Xáxli’p Community Forest

Forest Stewardship Plan 2018 - 2023

Xáxli’p Community Forest Corporation

Community Forest Agreement K3L

Submission for Approval

Xáxli’p Community Forest Corporation

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Herman Alec, Chair
XCFC Board

RPF Signature

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Herbert L. Hammond, RPF

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Acronym Definitions

CFD	Cascades Forest District
CWS	Community Watershed
ECA	equivalent clearcut area
FDU	Forest Development Unit
FPPR	Forest Planning and Practices Regulation
FRPA	Forest and Range Practices Act
FSP	Forest Stewardship Plan
GAR	Government Actions Regulation
IAP	invasive alien plant

LRDW	Land and Resource Data Warehouse
LU	Landscape Unit
MOF	Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations
OGMA	Old Growth Management Area
QP	Qualified Registered Professional
CFA	Community Forest Agreement
POD	Point of Diversion
RMZ	riparian management zone
RRZ	riparian reserve zone
SAR	species at risk
SMZ	streamside management zone
TSA	Timber Supply Area
UWR	ungulate winter range
VQO	Visual Quality Objective
WUI	Wildfire Urban Interface
WHA	Wildlife Habitat Area
WTRA	Wildlife Tree Retention Area
XCFC	Xáxli'p Community Forest Corporation

Scientific Names for Wildlife Species

Coastal Tailed Frog	*Ascaphus truei*
Great Basin Gopher Snake	*Pituophis catenifer deserticola*
Flammulated Owl	*Otus flammeolus*
Interior Western Screech Owl	*Otus kennicottii macfarlanei*
Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis*
Spotted Bat	*Euderma maculatum*
Great Basin Spadefoot	*Spea intermontana*
Lewis's Woodpecker	*Melanerpes lewis*
White-headed Woodpecker	*Picoides albolarvatus*
Badger	*Taxidea taxus*
Fringed Myotis	*Myotis thysanodes*
Moose	*Alces alces*
Elk	*Cervus canadensis*
Mule Deer	*Odocoileus hemionus*
Mountain Goat	*Oreamnos americanus*
Big Horned Sheep	*Ovis canadensis*
Grizzly Bear	*Ursus arctos*

Definitions

Unless otherwise indicated terms used in this FSP have the definition given them, as of date of submission, in the *Forest and Range Practices Act* and the *Forest Act* and the regulations under them.

In addition, the following definitions apply to and are referenced in this FSP:

"Date of Submission" means the date on which the holder of this FSP submitted the FSP for approval by the designated decision maker.

"**Domestic Use Watershed**" means the land within the catchment basin of a stream or a tributary of a stream that flows to a licensed waterworks (as defined by the FPPR) that provides water for domestic consumption.

"Evaluation" means an assessment conducted by a Qualified Registered Professional that examines, on a site specific basis, the social, economic and environmental factors as well as relevant factors as described in *FPPR Schedule 1*. An evaluation may include the development of alternative results or strategies that are consistent with the intent of the applicable objective.

"**Eco-cultural Restoration**" means vegetation management treatments with the goal of maintaining and/or restoring natural ecological composition and structure, managing vegetation density and distribution, and managing species composition to produce forest functions and forest products of value to the Xáxli'p First Nation.

"**Qualified Registered Professional**" means;

(1) A person with the prescribed qualifications, and is licensed by one or more of the following:

(a) an agrologist under the *Agrologists Act*,

(b) a professional biologist under the *College of Applied Biology Act*,

(c) a professional engineer or professional geoscientist under the *Engineers and Geoscientists Act*, or

(d) a forest professional under the *Foresters Act*

and is authorized under that Act to practice as a professional in relation to the subject matter prescribed under that paragraph or those paragraphs, as the case may be, and;

(2) has the appropriate education, experience and training to carry out the activity.

"**Visual Impact Assessment**" means an assessment conducted by a Qualified Registered Professional that examines, on a site specific basis, the potential visual impact of proposed primary forest activities on the scenic landscape. The level and detail of the VIA will be dependent upon the target visual quality objective and risk to visual quality from primary forest activities..

"**Primary Forest Activity**" means one or more of the following:

(a) timber harvesting;

(b) silviculture treatments;

(c) eco-cultural restoration treatments;

(d) road construction, maintenance and deactivation;

Forest Stewardship Plan 2018 - 2023

Xáxli'p Community Forest Corporation

Community Forest Agreement K3L

1 Introduction

1.1 Description of the Forest Stewardship Plan Area

FRPA Section 3(4): This FSP applies to Community Forest Agreement K3L.

Community Forest Agreement K3L is held by the Xáxli'p Community Forest Corporation and covers 23,265 ha. The Community Forest includes the main Fountain Valley and side drainages, which have been part of the Survival Territory of the Xáxli'p First Nation since time immemorial.

1.2 Term of the Forest Stewardship Plan

FRPA Section 6(1)(b): The Commencement Date for the term of this FSP is the date it is approved.

FRPA Section 6(1)(a) The Term of this FSP will be 5 years beginning on the Commencement Date.

1.3 Forest Planning and Practices Regulation Citations in FSP Text

Several instances occur in this FSP where it is noted that certain sections of FPPR apply to management decisions regarding specific resource values. The intent of noting FPPR sections which apply to the Agreement is to convey information to users of the Plan, not to suggest that some section of FPPR apply to this Community Forest Agreement and others do not. This Agreement is subject to and will be managed in accordance with all applicable legislation and regulations.

2 Forest Development Units

FPPR Section 14(1): Forest Development Unit—FDU 1 is in effect within K3L on the date of submission of this FSP. The FSP map set shows the area of the proposed FDU that will take effect with the approval of this FSP.

Forest Development Units identify areas in which XCFC will conduct primary forest activities, and which have common values, objectives and practice requirements. K3L will be managed with one FDU which contains the entire CFA area. There are no FDU's outside of the CFA area. Table 1 lists the FDU area and Figure 1 provides an overview of the FDU.

FDU No.	FDU Name	TSA	Landscape Unit	Gross Area (ha)
1	Fountain	Lillooet	Pavillion	23,265
Total				23,265

Table 1: Forest Development Units within K3L CFA.

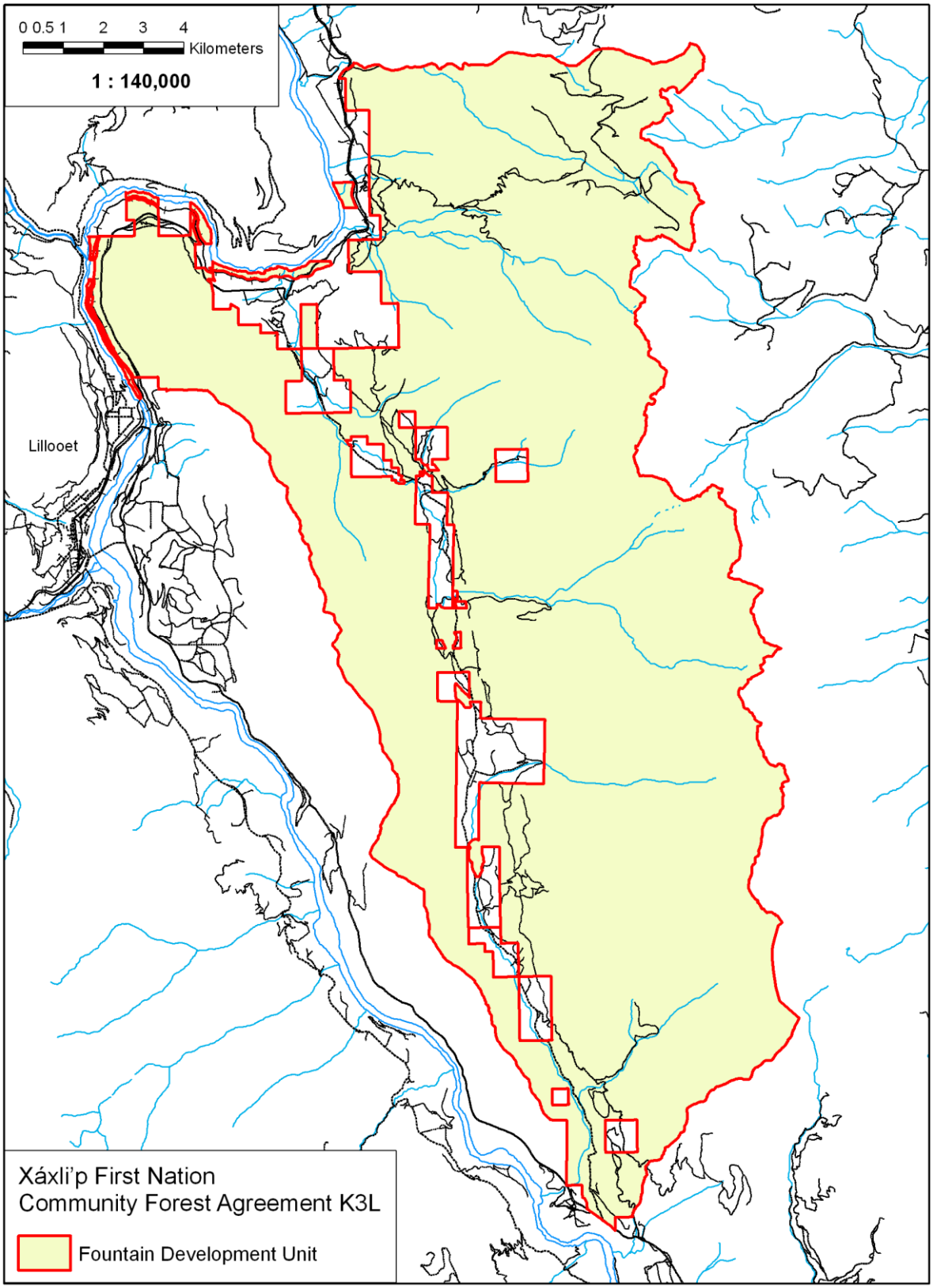

Figure 1: Forest Development Units within K3L CFA

3 Other Plans

This area covered by this FSP is not subject to any higher level plans.

4 FRPA Values, Objectives, Practice Requirements

4.1 Introduction

The Government of BC has established objectives for various forest resource values in legislation, regulations or higher level plans under FRPA or other acts that affect land management. To facilitate implementation of these objectives government has established practice requirements and/or provisions for the development of Results and/or Strategies, or combinations thereof, to be defined with the FSP.

Strategies mean a description of:

a) measurable or verifiable steps or practices that will be carried out to meet a particular established objective, and

b) the situations or circumstances that determine where in an FDU the steps or practices under (a) will be applied.

Results mean a description of:

a) measurable or verifiable outcomes for a particular established objective, and

b) the situations or circumstances that determine where in an FDU the outcomes under (a) will be achieved.

4.2 Designations And Objectives In Effect Before Submission Of FSP

Per FPPR Section 14(2)(b)(ii)), the following Notices, Orders, and Objectives were in place before the submission of this FSP and are to be considered in this FSP:

Ungulate Winter Range Notice

Species at Risk Notice

GAR Orders creating Wildlife Habitat Areas

Non- Spatial Old Growth Order

Scenic Areas Designation

Scenic Areas with Visual Quality Objectives Designation

Community Watershed

4.3 Soils

Objective Set by Government for Soils	
Regulation and Objective	FPPR Section 5
Regulation	FPPR Section 12(1)
Practice Requirements	Per FPPR Section 12.1(1), the agreement holder will undertake to comply with:
a) Soil disturbance limits	FPPR Section 35
b) Permanent access structure limits	FPPR Section 36
	This undertaking exempts the agreement holder from preparing results or strategies in relation to the objective for soils set out in FPPR 5.
Practice Requirements	The following sections apply:
c) Landslides	FPPR Section 37
d) Natural surface drainage patterns	FPPR Section 39
e) Revegetation	FPPR Section 40
Practice Requirement	The following section does not apply:
Gully processes	FPPR Section 38 FPPR S 38 applies to the Coast only.
Applies to FDU	All

4.4 Timber

Objectives Set by Government for Timber	
Regulation and Objective	FPPR Section 6
Practice Requirement	The agreement holder is exempt from:
Timber	Under FPPR Sec 12 (8) the agreement holder is exempt from the requirement to prepare a result or strategy for timber.
Practice Requirements	The following sections apply:
a) Modification of insect behaviour	FPPR Section 41
b) Use of livestock	FPPR Section 42
c) Use of seed	FPPR Section 43 and the “Chief Forester’s Standards for Seed Use” October 3, 2010
d) Free growing stands generally – stocking standards and regeneration date and free growing height	FPPR Section 44 (1)
e) Free growing stands following unauthorized harvest	FPPR Section 44 (2)

Practice Requirement	The following section does not apply:
Secondary structure retention in mountain pine beetle affected stands	FPPR Section 43.1 This section does not apply to Community Forest Agreements.
Applies to FDU	All

4.5 Wildlife

Objective Set by Government for Wildlife	
Regulation and Objective	FPPR Section 7

4.5.1 Ungulate Winter Range

Objectives for Wildlife Enabled by Regulation	
Mule Deer, Bighorn Sheep and Elk Winter Range	FPPR Section 7(2) Pursuant to the Notice *Indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Required for the Winter Survival of Ungulate Species in the Lillooet Timber Supply Area* issued in December 2004, and to the *Material Supporting the Notice but Not Part of the Notice*, the agreement holder will, within parts of the FDU area mapped as mule deer, bighorn sheep or elk winter range in Figures 1 and 2 of the *Material Supporting*: • Maintain 33% of the area within the IDFdk1 and MS biogeoclimatic zones in snow interception cover, as defined by the *Notice* and *Material Supporting*. • Maintain 15% of the area within PP and IDFxh2 biogeoclimatic zones in snow interception cover, as defined by the *Notice* and *Material Supporting*.
Moose Winter Range	FPPR Section 7(2) Pursuant to the Notice *Indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Required for the Winter Survival of Ungulate Species in the Lillooet Timber Supply Area* issued in December 2004, and to the *Material Supporting the Notice but Not Part of the Notice*, the agreement holder will, within parts of the FDU area mapped as moose winter range in Figure 2 of the *Material Supporting*: • Identify and map winter moose foraging habitat, defined as areas with large quantities of browse biomass of woody brush species, including Salix spp, Cornus stolonifera, and Betula spp, within the term of this FSP. Such foraging habitat is generally associated with shrub dominated wetlands. • Identify and map areas of escape and thermal cover adjacent to foraging habitat. Escape and thermal cover is defined as forests >= 10 meters tall with >= 50% crown closure, preferably in contiguous units > 20 hectares in size. Timber harvesting in these areas

	will be constrained. The desired result is to maintain 67% of the forested area within mapped escape and thermal cover units in forests > 5 meters in height at all times. The target may not be met in some instances due to past disturbance and/or future natural disturbance.
Mountain Goat Winter Range	FPPR Section 7(2)
	Pursuant to the Notice *Indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Required for the Winter Survival of Ungulate Species in the Lillooet Timber Supply Area* issued in December 2004, and to the *Material Supporting the Notice but Not Part of the Notice*, the agreement holder will, within parts of the FDU area mapped as mountain goat winter range in Figure 1 of the *Material Supporting*: • Map mountain goat escape terrain, as defined by the *Notice*. • Map accessible forage areas in close proximity to escape terrain. • Map thermal, snow interception and security cover, as defined by the notice, within 200 m of escape terrain. • Constrain timber harvesting such that no more than 33% of the forested habitat within a 200m buffer of escape terrain is in early seral age classes (<40 years), at least 50% of original stand basal area of mature and old stems within a 200m buffer of escape terrain is retained at all times, and where possible, the retained mature and old stands are in snow interception cover at least 12 meters in height with a canopy closure >= 70%. These targets may not be met in some instances due to past disturbance and/or future natural disturbance.
Applies to FDU	All

4.5.2 General Wildlife Measures

Act	GAR Section 9
Practice Requirement	Not Applicable - There currently are no established General Wildlife Measures under GAR Section 9 that affect this FDU
Applies to FDU	All

4.5.3 Species At Risk and Wildlife Habitat Areas

Coastal Tailed Frog	FPPR Section 7(2)
	The Agreement Holder is required to prepare a result or

	strategy for Coastal Tailed Frog per the Notice given December 31, 2004. However, no Coastal Tailed Frogs are know to exist in the area covered by this FSP, rendering preparation of a result or strategy not practicable at this time.
Great Basin Gopher Snake	FPPR Section 7(2)
	The Agreement Holder is required to prepare a result or strategy for Great Basin Gopher Snake per the Notice given December 31, 2004. However, no Great Basin Gopher Snakes are know to exist in the area covered by this FSP, rendering preparation of a result or strategy not practicable at this time.
Flammulated Owl	FPPR Section 7(2)
	The Agreement Holder is required to prepare a result or strategy for Flammulated Owl per the Notice given December 31, 2004. However, no Flammulated Owls are know to exist and no habitat suitable for Flammulated Owls has been identified in the area covered by this FSP, rendering preparation of a result or strategy not practicable at this time.
Interior Western Screech Owl	FPPR Section 7(3), GAR Section 10
	The Agreement Holder is exempted from preparing results or strategies for Interior Western Screech Owl by GAR Order to create WHA 3-032 and 3-068 dated March 17, 2008.
Spotted Owl	FPPR Sections 7(2) and 7(3), GAR Section 10
	Spotted Owl habitat requirements in the Cascades Forest District have been partially met through GAR Orders creating WHA 3-034 to 3-039. Therefore, the Agreement Holder is required to prepare a result or strategy for Spotted Owl per the Notice given December 31, 2004. However, no Spotted Owls are know to exist and no Spotted Owl Long Term Activity Centers have been identified in the area covered by this FSP, rendering preparation of a result or strategy not practicable at this time.
Spotted Bat	FPPR Section 7(2)
	The Agreement Holder is required to prepare a result or strategy for Spotted Bat per the Notice given December 31, 2004. However, no Spotted Bats are know to exist in the area covered by this FSP, rendering preparation of a result or strategy not practicable at this time.

Grizzly Bear	FPPR Sections 7(2) and 7(3), GAR Section 10
	Grizzly Bear habitat requirements in the Cascades Forest District have been partially met through GAR Orders creating WHA 3-026 to 3-028 and 8-083 to 8-089. Therefore, the Agreement Holder is required to prepare a result or strategy for Grizzly Bear per the Notice given December 31, 2004. The Notice identified a set of watersheds that the required Grizzly Bear habitat should be located in. All of the identified watersheds are located outside of the area covered by this FSP. This makes preparation of a result or strategy for Grizzly Bear in this FSP not practicable.
Applies to FDU	All
Agreement Holder Developed Strategy:	
Objective	Species at Risk
Strategy for Wildlife Species: Coastal Tailed Frog Great Basin Gopher Snake Flammulated Owl Interior Western Screech Owl Spotted Owl Spotted Bat Great Basin Spadefoot Lewis's Woodpecker White-headed Woodpecker Badger Fringed Myotis **per FPPR 7(2)**	The noted species have been identified in a FPPR 7(2) Notice given in December 2004. These species are not known to occur in the area covered by this FSP. The following strategy will be followed to facilitate recognition of these species should they occur within operational areas: 1. Personnel responsible for layout of primary forest activities will receive training in the identification of the noted species at risk, and, where feasible, the known attributes of wildlife habitat suitable for the noted species. 2. Observations believed to be of a noted species will be recorded and referred to a QP. Observations of a noted species brought to the attention of the Agreement Holder by another party will also be referred to a QP. 3. If the observation is confirmed as a noted species forest development in the immediate area will be halted while an evaluation is completed that a) will include reference to the current Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife and/or other pertinent information and b) will contain a management strategy to conserve sufficient habitat for the species. 4. If areas of high value habitat suitable for the noted species are identified by personnel responsible for layout of primary forest activities, and if said habitat will be directly impacted by planned primary forestry activities, a QP will be consulted a) to determine if the species exists in the area, and, if so, b) to develop a management strategy per paragraph 3 above..
Applies to FDU	All

4.6 Riparian Areas

Objective Set by Government for Water, Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity Within Riparian Areas	
Regulation and Objective	FPPR Section 8
Regulation	FPPR Section 12.1(2)
Practice Requirements	Per FPPR Section 12.1(2), the agreement holder will undertake to comply with:
a) Stream riparian classes	FPPR Section 47
b) Wetland riparian classes	FPPR Section 48
c) Lake riparian classes	FPPR Section 49
d) Restrictions in a riparian management area	FPPR Section 50
e) Restrictions in a riparian reserve zone	FPPR Section 51
f) maintenance of stream bank or channel stability	FPPR Section 52 (2)
	This undertaking exempts the agreement holder from preparing results or strategies in relation to the objective for water, fish and biodiversity soils set out in FPPR 8.
Practice Requirements	The following sections do not apply:
Temperature sensitive streams	FPPR Section 53 As of date of submission there are no designated Temperature Sensitive Streams in the FDU.

Agreement Holder Developed Strategy		
Forest Retention in RMZ per FPPR 12(3)	The agreement holder will use the following strategy for retention of standing trees in a Riparian Management Zone (RMZ) at the stand and landscape levels while harvesting timber:	
	Case 1: RMZ containing live timber that is not imminently threatened by a forest health agent.	Case 2: RMZ where >40% of the basal area of timber is dead or is in imminent danger of being killed by a forest health agent (insect or disease)
i) Stream Classification S1-A, S1-B, S2, S3, S4, S5 or S6 as assessed by a QP	Retain a minimum of 60% of the original basal area of the timber type.	Retain all live, windfirm trees that are not in imminent danger of being killed by a forest health agent
ii) Wetland Classification W1, W2, W3, W4, or W5 as assessed by a QP	Retain a minimum of 60% of the original basal area of the timber type.	Retain all live, windfirm trees that are not in imminent danger of being killed by a forest health agent
iii)Lake Classification L1B,	Retain a minimum of 60% of	Retain all live, windfirm trees

L2, L3 or L4 as assessed by a QP	the original basal area of the timber type.	that are not in imminent danger of being killed by a forest health agent
iv) All Stream, Wetland and Lake Classifications referred to in (a – c) above.	Prior to a primary forest activity in a RMZ, retention levels within the RMZ will be established by a qualified professional assessing such factors as: • tree species composition • soils • hydrology • risk of erosion/mass wasting • tree windfirmness • wildlife habitat • operational constraints • damage or imminent threats to the stand • other site specific factors the qualified professional deems important The spatial pattern of prescribed retention may vary throughout the RMZ, and may include single trees and/or clumps of trees. Where practicable, the retained trees will be representative of the physical structure of the forest in the riparian management zone as it was prior to harvesting.	
Applies to FDU	All	

Practice Requirements	The following sections apply:
g) Stream crossings	FPPR Section 55
h) Fish passage	FPPR Section 56
i) Protection of fish habitat	FPPR Section 57
j) Use of livestock in riparian areas	FPPR Section 58
Practice Requirements	The following sections do not apply:
Fan destabilization	FPPR Section 54 FPPR S 54 applies to Coast only.
Applies to FDU	All

4.7 Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds

Objective Set By Government for Fish Habitat in Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds:	
Regulation and Objective	FPPR Section 8.1
Practice Requirement	The following section does not apply:
Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds	FPPR Section 8.1 As of date of submission there are no designated fisheries sensitive watersheds in the FDU.
Applies to FDU	All

4.8 Water

4.8.1 Community Watersheds

The FSP area contains the Fountain Community Watershed, which is shown in the FSP map set.

Objective Set by Government for Community Watersheds	
Regulation and Objective	FPPR Section 8.2
Act and Practice Requirement	GAR Section 8
Water Quality Objectives	GAR Section 8 does not apply as no water quality objectives have been established in the Community Watershed as of date of submission.
Practice Requirements	The following sections apply:
Use of livestock in riparian areas	FPPR Section 58
Protecting water quality	FPPR Section 59
Licensed waterworks	FPPR Section 60
Excavated or bladed trails	FPPR Section 61
Roads in a community watershed	FPPR Section 62
Use of fertilizers	FPPR Section 63
Agreement Holder Developed Strategy per FPPR 8.2(2)(a):	
Hydrological Assessment Strategy in Community Watersheds	Prior to an primary forest activity in a Community Watershed that will create an opening greater than 1 ha in size, within which > 60% of current live basal area will be removed, an Evaluation will be completed by a QP which considers: • Cumulative hydrological effects including, but not limited to: ECA, road density and number of stream crossings, stream channel assessment, sediment sources, terrain stability, hazard and risk interpretations and other factors as deemed necessary. • A referral to stakeholders and the public which allows 30 days for response. • Addressing written concerns of stakeholders and the public. • Other issues a deemed necessary by the agreement holder or QP. The agreement holder will ensure that all primary forest activities are consistent with the recommendations of the hydrological assessment.
Applies to FDU	All

4.8.2 Consumptive Use Streams

The agreement holder commits to the agreement holder developed strategies below to provide a level of water resource protection to the holders of licenced waterworks that provide water for domestic consumption similar to the level of water resource protection provided to Community Watersheds under the FPPR.

Objective Set by Government for Water Quality Within Riparian Areas	
Regulation and Objective	FPPR Section 8
Practice Requirements	The following sections apply:
Protecting water quality	FPPR Section 59
Licensed waterworks	FPPR Section 60(1)
Agreement Holder Developed Strategy:	
Measures for Operations in SMZs of streams in Domestic Use Watersheds to achieve FPPR 59	The agreement holder will utilize specific measures within the streamside management zone of streams in Domestic Use Watersheds: • Retention of trees within the streamside management zone will comply with the strategy for RRZ's and RMZ's in Section 4.4 of this plan. • Ground-base equipment must remain on roads and/or designated skid trials during operations in the streamside management zone. • Cable harvesting within a streamside management zone will use full suspension yarding within the streamside management zone where practicable. • Stream channels will be cleaned of harvesting debris within a year of harvesting.
Agreement Holder Developed Strategy:	
Strategy for Planning Operations in Domestic Use Watersheds to achieve FPPR 59 and 60(1)	Prior to the submission of a cutting permit or road permit in a Domestic Use watershed the agreement holder will: • Obtain the current information for PODs from the Ministry of Environment, Water Stewardship Division's Water Agreement Holders database from LRDW, or its successor. • Identify the water licenses and PODs that may be affected by a primary forest activity. • Consult with a QP regarding potential impacts to water quality, quantity and timing of flow from a primary forest activity. • Contact any potentially affected water agreement holder and consult with the agreement holder with regards to planned primary activity. • Locate POD on the ground if deemed necessary by a QP.

	• Ensure that QP recommendations and/or water agreement holder comments are considered in planning primary forest activity.
Agreement Holder Developed Strategy:	
Strategy for Operations in Domestic Use Watersheds to achieve FPPR 59	While engaging in a primary forest activity in a Domestic Use watershed the agreement holder will undertake to: • Limit the number of stream crossings to the minimum practicable. • Maintain natural drainage patterns. • Limit the area disturbed during road construction to the minimum required to safely construct the road to design specifications. • Revegetate disturbed areas within one year following disturbance.
Agreement Holder Developed Strategy:	
Strategy for Operations Near Licenced Waterworks to achieve FPPR 59 and 60(1)	The agreement holder will not harvest timber in a Domestic Use watershed within a 100 m radius upslope of a licensed waterworks where the water is diverted for human consumption, unless the timber harvesting will not increase sediment delivery to the water intake. The agreement holder will not construct a road in a Domestic Use watershed within a 100 m radius upslope of a licensed waterworks unless there is no practicable alternative location for the road. If a road is constructed within a 100 m radius upslope of a licensed waterworks, the agreement holder will undertake measures to limit the quantity of sediment from the road surface which enters the watercourse to a level that has no detrimental impact on water quality at the water intake.
Agreement Holder Developed Strategy:	
Strategy for Excavated or Bladed Trails to achieve FPPR 59	When constructing an excavated or bladed trail to facilitate a primary forest activity in a Domestic Use watershed the agreement holder will undertake measures to limit the quantity of sediment from the excavated or bladed trail which enters watercourses above licenced waterworks to a level that has no detrimental impact on water quality at the water intake.
Applies to FDU	All

4.9 Biodiversity

Objective Set by Government for Wildlife and Biodiversity - Landscape Level	
Regulation and Objective	FPPR Section 9

Practice Requirements	Per FPPR Section 12(3), the agreement holder will undertake to comply with:
Maximum cutblock size	FPPR Section 64
Harvesting adjacent to another cutblock	FPPR Section 65
	This undertaking exempts the agreement holder from preparing results or strategies in relation to the objective for wildlife and biodiversity soils set out in FPPR 9.
Applies to FDU	All
Objective Set by Government for Wildlife and Biodiversity - Stand Level	
Regulation and Objective	FPPR Section 9.1
Practice Requirements	The following section applies:
Coarse Woody Debris	FPPR Section 68
Agreement Holder Developed Result:	
Wildlife Tree Retention Result per FPPR 12.5(1) to achieve exemption from FPPR 66	For the purposes of the Objectives set in FPPR Section 9, the following strategy applies: a. The total area covered by wildlife tree retention areas that relate to the cutblocks in a cutting permit is a minimum of 7% of the gross area of the cutblocks. b. At the completion of harvesting, the total area of wildlife tree retention areas that relates to each cutblock is a minimum of 3.5% of the area of the cutblock. c. For the purposes of (a) and (b) above, a wildlife tree retention area may relate to more than one cutblock if all of the cutblocks that relate to the wildlife tree retention area collectively meet the applicable requirements of this section. d. Dispersed retained trees can be used to contribute to the required percentages of retained wildlife trees. Area equivalency will be assessed based on the basal area of the trees retained divided by the basal area of the original forest type.
Agreement Holder Developed Strategy:	
Restriction on Harvesting WTRA per FPPR 12.5(2) to achieve exemption from FPPR 67	The agreement holder may harvest trees within a designated wildlife tree retention area if the purpose of the harvesting is to : a) remove trees that contain insect populations that constitute a threat to forest health, b) recover stems previously killed by a disturbance that are suitable habitat for known forest heath risks, . c) facilitate adjacent harvesting (e.g. yarding

	guybacks or tailholds), d) remove a safety hazard, or e) carry out an eco-cultural restoration prescription approved by a QP. If in the opinion of a QP, the ecological attributes of the WTRA that are valuable to wildlife are maintained following harvesting the agreement holder is not required to propose a replacement WTRA. If harvesting carried out for the purpose of (a) to (d) above does not maintain the ecological attributes of the WTRA that are valuable to wildlife, the agreement holder must replace the WTRA with a WTRA that, in the opinion of a QP, has equal or better habitat characteristics for wildlife as the harvested WTRA in a location as close as practicable to the harvested WTRA area. The agreement holder may harvest trees that have been previously designated as wildlife trees for forest health or access development reasons provided replacement wildlife trees that have equal or better habitat characteristics for wildlife are designated in a location as close as practicable to the harvested wildlife trees .
Applies to FDU	All
Objective Enabled by Government Order	
Act	FRPA Sections 5(1)(b)(ii), 180,181
Order	Order Establishing Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives June 30, 2004
Objective	To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity by retaining old forests areas distributed by biogeoclimatic variant Non-Spatial Old Growth Order June 30, 2004
Agreement Holder Developed Result:	
Old Growth Retention	The agreement holder will follow the Order Establishing Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives. The agreement holder will adopt the Draft 4 Old Growth Management Areas, as shown in the spatial data set OGMA_V4 dated July 3, 2006 downloaded from the MoE FTP site to meet the intent of the Order. The agreement holder will restrict primary forest activities within the mapped OGMA's. Mapped OGMA's may be entered or boundaries modified per the criteria outlined in the document *Old Growth Management Area - Guidance Thompson Okanagan Integrated Land Management Bureau - August 2007* with the amendment that "carrying out an eco-cultural restoration prescription approved by a QP" is added to the list of rationales for harvesting activity in a designated OGMA.

4.10 Visual Quality

Objective Enabled by Grandparented Order	
Act	FRPA Sections 180,181 Areas established under the Forest Practices Code as a scenic area with visual quality objectives areas that were in effect immediately before the effective date of FRPA are continued as objectives under FRPA.
Applicable Area	Known Scenic Areas with Established Visual Quality Objectives as established by the District Manager's letter dated July 28th, 1994 that are within the FDU. These areas are shown in the FSP map set.
Objective	To be consistent with the Established Visual Quality Objectives established by the District Manager's letter dated July 28th, 1994.
Agreement Holder Developed Result:	
Visual Management in Areas with Established Visual Quality Objectives	The agreement holder will utilize the REC_VLND spatial data set maintained by LRDW, or its successor, to identify known Scenic Areas with Established Visual Quality Objectives. Within the area so identified, the agreement holder will conduct a Visual Impact Assessment and design primary forest activities to be consistent with the visual quality objectives established by the District Manager's letter dated July 28th, 1994. In Scenic Areas within the FDU which contain stands with > 50% mortality due to fire or insect infestation, all reasonable efforts will be made to be consistent with the VQO. Where the above is not practicable, the visual condition to be achieved may be greater in scale and visual acuity than that specified for the established VQO but consistent with the design elements of the established VQO.
Applies to FDU	All
Objective Set by Government for Visual Quality	
Regulation, Act and Objective	FPPR Section 9.2, FRPA Sections 180,181 Areas established under the Forest Practices Code as a Scenic Area are continued as objectives under FRPA 9.2.
Applicable Area	Known Scenic Areas that were established on or before October 24, 2002 with no visual quality objectives. These areas are identified per the Visual Landscape Inventory and shown in the FSP map set.
Agreement Holder Developed Result:	

Visual Management in Scenic Areas	The agreement holder will utilize the REC_VLND spatial data set maintained by LRDW, or its successor, to identify known Scenic Areas that were established on or before October 24, 2002 with no visual quality objectives. Within areas so identified, the agreement holder will conduct a Visual Impact Assessment and design primary forest activities to be consistent with the visual quality objectives established by FPPR 9(2)(2). In Scenic Areas within the FDU which contain stands with > 50% mortality due to fire or insect infestation, all reasonable efforts will be made to be consistent with the VQO. Where the above is not practicable, the visual condition to be achieved may be greater in scale and visual acuity than that specified for the established VQO but consistent with the design elements of the established VQO.
Applies to FDU	All

4.11 Cultural Heritage Resources

Objective Set by Government for Cultural Heritage Resources	
Regulation	FPPR Section 10
Objective	FPPR Section 10
Agreement Holder Developed Strategy:	
Cultural Heritage Resources	The agreement holder will employ the following strategy with respect to Cultural Heritage Resources:
Information	The agreement holder will: 1. Consult the MoFLNRO information and referral matrix and staff for guidance on information sharing approaches with First Nations. 2. Identify all First Nations who assert interests within the agreement area. These First Nations will be invited to a meeting where information on XCFC Eco-Cultural Restoration forest management approaches and plans will be shared. Attending First Nations will be given the opportunity to share information on their use of cultural heritage resources within the agreement area.
Operations	If at any time a cultural heritage resource becomes known while planning, designing or implementing a primary forest activity the agreement holder will: 1. Halt operations to the extent necessary to protect or conserve the cultural heritage resource.

	2. Immediately record the location, detail of the resource, time and date of the discovery and other relevant information. 3. Assess the potential impact of the planned activity on the cultural heritage resource utilizing a QP or Xáxli'p expert. The assessment will comply with the factors listed in FPPR Schedule 1 (4). 4. Modify the planned activity to mitigate the impact on the cultural heritage resource if the assessment determines it is necessary to do so. 5. Communicate the details of the cultural heritage resource, the planned activity or modified planned activity, and the expected outcome of the activity to all First Nations who assert interests within the agreement area and MoFLNRO. 6. Incorporate any new information regarding the cultural heritage resource into site level plans and operations. 7. Keep a record of all steps taken with regard to the cultural heritage resource.
Applies to FDU	All

4.12 Recreation

Objective Enabled by Grandparented Order	
Act	FRPA Sections 180,181 Areas established under the Forest Practices Code as a recreation sites or trails with management objectives that were in effect immediately before the effective date of FRPA are continued as objectives under FRPA.
Applicable Area	Not Applicable. Recreation Sites and Trails have been legally established, but formal objectives were not established and therefore FRPA 181 does not apply.
Strategy Not Required:	
Recreation Sites and Trails	Not Applicable. Recreation Sites and Trails have been legally established, but formal objectives were not established and therefore no Result or Strategy is required.
Applies to FDU	All

5 Measures

5.1 Invasive Alien Plants

Act	FRPA Section 47
Regulation	FPPR Section 17
Measures	
IAP Management Plan	The agreement holder has developed the "Xaxli'p Invasive Species Strategy," with the assistance of a QP. The Strategy provides a plan for identification, monitoring, control and reduction of invasive alien plants. Measures to achieve the results of the IAP measures listed below are included in the "Xaxli'p Invasive Species Strategy." The agreement holder follows the recommendations contained in the "Xaxli'p Invasive Species Strategy."
Measures (Prior to Development of IAP Management Plan)	
Training	The agreement holder will train key staff in IAP identification, monitoring and reporting within one year of approval of this FSP.
Identification	The agreement holder will annually review the Invasive Plants Regulation, the MoFLNRO Invasive Plants Database and other resource materials to identify known IAPs of concern in the FDU.
Limiting Spread	IAPs present in proposed operating areas will be identified during the layout of proposed roads and cutblocks. Measures to prevent introduction and spread of invasive plants will be incorporated in operational plans.
Limiting Spread	Machinery to be moved to an area to conduct a primary forestry activity or road maintenance will be inspected for invasive plant material and said plant material removed prior to movement within the FDU. Where practicable, the undercarriage and exposed areas of machinery will be pressure washed prior to entering the FDU.
Limiting Spread - Revegetation	The agreement holder will seed exposed soils attributable to roads, landings and excavated/rehabilitated trails constructed by the agreement holder with appropriate plant species using Canada #1 seed as a minimum. Seeding will be completed within one year of the completion of activity on 90% or more of the disturbed area, and within 2 years of the completion of activity on 100% of the disturbed area.

	Areas where activity is expected to be halted for more than 12 months will be treated as per completed areas above. Revegetation success will be monitored, and contiguous areas > 200 m2 with an average of fewer than 10 seeded or native plants per square meter at the end of the next growing season will be reseeded during the next feasible seeding window. Up to 2 reseedings will be carried out as required.
Monitoring	The agreement holder will: • develop a priority list of IAPs in the CFA area, based on threat of spread and proportion of landbase occupied, • map known infested areas of priority plants within FDU's, and • annually report the location of new infestations to the MoFLNRO through the IAP on-line database.
Applies to FDU	All

5.2 Natural Range Barriers

Regulation	FPPR Section 18
Measures	
	Prior to Road Permit or Cutting Permit Submission, the agreement holder will inform range tenure holder(s) of planned harvesting and road construction within or adjacent to their range tenure. The agreement holder will work with the Range Tenure Holder to develop and implement mitigation measures and to define the timing of those measures where impacts to Natural Range Barriers are anticipated.
Applies to FDU	All

6 Stocking Standards

Regulations	FPPR Sections 16, 44 and 46.11
General Standards	The K3L Stocking Standards are specified below.
Applies to FDU	All

6.1 Preamble

All stocking standards and requirements are applicable across the entire FDU.

Per FPPR Section 16(1): FPPR Section 44(1) (Free growing stands generally) applies to all of the FDU.

Per FPPR Section 16(3): Regeneration dates, free growing heights and stocking standards for the area where Section 44(1) applies are specified below.

Per FPPR Section 16(4): Uneven aged layered stand stocking standards will be applied to areas referred to in FPPR Section 44(4) for the FDU.

The standards and criteria support stocking areas with ecologically suitable species to a density that is consistent with:

(a) maintaining or enhancing an economically valuable supply of commercial timber from British Columbia's forests;

(b) the timber supply analysis and forest management assumptions that apply to the area covered by the FSP on the Submission Date;

(c) *Fire Management Stocking Standards Guidance Document—2016*, MFLNRORD,

(d) *Incorporation of mixedwood and broadleaves into Forest Stewardship Plan stocking standards, SP amendments and TSR regeneration assumptions*, Memo, MoFR, May 1, 2008,

(e) *Consideration of Climate Change When Addressing Long-Term Forest Health in Stocking Standards*, Memo MFLNRO, April 2, 2013,

(f) Xáxli'p Eco-Cultural Restoration objectives, and

(g) field assessments of natural stand and landscape character carried out by XCFC.

The entire area of the XCFC Community Forest Agreement is found within a high fire risk landscape, and the majority of the CFA is part of the wildland urban interface (WUI). The Fountain Valley, which comprises the majority of the area within the CFA contains many residential areas and rural residential infrastructure in the valley bottom. A key aspect of XCFC's eco-cultural restoration treatments is to reduce fire risk, particularly in the wildland—urban interface (WUI). For these reasons, XCFC desires to apply fire management stocking standards widely throughout the CFA.

XCFC is assisted in developing our fire management strategy, including formulating fire management stocking standards, by wildfire experts from the University of Northern British Columbia. UNBC experts are working with Xaxli'p in the CFA to better define both stand and landscape fire risk, and to assist in applying this information to the eco-cultural restoration treatments carried out in the community forest.

6.2 Even-Aged Stocking Standards

Even-aged stocking standards for the appropriate biogeoclimatic zone and site series will be applied, as permitted under this FSP, where no significant residual tree retention has been identified.

Even-aged stocking standards are specified in Table 2.

No operations are planned in the ESSF, MS, or the BG subzones, so no stocking standards are specified for these subzones.

6.3 Uneven-Aged Layered Stand Stocking Standards

Uneven-aged layered stand stocking standards for the appropriate biogeoclimatic zone and site series will be applied as permitted under this FSP where significant residual trees are retained following harvest or eco-cultural restoration treatment and:

a) the crown closure of the trees in layers 1 and 2 is equal to or greater than 6% and

b) layers 3 and/or 4 are also present.

Uneven-aged stocking standards are specified in Table 3.

6.4 Cultural Emphasis Restoration Area Stocking Standards

The agreement holder plans to carry out Eco-Cultural Restoration activities throughout agreement area. Cultural restoration objectives will be determined by consultation with Xaxli'p Elders and other Xaxli'p experts and review of the Xaxli'p Traditional Use Study. Ecological restoration objectives will be determined from field-based assessments and reconstruction of historical composition and structure at the stand and landscape levels. An important aspect of field-based assessments is to acquire a picture of the tree density and distribution, and as much as is possible the tree species that were maintained under Xaxli'p management of the stands and landscape. This information is used to not only design eco-cultural restoration treatments, but also to reduce fire risk from past fire suppression activities in the CFA and the effects of climate change.

The agreement holder will establish one of three objectives for each eco-cultural restoration treatment unit:

cultural emphasis

mixed cultural and timber emphasis

timber emphasis

Uneven-aged layered stand stocking standards per Section 6.3 will be used in timber emphasis and in mixed cultural and timber emphasis treatment units.Stocking targets, particularly on mesic and dry sites, in cultural emphasis treatment units may need to be lower than those described in Section 6.3 to meet cultural emphasis management goals. Meeting these goals may emphasize the growth of plants other than commercial tree species and include considerations for fire risk and ongoing Xaxli'p fire management.

This situation is most likely to occur in the IDFdk1 02, IDFdk1 03, IDFxh2 02, IDFxh2 03, IDFxh2 04 and IDFxh2 05 subzone/site series, but may also occur in other subzone/site series within the CFA. Stocking standards that recognize both cultural priorities and reduce fire risk will be utilized in these situations to meet both Xaxli'p cultural and fire management goals. In such cases, a target stocking standard of 200 stems per hectare implemented as an uneven-aged layered stand per Table 3 will be used. This target stocking standard has been developed from field assessments carried out since 2010 by XCFC in the CFA.

This 200 stems per hectare target stocking standard will apply to cultural emphasis areas and to areas where fire management is the priority. We will monitor the effects of climate change, including the level of fire risk, to refine this target stocking standard with the ultimate goal being to develop target stocking levels that are judged to be ecologically achievable, while meeting social and economic objectives. Generally, not more than 70% of the timber harvesting landbase within the CFA will adopt a target stocking level of 200 stems per hectare.

Uneven-aged layered stand stocking standards per Section 6.3 will be used in cultural emphasis restoration treatment areas in the above noted subzone/site series if deemed by the agreement holder to be compatible with cultural emphasis goals, or if the 70% of timber harvesting landbase within the IDFdk1 and IDFxh2 subzones cap has been reached.

6.5 Preferred and Acceptable Species

In order to maintain existing biodiversity at the stand and landscape level:

- Commercially valuable conifer species contributing > 20% of the gross basal area of the pre-harvest stand may be considered preferred species for stocking and free growing assessments.
- Commercially valuable conifer species contributing 5 to 20% of the gross basal area of the pre-harvest stand may be considered acceptable species for stocking and free growing assessments.
- Broadleaf species contributing > 10% of the gross basal area of the pre-harvest stand may be considered preferred species for stocking and free growing assessments.
- Broadleaf species contributing <= 10% of the gross basal area of the pre-harvest stand may be considered acceptable species for stocking and free growing assessments.
- Commercially valuable coniferous and broadleaf species determined suitable for climate change, e.g. western larch climate change seed planning zone LW1.

In order to retain suitable secondary structure in mountain pine beetle affected stands, each tree of suitable secondary structure retained in such a stand is considered to be a tree of a preferred species for the purpose of establishing a free growing stand.

If the Site Plan does not specify any acceptable species, Minimum Stocking Standard - preferred (MSSp) equals Minimum Stocking Standard - preferred and acceptable (MSSpa).

6.6 Regeneration Delay

Up to a maximum of 7 years regeneration delay may be applied to all stocking standards where harvesting has resulted in an obligation to establish a free growing stand.

Where harvesting has not resulted in an obligation to establish a free growing stand (FPPR 16.4 / 44.4), regeneration can be met immediately following harvest if the residual stand has no significant damage or pest problems and meets minimum stocking. If regeneration is achieved immediately following harvest, earliest free growing date is 12 months after completion of harvest.

6.7 Minimum Inter-Tree Distance

Unless otherwise specified by this FSP, the Minimum Inter-Tree Distance defaults to 2.0 m for all stocking standards.

The minimum inter-tree distance does not apply between Layer 1 well spaced or free growing trees in surveys of uneven aged stands.

Subject to an Evaluation and as identified in a Site Plan, the MITD may be reduced to 1.5m to provide an opportunity to improve site occupancy in situations associated with the following:

hygric or wetter sites,

cluster planting for wildlife habitat maintenance,

very rocky soils,

areas with expected high cattle trampling damage to seedlings,

sites with significant retained residual stems,

areas with high residual regeneration density,

areas with high, unavoidable slash loading, and/or

very harsh sites where use of protected planting microsites is critical (e.g. shaded microsites, microsites protected from snow creep, etc).

6.8 Free Growing Tree to Brush Height Ratio

Free growing trees will be 125% of brush height in all biogeoclimatic zones.

Potential free growing trees will be assessed per the Silvicultural Survey process, as outlined in Section 17 and 18 of FS-660 2008/3/28.

6.9 Maximum Density

The maximum density for conifer species in stands where lodgepole pine is greater than and equal to 80% of the stand by stem count is 25,000 countable stems per hectare in even-aged stands or 25,000 Layer 3 stems in uneven-aged stands.

The maximum density number for conifer species in all other stands is 10,000 countable stems per hectare in even-aged stands or 10,000 Layer 3 stems in uneven-aged stands.

Broadleaf species will not contribute towards maximum conifer density counts.

6.10 Free Growing Damage Criteria

6.10.1 Young Even Aged Stands

The tree condition and acceptable damage criteria set out in Section 23 (Free growing damage criteria for even-aged (age class 1) coniferous trees) of FS-660 2008/3/28 will apply at the time of the free growing survey in young even aged stands regenerated following harvesting.

6.10.2 Advanced Regeneration

The tree condition and acceptable damage criteria set out in Section 21 (Free growing acceptability guidelines for layer 3 and 4 advanced regeneration) of FS-660 2008/3/28 will apply to advanced regeneration within young even aged stands at the time of the free growing survey.

6.10.3 Uneven Aged Stands

Layer 1 and 2 Trees: The minimum characteristics of Layer 1 and 2 leave trees that contribute towards meeting stocking standards and free growing criteria are per the guidelines in Section 26 (Free growing damage criteria for multi-layered conifer stands) of FS-660 2008/3/28.

Layer 3 and 4 Trees: The minimum characteristics of Layer 3 and 4 trees that contribute towards meeting stocking standards and free growing criteria are per the guidelines in Section 21 (Free growing acceptability guidelines for layer 3 and 4 advanced regeneration) and in Section 26 (Free growing damage criteria for multi-layered conifer stands) of FS-660 2008/3/28.

6.10.4 Dwarf Mistletoe

A tree susceptible to dwarf mistletoe that is located within 10 m of an overtopping tree that is infected with dwarf mistletoe will not be considered susceptible if the overtopping infected tree is outside of the cut block boundary or is reserved from harvest to address non-timber objectives.

6.11 White Pines

Should a 5 needled pine (Pinus monticola or Pinus albicaulis) be identified as a preferred or acceptable species per Section 6.5, planted rust resistant stock will be considered preferred to a maximum of 50% of the total preferred and acceptable well spaced stems.

To reduce blister rust infections, non-rust resistant 5 needled pines will be pruned to 1.3 meter height where they make up more than 5% of the minimum free growing number. SU with less than 5% non-resistant 5 needled pines contributing to the minimum free growing number require no pruning and can be accepted as free growing.

6.12 Species Suitability

Unless specified otherwise in this FSP, the species suitability identified in the even-aged stocking standards applies to the other stocking standards within this FSP.

BGC Classification		SSID	Regeneration Guide						Free Growing Guide			
			Species		Stocking(i)			Regen	Assessment		Min. Height(ii)	
			Conifer		Target	MIN pa	MIN p	Delay	Earliest	Latest	Species	Ht
Zone/SZ	Series		Preferred (p)	Acceptable (a)	(well-spaced/ha)			(Max yrs)	(yrs)	(yrs)		(m)
IDFdk1	01		Fd[32] Pl	Py[9,14] Sx[10,13]	1000	500	400	7	5	20	Pl	1.0
											Fd	0.8
											Others	0.6
	02		Fd[27] Py[9,14]		400	200	150	7	5	20	Fd	0.8
											Py	0.6
	03		Fd Pl	Py[9,14]	600	400	300	7	5	20	Pl	1.0
											Fd	0.8
											Py	0.6
	04		Fd Pl	Py[9,14] Sx[10,13]	1000	500	400	7	5	20	Pl	1.0
											Fd	0.8
											Others	0.6
	05		Fd[9,14,32] Sx	Bl[10,13] Pl	1000	500	400	7	5	20	Pl	1.0
											Fd	0.8
											Others	0.6
	06		Pl[1] Sx[1] Fd[1,32]	Bl[1]	1000	500	400	7	5	20	Pl	1.0
											Fd	0.8
											Others	0.6
	07		non-forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDFxh2	01		Fd[27] Py		1000	500	400	7	5	20	All	0.6
	02		Py[27] Fd[27]		400	200	150	7	5	20	All	0.6
	03		Py[27] Fd[27]		400	200	150	7	5	20	All	0.6
	04		Py Fd[27]		400	200	150	7	5	20	All	0.6
	05		Fd[27] Py		600	400	300	7	5	20	All	0.6
	06		Fd Py		1000	500	400	7	5	20	All	0.6
	07		Fd[32] Sx	Py[32] Cw[32]	1200	700	600	7	5	20	All	0.6
	08		Sx[1] Fd[1,32]	Pl[1]	1000	500	400	7	5	20	Pl	0.8
											Others	0.6
MSxk3	01		Pl Fd[9,14,32] Sx[10,13]	Bl[10,13]	1200	700	600	7	5	20	Pl	1.4
											Others	0.8
	02		Pl Fd[9,14]	Bl[10,13]	1000	500	400	7	5	20	Pl	1.0
											Others	0.6
	03		non-forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	04		non-forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	05		Pl Fd[9,14]	Bl[10,13] Sx[10,13]	1000	500	400	7	5	20	Pl	1.0
											Others	0.6
	06		Pl Fd[9,14,32] Sx[10,13]	Bl[10,13]	1200	700	600	7	5	20	Pl	1.4
											Others	0.8
	07		Pl Fd[1,9,14,32] Sx	Bl[10,13]	1200	700	600	7	5	20	Pl	1.4
											Others	0.8
	08		Pl Sx Fd[9,14,32]	Bl	1200	700	600	7	5	20	Pl	1.4
											Others	0.8
	09		Pl[1] Sx[1]	Bl[1]	1000	500	400	7	5	20	Pl	1.0
											Others	0.6
PPxh2	01		Py[27] Fd[27]		400	200	150	7	5	20	All	0.6
	02*		Py[27] Fd[27]		400	200	150	7	5	20	All	0.6
	03		Py[27] Fd[27]		400	200	150	7	5	20	All	0.6
	04		Py[27] Fd[27]		400	200	150	7	5	20	All	0.6
	05		non-forested		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	06		Fd[27] Py		600	400	350	7	5	20	All	0.6
	07		Pl[1] Sx[1] Fd[1]	Py[1]	1000	500	400	7	5	20	All	0.6

Footnotes

*	Avoid logging	13	restricted to upper elevations of biogeoclimatic unit
1	elevated microsites are preferred	14	restricted to lower elevations of biogeoclimatic unit
9	restricted to southerly aspects	27	partial canopy cover required for successful establishment
10	restricted to northerly aspects	32	limited by growing-season frosts

BGC classification means the zone, subzone, variant and site series described in the most recent field guide published by the Ministry of Forests for the identiication and interpretation of ecosystems, as applicable to a harvested area.

Table 2: Even-aged stand stocking standards for K3L.

Uneven-aged Layered Stand Stocking Standards

Target from Table 2 Standards	*Layer***	*Stocking****		
		Target pa	MIN pa	MIN p
(stems/ha)		(well-spaced/ha)		
1200	1	600	300	250
	2	800	400	300
	3	1000	500	400
	4	1200	700	600
1000	1	400	200	150
	2	600	300	250
	3	800	400	300
	4	1000	500	400
900	1	400	200	150
	2	500	300	250
	3	700	400	300
	4	900	500	400
800	1	300	150	100
	2	400	200	150
	3	600	300	250
	4	800	400	350
600	1	300	150	100
	2	400	200	150
	3	500	300	250
	4	600	400	350
400	1	200	100	75
	2	300	125	100
	3	300	150	125
	4	400	200	175
300	1	150	75	50
	2	225	100	75
	3	225	125	100
	4	300	150	125

***Stand Layer Definition**

Layer 1	Mature	trees >= 12.5 cm dbh
Layer 2	Pole	trees 7.5 cm to 12.4 cm dbh
Layer 3	Sapling	trees >= 1.3 m height to 7.4 cm dbh
Layer 4	Regeneration	trees < 1.3 m height

*** MIN = Minimum, pa = preferred and acceptable species, p = preferred species

Preferred and acceptable species and "Target from Table 2 Standards' are as specified in Table 2 by BEC site series.

Early free growing date is 1 year after completion of harvest, late free growing date is 20 years.
Minimum free growing height for Douglas-fir is 40 cm. For other species, the minimum free growing height is 70% of the minimum free growing height for the species and site series indicated in Table 2.

Table 3: Uneven-aged layered stand stocking standards for K3L.

7 Review and Comment

7.1 Public Review and Comment

The FSP was available for public review and comment from May 7, 2018 to July 6, 2018 at the Xaxli'p Community Forest Corporation office at 1433 Fountain Valley Road.

The FSP was also posted to the XCFC web site.

One public meeting was held:

XCFC hosted an open house at Xaxli'p on _____

MoFLNRO staff provided their comments by telephone conversation and follow up email on _____.

Written comments received during the advertisement period have been considered in the "Submission for Approval". The written comments, as well as a summary of changes to the draft FSP, are included in Appendix C - "Review and Comment".

7.2 Summary of Review and Comment

The summary of the Review and Comments is found in Appendix C, under separate cover.

K3L FSP 2012-2017

Appendix A

Maps

The XCFC K3L FSP Map has been uploaded to the MoFLNRO FSP Tracking Site in PDF format.