

# CASSIAR ISKUT-STIKINE LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

## Monitoring Report



**April 2003**



## Foreword

The Cassiar Iskut-Stikine (CIS) Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) Monitoring Report (2003) provides an assessment of the CIS LRMP's implementation progress. Boyd Brown, Plan Implementation and Monitoring Officer for the Skeena Region of the Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management (MSRM), compiled this report.

The report has been reviewed by Elizabeth Zweck, Manager, IAMC, Implementation and Monitoring, MSRM Skeena Region and the input of the following government agency representatives: Len Vanderstar, *Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection (WLAP)*; Bob Mitchell, *Ministry of Forests (MoF)*; Wally Bergen, *Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM)*; Ian Smythe, *Land and Water BC (LWBC)*; Butch Morningstar, *Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management (MSRM)*; and Eero Karanka, *Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)*. Appreciation is also extended to the many additional people who provided information and data used to produce this report.

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## Executive Summary

This report shows the implementation progress of priority projects in the CIS LRMP are proceeding. Of the 502 strategies stated in the LRMP, 407 are ongoing commitments and 95 are projects. Twenty eight (about 30%) of projects have been initiated.

The CIS LRMP is a sub-regional plan comprised of approximately 5.2 million hectares in north-western British Columbia. The planning area includes the communities of the Iskut and Telegraph Creek. Dease Lake lies just outside the LRMP area on Highway 37, but is included in this report because of its strong social and economic ties to the area. Dease Lake has become the service centre for the Region. The LRMP process was initiated in 1997 and completed in 2000. Cabinet approved the plan in October 2000.

The CIS LRMP provides resource users with objectives, strategies and area specific zones to guide the sustainable use of provincial Crown land and resources within the Cassiar Iskut-Stikine planning area. An implementation plan was developed to allocate CIS LRMP strategies to implementing agencies.

Strategies were classified into ongoing commitments that are continuous or projects that had a beginning middle and end. The monitoring report provides information on the status of implementation of the 95 projects. No detailed assessment is provided for the 407 ongoing strategies, but comments on these activities may appear in the agency summaries.

The purpose of implementation monitoring is to ensure that that the CIS LRMP is implemented in accordance with its management direction and intent. This report describes the results of an implementation assessment of the 95 CIS LRMP project strategies for the planning area to December 2002. The main emphasis is on projects that have been initiated. The agencies reported on 502 strategies as follows:

<b>Implementation progress category</b>	<b>Number of strategies</b>	<b>Percentage of total CIS LRMP strategies</b>
Projects not started	67	13%
Projects Initiated	28	6%
Ongoing commitments	407	81%
Total	502	100%

<b>Implementation progress on projects</b>	<b>Number of projects</b>	<b>Percentage of total projects</b>
Projects not started	67	70%
Projects Initiated	28	30%
Midway	22	23%
Substantially Complete	19	20%
Complete	3	3%
Total Projects	95	100%

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## **Introduction**

The Cassiar Iskut-Stikine Land and Resource Management Plan (CIS LRMP) is a strategic land use plan (SLUP) for a sub-regional of approximately 5.2 million hectares in north-western British Columbia. The planning area includes the communities of the Iskut and Telegraph Creek. Dease Lake lies just outside the LRMP area on Highway 37, but is included in this report because of its strong social and economic ties to the area. Dease Lake has become the service centre for the Region. The 250 page LRMP contains 160 objectives, 502 strategies, 17 maps and 12 Appendices.

The CIS LRMP consensus based planning process was initiated in 1997 and the plan was approved by Cabinet in October of 2000. The objectives and strategies of the CIS LRMP provide the provincial government, private industry and other resource users with direction for sustainable resource management on Crown land within the planning area. The CIS LRMP objectives for General Management Direction and for Area-Specific Management describe the desired conditions and management intent of the CIS LRMP. The strategies provide specific direction for achieving the desired conditions on the land base while providing for sustainable resource use. The strategies are approved by Cabinet as part of the CIS LRMP and are considered government policy. Implementation assessments and monitoring procedures are tools to ensure that the management intent and strategic direction of the CIS LRMP are implemented.

## **The Strategic Land Use Plan Monitoring System**

The provincial process for conducting implementation and effectiveness monitoring is outlined in two documents: *Provincial Monitoring Framework for Strategic Land Use Plans - Working Draft, July 1999*; and *Strategic Land Use Plan Monitoring Procedures - Working Draft, May 2000*. Copies are available from the Plan Implementation and Monitoring Officer.

The provincial strategic land use plan monitoring framework is divided into two components: 1) an implementation monitoring system and 2) an effectiveness monitoring system.

### ***Implementation Monitoring System***

The purpose of the implementation monitoring system is four fold:

- to identify the strategies that need to be implemented through the LRMP;
- to assign agency responsibility for implementation;
- to outline procedures for assessing and publicly reporting progress on implementation; and
- to make recommendations to improve the implementation and monitoring process.

Project work plans are to be updated biannually. For each project, lead agencies will provide a summary of accomplishments for the two years. Service plans, which are part of budgeting for each ministry, provide project implementation priorities for upcoming years. Project summaries will be used as a basis for conducting the biannual

implementation assessment. The assessment will gauge the extent to which tasks and activities for each project have been completed. The monitoring summary comments on whether a project is achieving its expected results.

Please note this document does not replace individual reports from Ministry monitoring such as: Annual Reports, State of the Forest Reports, State of the Environment Reports, Forest Practices Board Reports, etc.

### ***Effectiveness Monitoring System***

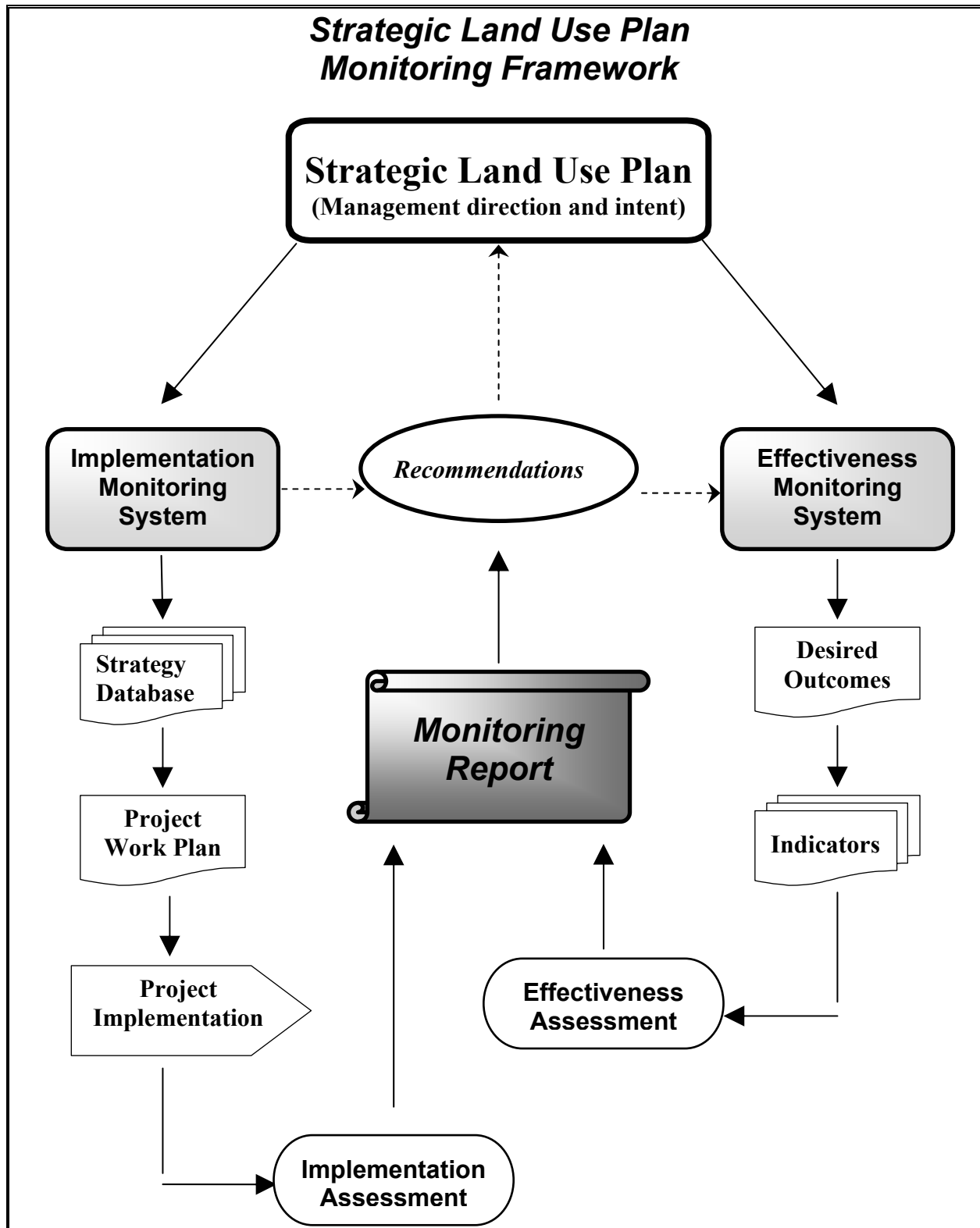
The provincial effectiveness monitoring system outlines the procedures for determining if LRMP implementation is meeting its objectives. An objective is met if the intent of the objective has been achieved by the strategies. Have the activities produced the desired outcome? How effective have the strategies been at producing the desired future condition envisioned by the planning table members? To answer these questions an effective monitoring process must analyse trends in specific indicators that can be re-measured. A desired outcome involves translating the objectives into a future desired condition that reflects the key resource values addressed in the LRMP.

To assess effectiveness, one or more indicators are selected for each desired outcome. An indicator is a tool for measuring performance relative to a defined target or goal. The performance of each indicator will be tracked over time, relative to baseline data, to determine if the LRMP is achieving its desired future condition. The results of the effectiveness assessment will show whether the implementation of the objectives and strategies in the LRMP has produced a positive, negative or neutral effect on environmental, economic and social values in the plan area.

The following figure shows strategic land use plan relationships between implementation monitoring and effectiveness monitoring.



Figure 1. A provincial framework for LRMP monitoring that includes an implementation monitoring system and effectiveness monitoring system.



## **Cassiar Iskut-Stikine LRMP Monitoring**

### ***Implementation and Effectiveness Monitoring***

The CIS LRMP monitoring process shows that progress is being made implementing the plan. Important projects have been initiated and completed in the last two years, despite reductions in staff and funding for implementation.

The implementation plan which contains every strategy stated in the CIS LRMP is built from the strategy database produced at the time the LRMP was written (See strategy database in Figure 1). The implementation plan, which is the foundation of assessment, was developed to allocate CIS LRMP strategies to implementing agencies.

Strategies are of two types: ones that are ongoing and ones that have a beginning, middle and end. Ongoing commitments are activities that agencies undertake on a continuous basis.

Other strategies, called projects, are not continuous but rather have a beginning middle and end. Some projects may be triggered by resource development and as a result will not be initiated until the need arises. Given the present government emphasis on fiscal restraint, only high priority projects, as identified in each ministries service (i.e. budget plan, are funded.

Of the 502 strategies, 407 are ongoing commitments and 95 are project strategies.

All the LRMP strategies are regarded as policy direction. Some strategies are already stated in regulations and may appear in other monitoring reports, such as ministry Annual Reports, State of the Resource Stewardship Reports, Forest Practices Board reports, etc.

An implementation assessment completed by agencies as of December 2002, describes how implementation of each project has progressed since the CIS LRMP was approved. Projects that have been initiated are reported in detail in this document in Table 4.

Effectiveness monitoring is not being done at the present time. Indicators have not been selected. Effectiveness monitoring will be initiated after baseline information is collected on selected indicators and repeated measurements made of those indicators.

### ***Process***

The procedures followed to create this monitoring report and subsequent monitoring reports are listed below in chronological order:

1. Cabinet approval of the LRMP;
2. Creation of the Implementation Plan that assigns all strategies to a lead agency for action over the next two years;

3. Implementation of the plan as stated in agency service plans;
4. Assessment of implementation requested from each ministry;
5. Writing and distribution of a monitoring report integrating the results of the agency's implementation assessments (this document);
6. Review of monitoring report by monitoring committee and public;
7. List of recommendations forwarded to the InterAgency Management Committee;
8. Decision by IAMC on the recommendations and communication to the Monitoring Committee;
9. Implementation of IAMC action items and continued LRMP implementation for 2 years;
10. Creation of a second monitoring report from an implementation assessment from each ministry;
11. Selection of indicators and initial measurement as budgets allow;
12. Effectiveness monitoring once re-measurement of indicators has taken place.

### ***Role of the Monitoring Committee***

The role of the monitoring committee is to review the monitoring report for the CIS LRMP and to facilitate communication with community interest groups or individuals. It is the goal of the monitoring committee to prepare recommendations for IAMC consideration, as directed by their terms of reference.

### ***Recommendations***

The monitoring co-ordinator is responsible for gathering, collating and forwarding recommendations made by the monitoring committee for review and action by IAMC. Their response will be communicated to all monitoring committee members. Action items will go to the appropriate ministry for implementation.

### **Implementation Assessment**

An implementation assessment will be carried out every two years. The purpose of the assessment is to review progress on the implementation of the strategies in the CIS LRMP. The implementation assessment is divided into two parts: the status or completeness of project objectives and comments on the project.

1. The status or completeness of project objectives is a comprehensive listing of CIS LRMP projects that have been initiated. Each project is assessed for progress towards completion by the lead agency and is assigned to one of four categories of completeness from "initiated" to "completed". Some projects may not be started because resource development proposals, required to initiate the project, have not been submitted.
2. The Monitoring Summary may have a brief description provided by the implementing agency, highlighting significant accomplishments or difficulties for an initiated project. Comments on the overall progress of projects or ongoing commitments may appear in the Summary by Agency section of this report.

## **Summary by Agency**

### Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection (WLAP)

The majority of BC Parks obligations are addressed through substantial completion of the Stikine Country Protected Area Management Plan and Park Management Direction Statements.

Habitat Protection responsibilities have generally been discontinued or not initiated due to:

- 1) Downsizing of the Ministry and the loss of the District liaison biologist;
- 2) LRMP commitments not making the priority cue in the service plan within the Skeena Region at this time (less land & water development pressures than elsewhere in the region).

Some habitat protection functions such as ungulate winter range designation are not on the radar screen in the interim for the Iskut-Stikine LRMP area, again due to regional prioritization of deliverables.

The Fisheries Section has initiated inventory work commitments, notably regarding bull char. However, the lack of FRBC funds leaves the Pitman, Mess & Chukachida watershed groups as outstanding areas to be inventoried.

The Wildlife Section has focused on the priority initiative regarding motorized vehicle access to subalpine plateaus. ATVs have been restricted for hunting purposes for Klastline, Todagin & Level Mountain, with a year projection to restrict ATVs in these areas for all recreational use as directed by the LRMP. Kawdy Plateau is still outstanding and needs to be addressed in accordance with the LRMP direction.

The Todagin Wildlife Area Management Plan has had a draft submitted but is currently in limbo due to agency reorganization. Follow through is anticipated for the 2003/04 fiscal year.

An item of potential IAMC and First Nation concern is the 15 year deferral of timber harvesting in the Klappan Landscape Unit. This deferral was negotiated to achieve a sufficient time frame to collect baseline information on wildlife populations and habitat, and other features of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in the Klappan drainage. To date, a moose population count and a bull char inventory has been conducted, but presently there are no other initiatives in the service plan.

This, by no means, covers the array of LRMP commitments endorsed by government, but it does provide a generic summary of where we are at with respect to the Iskut-Stikine LRMP.

### BC Ministry of Forests (MoF) – Bulkley Cassiar Forest District

The Bulkley Cassiar Forest District has been attempting to implement the CIS LRMP since its approval in 2000. Much of the MoF mandate to implement the LRMP is centred on the review and approval of operational plans by the District Manager. Although logging is occurring in plans approved prior to 2000, no new plans have been submitted since 2000 for approval.

### Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM)

The Ministry of Energy and Mines continues to monitor conditions in the Cassiar Iskut-Stikine LRMP area and review ongoing activities.

### Land and Water BC (LWBC)

Land and Water BC continues to provide services to the CIS LRMP area.

### Ministry Of Sustainable Resource Management (MSRM)

The Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management continues to monitor the activities in the CIS LRMP area. Activities are prioritized on the in the service plan.

### Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans continues to monitor conditions in the Cassiar Iskut-Stikine LRMP area.

### **Detailed Implementation Assessment**

Projects that have been initiated are listed below. For ease of reporting, the monitoring report follows the numbering and layout in the LRMP. The projects have been grouped by headings found in the LRMP. The lead agency responsible for implementation has reported on the project according to the following table:

Table 1: Definition of Headings in Detailed Assessment Report

<b>Field</b>	<b>Description</b>
Objective Number	Each objective has a unique number assigned based on the LRMP Table of Contents and section content.
Strategy Number	As stated in the LRMP
Strategy	As stated in the LRMP
Initiated (I)	Strategies where initiation of at least one action has occurred (6-30% complete);
Midway (M)	Strategies where work is underway on most actions (31-65% complete);
Substantially Complete (SC)	Strategies where work is underway on most actions and where many actions are substantially complete (66-95% complete).
Complete (C)	Strategies where all actions are underway and the strategy has been implemented according to the direction set out in the LRMP (96-100% complete).
Lead agency	The primary agency responsible for implementation.
Monitoring Summary	This is a brief summary produced by the lead and supporting agency to describe how implementation has progressed.

Projects that have not been started are not reported in detail. Not started means strategies where no substantial progress has been achieved in implementation (0-5% complete). The implementation assessment is summarized in the Table 2 and 3. Details are provided in Table 4

Table 2 Report on All Strategies

<b>Implementation progress category</b>	<b>Number of strategies</b>	<b>Percentage of total CIS LRMP strategies</b>
Projects not started	67	13%
Projects Initiated	28	6%
Ongoing commitments	407	81%
Total	502	100%

Table 3 Report on Projects

<b>Implementation progress on projects</b>	<b>Number of projects</b>	<b>Percentage of total projects</b>
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Complete	3	3%
Total Projects	95	100%

**Table 4**

***Implementation Assessment Of General and Special Management Direction***

Access Management (2.3.1)

Objective	Strategy	Strategy	I	M	S	C	Lead Agency	Monitoring Summary
2.3.1.0.1.1 5	1.15	1.15 (bullets 2 and 5): If new roads are required in mapped caribou and mountain ungulate winter range minimize impacts on populations as follows: For forestry and mine development, prepare an access management plan to minimize impacts on caribou populations. The access plan should address forest fragmentation, and the need for seasonal access restrictions, access controls and public access restrictions. Consider restrictions on motorized recreational use (e.g., ATVs).	X				WLAP	"I" for motorized recreational use and "NS" for access management plan.

Biodiversity/Ecosystem Health (2.3.2)

Objective	Strategy	Strategy	I	M	SC	C	Lead Agency	Monitoring Summary
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2.3.2.1.4	4.4	4.4 Minimize impacts of in-stream work by: Applying principles of fish habitat mitigation or compensation (as per DFO Habitat Management Policy) to those activities that may directly impact fish habitat. Applying all relevant guidelines and regulations for water quality and safety during in-stream work Referring all in-stream work proposals for agency comment Determining and applying best timing windows for in-stream work to minimize impacts on fish species present.	X					WLAP	
2.3.2.2.6	6.1	6.1 In streams that contain bull trout, take measures to minimize potential for over fishing of bulltrout stocks. These could include the following: Avoid locating roads within 500m of known bull trout congregation areas. Only consider exceptions to this strategy after fairly assessing and weighing all implications (ecological, economic, safety, etc); Locate recreational sites and facilities away from known bull trout congregation areas.	X					WLAP	Initiated as part of the blue-listed species recognition.
2.3.2.2.6	6.13	6.1 (3rd bullet) In streams that contain bull trout, take measures to minimize potential for over fishing of bull trout stocks. These could include the following: Establish fisheries closures or catch limits where bull trout populations are at risk; Increase awareness among sport fishers on the identification of bull trout and promote responsible catch and release practices.	X					WLAP	Initiated via fisheries section.
2.3.2.7.1.1.3	1.3	1.3 Prohibit use of ATVs (excluding snowmobiles) for recreation and hunting on plateaus identified in Map 4 (Klastline, Todagin, Level Mountain, and Kawdy).	X	X	X	X		WLAP	Complete except for Kawdy for hunting governance. Substantially Complete except for the Kawdy for recreation governance.

2.3.2.8.1	1.1	1.1 At the appropriate scale, map habitats and forest attributes critical for wildlife movement, reproduction, forage, and cover and apply this information in Forest Development Plans, Environmental Assessment Projects, and Northwest Mine Development Review Committee Projects.	X	X	X		WLAP	Attention substantially reduced due to agency down-sizing and shift to results based regime.
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#### Recreation and Tourism (2.3.7)

Objective	Strategy	Strategy	I	M	SC	C	Lead Agency	Monitoring Summary
2.3.7.0.2	2.2	2.2 Identify opportunities for appropriate tourism/recreation use in provincial parks.	X	X	X		WLAP	Stikine Canyon Protected Area management plan has been focus.

#### Todagin Zone (2.4.7)

Objective	Strategy	Strategy	I	M	SC	C	Lead Agency	Monitoring Summary
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2.4.7.0.1	3	Prepare a wildlife management plan, in consultation with all interested stakeholders, to address recreational impacts and to effectively integrate resource development activities with habitat needs for mountain ungulates. Coordinate planning for recreational use in the Todagin wildlife management plan with the recreation plan for Iskut Lakes area.	X	X			WLAP	First draft completed but presently in limbo as a result of internal MWLAP reorganization priorities.
2.4.7.0.1	11	Provide information to local residents and tourism operators about the potential dangers of disease transmission from domestic sheep, goats and llamas to wild sheep and goat populations.	X	X	X		WLAP	Substantially complete for Stikine Country Protected Area Management Plan.
2.4.7.0.1	12	Manage levels of recreational use to minimize impacts on plateau ecosystems and wildlife (examples included in the plan)	X	X	X		WLAP	
2.4.7.0.1	15	Recommend designating an area of the plateau as a wildlife viewing area. Details about boundaries and management within the wildlife viewing area will be developed as part of a wildlife management plan for the Todagin zone.	X	X			WLAP	First draft of wildlife management plan completed.

### **Implementation Assessment Of Protected Areas**

#### Objectives and Strategies for Management within Protected Areas (2.5.1)

Objective	Strategy	Strategy	I	M	SC	C	Lead Agency	Monitoring Summary
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2.5.1.0.1	1	1.1 Develop comprehensive management plans for each approved protected area in a timely manner and with respect to the priority resource values at risk. 1.2 Develop management plans with the benefit of extensive public, First Nations and inter-agency participation and incorporate direction and consider advice from the approved LRMP. 1.3 Develop plans that, among other things, define park-specific management objectives, acceptable uses, acceptable levels of use, zoning, and other strategies to minimize conflicts and help ensure the integrity of important protected area values. 1.4 Include consultation with tourism industry representatives during management planning processes in order to examine potential commercial opportunities within provincial parks, subject to the primary goal of protecting conservation, recreation and cultural heritage values within Protected Areas.	X	X	X		WLAP	Substantially complete for the Stikine Country Park Management Plan.
2.5.1.0.1	2	1.6 Pending the development of comprehensive management plans for each protected areas, develop management direction statements in a timely manner to direct management and operations. Management direction statements will involve consultation with stakeholders, LRMP participants, and First Nations.	X	X	X		WLAP	

### New Protected Areas (2.5.2)

Objective	Strategy	Strategy	I	M	SC	C	Lead Agency	Monitoring Summary
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2.5.2.0.5	5	Assess aboriginal cultural heritage significance and presence of uncommon plant species in more detailed PA planning. Protect the natural character of the springs and wetlands. Maintain opportunities for public use. Maintain opportunities for compatible commercial development. Hunting is not allowed.	X	X	X	WLAP	Substantially complete management direction statement
2.5.2.0.6	6	Hunting will continue. Permit non-motorized use only on Klastline trail from spring thaw to fall freeze-up. Snowmobile use is allowed along the Klastline Trail. Maintain opportunities for construction of cabins, as required, to support recreational use along the Klastline Trail.	X	X	X	WLAP	Substantially complete for the Stikine Country Park Management Plan
2.5.2.0.8	8	Hunting will continue as per GMD. Provide designated trails to minimize impacts to calcite deposits. Accommodate existing trapping use consistent with protected area values.	X	X	X	WLAP	Substantially complete for the Stikine Country Park Management Plan.

		<p>Allow a range of front-country to backcountry viewing opportunities along the Grand Canyon of the Stikine. Locate trails to viewing areas to minimize potential for disturbance of mountain goats.</p> <p>Allow opportunities for frontcountry tourism development in the vicinity of the Stikine bridge on Highway 37. The protected area will exclude the right-of-way to either side of existing highways (Highway 37 and the Telegraph Creek Road) and gravel sources required for maintenance and upgrading activities.</p> <p>Identify existing private commercial uses that may be untenured and seek to accommodate those uses consistent with Protected Areas values and the protected area management plan e.g. the existing trail riding operation. Continue to allow existing access to private or leased land.</p>						
2.5.2.0.11	11	Existing grazing use will be allowed to continue. Hunting will continue.	X	X	X		WLAP	Substantially complete for the Stikine Country Park Management Plan.
2.5.2.0.12	12	Maintain the existing bow-hunting only provision. Respect the existing license for domestic and agricultural water use on Ibsen Creek. Address use of helicopters particularly during sensitive periods (kidding and lambing season). Consider a wildlife viewing area at the western end of the protected area, overlooking Highway 37. Details regarding management within a wildlife viewing area will be developed as part of the wildlife management plan for Todagin Plateau.	X	X	X		WLAP	Management direction statement.
2.5.2.0.13	13	Hunting will continue as per GMD. Maintain opportunities for commercial facilities like lodges and cabins, compatible with the high ecological values in the area.	X	X	X		WLAP	Management direction statement.

2.5.2.0.14	14.1	Consider important archaeological sites, cultural / heritage values, and activities of First Nations in Protected Areas planning. Allow opportunities for construction of backcountry cabins as required to support recreational use, compatible with protected area values. Continue to allow motorized boat use for recreation and hunting along the Stikine, Chukachida, and Pitman Rivers, consistent with acceptable types and levels of use. Hunting will continue as per GMD.	X	X	X		WLAP	Substantially complete for the Stikine Country Park Management Plan.
2.5.2.0.14	14.4	The Chukachida area includes one mineral tenure that will be addressed as per Section 2.5.1, Strategy 3.1: GMD for Protected Areas.	X	X	X		WLAP	Substantially complete for the Stikine Country Park Management Plan.
2.5.2.0.14	14.5	For Metsantan: Existing mineral tenure areas (Map 16) will be excluded from the Metsantan Protected Area and will be available for staking, mineral exploration, and mine development for a period of 20 years from the date of LRMP approval. At the end of 20 years, if there are no mineral tenures in place, these areas will be added to the Protected Area. If there are tenures in place 20 years from plan approval, the tenure areas will be added to the Protected Area once tenures lapse. To the extent compatible with mine development, maintain the long term ecological integrity and cultural values of the excluded Metsantan tenure areas in consideration of their eventual Protected Area status. Manage access into mineral tenures adjacent to the protected area to minimize disturbance of seasonal migration of caribou.	X	X	X		WLAP	Substantially complete for the Stikine Country Park Management Plan.

### Implementation Assessment of Research and Inventory Priorities

Objective	Strategy	Strategy	I	M	SC	C	Lead Agency	Monitoring Summary
3.0.0.0.1	1	Complete inventories of streams for presence of bull trout and bull trout congregation areas, Forward information on known congregation areas to BCE for consideration as WHAs.	X	X	X	X	WLAP	Complete for Klappan watershed group at 1:50000.  Complete for middle Iskut watershed group at 1:50000. Not started for Ptiman, Mess and Chukachida watershed groups. Note projects were FRBC funded.
3.0.0.0.2	2	Complete inventories of trumpeter swan nesting and over wintering areas including late fall and early spring migration areas. Forward information on known trumpeter swan habitat to BCE for consideration as WHAs.	X	X	X	X	WLAP	
3.0.0.0.5	5	Collate a list of mineral and exploration and development properties where materials remain on site, highlighting the following and make that information available to the public Includes (1) sites and status of operations, (2) reclamation and clean-up requirements, and (3) bonding requirements.	X				MEM	Project on hold for the present time.
3.0.0.0.11	11	Map critical habitats (e.g. kidding and lambing areas, escape terrain) for Stone's sheep and mountain goat at 1:5000 to 1:20,000 in the Todagin Wildlife Management Area and Todagin Protected Area.	X	X			WLAP	Midway - first draft of wildlife management plan completed.



**Implementation Assessment of Economic Strategy**

Objective	Strategy	Strategy	I	M	SC	C	Lead Agency	Monitoring Summary
4.0.0.0.3	3	Develop a community-based forestry strategy.	X				MoF	Signed a Forest Licence Agreement with the Tahltan and Iskut Bands.

**Implementation, Monitoring and Amendment**

Objective	Strategy	Strategy	I	M	SC	C	Lead Agency	Monitoring Summary
6.0.0.0.4	0	Provide adequate resources to allow timely and effective planning and management for protected areas.	X	X	X		WLAP	

## Appendix 1 –

### Participants at the LRMP Planning Table as of March, 2000

Name	Group/Organisation
Aliya & Ariana Jacob (represented by Ann Jacob)	Lower Stikine Independent Fisheries Association
Calvin Quock	Tahltan Representative, Iskut Band Council
Dan Pakula	Riversong Cafe, Telegraph Creek
Dave Brocklebank	Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (area rep)
Eric Havard	Eagle River Guide Outfitting
Fred Oliemans	Ministry of Forests
Geoff Phillips	Terrace resident
Gerrit Apperloo	Dease Lake resident, Highways
Gil Arnold/Ann Jacob	Friends of the Stikine
Glenda Ferris	Tahltan co-ordinator
Gregg Drury/Paul Glover	Entrepreneur, Iskut Resident
James Bourquin/Ian Kean	Iskut
John Plummer (represented by Jim Bourquin)	Smithers/Telegraph Creek
Mary Lou Malott/Daryl Hanson	Ministry of Energy and Mines
Mitch Cunningham	Red Goat Lodge
Norm MacLean	BC Environment
Norman Day/Rod Day	Tahltan LRMP Community Rep., Telegraph Creek
Peter Levy/Dave Zevick	BC Parks

Ray/Reg Collingwood	Spatsizi Wilderness Vacations
Richard Klokker	Agriculture/Rancher & tourism, Iskut
Rob Saunders/Mike O'Neill	BC Wildlife Federation, Smithers/Topley
Rosemary Fox	Smithers
Sally Havard	Tahltan LRMP Community Rep., Iskut
Stan Tomandl	Lower Stikine Independent Fisheries Association
Steve Quigley	Arctic Divide Inn, Dease Lake Chamber of Commerce
Vernon Betts/Marlin Murphy	Homestake Canada
Wayne McLeod/Tracy Langille	Dease Lake