLINED "ONE WINDOW" REVIEW PROCESSES

Objectives

1. A streamlined and efficient one-window review and approval process of all mineral and placer exploration work proposals.
2. Application of a set of standards, based on provincial regulations and guidelines, to manage mineral exploration and mining activities in all land use zones, recognizing that guidelines are sufficiently flexible to ensure activities respect natural values with greater sensitivities.
3. Coordination of future mining approvals through the one-window, Environmental Assessment Process.
4. Certainty that the review and approval of major exploration and mining proposals, including related infrastructure development, will be based on technical impact assessment within government review processes.

Implementation Strategy

MEMPR is revising the standards and the review and approval process for mineral exploration activities to ensure these continue to respect sensitive natural values now being identified in land use plans. This includes advanced exploration activities (e.g. intensive drilling or trenching, underground development) and related infrastructure requirements (e.g. road building). These revisions will ensure equivalency with other legislation, such as the Forest Practices Code, where required. A more streamlined review and approval process will result from the greater flexibility to consider the objectives of all resource values within MEMPR's approval process. A similar review of placer exploration and mining guidelines will be undertaken.

MEMPR will continue to monitor the timeliness of the review and approval process for exploration and small mining proposals. Where approvals are not being issued in a timely manner, reasons will be determined and modifications will be recommended where appropriate.

The new Environmental Assessment Process already provides for full coordination of mine development proposals through a "one-window" review process. Efficiency and timely completion of reviews are key features of the process. Small mining proposals that are not subject to review through the EAP are coordinated through MEMPR's review and approval process (mentioned above).

The government land use plan has set aside the question of compatibility of mining and other land uses. A clear statement that exploration and mining proposals will be reviewed on the basis of technical analysis of impacts, and not on land use compatibility, will greatly enhance mining investor confidence in government's initiatives to streamline the review processes.

TARGETS

The mining target statements for each polygon address the issue of access to a maximum amount of land. The following additional notes are to be added to specific polygons as examples (i.e. not a definitive list) of areas where access for mineral or placer exploration or mining proposals are known to be key concerns.

Special Resource Development Zones

A. Boss Deception - Eureka Peak Area

B. Brittany - east side borders on area of active exploration for Fish Lake - type copper-gold deposits

G. Lang Lake / School House - active exploration for copper-gold deposits

I. Marble Range

- strong interest in limestone quarry development
- active gold exploration in Clinton Creek headwaters

J. Niut - zones of higher mineral potential and active exploration on mineral tenures

K. Potato Range

- small gold mine at Mt. Skinner
- zones of high potential

L. Quesnel Highlands

- very active placer mining area
- extensive placer and mineral tenures
- high potential for further gold deposits

M. Quesnel Lake - zones of higher mineral potential and active exploration on mineral tenures

N. South Chilcotin - includes the past producing Blackdome gold-silver mine and Frenier Perlite deposit; current exploration demonstrates potential for further production - Poison Mountain copper-gold deposit on southern boundary - zones of very high mineral potential

O. Taseko Lakes - numerous gold-silver and copper-gold deposits throughout the area, particularly in upper Taseko River valley and west of Taseko Lakes

Integrated Resource Management Zone

- Fish Lake deposit
- active exploration in the Chilcotin Plateau

Enhanced Resource Management Zone

- Gibraltar Mine
- QR Mine
- Mt. Polley deposit
- Peach Lake area
- various industrial mineral deposits, such as Quesnel diatomite and Nazko

aggregate operations

Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan

Tourism Sector Strategy

A. Tourism Strategies

B. Forestry Strategies

C. Criteria for Enhancement

D. Tourism Land Use Policy

A. Tourism Strategies

To respond to the government's land use decisions in the Cariboo Region, the tourism industry should consider the following in the expansion, new development and changes occurring within the industry and its markets:

1. Maintain and build on the existing diversification in product offerings for the front, mid and back country in the region. This should be done to retain flexibility in a market-place characterized by changing tastes and needs.

2. Maintain existing facilities and use areas, and locate new facilities and use areas, within Protected areas (PA's) and Special Resource Development Zones (SRDZ), if they depend on unaltered or natural appearing settings.
3. In the SRDZ's and elsewhere, locate facilities and use areas such that the dominant views are encompassed by PA's, or consist of features or areas that will not be altered to any extent by logging (e.g. non-forested terrain, rock escarpments, riparian zones adjacent to lakes and rivers).
4. To avoid unnecessary conflicts, and create synergies, planning for areas important to tourism should focus on the integration of tourism, recreation, fish and wildlife, and cultural heritage resources and uses, while also addressing forestry, mining and agricultural resources. Timber volume expectations should be flexible to allow the planning processes to explore various options that meet respective needs. Issues such as carrying capacities will need to be addressed. Access management planning is a high priority within such areas.
5. Tourism activities and developments that are compatible with ranching and fish and wildlife resources, should be explored in the region, especially in the Grasslands Integrated Resource Management Zone

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(IRMZ). This should be done in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, The Ministry of Environment, Lands & Parks, and the ranching sector.

6. Government should encourage the tourism industry to concentrate in areas that are managed with tourism as the primary use. Incentives such as the maintenance or restoration of high quality environments and the provision of necessary infrastructure, could attract the industry to locate in such areas, provide security for the future and lessen conflict with competing sectors in other areas of the region. This could apply to all zones. Please refer to the attached draft Criteria for Identifying Tourism Sites for Enhancement.

7. The development of Tourism activities that do not have constraining resource needs should be considered. These include urban-based experiences, cultural activities, and off-road motor vehicle activities (e.g. mountain biking, snow-mobiling).

8. The management of scenery around lakes and rivers is very important to tourism. The Ministry, in consultation with the tourism industry, should review criteria derived for the above, to ensure tourism's needs are fully addressed.

9. Native and non-native culture heritage resources have significance for tourism. Therefore, from a tourism industry perspective, it is important to ensure that these resources are adequately identified and maintained.

B. Forestry Strategies (to integrate with tourism needs)

In order for the forest industry to operate in or near important tourism areas, their operations should incorporate tourism needs for high quality environments, including:

1. Tranquil Settings - forest operations in the mid and especially the back country should be conducted outside of the peak tourism season, to reduce the impact of noise.
2. Scenic Quality - forest operations should either avoid or minimize impacts on scenic quality. Any impacts that do occur must be rehabilitated within a specified time period.
3. Air Visibility Quality - smoke generation (through slash burning, etc.) should not

impact tourism areas during the peak tourism season.

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4. Setting Diversity - alternative silvicultural and harvesting systems should be employed to provide for a variety of forest settings.

5. Controlled Access - access management planning should precede operations in order to incorporate tourism industry needs.

C. Criteria for Enhancement

Access Criteria

- Highway, paved road, or non-4W drive secondary road access to a tourism operation or to an area containing high or very high tourism capability. Predominantly this would occur in Enhanced Resource Management zones (front country).
- Resource road access to a water body (lake, river), or to an area having high or very high tourism capability. Predominantly this would occur in Integrated Resource Management zones, occasionally in Special Resource Development zones (mid- to backcountry).
- Trail access to a water body or an area of high or very high tourism capability currently being used by recreationists or by a tourism operator. Predominantly, this would occur in Special Resource Development Zones or within Protected Areas (backcountry).

Visual Quality Criteria

* Scenic landscapes ranging from the dramatic to the serene which are visible from existing tourism operations, or from resource roads or trails leading to areas of high or very high tourism capability.

* Scenic landscapes which are an important contributing factor to the activity being undertaken, e.g. the viewscape of a fishing lake, etc.

* Scenic landscapes associated with an access corridor used for touring or to access key tourism activities or facility sites.

* Scenic landscapes associated with a travel corridor (trail, resource road, other) leading to protected areas.

Existing Use Criteria

* An area or site which is currently used by local recreationists or by an existing tourism operation. These can occur in each of the designated zones but predominantly occur in remote areas such as is found in Special Resource Development Zones and Protected Areas, and will include backcountry huts, horse trails, packing routes, scenic viewpoints, etc.

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Natural Resource Criteria

* The existence of a composite of natural resource attributes which contribute to a provincially or regionally significant site such as wildlife viewing site, a fishing lake, old growth forest, etc.

* Areas adjacent to protected areas that have high or very high capability.

D. Tourism Land Use Policy

Introduction

Tourism is a significant and growing land use component in the Cariboo-Chilcotin and contributes to the region's quality of life. It plays a key role in diversifying the resource-based economy of the region. Tourism relies on secure access to, and sustainability of, a variety of high quality natural environments, resources and experiences. The Government's October 1994 Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan recognized this through the establishment of new Protected Areas and Special Resource Development Zones. As well, tourism is a significant and valuable component in the mix of land uses in the Integrated and Enhanced land use zones.

Land Use Goal

To encourage land use and resource management decisions that protect and manage the natural environment, high value tourism resources and cultural values on which tourism depends.

Policy 1:

The Ministry will work with the tourism industry to ensure tourism land use and resource values are reflected in land use and resource management decisions on Crown land.

Action

- The Ministry will establish a resource planning position and office in the Cariboo-Chilcotin Region to reflect tourism resource interests in land use planning and resource management decisions on Crown land.
- Information, analysis and expertise will be provided to support tourism resource planning and management.

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- The Ministry will work toward the long-term sustainability of tourism values identified in each of the land use zones established by the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan (i.e. Special Resource Development, Integrated Resource Management and Enhanced Resource Development zones)
- The Ministry will participate in the development of guidelines and planning for resource management activities in the region.

Policy 2:

The Ministry will support the protection of areas representative of the natural, cultural and recreational diversity of the Province. The Ministry will support the management of these areas for sustainable tourism use.

Action

* The Ministry will participate in defining management objectives and plans for protected areas in the region, to ensure tourism resource interests are represented.

Policy 3:

The Ministry will consider land use plans and policies for the Cariboo-Chilcotin Region when developing regional strategies and programs, i.e., community and economic development, tourism market and business development, and cultural and heritage resource management programs.

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CARIBOO CHILCOTIN LAND USE PLAN

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Targets and Strategies for Recreation, Grazing, Wildcraft & Timber Resources

1. RECREATION

For each polygon, the following Recreation targets have been developed:

- The proportion of the polygon to be managed in a backcountry condition:
- Backcountry is defined as a combination of the following Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) experiences: Semi-Primitive Motorized, Backcountry is defined as a combination of the following Recreation Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized and Primitive. The actual proportions of each ROS categories will be subject to the targets for other resources. * Where appropriate, these targets will include direction for recreation corridors and for regionally significant trails or rivers.
- The areas of the polygon which will be managed for visual quality.

The following strategies will be necessary to ensure effective implementation of these recreation targets:

1) Many of the regionally significant rivers and trails cross a number of polygons; in order to provide clear direction to subsequent sub-regional planning processes it will be necessary to compile these targets into overall statements of management direction for the entire length of each of these recreation corridors.

- 2) Implement comprehensive access management, lakes classification and visual quality planning processes at the sub-regional or local level over areas where the recreation targets suggest that effort.
- 3) Develop a regional strategy to ensure the integration of public recreation targets with commercial tourism objectives.
- 4) For areas to be managed in a backcountry condition, to determine the appropriate mix of ROS category through subsequent planning exercises.

2. GRAZING

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The Land Use Plan calls for the development of targets for both ranching and grazing; these have been combined into one set of Grazing targets.

The following targets have not specifically addressed grazing resource enhancement. It is assumed that the targets for resource enhancement will be developed through the Range Use Plan process, as called for under the Forest Practices Code.

These targets do not address the Protected Area polygons. It is assumed that those targets will be developed through relatively detailed Protected Area planning processes. While there could be a significant shift in range management practices within Protected Area boundaries, these Protected Area planning processes will be guided by the Land Use Plan which states that the current level of grazing will continue in Protected Areas.

For each polygon, the following Grazing targets are stated:

to maintain or enhance _____ aums, which represents the current level of net authorised use.

to maintain the approximate current geographic distribution of aums by range unit, in order to recognise that ranching operations are tied to a specific area.

In addition, there is a regional target to maintain the existing authorised level of haycutting on Crown land.

The following strategies will be necessary to ensure effective implementation of these range targets:

- 1) The polygon (sub-unit) targets will be used to guide the development of Range Use Plans, as required under the Forest Practices Code. These Range Use Plans, in turn, will guide the development of enhancement targets and the selection of enhancement projects.
- 2) Establish the Range Advisory Committee to help address any outstanding regional range management issues and to assist in the delivery of the Grazing Enhancement Fund. Range Use Plans will form the key component to the initiation and approval of development projects conducted under this Fund.
- 3) Where the Range Use Plans, or other planning exercises, indicate a potential impact on these Grazing targets, the Grazing Enhancement Fund will be utilised to mitigate that impact through the implementation of grazing enhancement projects.

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4) The above targets are stated in terms of resource allocation. In order to better integrate the Grazing targets with targets for other resources, it will be necessary to develop land-referenced Grazing targets, such as hectares of intensive grazing land or hectares of critical spring range. Those land-referenced Grazing targets will be guided by the existing targets and will be produced over time through more-detailed range planning processes, such as Range Use Plans or Protected Area plans.

5) Identify critical gaps in information and technology preventing the achievement of desired levels of management, and address those gaps through a long-term inventory and research program.

6) Continue the noxious weed control and prevention program.

7) Involve the ranching industry in subsequent planning exercises at the regional and sub-regional level.

3. WILDCRAFT

It should be noted that the Wildcraft resource is referred to as Botanical Forest Products under the Forest Practices Code. All references to Botanical Forest Products should be considered to apply to the Wildcraft resource and vice versa.

For every Zone, the following Wildcraft target will apply:

* To maintain the wildcraft resource and enhance its present level of use.

For each polygon, the following Wildcraft target has been stated:

* The proportion of the polygon which will be available for wildcraft harvesting through road-access versus walk-in.

For key polygons, the following target has been be stated:

* To maintain key pine mushroom sites in a condition that promotes mushroom growth.

The following strategies will be necessary to ensure effective implementation of these wildcraft targets:

1) Lead the provincial development of protocol and methods by which to inventory the wildcraft resource.

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2) Develop a solid database of the wildcraft resource and include this information in all operational forest management manuals. (The Ministry of Forests is undertaking a provincial market study of botanical forest products harvested in BC.)

3) Develop a strategy for the protection of key pine mushroom sites

4) Lead the provincial development of a strategy for the provision of tenure for wildcraft harvesters.

5) Implement modified forest management practices, developed through local planning processes, to maintain or enhance wildcraft resources and values throughout the forest management cycle.

6) Include wildcraft harvesters in any access management planning exercises.

4. TIMBER

Five kinds of targets will be established for the timber resource:

an overall target for the Special Resource Development Zone

-
- % of the forest in each polygon available for conventional timber management
- % of the forest in each polygon available for harvest, if the timber management

regimes are modified to more-sensitive practices

- % of the forest in each polygon not available for harvest at this time.
- % of the forest in each polygon available for enhancing timber productivity..

The first four targets have been established, the fifth requires further development over time.

These targets are not intended to be applied retroactively, nor to be used in an accounting exercise whereby each cutting permit is evaluated as to which category it falls into, rather they are intended to guide subsequent planning exercises and to facilitate the development of site-specific solutions to resource management issues.

The overall target for the Special Resource Development Zone was specified in the

October 24, 1994 land use decision, as follows: *"the forest industry will have access to*

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70% of the timber from the productive forest land base averaged over the zone". While the implementation process for this land use plan continues over the next few years, this overall target will serve to ensure that timber interests are fully incorporated into any subsequent planning processes. Refer to Attachment I following this Timber Strategy text.

Each polygon has a target for the proportion of the forest land base which is available for conventional timber management. Conventional management is defined as the current industry norm, with the inclusion of any standard management practices which are prescribed under the Forest Practices Code (the Code). Where the Code, or the land use plan, identifies specific areas which require management over and above the norm, such as wildlife habitat areas, Community Watersheds or visually sensitive areas, these areas are not considered to be conventional timber management.

Each polygon has a target for the proportion of the forest land base which is available for harvest, if management is modified to more-sensitive practices. This represents the areas where other resource targets, such as visual quality objectives, wildlife habitat strategies or recreation and tourism resource management, place constraints on conventional timber management, but there is considerable opportunity for harvest under modified management regimes.

Depending upon the value to be managed for, these resource values can be addressed through a wide spectrum of modified regimes, including:

- adjusted cutblock size or shape to retain visual quality;
- modified clearcut systems, such as small patch clearcuts, feathered edges, green tree retention or deciduous tree retention;
- alternative harvesting systems, such as highlead, helicopter, small machinery or horse-logging; and
- alternative silvicultural systems, such as selection or shelterwood.

It is not proposed that this entire area will require alternative silvicultural systems or harvesting systems to address other values, and it is recognized that a significant proportion of this area is already being addressed by modified harvesting practices under current management regimes.

For the most part, the exact management prescriptions which would comprise modified harvest will have to be developed area-specifically, either through local or sub-regional planning exercises or through the licensee planning process. For key regional issues, that process will be guided by the regional targets or strategies developed for that issue.

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These targets are intended to guide long term resource planning. Over a significant proportion of the forest land base, the other resource targets suggest extending rotation periods or deferring harvest for several years in order to accommodate other resource values. These measures could have a considerable impact on the availability of timber for harvest over the short term. In addition, until the subsequent planning processes are completed for the areas requiring modified management, there could be uncertainty as to the immediate availability of timber in these areas. To create certainty, a Timber Availability Plan (with 10 year and 20 year horizons) will be developed to ensure that a short term timber supply is available during the full implementation period of this plan.

Each polygon has a target for the proportion of the forest land base which is not available for harvest at this time. This is the total area of the forest from which, at the present time, harvest will be excluded in order to meet all other resource targets. It is believed that, over time, the development of alternative management regimes will show that harvest is possible in some of these areas while still protecting other resource values.

To portray these targets, for each Zone or sub-zone, this table has been produced:

Polygon	Conventional Harvest	Modified Harvest	No Harvest
Zone or Sub-Zone -- %	-- %	-- %	-- %

Over time, each polygon will also have a target for the proportion of the forest land base which is available for enhancing timber productivity. This would include measures to increase long term timber growth and value as well as measures to increase short term timber availability. The timber enhancement targets will be guided by the Forest Practices Code, and will be further developed once the Code is implemented.

It is assumed that the timber enhancement measures will be concentrated in the areas available for conventional harvest, while the enhancement of values such as wildlife or tourism will be concentrated in the areas where modified timber management is required or the areas not available for harvest at this time. However, this does not preclude the development of management regimes which are designed to enhance a combination of resource values at the same time, such as joint silviculture/ecosystem restoration projects

which promote both timber and wildlife values.

The following strategies will be necessary to ensure effective implementation of these timber targets:

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1) Once the Forest Practices Code is in place, develop a set of targets for enhancing timber productivity. The Ministry of Forests will take a lead role in the provision of strategic timber supply analysis which can aid in the development of these targets and in the development of enhancement priorities. This analysis will examine the current timber supply situation and identify options and opportunities for addressing any shortfalls or improving the future timber resource.

2) Develop a regional strategy to address the key issues that will affect the wood supply over the next few years while the plan is being further implemented. This strategy could be achieved by the development of a Timber Availability Plan as outlined in Attachment II. This strategy must take into account the phasing-out of the pine beetle salvage harvest in the Williams Lake Timber Supply Area.

3) Examine the current split between "sawlogs" and "problem forest types" as has been determined for the purposes of AAC determination and forest tenure allocation, and develop a mechanism to make available for harvest "problem forest types" that are included in the timber targets and whose harvest is compatible with the other resource targets. This mechanism must consider and accommodate any outstanding tenure commitments for these "problem forest types" and may need to incorporate partitioned AACs where necessary.

4) Develop an overall strategy for the encouragement of alternative harvesting or silviculture systems either to address the "modified management" timber target or to implement timber enhancement measures, including:

- an identification and resolution of any institutional barriers;
- an identification of priority areas or issues, as defined either by subsequent planning exercises or by immediate wood supply problems; and
- a research program, both short and long term, which identifies what treatments are compatible with which sites and timber types and includes some immediate operational trials.

By the end of five years, this strategy should develop a good understanding of the extent of the opportunities for these systems in the region, of the timber yields available and of the employment opportunities.

5) Immediately initiate the priority planning requirements identified in the implementation plan for this land use decision, and integrate these timber strategies with any sub-regional or local planning exercises.

6) Develop a strong link with Forest Renewal BC. to determine how the Forest Renewal Plan can help support the implementation of these strategies.

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TIMBER TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

ATTACHMENT 1

WORKING DEFINITION FOR THE 70 % TIMBER TARGET (SRDZ)

The overall target for the Special Resource Development Zone was specified in the October 24, 1994 land use decision, as follows: *"the forest industry will have access to 70% of the timber from the productive forest land base averaged over the zone"*. While the implementation process for this land use plan continues over the next few years, this overall target will serve to ensure that timber interests are fully incorporated into any subsequent planning processes.

The working definition for this target contains three components:

1) Productive forest land base is defined as the total Crown forest area, determined by subtracting the following from the total area of the Region:

- all non-Crown land
- all Crown land committed to non-timber use through a Land Act designation
- all non-forest Crown land, and
- all forest area classified as brush or non-commercial cover in the Forest Inventory.

2) All netdowns in the Special Resource Development Zone, including those induced by the Forest Practices Code, will not exceed 30% of the productive forest landbase.

3) Where the management targets for other resources have the potential to result in less than the 70% timber target being achieved, enhancement activities may be prescribed to ensure that the 70% target is met.

4) This target will be used in conjunction with the more specific targets developed for each zone and polygon to provide direction to sub-regional planning exercises, with the specific targets providing the key direction.

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TIMBER TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

ATTACHMENT 2:

SHORT TERM TIMBER AVAILABILITY PLAN

The Land Use Plan has ensured that the Cariboo will retain a healthy, sustainable forest industry into the foreseeable future.

The target setting exercise has identified the need for more detailed planning exercises over the next few years, continuing the implementation process by refining the management regimes and by further addressing some key regional issues.

During this transition period, there will continue to be some uncertainty regarding the immediate availability of timber. The people of the Cariboo Chilcotin require further assurance that their timber supply can be maintained throughout this implementation process.

To address this issue, by December 31, 1995 a Short Term Timber Availability Plan should be created for the Cariboo-Chilcotin. (Refer to Section 3.8 for further information on this subject).

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Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan

Fish and Wildlife and Biodiversity Conservation Strategies

The principles of the Provincial Land Use Charter will apply in the context of the Land Use Plan and the resource targets developed for the implementation of that plan.

Application of these principles requires the following in all zones:

- The Forest Practices Code and other provincial standards and guidelines will apply, guided by the Land Use Plan and the targets.
- The maintenance of ecosystem function and the species diversity of the region will be incorporated into the implementation of the Plan.
- All renewable resources will be managed for sustainable use.
- Management for appropriate uses of fish and wildlife will be undertaken.

A. Targets and Strategies

1. *Biodiversity Conservation (including Riparian Areas)*

Development of a biodiversity conservation strategy for the region is required. This strategy will be consistent with the Land Use Plan and the resource targets. In this context it will include the following components:

- conserve biological diversity through the establishment of Landscape Units and objectives for retention of old growth, seral stage distribution, landscape connectivity, stand structure, species composition, temporal distribution of cutblock, retention of coarse woody debris, and retention of wildlife trees. These targets will be applied at the Landscape Unit level; Landscape Units will be defined across the region. Targets for other important values specified above will be established within these Landscape Units and will be based on the Wildlife Habitat, Biodiversity Conservation, and Riparian Guidelines. Application of these guidelines in all zones and polygons is required.
- seral stage (including old growth) targets are specified for each polygon and should provide a guide to detailed planning at the Landscape Unit level. Targets for the conservation of riparian habitats and sensitive species and habitats are also specified for each polygon. Riparian habitats are extremely important in the Cariboo Region and require special attention. Consistent with the targets, maintenance of deciduous (aspen) and spruce components are important considerations on the Chilcotin Plateau.

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- over time develop long term plans (at least 20 years) for all areas in order to ensure that the biodiversity conservation objectives and all other objectives of the plan are met. These plans will address all resources on a watershed basis. Cut distribution over time (existing and future), access development and other related resource development issues will be addressed. The plans will ensure that the objectives for each zone will be met over the long term. Where required roads will be planned to limit impacts on environmental values and road closure and deactivation and rehabilitation requirements for existing and future roads will be specified.
- review the alienation of crown land where this will negatively impact biodiversity conservation values.
- establish small benchmark ecological reserves, within the 0.25% land target for Goal 2 protected areas, within those Ecosections which are not well represented in the Protected Areas. These areas will be valuable for future research and preserving biodiversity elsewhere on the landscape and preserving small areas of rare ecosystems.

2. Mule Deer

The current estimated population of mule deer in the Cariboo region is 25,000. The objective is to maintain mule deer winter range in a condition that will support the regional population during critical winter conditions. Mule deer strategies will be implemented that are compatible with the Land Use Plan and the targets, including the following components:

- prepare management plans for each winter range and, where appropriate, establish Wildlife Habitat areas over selected winter ranges.
- maintain crown closures and old growth on winter ranges as defined in the Handbook for Timber and Mule Deer Management and management plans. Crown closure objectives have been or will be established for each winter range; it is recognized that these objectives will evolve over time as more information is gathered by site investigation and detailed mapping. Targets for mule deer are stated as the percentage of the forest land base which will be managed for mule deer winter range values.
- light selective harvesting of Douglas fir will be the logging method employed on these winter ranges.
- maintenance of ground forage is important and should be addressed in the Winter Range Management Plans and the appropriate Range Use Plans.
- develop and implement a Douglas fir bark beetle management program that includes harvest of Douglas fir on winter range where required to control this pest. The harvesting will be done in a manner which is consistent with maintaining long term mule deer winter range values. A review of the current program is required.
- examine forest harvesting tenure alternatives which would be compatible with achieving management plan objectives. Where appropriate, establish these tenures on selected winter ranges. These tenures may include Woodlots with carefully controlled allowable cuts that are compatible with mule deer winter range objectives.

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Any potential conflicts between this strategy and the maintenance of the short term wood supply will be identified through the development of a Timber Availability Plan (Refer to Section 3.6 of this Report). Important inputs to this assessment are the mule deer habitat (crown closure) objectives for each winter range and Douglas fir bark beetle harvesting requirements. If this assessment indicates that maintaining short term wood supply would require increased harvest on mule deer winter ranges then options will be examined to address a portion of this shortfall through increased harvest on selected ranges. These

options may include longer term strategies for achieving mule deer habitat objectives on selected winter ranges within the Enhanced Resource Development Zone. The implications of the strategies for mule deer habitat and the short term wood supply should be carefully considered and an appropriate option selected and implemented.

3. Moose and other Species

Moose are a particularly important species in the Cariboo region. The current population is estimated at 18,000. They are the most widely distributed large mammal in the region and, as well as supporting wildlife viewing, they also support resident and guided hunting. In addition, moose account for the largest proportion of the native sustenance kill in the region. Their habitat needs will be largely met through application of the FPC; of particular importance are the conservation of wetland and riparian areas. This management includes forested buffers around wetland and riparian areas. These habitats provide winter habitat throughout the region but are particularly important in ERDZ polygons 1,2,5,6,7,13; IRM polygons A,B,C,D,E, and SRDZ polygons B and 0. Upland habitats also provide winter habitat for moose. Management of these areas for moose requires that both cover and early seral (shrubby) habitat is available. This can largely be provided if the biodiversity guidelines for the distribution of seral stages on a Landscape Unit basis are followed. Upland habitats are particularly important in ERDZ polygons 3,4,5,8, and SRDZ polygon M. Other aspects of moose habitat needs have to be addressed on a site specific basis. This includes calving areas and summer habitat protection which can be addressed under the biodiversity conservation requirements and the access management targets specified for each polygon. Moose management also requires careful access management. Excessive access can produce disturbance and can result in high poaching or hunter harvest levels. All of the areas indicated above require access planning. This is particularly true in the IRM polygons and in polygons I and 2 in the ERDZ. Limitations on permanent access and deactivation of temporary roads is required. Road crossings of wetlands

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and riparian areas should be as limited as possible. Additional buffering of wetlands (up to 200 meters) may be required adjacent to key wetlands or riparian habitats, particularly on the Chilcotin Plateau.

Furbearers such as marten and fisher, waterfowl, and many other species benefit from the application of the guidelines under the FPC and access management. The requirement of this strategy is that the guidelines under the FPC and the regional biodiversity conservation strategy apply across the landscape and that fish and wildlife values be conserved through the application of the FPC at the landscape unit or lower level. These values should be sustained in any case. (see Biodiversity Conservation targets)

4. Species and Habitats at Risk

- undertake forest inventory to identify species and habitats at risk and management needs.
- prepare and implement recovery plans for rare and endangered species.
- consistent with the targets, establish Wildlife Habitat Areas, Sensitive Areas or other appropriate classifications under the FPC as required to protect these species and habitats. (See biodiversity conservation targets)
- consistent with the targets, provide buffers of at least 200 meters and limit human disturbance around important pelican feeding lakes. These lakes are Pantage, Puntzi, Rosita-Tautri, Tanilkul, Abuntlet, Anahim, Chilcotin, Kluskus(3), Natsy, and Owen. Designation of these areas as Wildlife Habitat Areas should be considered.

5. Caribou

The regional population estimate for caribou is 2000. Population estimates are 1600-1800 animals in the western population and 200-300 animals in the eastern population. Of the western population, the Itcha-II-achuz herd consists of about 1500 animals.

5.1 Eastern Caribou

These caribou are at risk and the regional population is of considerable provincial significance. The central position of the Cariboo Region, in relation to the distribution of mountain caribou, makes this population a high provincial wildlife priority. The overriding objective is to maintain habitat values for mountain caribou within the Cariboo Region.

Under the targets, sixty-five percent of the forest land base currently under deferral above the

Caribou High Elevation Line has been assumed to be not available for harvest and the remaining

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35% was assumed to be available under modified harvesting practices. However, the current deferrals will remain in place until the strategy outlined below has been implemented and has produced satisfactory integrated resource management solutions.

The following is required:

i) a determination of the research, inventory, and biophysical mapping (1:50,000 scale) projects required to develop integrated management approaches for caribou habitat in this area. These projects will be initiated with the objective of developing appropriate integrated management approaches as quickly as possible. The most appropriate locations for modified harvest will also be determined. It is anticipated that the research will require logging trials designed to maintain caribou habitat values.

ii) over the next 4 years an assessment of the completed biophysical mapping will be undertaken and any required adjustments to the Caribou High Elevation Line will be made. Additional areas for trial logging will also be identified; flexibility will be exercised in the selection of these areas.

iii) an assessment of the caribou strategy is required within 4 years. A reevaluation of the management approach will be required if the above determinations indicate that the estimated percentages (Modified Harvest category) are not valid or that the time frame for future logging is unrealistically long. Alternative approaches to achieving the targets will be required if this is the case.

* apply the provisions of the FPC to manage lower elevation habitats including winter ranges and travel corridors as they are identified. Where possible and where compatible with other conservation needs, they may be met through the Forest Ecosystem Networks (FEN) and old growth reserve requirements within each Landscape Unit.

5.2 Itcha Ilgachuz Caribou

Maintain caribou winter range values by applying the moderate risk option determined by the Western Caribou Working Group; this includes a timber harvest deferred area and restricted logging outside the deferred area. Based on the area which is currently proposed by the Western Caribou Working Committee for deferral under their moderate risk option, 65% of the forest land base deferred under this option has been assumed to be not available

for harvest and the remaining 35% was assumed to be available under more sensitive harvesting practices. However, the current deferral will remain in place until the strategy outlined below has been implemented and has produced satisfactory integrated resource management solutions. These projects will be initiated with the objective of developing appropriate integrated management approaches as quickly as possible.

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The following is required:

i) a determination of the research, inventory, and biophysical mapping required to develop integrated management approaches for caribou habitat should be fully defined. These projects will be initiated with the objective of developing appropriate integrated management approaches as quickly as possible. The use of logging as a management tool to maintain caribou winter range values should also be investigated.

ii) an assessment of the caribou strategy is required within 4 years. A reevaluation of the management approach will be required if the above determinations indicate that the estimated percentages (Modified Harvest category) are not valid or that the time frame for future logging is unrealistically long. Alternative approaches to achieving the targets will be required if this is the case.

- the area specified for restricted logging under the moderate risk option of the Western Caribou Working Group has been placed in the "Modified Harvest" category and will be available immediately.
- no logging will take place in the area north of Punkutlaenkut Creek until it is demonstrated to be compatible with caribou habitat requirements.

6. Grasslands

Many of the species at risk in the region are found on the grasslands of the region. Research and inventory has begun on these species and additional management requirements will be developed in the future. To date seven red listed species and thirty-two blue listed species have been recorded. In the interim the following is required:

- continuation of present research and inventory programs to further identify species and habitats of concern. Management of these habitats should consider all resource values.
- management of critical habitat through the FPC and Riparian and Biodiversity Guidelines including the designation of Sensitive Areas or Wildlife Habitat areas. Safeguarding riparian habitats is of particular importance.
- maintenance of climax seral communities targets as defined by the Biodiversity Guidelines specific targets (by landscape unit) are: 12% climax seral state, 85% near climax.
- establish planning and monitoring processes to ensure that the utilization levels and recovery (targets specified above) are achieved in a timely manner.

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- provision of funds under the Grazing Enhancement Fund to ensure that the targets can be met.
- ensure that conservation values are not degraded through forage enhancement activities; for example, the timing on any range burns should be such that ground nesting birds are not affected.

7. Wetlands

The region contains an abundance of wetlands which provide important habitat for many species.

They are of particular importance for waterfowl, moose, and furbearers.

* ensuring the sustainability of these wetlands is a priority and requires application of the FPC including the riparian guidelines, access management, improved cattle management, restrictions on land alienation, and improved water allocation and management. As well, the Water Management Strategy must include allocations of water for conservation purposes. Haying and grazing of wetlands should be carefully managed to maintain environmental values.

B. Other Management Strategies

1. Range Management

improved management of cattle particularly with respect to riparian, alpine, and grasslands; much of this would be accomplished through the application of the FPC and the Biodiversity and Riparian Guidelines (see also Grassland targets) and through the Grazing Enhancement Fund. The Biodiversity and other guidelines should provide the guidance for protecting environmental and conservation values. These values should be protected in any case. all range (and Highways) fences should be wildlife safe including top rails and appropriate wire spacing.

2. Access Management

* develop an access management strategy and appropriate planning processes. This will include a specific backcountry access management strategy which will be designed to maintain backcountry values within (primarily) the Special Resource Development Zone. This strategy would address road locations, physical and regulatory closures of roads (non-

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permanent roads should be considered in previously undeveloped areas), backcountry lake access, and ATV and snowmobile use. Planning will address the need to limit the potential for disturbance or poaching of vulnerable wildlife populations. The targets include provision for "Modified Harvest" and "No Harvest" as a result of access management requirements and the requirements for management of Quality Lakes.

- outside these backcountry areas an effective planning process is required to manage access in order to protect environmental and other values. In all zones a priority is to limit disturbance and damage to sensitive habitats such as alpine, grasslands, and wetlands as a result of motor vehicles. Moose calving areas and other important wildlife habitats also require access management. The targets include provisions for "Modified Harvest" and "No Harvest" as a result of access management requirements and the requirements for management of Quality Lakes.
- priority areas for snowmobile/ATV access planning are: Boss/Deception, Quesnel Lake and Itcha Ilgachuz within the Special Resource Development Zone. Meeting an objective of limiting disturbance to caribou by snowmobiles will require zoning over these areas as well as adjacent portions of the Enhanced Resource Development Zone. This planning should be undertaken as soon as possible.

3. Watershed Assessment

- as required under the FPC when disturbance levels exceed 25% and in key watersheds, a watershed assessment should be undertaken to ensure the maintenance of critical fish and wildlife habitats and hydrological stability.
- the Horsefly River watershed is the first priority for watershed assessment and watershed/ecosystem restoration. This need extends across the entire watershed and should not be dealt with at the zone level. The Cottonwood/Swift, Bonaparte, and Cariboo Rivers watersheds are also high priorities.

4. *Lake Management Plans*

* Lake Management Plans (including lake classification) should be prepared (over time and on a priority basis) for important lakes in all zones. Using a combination of Quality Lakes Management Planning, Lakeshore Harvesting Guidelines, Biodiversity Guidelines and Access Management, the Lake Management Plans should address specific and cumulative impacts to fish, fish habitat and the sport fishery (including allocation of the fisheries resource).

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5. *Enhancement*

- ensure that enhancement for other resources is coordinated with biodiversity conservation values; silvicultural activities should be carefully coordinated. The elimination of early seral stages is not compatible with biodiversity conservation. Maintenance of important biodiversity elements such as coarse woody debris and wildlife trees must also be addressed. Enhancements must be compatible with Landscape Unit objectives.
- develop a joint Forest Service and B.C. Environment planning and agreement process for silviculture and watershed restoration projects; the Forest Renewal program should provide a mechanism and funding source to ensure that this is accomplished.
- following watershed assessment, restore watersheds which have been negatively impacted through the provisions of the Watershed and Ecosystem Programs; this applies across all zones. Landscape Units which show the greatest existing disturbance levels are priorities for the Ecosystem Restoration Program.
- undertake an assessment of fish and wildlife enhancement and acquisition opportunities and the development of these identified opportunities.
- Specific opportunities include:

i) Transplant sheep and caribou to restock depleted ranges.

ii) Establishment of Wildlife Management Areas. Chilcotin Lake and Marshes and

iii) Research and inventory in forested and non-forested habitats (including grasslands) to identify species at risk and enhancement needs.

iv) Removal of young aspen and Douglas fir stands which are encroaching on grasslands.

- continue and expand existing enhancement and land securement under the Habitat Conservation Fund and other available funding sources.

6. *Research and Inventory*

undertake research and inventory to support resource management and future IRM decisions.

priorities for fisheries inventory and assessment should be developed

areas which should receive immediate attention are:

- Itcha-Ilgachuz and Eastern Caribou,
- grassland habitats and the grassland complex of species at risk,
- grizzly bear habitat and habitat protection needs,
- sturgeon - an assessment of their distribution and spawning habitat is required, biophysical mapping throughout the region,

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- monitoring of key Dolly Varden streams. This species is sensitive to habitat disturbance and is a good indicator of a watershed's environmental condition,
- priority lake and stream fisheries inventory required for classification purposes (FPC and Lake Management Plans).

C. Zonal Management Strategies

1. Special Resource Development Zone

Within the context of the Land Use Plan and the resource targets the following is of particular importance in this zone:

- sustain sensitive natural values that require special management considerations; additional identification of Sensitive Areas,
- management to sustain representational and environmental values in conjunction with adjacent Protected Areas,
- assess current alpine grazing for impacts on vegetation and sustainability,
- manage access through a Backcountry Access Management strategy (see Regional description). This will apply throughout much of the zone, however, additional stratification is required; in the more developed portions of this zone the standard Regional Access Management strategy should apply.

2. Enhanced Development Zone

Within the context of the Land Use Plan and the resource targets the following is of particular importance in this zone:

* it is extremely important for moose, furbearers, waterfowl and many other wetland

and forest dependent species; application of FPC guidelines is required to conserve

these values,

* limit disturbance to White Pelicans on feeding lakes,

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* apply the Regional Access Management strategy to manage access. The Backcountry Access Management strategy will not apply in this zone, however, certain portions of it will receive a higher degree of access control under the regional strategy.

3. Integrated Resource Management Zone

Within the context of the Land Use Plan and the resource targets the following is of particular importance in this zone:

- good opportunities for fish and wildlife enhancement,
- grasslands within this zone are extremely important and require careful management
- application of the FPC and relevant guidelines including Biodiversity, Riparian, and Wildlife habitat,
- it is a very important area for furbearers, moose, waterfowl, species at risk and many other wetland, grassland and forest dependent species; application of FPC guidelines is required to sustain these values,
- limit disturbance to White Pelicans on feeding lakes,
- apply the Regional Access Management strategy to manage access. The Backcountry Access Management strategy will not apply in this zone, however certain portions of it will receive a higher degree of access control under the regional strategy.

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Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan

Water Management Strategy

A comprehensive water management strategy is required in the Cariboo region.

Major impacts on the water resource include agriculture, residential development, roads, industrial activity, and forest harvesting.

Developing this strategy requires:

- Assessing all watersheds in the region with respect to water conservation (allocations) and water quality concerns.
- Prioritizing the watersheds based on the level of existing conflicts (existing water licenses) and watersheds where new water license applications, instream flow requirements, or water quality concerns exist.
- Developing and implementing water allocation and/or water management plans for the high priority watersheds.

It is recognized that forest harvesting impacts on watersheds will be limited through the application of the FPC and the requirements of Department of Fisheries and Oceans. Key or sensitive watersheds should be selected for intensive research/monitoring to assess hydrologic and water quality impacts of logging. Community watersheds will be managed through the provisions of the Forest Practices Code.

High priority issues to be addressed in the planning processes include:

- Streams where there is insufficient water available for existing (licensed) uses.
- Streams where there is insufficient water for any additional uses.
- Addressing both of the above needs requires better coordination with B.C. Lands,

particularly with respect to new Crown Grants for agricultural or residential developments.

- In settled areas, a coordinated planning and regulatory approach should be developed by the Ministry of Health, Cariboo Regional District, Ministry of Transportation and Highways, and B.C. Environment to address water quality concerns. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans should be a participant in appropriate watersheds.

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The present allocation program has not adequately addressed conservation needs, particularly with respect to fisheries high value streams and wildlife values including waterfowl. Specific allocations are required for conservation purposes which would (potentially) affect other users. Additional specific research and monitoring needs will be identified through the planning processes. These needs include greatly improved monitoring programs required to support the water allocation process.

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Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND OCEANS

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FOR SALMON RESOURCES

OVERVIEW OF SALMON RESOURCES

All salmon species are represented in the Cariboo-Chilcotin area watersheds. The spawning and rearing streams and lakes in the Cariboo-Chilcotin produce a significant proportion of the Fraser Basin sockeye and chinook populations and contribute substantially to commercial, sport and aboriginal fisheries. The headwaters of coastal streams that support all five species of salmon in their lower reaches are also included in the Cariboo-Chilcotin area.

The Horsefly and Chilko systems support major stocks of sockeye salmon. These populations have been rebuilding and are two of the largest sockeye stocks in the upper Fraser River watershed. DFO escapement goals in the dominant cycles for the Horsefly and Chilko are over 2 million and 600,000 respectively. Sockeye habitat includes spawning streams and rearing lakes in particular the Quesnel, Chilko, and Taseko lakes. The Chilko Lake stock also spawns in the lake.

Chinook salmon are widely distributed in the Cariboo-Chilcotin. The DFO management objective for chinook salmon is to double the escapements from 1979-82 and a number of upper Fraser River stocks has been rebuilding. Chinook producing watersheds include the Quesnel, Cottonwood, Cariboo, Chilko and Chilcotin Rivers and Bowron Rivers. The Willow, Bonaparte and Deadman River also produce chinook in their lower reaches (outside the boundary areas). Chinook habitat includes the natal streams and many smaller tributary streams that are used for rearing. Sidechannel habitat of the mainstem rivers is particularly important for rearing chinook.

Coho salmon have been observed in the Chilcotin and Quesnel systems and are in the upper range of their distribution in the Fraser River Basin. Small numbers of pink salmon are also produced in some of the streams.

Outside the Fraser River Basin, the Dean, Atnarko, Klinaklini, and Homathko Rivers support sockeye, chinook, coho, pink and chum salmon downstream of the Cariboo-

Chilcotin planning boundary. Management of the headwaters is important to prevent downstream impacts on spawning and rearing habitat.

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DFO FISHERIES GOALS

The goal of the Fish Habitat Policy of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) is a "net gain" in the productive capacity of Canada's fish habitat. An essential component in the application of this policy is the objective of "no net loss" of productive capacity in relation to proposed development activity. The three supporting goals of the policy are fish habitat conservation, fish habitat restoration and fish habitat development. In the context of resource management zones within the Cariboo-Chilcotin, it is important to consider the requirements of the Fisheries resource at each level of planning and operations.

The general management objectives and strategies provided in Table I are intended to satisfy the goal of protecting the salmon resource. Indicators that can be used to measure whether fisheries objectives are being met are also included in Table 1.

The development and implementation of a strategy for monitoring resource development and operational activities is critical to ensure the effectiveness of fish habitat management strategies. Monitoring is required to establish the baseline biophysical conditions within a watershed from which comparisons of the effects of future development can be made. Monitoring also provides a means of gauging both the effectiveness of management recommendations and the degree to which compliance with stated guidelines is attained. In addition, monitoring programmes provide an opportunity to evaluate the response of biophysical conditions within watersheds to various management prescriptions and provide direction for future planning.

In addition to monitoring, there is a need to undertake research to study the effects of land use activities in interior stream ecosystems and to evaluate specific management strategies in protecting fish habitat. There is also a need to conduct research on life history of salmon species and habitat capacity particularly for chinook salmon.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

The delineation of watershed boundaries as planning units is crucial from a fish habitat management perspective. The use of watersheds as planning units permits the assessment of potential land and resource use impacts on hydrology and fish habitat. The watershed boundary provides a logical planning unit from which relevant data can be collected, and inventory and land use information can be evaluated. In this way, the assessment of potential impacts of land and resource use activities on fish habitat and productivity can be based on a discrete physical drainage area and the biophysical processes which occur within a particular physiographic location.

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The watershed units in the Cariboo-Chilcotin are based on individual watershed boundaries since each watershed typically supports at least one salmon stock. Based on information available on rate of development and the biophysical conditions within each watershed, each watershed was considered either baseline or enhanced.

In a baseline watershed, standard management practices are to be applied to protect the fish populations and fish habitat. Standard management practice assumes that an acceptable

level of protection for stream habitat and water quality will be provided. This will include, where applicable, such standard practices as the Forest Practices Code, the Land Development Guidelines, placer mining regulations and guidelines, and Guidelines for Mineral Exploration and Reclamation. It is also assumed that routine auditing of development activities will be performed to ensure compliance with the prescribed standards.

It should be noted, however, that more intensive management may be required on a site-specific basis within a particular watershed to ensure the protection or enhancement of fisheries resources present.

When present development activity or known biophysical sensitivity indicated a high probability to significantly impact fish or fish habitat, watersheds were classified as enhanced. The level of management prescribed for these watersheds emphasize watershed level analysis in order to assess past impacts and watershed level planning to avoid cumulative impacts from future development activities.

In addition to the application of standard management practices to the development activities in a watershed, the following specific requirements may also be applicable:

PLANNING - detailed watershed plans (e.g. LRUP's, Total Resource Plans, water management plans, watershed restoration plans)

ASSESSMENT - watershed assessment procedure, terrain hazard analysis, instream flow assessments, aquatic habitat inventory

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS - rate of cut adjustments, wider streamside management zones, provisions for fisheries resource maintenance flows, sitespecific stream protection and restoration measures

MONITORING - more intensive auditing to ensure effectiveness of management actions and compliance with standards

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It should be noted that the classification of each watershed planning unit was based on the available information and reclassification may be necessary as new information becomes available or change in either the physical habitat, rate of development, or status of the salmon populations occur.

It should be also be noted that an enhanced classification rating does not necessarily imply that greater restrictions on development will be required. It may mean, however, that more detailed information or assessments may be required to enable proper management decisions to be made. In many cases the required information gathering or watershed assessments may already required under the Forest Practices Code.

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Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan

Agriculture Strategy

Objectives and strategies of general management for agriculture enterprises within the Enhanced Resource Development, Special Resource Development and Integrated

Management Zones.

All lands in the plan area can be considered for the expansion of existing agricultural holdings. All values should be fully considered when land alienation is proposed for agricultural and other purposes.

Objectives

- Provide for the future growth and development of the agriculture, food and fisheries industries.
- Maintain and/or enhance industry access and use of crown resources for land, grazing, hay cutting and water.
- Encourage the adoption of sound, sustainable agricultural practices.
- Promote land and water stewardship programs to manage for all identified resource values.

Strategies

- Support the purpose and intent of the ALR and the development of high capability agricultural land when required for expansion of holding under the existing agricultural lease policy.
- Maintain and/or enhance access and use of crown land for authorized grazing, hay cutting and water authorized within the context of the Forest Practices Code.
- Initiate appropriate agriculture enhancement proposals based on the objectives developed for management zones and the Forest Practices Code.
- Promote agricultural practices which will maintain desired water quality and soil productivity.
- Support the Code of Agricultural Practice for Waste Management.
- Encourage the Agri-Food sector to recognize the public interest in wildlife, biodiversity and water quality.

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APPENDIX 5

SPECIAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE:

DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURES

1. DEVELOPMENT REVIEW PROCESS

This process emphasizes:

- the review of comprehensive development plans, rather than individual permits that comprise a broader development plan.
- the early identification and resolution of issues at district or technical levels between the agencies and in consultation with proponents and other interested parties.
- constructive dialogue with proponents, commencing in the early stages of the process, in order to ensure that applications adequately reflect the key issues and may be processed as efficiently as possible.

Step 1: Plans or Applications (the "Proposal") received and assessed

- The lead (i.e. authorizing) agency should conduct a preliminary check for consistency with applicable regulations, standards, objectives and guidelines.
- The lead agency should consult with the proponent (applicant) as necessary.
- The lead agency should estimate a timeline for the inter-agency referral and review process (Step 2).

Step 2: Inter-agency referral and review-

- Each agency is to consider applicable regulations, standards, objectives and guidelines, as well as the resource targets developed for the Land Use Plan. This referral process is to include the Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture.
- This review may include, as necessary and appropriate, consultation with First Nations and non-government groups. The lead agency, with advice from the participating agencies, will provide appropriate notification to stakeholders potentially materially affected by the development proposal.
- On the basis of the complexity and other specifics of each plan or proposal, and in consultation with other agencies and interests, the lead agency will provide a deadline and other guidelines for the completion of this review. The proponent will be informed of the timelines.
- The participating agencies will identify the specific recreation, cultural/historic, and natural values of significance associated with the area affected by the proposal. The significance of these values and their sensitivity to impact from the proposed activity should be described.

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Step 3: Plan/Proposal evaluation and revision

- Upon receipt of responses from the reviewing agencies and, in some circumstances, other parties, the lead agency will evaluate the responses and provide these responses and evaluation to the proponent.
- The lead agency should guide the proponent in making appropriate revisions to the plan or proposal to satisfy issues identified in the review.
- The lead agency will summarize the input received through the initial referral from all participating agencies and other bodies and will summarize any resulting adaptations of the plan or proposal.

Step 4: Agency level sign-off

Forest Development Plans (and permits, as necessary), provided there has been appropriate referrals and appropriate adjustments to accommodate sectoral values (including tourism and recreation), should be jointly signed-off at the appropriate operational level(s) (district and/or region) by the Ministry of Forests and the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks. Once signed-off, the Ministry of Forests may proceed to authorize and issue permits.

- Non-forest development proposals and plans should be authorized at the regional level, provided all of the referrals and other standards have been satisfied. Participating agencies must be kept informed by the lead agencies regarding the conclusions of a review process.
- Every effort should be made to resolve issues at the technical level through consultations with concerned agencies, non-government bodies and the proponents. Provided that Steps 1, 2 and 3 have been diligently completed, most plans and proposals should be ready for approval at the operational level without further review.
- The lead agency will advise the regional Inter-Agency Management Committee (LAMC) of the proceedings and the outcome of the review. If there are no outstanding issues, then the lead agency should proceed to Step 6 in this process. If there remain outstanding issues that have not been resolved at the operational level, the plan or proposal must be referred to the IAMC for further consideration.

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Step 5: Inter-Agency Management Committee (IAMC) review/tracking

* The LAMC is primarily responsible to monitor, audit and evaluate the processes for reviewing and approving development plans and proposals in SRDZ areas. The LAMC is also responsible for resolving issues that cannot be resolved directly between the agencies at the local or regional level. This includes:

- 1) ensuring that all relevant agencies have been involved and that all relevant objectives and resource values have been considered;
- 2) providing direction for the resolution of residual uncertainties regarding objectives and values (if any) following the operational referral process review; and
- 3) resolving, where appropriate, any outstanding issues.
 - When required to resolve outstanding issues, the LAMC is expected to process any such development plans or proposal expeditiously. Upon receipt of plans or proposals referred from the agency level, the LAMC Chair shall immediately determine the most effective means of expediting the resolution and shall take the appropriate action without delay. This means that, rather than relying solely on the formal, regular meetings of the full IAMC, the Chair should engage ad hoc subcommittees and use communications technology to expedite resolution prior to a formal IAMC meeting.
 - Where necessary to resolve outstanding issues, the LAMC may include further consultation with proponents, First Nations and appropriate non-government organizations.
 - The LAMC may recommend that a plan or proposal be returned to the proponent for further refinement or revision prior to re-submission to the LAMC, or it may recommend approval with or without special conditions attached. A rationale or explanation should accompany each recommendation of the IAMC. If the IAMC cannot reach an agreed resolution, it shall immediately refer the matter to the Resource Management Division.
 - The IAMC will maintain a tracking and audit record for all plans, proposals and supporting documents that are reviewed within SRDA areas.

Step 6: Preparation of authorization and permit documents

* The lead agency will prepare the necessary authorization and permit documents

and will provide these to the proponent without delay.

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2. FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS OF THE PLAN

The Special Resource Development Zone (SRDZ), identified and created by the CaribooChilcotin Land Use Plan, consists of 2.2 million hectares of land (26% of the region) where significant natural values are given special consideration during the planning and management of resource development activities. The SRDZ is to be managed for a range of values including: natural resource conservation and maintenance; resource development and extraction; commercial and non-commercial recreation and tourism; and fishing, trapping and hunting.

In the sixteen specific areas comprising the SRDZ, a number of elements of the government decision are identified in the Land Use Plan. These are the fundamental elements of the plan. The review and approval of development permit applications and plans is to be consistent with the intent of these elements.

- Resource development activities (such as forestry, mineral exploration and mining development, cattle grazing, tourism, wildcraft/agro-forestry, fishing and hunting) will be carried out in a manner that respects sensitive natural values.
 - The forest industry will have access to 70 per cent of the timber from the productive forest land base averaged over the zone. The maximum net down across the zone will be 30%.
 - Mining, agriculture, tourism, wildcraft/agro-forestry, fish and wildlife, and recreation will have full access (100%) to the SRDZ.
 - Timber harvesting will be permitted at an appropriate level to maintain the immediate wood supply during the phase-in period for the Land Use Plan.
 - Resource development will be consistent with provincial guidelines and standards, including the Forest Practices Code.
 - Activities to enhance forest productivity, grazing, fish and wildlife resources, and tourism opportunities will occur in this zone on a site-specific basis.
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3. FOREST DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES FOR SRDZ AREAS

A. General Objectives

1. SRDZ areas are subject to the Forest Practices Code statutory requirements, regulations, standards, and field guides, guided by the Land Use Plan and the resource targets derived from that Plan.
2. All SRDZ areas may be considered as available for timber development and utilization. As per the Land Use Plan, the forest industry will have access to 70% of the timber from the productive forest land base averaged over the zone. Access development should not be restricted from any drainage or other unit unless it is apparent and has been agreed by the IAMC that the timber in that area will be unavailable in the immediate future due to other resource considerations and objectives. Conservation considerations will not result in more than a 30% net down of the timber from the productive forest land base. The method of applying this 70/30 accessibility objective will be through application of the polygon-specific resource

targets developed for this purpose.

3. Habitat for regionally significant wildlife species, including mule deer and Cariboo, will be maintained, consistent with the Forest Practices Code and the application of the polygon-specific resource targets.

B. Specific Objectives

1. As part of the development planning process, there will be identification and assessment of sensitive resource values that could be impacted by development, including cultural heritage values, specified wildlife values, water resources, recreation features and values, aesthetic values and sensitive areas. As part of this work, it is appropriate that the key resource agencies identify and notify the potentially affected stakeholders of the initiation of the planning process.
2. There should be emphasis on the Forest Practices Code requirement of provision of sufficient information in operational plans for the public and agencies to assess the environmental and social impacts of proposed developments including:
 - topography and natural features
 - forest cover
 - location of sensitive areas and known resource features
 - location of forest ecosystem networks and visually sensitive areas.

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3. Foster sufficient diversity of silvicultural systems across the landscape to maintain natural landscape patterns and stand structure and to meet a variety of management objectives. All options should be considered, including patch cutting, group selection, shelterwood, seed tree, clear-cut with reserves and conventional clear cutting. The long-term objective, monitored on an annual basis, should be to reduce the use of any one specific silvicultural system to less than 75% over a particular SRDZ area.
4. Implementation of a range of cutblock sizes across the landscape, employing smaller cutblocks in sensitive locations and larger blocks elsewhere to maintain biodiversity and establish acceptable levels of fragmentation. Wherever possible, cutblock shapes and patterns across the landscape should resemble those of natural openings.
5. Greater use of labour-intensive harvesting and silvicultural methods should be encouraged, where economically and environmentally appropriate, in order to facilitate maximizing employment and minimizing environmental impacts.
6. Roads that are to be permanently de-activated, as prescribed by a planning process, should be fully rehabilitated wherever possible.
7. Less dependence on the use of pesticides and prescribed fire in association with identified sensitive environmental, cultural and recreation values. Provide access to Forest Renewal funds where such alternative practices entail incremental costs.
8. Greater emphasis on the conservation of biodiversity at stand and landscape levels, relative to the IRM and ERM Zones of the Land Use Plan.
9. Minimize physical and ecological barriers to wildlife movement patterns by maintaining a variety of habitat types across the landscape, giving emphasis to the availability, integrity, and connectivity of both forest interior and riparian habitats.
10. In SRDZ areas where there has been significant and/or extensive development for

forestry, identify opportunities for restoring ecosystem diversity. Utilize Forest Renewal funding to implement identified and approved works.

11. Development within watersheds or portions of watersheds in the SRDZ should be consistent with the Watershed Assessment prescriptions of the Forest Practices Code designed to avoid detrimental cumulative impacts.

12. Planning and managing forest development activities so as to avoid, minimize or mitigate impacts to significant other commercial and non-commercial values and opportunities that occur in association with forest lands, including wildlife, fish, water, range, recreation and tourism.

13. Wherever feasible, coordinate planning and management for SRDZ areas with adjacent Protected Areas and other crown land designations, including wilderness areas and wildlife management areas.

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14. Priority completion of Landscape Unit planning for SRDZ areas, with emphasis on the identification of biodiversity objectives and Visual Quality Objectives.

15. Consistent with the Forest Practices Code, complete Watershed Assessments commencing with high-priority fisheries watersheds in the SRDZ

16. Complete recreation inventories within SRDZ areas. Identification of significant recreation values is critical.

17. Prepare long term Forest Development Plans that, where SRDZ areas are partially or wholly encompassed, are sensitive to the specific values and objectives identified for the particular SRDZ areas.

18. For those portions of the areas encompassed by particular Forest Development Plans that are within SRDZ areas, there should be agreement by representatives of the Ministry of Forests and the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks that the SDRZ component of the Forest Development Plan satisfies the identified SRDZ objectives.

19. As per the normal referral to resource management agencies, there should be referral of Forest Development Plans to the Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture for consideration and input regarding areas of significance, particularly VQOs.

20. At the onset of strategic planning processes, First -Nations representatives will be invited to participate in these planning processes.

21. Consistent with the Forest Practices Code, establish Forest Ecosystem Networks (FENS), with emphasis upon (1) riparian management zones adjacent to water bodies (including associated upland habitat), (2) habitats important to threatened and endangered species; (3) patches of old growth large enough to provide forest-interior habitat variety; and (4) representation of rare ecosystems.

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4. NON-FOREST DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

A. General

All applicable provincial guidelines, legislation and regulations apply, guided by the Land Use Plan and the resource targets derived from that Plan.

B. Special Standards and Criteria

1. The Tourism Industry Association of Canada's Code of Ethics for Sustainable Tourism will be applied to guide tourism developments in SRDZ areas.
2. Mineral and energy development work proposed in identified sensitive areas within SRDZ areas **may** be subject to special review and permitting at the direction of the Ministry of Energy , Mines and Petroleum Resources regional manager. Operators **may** be required to file a notice of the location of the intended work in the BC Gazette and in the local newspapers). In these instances, the public will have a period of 30 days to express concerns. These will be used by the Inspector of Mines in determining the conditions for approvals. Programs may be referred to a Regional Mine Development Advisory Committee for development of permit conditions. Development of mines is subject to review and approval through the Environmental Assessment process or the Mine Development Review Process, which ensure that there is appropriate consideration given (impact avoidance and mitigation) to nonmineral resources.
3. Mining exploration will have access to 100% of the SRD Zone subject to the Mineral Tenures Act. Where specific environmentally sensitive sites have been identified by the Inter-Agency Management Committee (IAMC), proposed exploration work will be reviewed by the IAMC, which may recommend special conditions with regard to specific sites that may have been identified as special or sensitive.
4. Low impact access for exploration **may** be encouraged in unroaded areas of the SRDZ. Extensive road building into currently unroaded areas for mining will only be permitted when sufficient exploration demonstrates that road access is required for further development. New road access proposals should be coordinated with other SRDZ values and uses and should address special requirements for stream crossings, wildlife and public access.
5. Proposals for grazing use in areas currently undeveloped or not utilized for this purpose must be accompanied by a plan that recognizes other values and uses and which proposes actions or methods to ensure that there will not be significant adverse impact to these values and uses. The IAMC will review these proposals and provide its recommendations to the approving agencies.

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APPENDIX 6

SPECIAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ZONE:

FOREST DEVELOPMENT TRACKING DOCUMENT

Please contact the Resource Management Division for the tables that make up Appendix 6.

The address is found in the [disclaimer](#).

APPENDIX 7

ENHANCEMENT CRITERIA: STAKEHOLDER INPUT

The following summary represents information from various submissions to the Implementation Team, over the past few weeks. In most cases, respondents were not specific about criteria for selecting sites but focused on strategies for enhancing values. The almost universal message was that development of criteria for site selection was a task for local planning processes or specially empowered groups such as an "Enhanced Forestry Task Force" or "Independent Panel for Sustainable Forest Practices".

A. TIMBER PRODUCTIVITY

Lignum

- Full and early stocking, control of competing vegetation, pre-commercial spacing, commercial thinning, fertilization of stands expected to respond.
- Foresting of all areas capable of growing commercial crop of trees.
- Reclamation of non-viable agricultural land and conversion to forest crops.
- Salvage all NRL incremental to present AAC (fire, insects, disease, and windthrow).
- Employ selection harvest on dry belt Douglas-fir stands and continue clearcut harvesting of spruce and pine stands.
- Use timber harvesting techniques in Mule Deer winter range to meet both fibre and deer management objectives.
- Regenerate and manage areas to favour ecologically suitable tree species with preference given to most productive species where option exists.

Major Licensee Steering Committee

FPC requires modification to meet management objectives of the Enhanced Resource Development Zone. The most productive sites in the Region lie in the SRDZ, rather than ERDZ.

- Juvenile spacing followed by commercial thinning of sawlog material.
- Commercial thinning of natural fire stands to remove pulp and sawlogs.
- Spacing of layers within the Douglas-fir stands beyond those required by the stocking standards.
- Single tree processing at the stump to reduce -round disturbance and increase biomass remaining at the site.
- Modify forest management requirements for green-up, variable leave strips based on mature volume removal by pass of 40%, 30%.
- Use of riparian management buffers on wetlands (not preservation buffers).
- Watershed assessments.

- Promotion of stocking control, fertilization, use of genetically improved stock, commercial thinning, and chemical-manual brushing to reduce competition.

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An Enhanced Forestry Task Force is recommended to examine:

- reduced green-up and adjacency requirements.
- increases to maximum block size to mimic natural stand creation.
- assess opportunities for commercial thinning of pulpwood and undersized, since this wood is "off-quota".
- identify and inventory potential for harvesting forest types currently excluded from the TSR process.
- reductions in VQO constraints in the ERDZs.

Sustainable Forestry Sector

- Biogeoclimatic zones that present opportunities for enhancement are SBSdw2, SBSmw, SBSmh, SBPSmk, and all IDF zones.
- Focus on improving wood quality and timber value.

Williams Lake Field Naturalists

- Select sites and practices for Enhanced timber productivity after planning complete to maintain natural and recreational values. *See brief for complete details.*
- Enhancement of timber productivity should not be an objective on key sites for maintaining biological diversity (ex: FENS. Old Growth Reserves. Wildlife Habitat Areas. Lakeshore Mgmt Zones of class A-D lake.),

B. FISH AND WILDLIFE

Fish and Wildlife Sector

Create an independent "Scientific Panel for Sustainable Forest Resources" to ensure sustainable ecosystem management is practiced in the region. Inference is that the panel would also look at wildlife enhancement criteria.

- Most of the work in identifying opportunities for enhancement will come from local and sub-regional levels, after the 90 day period. with strong involvement from commercial fish and wildlife operators.
- Implement wildlife transplants in all zones with interagency planning. The Grazing Enhancement Fund can be used to address ranching industry concerns.
- Specific strategies for enhancement of fish and wildlife resources should be initiated through Forest Renewal B.C. These activities should include:

- stream restoration.
- burning to improve wildlife habitats.
- spawning channel improvements.
- deactivation and rehabilitation of roads to create undisturbed habitat for wildlife and walk-in fishing lakes.

Species specific recommendations are available in the detailed submission.

Grazing Enhancement Fund priorities:

- rehabilitation of livestock damaged areas.
- fencing off critical wildlife habitat.

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- seeding and dugouts for cattle to encourage use away from critical riparian areas and grasslands.

Predator control programs where other wildlife populations are diminishing due to predation.

Fisheries enhancement should focus on:

- restoring spawning and rearing areas.
- controlling access to maintain a mix of angling opportunities.
- stocking higher elevation lakes with lower elevation fish stocks from the same watershed.

Williams Lake Field Naturalists

* Wildlife Enhancement should focus on Key species: red and blue listed species, regionally important species, species with an important role in maintaining ecosystem productivity, economically important species.

C. LIVESTOCK GRAZING

No input received from ranching community.

D. TOURISM AND RECREATION

Williams Lake Field Naturalists

- Enhance tourism and recreation values by developing interpretative aids and conservation strategies in areas of important wildlife values.
- Adopt broader use of Lakes Classification Strategy to protect recreational fishing lakes and visual quality.

Cariboo-Chilcotin Tourism Council

Establish government grant to fund long term provincial and regional tourism planning.
Planning will identify:

- high potential areas for different types of development (i.e. enhancement).
- develop broad based visual management requirements and prescriptions.

Specific strategies to enhance tourism are:

- improve lakes classification system... too big a gap between A and B lakes.
- relevant up to date inventories for tourism resources are required.
- increase budgets for MELP to fund wildlife inventories and more Conservation Officers to enforce regulations.

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Major Licensee Steering Committee

- Core areas of tourism operations in SRDZs will be without logging.
- Areas requiring road construction for extractive industries must have MOSBSTC and Backcountry Tourism operator involved at the onset of road planning.
- Land based tourism operations will not be negatively impacted by resource extraction activities.

E. WILDCRAFT

- Wildcraft species and species indicators should be included in Cruise Manuals, PHSPs and Site Interpretation Guides.
- Provision of tenure protection for Wildcraft industry and harvesters.
- Flexibility in logging practices to reflect wildcraft values.
- Curtail herbicide and pesticide use in Wildcraft harvesting areas.

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APPENDIX 8

IMPLEMENTATION TASKS

Cariboo Mid-Coast Inter Agency Management Committee

Planning Tasks for "Post 90 day" Implementation Process

This document represents the collation of submissions from IAMC members on planning tasks that will require work in the post 90 day implementation period. Suggested general priorities are included as a starting points for identifying specific priority tasks.

Planning tasks have been divided into two main categories, regional and subregional. In addition, both categories are divided into immediate and short term priorities. These categories have been added mainly to illustrate that some planning decisions and tasks must be completed before others can proceed while the timing of other tasks is a mainly a matter of available resources.

The Deputy Minister responsible for the Resource Management Division will provide leadership

for the IAMC during the post 90 day implementation period.

Definitions:

Immediate: Within the next 60-90 days

Short term: Within the next 1 to 2 years

1. REGIONAL LEVEL TASKS

Immediate:

- Complete finalized boundary mapping for the Protected Areas including adjustments for mineral tenures, re-allocation of 7,500 ha.
- Development of a schedule for Protected Area planning processes, including key tasks, * resources required, and priorities. The PA priorities will need integration with the broader range of Regional Planning Task priorities.
- Provision of a list of Goal 2 (Special Feature) Protected Area candidates for potential study area status (by Mid-March).
- Review of existing "no-staking" and other land reserves intended to maintain P.A. values in light of land use decision for large protected areas and Goal 2 Study Areas.
- Commence development of a regional management strategy to maintain the wood supply.

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Short Term:

- Initiation of planning processes for the new protected areas.
- Commence allocation of the remaining .25% of the Land Use Plan area to Goal 2 Protected Areas (special features) based on recommendations from sub-regional planning processes.
- Development of a regional biodiversity conservation strategy
- Development of an overall strategy for timber enhancement.
- Development of regional strategies for Mule Deer and Caribou.
- Development of an overall strategy to integrate Commercial and Public recreation interests, in view of the support given in the LUP for expansion of the Tourism industry.
- Creation of a high level access management strategy to address regional issues such as access to new Protected Areas, linkages with other regions (ex. Vanderhoof connector), linkages within the region, off-road vehicle management, criteria for access closures and wilderness management. This strategy would address the appropriate planning process for access management (similar issue to LRUPs).
- Regional management strategies for key Recreation corridors which extend across

sub regional boundaries.

- Determination of approximate landscape unit boundaries across the Region to ensure continuity in sub-regional exercises or between Regions.
- Development of a planning process or strategy to address alienation (allocation) of crown land for settlement, industrial, commercial, and recreational use.

2. SUBREGIONAL TASKS Immediate

- Decision on continuation of existing planning processes in the SRDZ.
- Establishment of priorities for new local/subregional planning processes (including P.A. plans) to further refine the management objectives/targets for the LUP RMZs. This set of priorities would tie in with the overall regional priorities.
- Review of completed local plans (mainly LRUPs) to determine compatibility with direction given in the LUP and need for revision.

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Short term

- Continue TSR (subregional) analysis. This will be a key priority for the MOF, especially in light of the potential need to "re-engage" the TSR process sooner than 5 year review period to address the direction from the LUP and FPC.
- Establishment of priorities for new subregional access management plans. It is assumed that the direction for the type of plan would come from the regional strategy (CAMP or other vehicle).
- Forest Practices Code priorities will be establishment of Landscape Units and gathering of lakeshore, riparian, visual, and wildlife inventory data, watershed assessments, cultural heritage inventories. This will also include long term Forest and Range management plans to ensure Biodiversity Conservation targets are met.
- Subregional Water Allocation and Management plans to address water quality and quantity.

3. PROPOSED PRIORITIES

1. Regional tasks/strategies/issues which are necessary to give direction to subregional processes.
2. Decision on whether existing sub-regional planning processes (CAMPS, LRUP's, etc) are consistent with the Land Use decision and can continue with new direction from IAMC on the Land Use decision.
3. Identification and ranking of priority sub-regional or local areas for new sub-regional planning activities based on:
 - Number of planning tasks/issues which require work; Access Mgmt, Goal 2 P.A.s, new PA Plans, Landscape Unit plans, Commercial Backcountry Recreation issues, etc.)
 - Implications of issue to immediate wood supply
 - Implications of issue to other values

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4. Detailed assessment of the additional resources and Inventory work required to address the general planning priorities in point #3, noted above.

5. Re-visit priorities based on resources available, timeframe to acquire inventories, and develop a revised package of planning tasks.

6. Commence development of inventories and analytical capabilities to address sub-regional and landscape level planning.

7. Commence work on sub-regional tasks and issues, according to priorities.

At this point, the level of involvement of the Regional Resource Board (RRB) in the process of task prioritization is not clear, other than they will have a role. One approach is for the IAMC to develop an initial package of recommended regional and sub-regional planning priorities and issues for consideration by the RRB, with some parameters to focus the input (questions to be answered). Further interaction on the priorities would occur as more information becomes available on the timing of inventories, resources, etc.

4. SUPPORT MECHANISMS

- Adoption of an effective dispute resolution mechanism to deal with disputes within IAMC over implementation (ex: selection of appropriate planning processes). A separate dispute resolution mechanism is envisioned for disputes arising between the RRB and IAMC.
- Funding to support the land use analysis requirements of the priority planning tasks and * Regional Resource Board. A submission was made through the Jobs Strategy for creation of a Land Information Center to address these information requirements.
- Clear definition of the relationship between the Regional Resource Board and the IAMC. This relationship will, to a large extent, determine how the planning priorities are determined and implemented.

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