



WOODLOT LICENCE W1832
WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN
2022 to 2032

Winlaw Creek Woodlot Ltd.
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Email: info@winlawwoodlot.ca

Authorized Licensee Signature:

Tom Bradley

Signature

Date

DISCLAIMERS

This disclaimer forms part of the Woodlot Licence Plan (WLP) for Woodlot Licence W1832 and advises that:

- The decision to operate under one or more of the Practice Requirements provided in the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR) is the sole responsibility of the woodlot licence holder.
- This disclaimer is signed on the explicit understanding that abiding by the Practice Requirements stated in Parts 3 and 4 of the WLPPR meets the expectations of government with respect to the management of woodlot licences;
- The undersigned Registered Professional Forester has been retained with respect to the practice of professional forestry as it pertains to
 - Result or strategy for conserving and protecting cultural heritage resources)
 - Wildlife tree retention strategy
 - Measures to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive plants
 - Stocking standards for specified areas
 - Alternative performance requirements for Stocking Standards and Width of Riparian Areas.

Signed:

Name: Randy Trerise

RPF #

Contact phone number:

Email: trerisefc@gmail.com

Seal:

This disclaimer forms part of the Woodlot Licence Plan (WLP) for Woodlot Licence W1832 and advises that:

- The undersigned Registered Forest Technologist has been retained with respect to the practice of professional forestry as it pertains to:
 - Acquisition, filtering of and presentation of government data sets for water features, licensed domestic water points of diversion, water use infrastructure, fish bearing streams, fisheries sensitive watersheds, topography, ungulate winter ranges, scenic areas, landscape units, biogeoclimatic zones, wildlife habitat areas, wildlife habitat features, resource features, community watersheds, cadastral information and land ownership.
 - Interpretation of LiDAR data to derive water flow patterns and revise government data sets of water features.
 - Interpretation of LiDAR data to map contiguous areas of slopes > 60%.
 - Interpretation of LiDAR data to map road locations in W1832 and adjacent areas and revise government data sets of roads.
 - Update the timber resources inventory data set for W1832 with recent harvesting and silviculture survey information entered in RESULTS.
 - Designating areas where harvesting will be avoided.
 - Designating modified harvest areas.
 - Request for an exemption from a WLPPR 15.



Signed:

Name: Tom Bradley, RFT 0452

Email: tomb@netidea.com

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I. WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN (WLP) REQUIRED CONTENT

PLAN AREA

☒ This plan covers the entire Woodlot Licence area.

MAP AND INFORMATION

Information Item	Map	Text	N/A
Forest cover	X		
Topography (unless exempted by DM)	X		
Location of streams, wetlands and lakes as shown on gov't endorsed forest cover maps, terrain resource inventory maps, & fish & fish habitat inventory maps	X		
Riparian class of streams, wetlands and lakes as shown on gov't endorsed forest cover maps, terrain resource inventory maps, & fish & fish habitat inventory maps (There are no known riparian classifications shown on government endorsed maps within or adjacent to the WLP area.. However, all streams, wetlands and lakes must be managed according to the correct riparian classification as described in sections 36, 37 and 38 of the WLPPR.)			X
Identification of fish streams on gov't endorsed maps. (There are no known fish bearing streams shown on government endorsed maps within or adjacent to the WLP area.)			X
Biogeoclimatic zones and subzones (unless exempted by DM)	X		
Public utilities (transmission lines, gas & oil pipelines, and railways)	X		
Special Situations that may not Apply to the WL area			X
Resource Management Zones, Landscape Units or Sensitive Areas	X	X	
Wildlife Habitat Areas (unless exempted by DM) (No WHA overlap woodlot.)			X
Scenic Areas	X		
Ungulate Winter Ranges	X		
Community Watersheds (No community watershed overlap woodlot.)			X
Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds (No fisheries sensitive watersheds overlap woodlot.)			X
Community and domestic water supply intakes that are licensed under the <i>Water Act</i> and any related water supply infrastructures	X		
Contiguous areas of sensitive soils	X		
Existing roads	X		
Temporary or permanent barricades to restrict vehicle access	X		
Private property within or adjacent to the woodlot licence area	X		
Resource features other than wildlife habitat features and archaeological sites (unless the location of the resource feature is not to be disclosed) (No known resource features in this class overlap the woodlot.)			X

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ZONES, LANDSCAPE UNITS OR SENSITIVE AREAS

The entire woodlot licence area is within Landscape Unit N513 - Pedro, which has an Intermediate Biodiversity Emphasis established by the 2002 Kootenay-Boundary Higher Level Plan Order (HLPO).

The HLPO established ten Resource Management Zones and Objectives. Of these, only RMZO 6 - Consumptive Use Streams is still in effect and applies to Woodlots Licence W1832. Holt Creek within W1832 is a consumptive use stream per HLPO Section 6(1)(b), and is shown on the WLP map in Appendix 2. This WLP contains measure to comply with RMZO 6 in the Areas Where Timber Harvesting will be Modified and the Retention of Trees in a Riparian Management Zone sections.

WILDLIFE HABITAT AREAS

☒ There are no WHAs located in whole or in part within the WLP area.

SCENIC AREAS

☒ There is one or more scenic areas located in whole or in part within the WLP area. It/they are identified on the WLP map in Appendix 2.

UNGULATE WINTER RANGES

☒ To manage for the winter survival of Mule Deer, the W1832 Ungulate Winter Range Unit has been established per GAR Order u-4-001 over the portion of the WLP area identified on the WLP map in Appendix 2.

COMMUNITY WATERSHEDS

☒ There are no Community Watersheds located in whole or in part within the WLP area.

FISHERIES SENSITIVE WATERSHEDS

☒ There are no Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds located in whole or in part within the WLP area.

COMMUNITY AND DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY INTAKES THAT ARE LICENSED UNDER THE *WATER SUSTAINABILITY ACT* AND ANY RELATED WATER SUPPLY INFRASTRUCTURES

☒ There are domestic water supply intakes and related water supply infrastructure within the WLP area or nearby that could be affected by operations carried out under this plan. The location are identified on the WLP map in Appendix 2.

CONTIGUOUS AREAS OF SENSITIVE SOILS

☒ The location(s) of contiguous areas of sensitive soils are identified on the WLP map in Appendix 2.

TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT BARRICADES THAT RESTRICT VEHICLE ACCESS

- ☒ Temporary or permanent barriers to restrict vehicle access are identified on the WLP map in Appendix 2.

PRIVATE PROPERTY WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE WLP AREA

The location and boundaries of private land within or adjacent to the WLP area are identified on the WLP map in Appendix 2.

RESOURCE FEATURES OTHER THAN WILDLIFE HABITAT FEATURES AND OTHER FEATURES WHERE THE LOCATION MUST NOT BE DISCLOSED

At the time of preparing this woodlot licence plan, there were no resource features within the WLP that were established under

- ☒ the Government Actions Regulation.
- ☒ Forest *Practices Code of BC Act* regulation and made known by the district manager.

AREAS WHERE TIMBER HARVESTING WILL BE AVOIDED OR MODIFIED

Areas where timber harvesting will be AVOIDED:

- ☒ Timber harvesting will be avoided on the following areas:

The areas of Terrain Stability Class 5 terrain and Very High Potential for Sediment Delivery from Surface Erosion Sources to Watercourse located along the north east boundary of the Woodlot, as shown the WLP map in Appendix 2.

Areas where timber harvesting will be MODIFIED:

- ☒ The following areas will be subject to modified timber harvesting as described below.

Scenic Areas:

Harvesting will be modified within the Class 1 Scenic Area shown on the WLP map in Appendix 2 to ensure compliance with WLPPR 59.

Sensitive Soils:

The woodlot licence holder will modify primary forestry activities in the areas of Sensitive Soils identified on the WLP map in Appendix 2 if and as required to meet the Practice Requirements set out in WLPPR Division 1 - Soils.

Streamside Management Zones of Consumptive Use Streams per KBLUP HLPO:

The following measures to safeguard water licensed for human consumption will apply in the streamside management zones of consumptive use streams per KBLUP HLPO 6(1)(b):

- Retention of trees within the streamside management zone will comply with the Retention Of Trees In A Riparian Management Zone in this plan.

- In the unlikely event that harvesting debris is deposited within an RMZO 6 stream, the stream channel will be cleaned of any harvesting debris as soon as practicable and within one year of harvesting.

Wildlife Habitat Features:

Harvesting will be modified in areas near wildlife habitat features identified per GAR Order M213 so as to achieve compliance with the Order.

Ungulate Winter Range:

Harvesting will be modified in within ungulate winter range areas identified by GAR Order u-4-001 so as to comply with the Order.

Woodlot Areas Adjacent to Private Land:

Private land owners will be (a) informed of planned timber harvesting or road construction within 20 meters of a portion of the WL boundary that adjoins their private land at least 20 days prior to commencement of operations and (b) asked for input regarding location of the boundary between the woodlot and private land in the area of planned operations. Timber harvesting and/or road construction plans may be modified to reflect information from the landowner input.

RETENTION OF TREES IN A RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT ZONE



Unless exempted or as provided for under WLPPR section 40, at a minimum the percentage of the total basal area within the riparian management zone specified in the following table will be left as standing trees at the completion of harvesting.

The woodlot licence holder will ensure that the trees required to be left standing are reasonably representative of the spatial distribution, species distribution and size distribution of trees in the riparian management zone as it was before harvesting.

Stream crossing sites will be designated if a crossing of a classifiable stream is required for harvesting.

Riparian Class	Basal Area to be Retained Within RMZ (%)
S1-A or S1-B stream	≥20
S2 stream	≥20
S3 stream	≥20
S4 Consumptive Use Stream per KBLUP HLPO 6(1)(b)	≥35
S4 stream	≥10
S5 Consumptive Use Stream per KBLUP HLPO 6(1)(b)	≥35
S5 stream	≥10
S6 Consumptive Use Stream per KBLUP HLPO 6(1)(b)	≥35
S6 stream	≥ 10
All classes of wetlands or lakes	≥10

CONSERVING AND PROTECTING CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

At this time there are no identified Cultural Heritage Resources (CHR) sites on the woodlot landbase.



Strategy for CHR being made known:

If a previously unidentified feature on W1832 that is a CHR is brought to the attention of the woodlot licence holder, the minister will be notified, the factors listed in WLPPR, Schedule 1, Section 5 will be considered, and, if required to meet government objectives, a WLP amendment under WLPPR s 23 will be proposed.



Strategy for possible CHR Chance Find:

If a physical feature that may be either an archeological feature regulated under the Heritage Conservation or a cultural heritage resource is found during planning or operations on W0477, the archeological chance finds procedures included in the Supplemental Information section will be followed. If the feature is found to be a

Cultural Heritage resource, the minister will be notified, the factors listed in WLPPR, Schedule 1, Section 5 will be considered, and, if required to meet government objectives, a WLP amendment under WLPPR s 23 will be proposed.



Result: The CHR result applicable to the WLP area is as follows:

Should a CHR be made known the woodlot licence holder will, after due consideration of the factors listed in WLPPR, Schedule 1, Section 5, only carry out forest practices at a time and in a manner that will conserve and protect cultural heritage resources that are the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people.

WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION STRATEGY

The proportion of the woodlot licence area occupied for wildlife tree retention purposes is defined in the Performance Requirements section of this WLP.

The proportion of the woodlot licence area occupied by wildlife trees will be achieved through:



Dispersed retention (Individual wildlife trees or small clumps of trees within a cutblock area)



Patch retention (intact areas of forest)



Areas where harvesting will be avoided



Areas where harvesting will be modified

Mature stands with the potential to develop wildlife attributes that are located within areas where harvesting will be avoided or modified may contribute to the wildlife tree retention performance requirement.

The woodlot licence holder will track the location and area of:

(a) designated Wildlife Tree Retention Areas (WTRA), and

(b) retained patches of trees in areas where harvesting was avoided or modified that contribute to meeting the wildlife tree retention performance requirement

on a Wildlife Tree Retention Plan.

The practice requirements set below for WTRA apply to both (i) designated WTRA and (ii) retained patches of trees in areas where harvesting was avoided or modified that contribute to meeting the wildlife tree retention performance requirement.

Dispersed Retention



Not applicable - Dispersed retention of individual wildlife trees **will not** be used.

Patch Retention

☒ Applicable - Patch retention of wildlife trees **will** be used.

(a) Forest Cover Attributes in Wildlife Tree Retention Areas (WTRA):

1. WTRA will consist of forests comprised of any tree species present on the woodlot.
2. WTRA will have a minimum of 12 m²/ha of basal area on average and be predominantly > 80 years of age.
3. To the extent practicable, WTRA will contain trees that exhibit one or more of the following attributes:
 - internal decay, heart rot or cavities;
 - crevices, cracks or loose bark that is suitable for wildlife;
 - large brooms;
 - active or recent wildlife use;
 - suitable for wildlife use including a large nest, a hunting perch or a bear den;
 - a veteran tree; i.e. a stem that survived the disturbance event that initiated the current main forest canopy;
 - important as habitat for species at risk and/or local wildlife
4. Trees that are
 - (i) known to pose a safety hazard,
 - (ii) known to be infested with insects that could threaten adjacent trees or forests,or
 - (iii) known to be infested with infected with a pathogen that could threaten adjacent trees or forestswill not be selected for retention in WTRA.

(b) Conditions Under Which Trees May Be Removed from WTRA:

WTRA may be harvested if they:

1. are infested with insects or pathogens which threaten the health of adjacent trees or forests;
2. have been damaged by natural disturbance to the extent that the identified live wildlife tree objectives are no longer met;
3. have become an obstacle or impediment to access or operations and there is no practicable way to work around the obstacle; and/or
4. are to be replaced with an area with superior wildlife tree values as assessed per the wildlife tree attributes listed in the previous section.

Individual trees or groups of trees within WTRA may be harvested to:

1. fall or modify a tree that is a safety hazard, if there is no other practicable option for addressing the safety hazard;
2. construct a road or skidding trail, if there is no other practical location;
3. create a corridor for full suspension yarding;

4. create guy-line tiebacks; and/or
5. carry out a sanitation treatment.

(c) Replacement of Trees Removed from WTRA:

1. The woodlot holder will ensure that the proportion of the woodlot licence area occupied by wildlife tree retention that is defined in the Performance Requirements section of this WLP will be maintained over time.
2. The woodlot holder will replace any portion of a WTRA area from which the timber is being harvested with one or more WTRA areas.
3. Replacement WTRA (i) will be designated prior to any harvest of the WTRA or any portion of the original WTRA and (ii) will be recorded in the Wildlife Tree Retention Plan.
4. Replacement areas will be of approximately equivalent wildlife tree value to the harvested areas, if areas of approximately equivalent wildlife tree values exist on the woodlot.

MEASURES TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OR SPREAD OF INVASIVE PLANTS

The woodlot licence holder commits to carrying out the following measures to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive plants listed in the Invasive Plant Regulation that is likely the result of the woodlot licence holder's forest practices:

1. Field layout workers will be knowledgeable in invasive plant identification and reporting.
2. The woodlot holder will review the InvasivesBC data set during operational planning to be informed of known locations of invasive plants near planned operations and access routes to those operations.
3. Equipment and clothing that the licence holder is responsible for will be inspected and cleaned of invasive plant propagules and seed before entering and leaving sites.
4. To the extent practicable, operations will commence in un-infested areas before moving to infested areas.
5. The woodlot holder will seed exposed soils along roads, landings and access trails constructed during a primary forest activity that are
 - (a) greater than 0.25 hectare,
 - (b) have soil that will support vegetation, and
 - (c) are not part of the net area to be reforested
 with appropriate plant species within one year of completion of the primary forest activity
6. Seeding will use Canada Common #1 or #2 seed with a seed analysis that indicates that provincially listed noxious or invasive weed species are not present in the seed.
7. Should invasive plants with a status of Contain, Eradicate or Prevent on the Central Kootenay Invasive Species Society Invasive Plant Priority List be observed outside of known infestation areas, the woodlot holder will file a report using the Report-A-Weed app or the CKISS website Report an Invasive Species page within 30-days.

MEASURES REGARDING NATURAL RANGE BARRIERS

☒ Exempted

As there are no range tenures within W1832, and an exemption from WLPPR 15 has been approved.

STOCKING INFORMATION FOR SPECIFIED AREAS

The stocking standards indicated below apply to areas where the establishment of a free growing stand is not required and harvesting is limited to commercial thinning, removal of individual trees, or a similar type of intermediate cutting, and for harvesting special forest products; i.e. for the purposes of WLPPR sections 12 & 34(3).

☒ The stocking standards for the purposes of WLPPR sections 12 and 34(3) are found in Appendix 1.

PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS

EXEMPTIONS

WLPPR 15 states "For the purpose of section 48 [natural range barriers] of the Act, a woodlot licence holder must, subject to section 78 (1) [minister may grant exemptions], specify measures in the holder's woodlot licence plan to mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective natural range barriers."

There are no range tenures, range features or livestock grazing use within or adjacent to W1832. An exemption from WLPPR 15 has been approved per WLPPR 78(1)(b).

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

WLPPR allows the use of either defaults or approved alternatives for a defined subset of performance requirements. The following section identifies whether the default or an alternative will be used for each requirement.

Soil Disturbance Limits

- ☒ Default: WLPPR section 24(1)(b)
8% of net area to be reforested.

Permanent Access Structures

- ☒ Default: WLPPR section 25
The maximum area occupied by permanent access structures is:
- For Cutblocks ≥ 5 ha: 7% of the total cutblock area.
 - For Cutblocks < 5 ha: 10% of the total cutblock area.
 - For the WL Area: 7% of the total Woodlot Licence area.

Stocking Standards

- ☒ Alternative #2: WLPPR section 35(1)(a)
The stocking standards, regeneration dates and free growing dates described in the ministry publication "DSE South Columbia Default Stocking Standards" as amended from time to time, that are in place on the commencement date for the area.

Rationale: The "DSE South Columbia Default Stocking Standards" have been approved by the District Manager and approved for use by Woodlot Licences in letter of May 1, 2018.

Width of Stream Riparian Areas

☒ Alternative: WLPPR section 36(4)(a)

The minimum widths of the RRZ, RMZ and RMA are as follows:

Riparian Class	Riparian Management Area (metres)	Riparian Reserve Zone (metres)	Riparian Management Zone (metres)
S1-A	100	0	100
S1-B	70	50	20
S2	50	30	20
S3	40	20	20
S4 Consumptive Use Stream per KBLUP HLPO 6(1)(b)	30, or > 30 if RMA > 30	10	30 metres on each side of the stream, or to the top of the inner gorge, whichever is greater
Other S4	30	10	20
S5 Consumptive Use Stream per KBLUP HLPO 6(1)(b)	30, or > 30 if RMA > 30	10	20 metres on each side of the RRZ, or to the top of the inner gorge, whichever is greater
Other S5	30	10	20
S6 Consumptive Use Stream per KBLUP HLPO 6(1)(b)	30, or > 30 if RMA > 30	10	30 metres on each side of the RRZ, or to the top of the inner gorge, whichever is greater
S6	20	10	10

Rationale: This alternative performance requirement of a 10 m RRZ on S4, S5 and S6 streams is consistent with the government objectives set in WLPPR 9(1)(c) of "conserving within riparian areas, at the landscape level, water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity" as the alternative performance requirement increases the area of riparian reserve zones adjacent to smaller streams.

The Kootenay Boundary Higher Level Plan Order 2002 RMZO 6 established streamside management provisions for a specific subset of streams with riparian classification S5 or S6. These HLPO performance standards are reflected in the alternative Stream Riparian Area Widths committed to above.

Width of Wetland Riparian Areas

☒ Default: WLPPR section 37(3)(b)

The minimum widths of the RRZ, RMZ and RMA are as described in WLPPR section 37(3)(b).

Width of Lake Riparian Areas

☒ Default: WLPPR section 38(2)(b)

The minimum widths of the RRZ, RMZ and RMA are as described in WLPPR section 38(2)(b).

Restrictions in a Riparian Reserve Zone



Default: WLPPR section 39(1)

Cutting, modifying or removing trees in a RRZ is limited to the purposes described in WLPPR section 39(1).

Restrictions in a Riparian Management Zone



Default: WLPPR section 40(1)(b)(c) or (d)

The construction of a roads in a riparian management zones will be limited to the conditions described in WLPPR sections 40(1)(b), (c) and (d).

Wildlife Tree Retention

The proportion of the Woodlot Licence area that will be occupied by wildlife trees will be:



Default: 8% of the woodlot licence area (WLPPR section 52(1)(c))

Coarse Woody Debris

The minimum amount of coarse woody debris that will be left on areas where there is a requirement to establish a free growing stand will be:



Interior Default: WLPPR section 54(1)(b)

A minimum retention of 4 logs per ha ≥ 2 m in length and ≥ 7.5 cm in diameter at one end.

Resource Features

The woodlot licensee will:



Default: WLPPR section 56(1)(b)

Ensure that forest practices do not damage or render ineffective a resource feature.

II. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: STOCKING STANDARDS FOR SPECIFIED AREAS

These stocking standards apply for the purposes of sections 12 and 34(3) of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation to specified areas where the establishment of a free growing stand is not required and harvesting is limited to commercial thinning, removal of individual trees, or a similar type of intermediate cutting, or the harvesting of special forest products.

Description of Post-Harvest Stand Structure		
Trees to be Retained	Species	All retained layer one trees that meet minimum leave tree characteristics are considered preferred species, with restriction that deciduous trees (At, Ac and Ep) may contribute no more than the pre-harvest proportion of deciduous stems present in the stand towards the Minimum Residual Basal Area.
	Characteristics	<p>Retained stems which contribute to meeting the Minimum Residual Basal Area shall be comprised of Layer 1 trees that meet or exceed the minimum leave tree characteristics.</p> <p>Minimum leave tree characteristics are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Good form and live crown per the Establishment to Free Growing Guidebook: Nelson Region - May 2000: >30% live crown is preferred, but >20% live crown is acceptable. 3) No clear above ground signs of Armillaria on Douglas-fir at time of survey. 4) No evidence of bark beetle activity at time of survey. 5) Stem Damage Limits: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Stands Age ≤ 120 yrs: Layer 1 trees must meet limits defined in the Tree Wounding and Decay guidebook (Feb 97) Table 4 for Regime B - Long Term Retention Objective to be acceptable. b) Stands Age > 120 yrs: Layer 1 trees must meet the limits defined in the Cruising Manual (effective December 5, 2002) for tree classes 1, 2, 5, and 8.
Additional Standards:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A preharvest survey must be conducted by a qualified professional to document the pre-harvest basal area and species composition by basal area of stems ≥17.5 cm dbf (≥12.5 cm dbh for lodgepole pine) within each BEC site association within each timber resource inventory polygon where this standard is to be applied. 2) This standard may only be applied in standards units (SU) where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) There has been no harvesting in the SU after 2000, or b) There has been harvesting in the SU after 2000, in which case the minimum residual basal area will be determined from a pre-harvest survey carried out before any post-2000 harvesting activity. 2) Any contiguous strata greater than one hectare in size within the Net Area to be Reforested (NAR) that, as a result of harvesting, have a residual basal area less than the minimum specified above shall be reforested as specified by the applicable stocking standards for the BEC subzone and site association for that site.
Minimum Residual Basal Area:		51% of pre-harvest basal area as determined by pre-harvest survey, or 15 m²/ha, whichever is greater, assessed for each BEC site association within each timber resource inventory polygon where this standard is to be applied.

APPENDIX 2: WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN MAP

The WLP map is not included in this PDF due to size of graphics file.

Please download from:

http://www.woodfor.com/WLP/W1832_WLP_Map_2022-2032.pdf

(Note: For reasons unknown, the map will not display in Firefox. Please download and view in Acrobat, or use Edge, Chrome or Safari to view in a browser..)

APPENDIX 3: REVIEW AND COMMENT

As per Section 17(5) of the WLPPR, the following information is required to be submitted by the woodlot licence holder as part of the WLP for approval.

A) ADVERTISING

B) REFERRALS

C) COPY OF WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED

D) REVISIONS MADE BECAUSE OF WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED

E) EFFORTS MADE TO MEET WITH FIRST NATIONS

III. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

EXEMPTIONS

Exemption from WLPPR 15 is on next page.

No other exemptions are in effect.



File: 19720-75/W1832

May 16, 2022

Winlaw Creek Woodlot Ltd.
PO Box 24
Winlaw, B.C. V0G 2J0

Re: Exemption Request for Section 15 WLPPR – Natural Range Barriers - Woodlot Licence W1832

Dear Licensee:

Thank you for your request of May 11, 2022, requesting exemption from the requirement outlined in section 15 of the *Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation* (WLPPR) for Woodlot Licence W1832. Section 15 of the WLPPR requires the licensee to “specify measures in the holder’s woodlot licence plan to mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective natural range barriers”. At the present time there are no range tenures anywhere within the licence area of Woodlot Licence W1832

The Minister of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development has delegated to me the authority to grant an exemption, under subsection 78(1)(b) of the WLPPR, from the requirements outlined in section 15 of the WLPPR. As there are no current range tenures over the W1832 licence area, I hereby exempt you from the requirements outlined in section 15 of the WLPPR.

If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact Julia Podealuk, Authorizations Specialist, at 778-364-1170.

Yours truly,

Tara DeCourcy, RPF
District Manager
Selkirk Forest District

RATIONALE IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

The alternative performance requirements identified below are signed per the RPF signature of identified content in this WLP.

RATIONALE FOR USE OF SELKIRK RESOURCE DISTRICT SOUTH COLUMBIA DEFAULT STOCKING STANDARDS

The "DSE South Columbia Default Stocking Standards" have been approved by the District Manager and approved for use by Woodlot Licences in letter of May 1, 2018.

RATIONALE FOR ALTERNATIVE STREAM RIPARIAN AREA WIDTHS

The alternative performance requirement of a 10 m RRZ on S4, S5 and S6 streams is consistent with the government objectives set in WLPPR 9(1)(c) of "conserving within riparian areas, at the landscape level, water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity" as the alternative performance requirement increases the area of riparian reserve zones adjacent to smaller streams.

The Kootenay Boundary Higher Level Plan Order 2002 Section 6 established streamside management provisions for a specific subset of streams with riparian classification S5 or S6. Section 6 of the HLPO 2002 is reproduced below. This WLP is compliant with these HLPO performance standards.

KOOTENAY-BOUNDARY HIGHER LEVEL PLAN ORDER

**ORDER ESTABLISHING RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ZONES
AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ZONE OBJECTIVES
WITHIN THE AREA COVERED BY THE KOOTENAY-BOUNDARY LAND USE PLAN
AS A HIGHER LEVEL PLAN PURSUANT TO
SECTIONS 3(1), 3(2), AND 9.1 OF THE
*FOREST PRACTICES CODE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA ACT (THE ACT)***

PREAMBLE

The Kootenay-Boundary Higher Level Plan Order is being revised to reflect the required balance of social, economic and environmental values and is consistent with a request by the citizens of the Kootenay-Boundary region. These changes to the Kootenay-Boundary Higher Level Plan Order should be viewed as transitional, and are consistent with government's work on the Results Based Code, the Forest Investment Vote processes and the new land use planning initiatives being developed by the Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management.

This Kootenay-Boundary Higher Level Plan Order establishes new Resource Management Zones and Objectives and cancels the previous Kootenay-Boundary Higher Level Plan Order dated January 31, 2001.

Statutory decision-makers (SDMs) exercise their statutory authority within a recognised legislative framework. Within this framework, SDMs are legally obligated to ensure that decisions they make, such as the approval of a forest development plan (FDP), are consistent with all relevant legislation (including regulations), binding policy (such as chief forester's direction), and an approved higher level plan order. In addition, SDMs, under Section 41(1)(b) of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, are obligated to ensure that any proposed FDP will adequately "...manage and conserve the forest resource..." before they can legally approve it. In determining whether a proposed FDP will adequately manage and conserve the forest resource, SDMs must exercise independent judgement in regard to what information to consider and how to consider it. In this regard, no person has authority to direct, require or demand that SDMs consider any specific information, beyond what is legally required.

Government has established a goal of maintaining full access outside of protected areas for subsurface resource exploration and development. Consequently, the objectives established by this higher level plan order are not intended to have an impact on the permitting of subsurface resource exploration and development. Furthermore, this higher level plan order does not restrict the authority of the Chief Inspector of Mines to approve the issuance of a Special Use Permit under the Act to the holder of a mineral title, the owner of a Crown granted 2 post claim, or a coal licensee, for the construction of appropriate access to the area of that mineral title, Crown granted 2 post claim, or coal licence.

- (4) Forests situated on slopes greater than 80 percent do not contribute to the connectivity component of this objective.
- (5) Where applicable, mature targets must be used to address this objective if connectivity corridors and/or grizzly bear habitat have been identified. Protected areas must first be used to reduce the mature target where available within the biogeoclimatic unit.
- (6) Old targets should be used to address this objective unless other conservation values such as protection of rare or under represented old growth forests would be adversely affected. Protected areas must first be used to reduce the old target where available within the biogeoclimatic unit.

m Currently important grizzly bear areas have not been mapped but will be added when available.

6. Consumptive Use Streams:

- (1) To reduce the impacts of forest development on streams licensed for human consumption, apply the following stream side management provisions to S5 and S6 streams that meet the stated conditions:
 - a) Stream side management provisions:
 - i. the stream side management zone will extend from the edge of the stream channel bank or the outer edge of the active floodplain, to a minimum distance of 30 metres on each side of the stream, or to the top of the inner gorge, whichever is greater; and specific measures to safeguard water licensed for human consumption must be described for activities in the stream side management zone.
 - b) The provisions apply to:
 - i. the segment of a stream between the water intake which is licensed for human consumption and the upstream point where stream order is reduced and, if the intake is located on a first-order stream, the entire stream length above the intake;
 - ii. a stream on which there is a water intake which is licensed for human consumption; and
 - iii. a stream on which the location of a water intake is shown on Map 6.1. (Intakes shown are licensed for human consumption.)
 - c) The provisions do not apply where:
 - i. the stream is within the Enhanced Resource Development Zones - Timber areas under objective 7 (Map 7.1); or
 - ii. it has been established that a licensed intake is not being utilized for human consumption.

ARCHEOLOGICAL CHANGE FINDS PROCEDURE

The following procedures will be utilized in the case of a chance find of a physical feature that could be subject to the Heritage Conservation Act or which may be a cultural heritage resource.

Chance Find Procedures for Archaeological Material

This document provides information on how a developer and/or their contractor(s) can manage for potential archaeological material discoveries while undertaking construction and/or maintenance activities. This document can provide assistance to in-field contractors in the identification of archaeological remains and the procedures to follow if a discovery is made. The discovery of human remains initiates a different course of action and is outlined separately.

Under the provincial *Heritage Conservation Act (HCA)*, archaeological sites that pre-date 1846 are automatically protected whether on public or private land. Protected sites may not be damaged, altered or moved in any way without a Section 12 or 14 Permit as issued through the *HCA*. It is illegal to collect or remove any heritage object from an archaeological site unless authorized to do so under permit.

1. Activities occurring outside of known Archaeological Sites:

When archaeological material is encountered outside of known archaeological site areas work in the vicinity must stop immediately no matter what type of material or feature has been identified. Alteration to an archaeological site can only occur under a Section 12 (Site Alteration Permit) or Section 14 (Heritage Inspection Permit) *Heritage Conservation Act* permit. Such permit applications should be prepared by a professional archaeologist.

If archaeological material is discovered during the course of construction activities:

- 1.1 **Stop Work:** Halt all work in the area of the discovery and safely secure the area. Contact the project manager or site foreman.
- 1.2 **Contact an Archaeologist:** An archaeologist should be contacted as soon as possible. For a list of qualified archaeologists in the area, the proponent is directed to the BC Association of Professional Consulting Archaeologists website: www.bcaca.ca. The proponent may also wish to contact the Ktunaxa Nation Council's Cultural Resources Stewardship Technician for direction (1-250-420-2739; nikapell@ktunaxa.org).

- 1.3 **Archaeologist provides guidance:** The archaeologist will direct the proponent on the next courses of action, which will include notifying the Archaeology Branch and First Nations with interest in the area.

2. Activities Occurring within Known Archaeological Site Boundaries:

Land altering activity within a previously recorded archaeological site must be conducted under a Section 12 HCA Site Alteration Permit (SAP), in some cases with an onsite archaeological monitor. It is common for additional archaeological material and features to be encountered during activities occurring within previously recorded archaeological sites. Minor finds (lithic flakes, diffuse charcoal or fire altered rock) may not require work to stop, however significant finds require a level of assessment by a professional archaeologist, and it is up to the onsite project manager to determine the level of significance based on criteria presented below.

2.1 Significant Cultural Finds that Require a Professional Archaeologist (described in detail in Section 4)

- Intact archaeological features, which can include but are not limited to hearths, cultural depressions (e.g. cache pits, house depressions) and rock alignments or forms (e.g. tipi rings, cairns, blinds)
- Significant archaeological materials, which include but are not limited to, the presence of formed lithic tools (e.g. projectile point, microblade core, scraper), a dense concentration of lithic waste flakes, or artistic items
- Human Remains (described in detail in Section 3)

2.2 Archaeological Site Management Options

- 2.2.1 **Site Avoidance:** If the boundaries of a site have been delineated, redesign the proposed development to avoid impacting the site. Avoidance is normally the fastest and most cost effective option for managing archaeological sites. Site avoidance could also be achieved through minimizing ground disturbance by looking for alternative constructive methods.
- 2.2.2 **Mitigation:** If it is not feasible to avoid the site through project redesign, it is necessary to conduct systematic data collection and analysis within the site prior to its loss. This could include surface collection and/or excavation. This work can be time-consuming and therefore expensive to conduct.
- 2.2.3 **Protection:** It may be possible to protect all or portions of the site which will be impacted through installation of barriers during the development period and possibly for a longer period of time. Methods for barrier construction could include fencing around site boundaries or applying geotextile to the ground surface and capping it with fill. The exact method used would be site-specific.

3. Chance Find Procedures for Identified Human Remains

Procedures in the event of the discovery of human remains during construction are covered in depth by an Archaeology Branch Policy Statement, found on their website at www.for.gov.bc.ca/archaeology, and are summarized below.

- 3.1 Stop all construction activities immediately in the area of found or suspected human remains and contact the RCMP and/or Office of the Coroner.
- 3.2 The coroner must determine whether the remains are of contemporary forensic concern or archaeological/aboriginal.
- 3.3 If the remains are found to be of aboriginal ancestry then the next step involves the relevant First Nations collaboratively determining the appropriate treatment of those remains.

The key to respectfully dealing with ancient aboriginal remains is to involve the appropriate First Nations as early as possible in the process. However this must be done in a manner that does not interfere with the coroner's office ability to conduct their business in the manner that they see fit.

4. Site Identification Guide

The following are characteristics typical to site types found within the Ktunaxa Traditional Territory.

4.1 Artifact Scatters

Lithic (stone) scatters from the production and maintenance of stone tools are the most common type of archaeological site found in the region. Other materials that may be represented in artifact scatters are Fire Altered Rock (FAR), bone, antler and tooth.

Lithics: What to look for

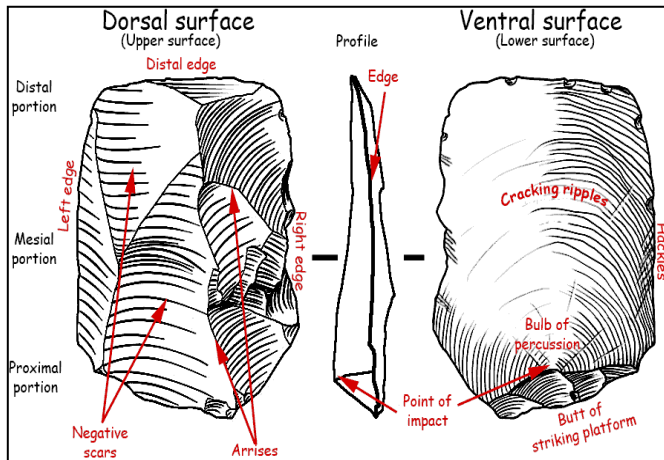


Image 1: Basic flake morphology



Image 2: Examples of lithic flakes

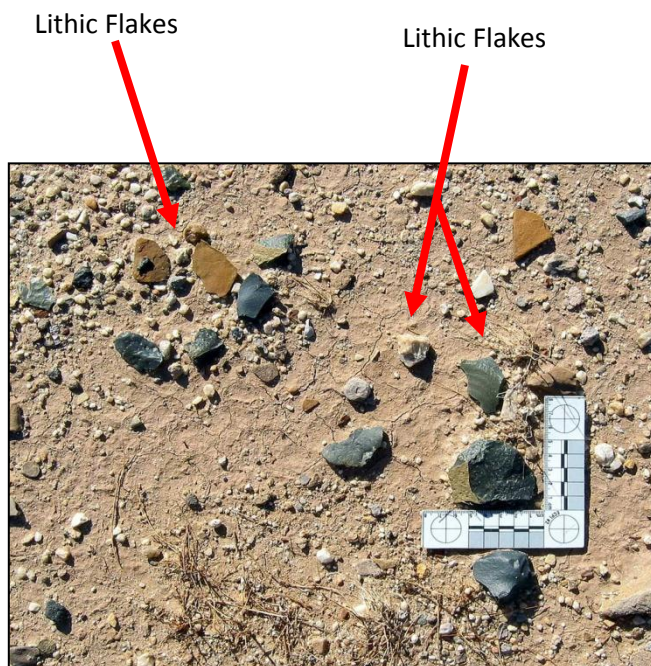


Image 3: Example of lithic scatter found on ground surface



Image 4: Example of formed lithic artifacts

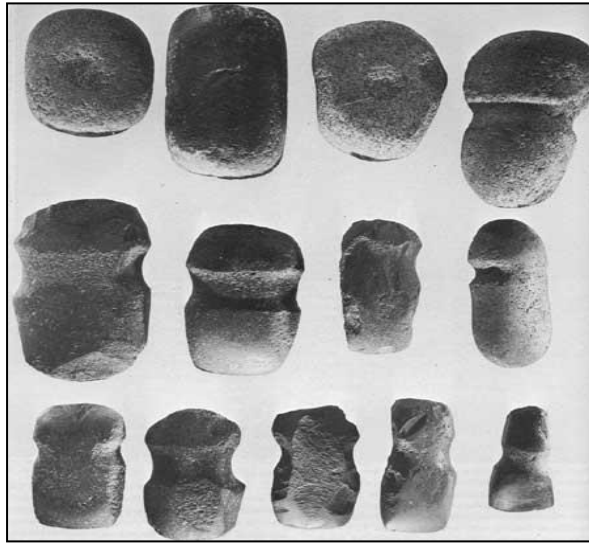


Image 5: Ground stone artifacts

Bone, Tooth and Antler Artifacts: What to Look For

- Obvious shaping
- Incising
- Unnatural holes



Image 6: Bone and Antler artifacts

4.2 Fire Broken Rock and Hearths

Fire-broken rock (FBR) results from the use of fire during cooking, heating and processing activities. FBR is often associated with other features including hearths and cultural depressions, but can also be thinly scattered in concentrations away from the features with which they were first associated.

When looking for FBR, note concentrations of roughly fractured rock from rapid heating and cooling, rock showing signs of burning or oxidation and/or reddening or blackening of surrounding matrix.



Image 7: Example of FBR; note the zig/zag pattern of breakage common to FBR

A hearth feature is evidence of a fire pit or other fireplace feature of any period. Hearths were used for cooking, heating, and processing of some stone, wood, faunal, and floral resources and may be either lined with a wide range of materials like stone or left unlined. Occasionally site formation processes (e.g., farming or excavation) deform or disperse hearth features, making them difficult to identify without careful study.

Hearths: What to look for

- FBR
- reddening or blackening of the associated soil/sediment
- charcoal
- layering of FAR and charcoal, and
- depressions in the earth associated with FAR, reddened or blackened matrix and charcoal.



Image 8: Example of a hearth uncovered along the wall of an excavation unit

4.3 Cultural Depressions

Any depression seen on the ground surface that appears to have been excavated by man can be a cultural depression and have archaeological significance. These “pits” were dug for a variety of reasons such as for food storage or as a base for a dwelling. They can range in size from 1m across to 7-10m across, and are usually found associated with other artifacts such as FAR and lithic scatters.

To identify a cultural depression, look for:

- Subtle to deep scours on the ground surface that are circular to rectilinear in shape
- A raised rim along the edge of a depression
- Depressions associated with artifacts and FAR
- Depressions associated with fire reddening and blackening of the matrix



Image 9: Example of a large cultural depression in a natural setting

4.6 Rock Alignments

There are several types of rock alignments that occur within the culture area, which include tipi rings, medicine wheels, cairns and blinds. When attempting to identify rock alignments, look for a group of rocks that look purposefully placed as in a circle, pile or line; isolated groups of rock that do not seem to belong to that landscape; and/or rocks which form a pattern.



Image 10: Example of a Cairn or piling of rocks



Image 11: Example of a tipi ring in a natural setting