2026-2031
HFN Forest Stewardship Plan (#1065)

Forest Operations of HFN Forestry Limited Partnership

The Bamfield Huu-ay-aht Community Forest Society

BC Timber Sales – Strait of Georgia

Prepared by:

I certify that this work fulfills standards expected of an RPF, and that I personally supervised this work.

Kate Roth, RPF
Roth Resource Management Ltd
250-202-4528
krothforestry@gmail.com
-On behalf of:
Meridian Forest Services Ltd
250-586-0200

Authorized by:

I certify that this Forest Stewardship Plan is authorized by the HFN Forestry Limited Partnership

Darren Hiller, RFT
Licensee Signatory

I certify that this Forest Stewardship Plan is authorized by BC Timber Sales – Strait of Georgia Business Area

Norm Kempe
BC Timber Sales Manager

I certify that this Forest Stewardship Plan is authorized by the Bamfield Huu-ay-aht Community Forest Society

Clay Steell
Bamfield Huu-ay-aht Community Forest Society

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3. Introduction

This Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) has been prepared for the HFN Forestry Limited Partnership, the Bamfield Huu-ay-aht Community Forest Society, and for BC Timber Sales Strait of Georgia.

It includes the following licenses:

- HFN Community Forest Agreement 1 Licence #CFA K3N,
- Huu-ay-aht First Nations Woodland Licence #FNWL- N1A
- Bamfield Huu-ay-aht Community Forest Licence #K1E.

Upon approval, this document replaces the following document:

2021-2026 HFN Forest Stewardship Plan Amendment #2, and will be renamed as the **2026-2031 HFN Forest Stewardship Plan**

4. Term of the Forest Stewardship Plan

The term of this Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) will be for a term of 5 years, per the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) s. 6(1)(a) and subject to FRPA s.6(2).

5. Date of Commencement

The dates of submission, approval, and effective date of this FSP are listed on the front cover of the FSP.

6. Map (FPRA s 5.1(a), Forest and Planning Practices Regulation (FPPR) 14

The attached maps show the boundaries of the Forest Development Units (FDUs) included under this FSP:

Table 1: Licensee, licence, and Forest Development Units (FDU's) included in this FSP.

LICENSEE	LICENCE	FDU
Huu-ay-aht First Nation Community Forest Licence	CFA K3N	1
Huu-ay-aht First Nation First Nations Woodland Licence	FNWL-N1A	2
Bamfield Huu-ay-aht Community Forest Society	K1E	3

7. Designations in Effect at Date of Submission of this FSP (FPPR) s. 14(3)

The attached maps identify the designations and requirements described in FPPR s. 14(3) that are in effect on the Date of Submission, including the designations listed below

Table 2: Designations in effect under FPPR s 14 and overlap with FDU areas covered by this FSP.

FPPR 14 (3) Subsection	Identifier	FDU	Date of Designation
(a) Ungulate Winter Range (UWR)	U-1-013 Unit 11	1	October 18, 2004
(b) Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHA)	1-028 ,1-684 ,1-685, 1-686, 1-687, 1-689, 1-692, 1-770, 1-776, 1-777	1, 2	May 22, 2025 May 26, 2025
(c) Fisheries Sensitive Watershed (FSW)	f-1-007 (Klanawa)	2	December 19, 2005

(e) Scenic Areas	• Bamfield Mainline Travel Corridor – from Port Alberni to Bamfield • Alberni Inlet Travel Corridor – Port Alberni to Bamfield • Barclay Sound – Including views between Tzartus Island and Toquart Bay	1 2 3	Established in Amendment to GAR Order; effective December 30, 2011
(g) Community Watersheds	Sugsaw Lake Community Watershed	2	July 16, 1999
(h) Old Growth Management Areas (Draft)	Not currently defined; however, drafts are established between the Licensee(s) and the Ministry of Forest. FID Draft #: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29	1, 2	Ongoing

8. Areas within FDUs Subject to Cutting Permit or Road Permit (FPPR) s. 14(3)(j)

The attached FSP Active Cutting and Road Permits map, along with Table 3 below identify the areas within the Forest Development Units that are subject to a Cutting Permit (CP) or Road Permit (RP):

- Held by the licensee(s); and
- In effect four months before the submission of this Forest Stewardship Plan for approval. Individual Roads within the RP's listed in the table below are found on the attached FSP Map "Active Cutting and Road Permits".

Tenure	Cutting Permit or Road Permit	Cutblocks or road in permit	1:20,000 TRIM Mapsheet #
N1A	CP019	863226S	92C.086
	CP021	861421H 864320 864321 864323	92C.096, 92C.086
	CP022	861102	92C.086
	CP023	851402 852101 852102	92C.085, 92C.075

		852104	
	CP399	8632226	92C.086
	R18843	Refer to map	92C.075, 92C.085, 92C.086, 92C.096
K3N	CP022	961114	92C.096
	CP023	961214	92C.096
	CP024	971119	92C.097
	CP025	961115	92C.096
	CP026	971113	92C.097
	CP027	961116	92C.096
	CP028	962367	92C.096
	R18674	Refer to map	92C.085, 92C.086, 92C.087, 92C.096, 92C.097
K1E	CP005	One Permit	92C.085

Table 3: Cutting Permits (CP) and Road Permits (RP) that are held by the licensee(s) and in effect four months before FSP submission.

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9. Results & Strategies Objectives set by Government (FPPR s 1)

9.1 Order Establishing Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives

The Order Establishing Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives clarifies the amount of area available for timber harvesting. This order supplements but does not replace FPPR s.9.

<table>
<tr><th>FDU</th><th>Result or Strategy</th></tr>
<tr><td>1, 2, 3</td><td>
In this result:

“Order” means the Order Establishing Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives (effective June 30, 2004);

“Old forest retention” means those retention targets, by biogeoclimatic (BEC) variant, that are specified in the Order Establishing Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives;

“Landscape Unit (LU)” includes the Sarita LU and the Klanawa LU; and

“Biogeoclimatic variant” includes the following: CWHvh1, CWHvm1, CHWvm2.

1. The Holder(s) of the FSP must maintain old forest by biogeoclimatic variant within each Landscape Unit (LU) according to the age of old forest and the percentage of old forest retention specified in Table 4 and Table 5.

Table 4: Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives for the Sarita Landscape Unit
<table>
<tr><th>Biogeclimatic Zone</th><th>Biodiversity Emphasis Option (BEO)</th><th>Landscape Unit</th><th>Natural Disturbance Type</th><th>Age of Old Forest</th><th>Percent Old Forest Retention (min %)</th></tr>
<tr><td>CWH</td><td>LOW</td><td>Sarita</td><td>1</td><td>>250 years</td><td>>13</td></tr>
</table>
Table 5: Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives for the Klanawa Landscape Unit.
<table>
<tr><th>Biogeclimatic Zone</th><th>Biodiversity Emphasis Option (BEO)</th><th>Landscape Unit</th><th>Natural Disturbance Type</th><th>Age of Old Forest</th><th>Percent Old Forest Retention (min %)</th></tr>
<tr><td>CWH</td><td>INTERMEDIATE</td><td>Klanawa</td><td>1</td><td>>250 years</td><td>>13</td></tr>
</table>
2.

a) Subject to subsection 1 of this result, the FSP holder(s) will comply with the objectives within the NSOGO until such a time as legal OGMAs are established. The draft OGMAs do identify an amount equal to or greater than the minimum specified percent targets of old forest recruitment of the Sarita and Klanawa Landscape Units based on licensee overlap within each Landscape Unit.

b) The FSP holder(s) will make communicate, collaborate, and coordinate with other FSP
</td></tr>
</table>

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	holders sharing the same Landscape Unit on a yearly basis to ensure that the target percentage of old forest and/or old forest recruitment is maintained. 3. The FSP holder(s) will map and submit draft OGMA boundary adjustments and draft OGMA Replacement areas to the Delegated Decision Maker (DDM) at the end of each calendar year. To meet subsection 1, 2 and 3 above, the holder(s) of the FSP will designate spatial areas (ie. Draft OGMAs) to meet the old forest retention/recruitment targets by BEC Zone.

9.2 Vancouver Island Land Use Plan

The applicable Higher-Level Plan (HLP) Order Objectives under the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan (VILUP) for the Enhanced Forestry Zones (EFZs) are listed in the following table and described below.

Table 6: VILUP Enhanced Resource Management Zones.

Enhanced Forestry Zone (EFZ)	FDU	Applicable HLP Objective
EFZ 43 – Sarita	1, 2, 3	7, 8, 9, 9.1, 15, 16
EFZ 44 – Klanawa	1, 2	7, 8, 9, 9.1

9.2.1 HLP Order Objective 7 – Short-term Timber Availability

To increase the short-term availability of timber,

a) a cutblock may be larger than 40 ha pursuant to section 11(2)(a) of the [Operational Planning Regulation](OPR), and

b) pursuant to section 68(4) of the OPR, a cutblock is greened-up if it is adequately stocked and the average height of those trees that are

i. the tallest tree in each 0.01 ha plot included in a representative sample, and

ii. a commercially valuable species or other species acceptable to the district manager is at least 1.3 meters; unless the district manager determines that a cutblock referred to under (a) or (b) would significantly impact specific hydrological, wildlife, biodiversity, scenic or recreation values.

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FDU	Result or Strategy
1, 2, 3	In this result: "**Net Area to be Reforested"** means the area on which the licensee is responsible for establishing a free-growing crop of trees. 1. The holder(s) of the FSP may carry out or authorize timber harvesting and road construction within cutblocks that exceed 40 ha, with exception to the areas that are designated as community watersheds, where: a) A retention silvicultural system is used; and, b) Practice recommendations prescribed in the applicable Hydrological Assessment (January 14, 2020) completed prior to starting Primary Forest Activities; and, c) Are adjacent to areas that are greened-up as provided in HLP Objective 7 (b). 2. In determining the size of a proposed cutblock, the non-greened up portion of a cutblock adjacent to a cutblock proposed for harvest will be considered part of the Net Area to be Reforested; and 3. To avoid or mitigate significant impacts to specific hydrological, wildlife, biodiversity, scenic or recreation values, cutblocks described in subsection (1) will be consistent with a) Results/strategies for Objective 8 – Hydrological Impacts (FSP 9.2.2 HLP Order Objective 8 – Hydrological Impacts in Fisheries Sensitive Watershed); and b) Results/strategies in Wildlife (FSP 9.3.2 Objectives Set by Government for Wildlife (FPPR S. 7)), and Objectives under FRPA s.181 (FSP 9.5.1 Objective Set by Order – Ungulate Winter Range #U-1-013 Unit 11) and (FSP 9.5.2 Objective Set by Order – Wildlife Habitat Area #1-028); and c) Results/strategies in Water, Fish, Wildlife, and Biodiversity within Riparian Areas (FSP 9.3.3 Objectives Set by Government for Water, Fish, Wildlife, and Biodiversity within Riparian Areas (FPPR S. 8)); and d) Results/strategies in Objectives set by Government for Wildlife and Biodiversity – Landscape Level (FSP 9.3.5 Objectives Set by Government for Wildlife and Biodiversity – landscape level(FPPR S. 9); and e) Results/strategies in Objectives set by Government for Wildlife and Biodiversity – Stand Level (FSP 9.3.6 Objectives Set by Government for Wildlife and Biodiversity – Stand level(FPPR S. 9.1); and f) Results/strategies in Visual Quality Objects for the South Island Forest District (FSP 9.4.1 Objectives Set by Government for Visual Quality (FPPR S.9.2)); and g) FPPR S. 70(1) for recreational values identified as resource features as per Government Actions Regulations 5(1)(f).

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9.2.2 HLP Order Objective 8 – Hydrological Impacts in Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds

Objective 8: Avoid or mitigate adverse hydrological impacts, which may result from the practices referred to in objective 7, in watersheds with significant watershed sensitivity and significant fisheries values, as determined by the district manager and designated environmental official.

As identified in Order – Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds – Vancouver Island signed December 28, 2005.

FDU / FSW	Result or Strategy
2 / Klanawa Fisheries Sensitive Watershed (F-1-007)	In these results or strategies: "**Qualified Professional" (QP)** is a considered to match the definition of a qualified environmental professional under s.21 of the Riparian Area Protection Regulation.[1] Prior to authorizing or undertaking timber harvesting or road construction, the Holder(s) of the FSP will as a **strategy**: 1. Have a qualified professional complete or update a watershed assessment within the applicable FSW that is consistent with the methodology of the *Coastal Watershed Assessment Procedure* and the ABCFP/EGBC Professional Practice Guidelines *"Watershed Assessment and Management of Hydrologic and Geomorphic Risk in the Forest Sector"*. The watershed assessment should consider all existing, known, and proposed developments within the watershed, and assess the potential for adverse impacts to the FSW; and 2. Ensure timber harvesting and road construction is consistent with the recommendations set forth in the watershed assessment unless a modification is supported by a rationale prepared by a QP that addresses the FSW objectives and is prepared prior to the commencement of timber harvesting and/or road construction. 3. Ensure timber harvesting and road construction is consistent with: (a) any recommendations of a Terrain Stability Field Assessment for the cutblocks and roads; and (b) the recommendations of windthrow assessments completed for the cutblocks, if any. In respect of FSWs, the holder(s) of the FSP will adopt as a **result**, practice requirements in **FPPR S. 55, 56, and 57**.

[1] https://www.canlii.org/en/bc/laws/regu/bc-reg-178-2019/latest/bc-reg-178-2019.html#sec21_smooth

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9.2.3 HLP Order Objective 9 and 9.1 – Species Composition

Objective 9: When proposing the species composition for the purposes of OPR section 39(3)(o), a person may, pursuant to OPR section 41, select a single species that is ecologically suited to the area, if a mix of species was present on the area before the timber was harvested.

Objective 9.1: The area that may be subject to selection of a single species pursuant to objective 9 is limited to no more than 20 percent of the forested area of any variant within a given EFZ.

FDU	Result or Strategy
1, 2, 3	In this result or strategy: **"Biogeoclimatic variant"** includes the following: CWHvh1, CWHvm1, CHWvm2. "**Net Area to be Reforested"** means the area on which the licensee is responsible for establishing a free-growing crop of trees. 1. If the Holder(s) of the FSP carries out or authorizes the harvest of timber within the area(s) designated as EFZ(s) 43 and 44, the Holder(s) of the FSP will ensure as a **result** that not more than 20% of the total Net Area to be Reforested (NAR) for all of the cutblocks will be reforested using a single species that is ecologically suited to the applicable biogeoclimatic variant, using a preferred species as set out in the applicable stocking standards.

9.2.4 HLP Order Objectives 15 and 16 – Old Seral and Marbled Murrelet

Objective 15: Retain old growth forests to meet old seral targets and Marbled Murrelet habitat requirements in the non-contributing (the crown forested land base that does not contribute to the annual allowable cut, but does contribute to biodiversity objectives and targets) land base to the fullest extent possible

Objective 16: Beyond retention in the non-contributing land base, retain old forests in the timber harvesting land base, up to the full target amount, if the district manager and the designated environmental official determine that such retention is required to maintain critical Marbled Murrelet habitat (retention or recruitment of old growth forests will be achieved through the establishment of old growth management areas as part of landscape unit planning)

FDU / RMZ	Result or Strategy
1, 2, 3 EFZ 43	1. Old forest retention objectives will be managed as per FSP Section 9.1. 2. Marbled Murrelet habitat requirements will be managed as per FSP Section 9.3.2.

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9.3 Objectives prescribed under FRPA S.149

9.3.1 Objectives Set by Government for Soils (FPPR S.5)

The objective set by government for soils is to conserve the productivity and the hydrologic function of soils.

FDU	Result or Strategy
1, 2, 3	1. The Holder(s) of the FSP will undertake to comply with FPPR s. 35 (soil disturbance) and 36 (permanent access structures). 2. In accordance with FPPR s. 12.1(1), the FSP Holder(s) is exempt from the requirement to specify intended results and strategies set out in FPPR S 5.

9.3.2 Objectives Set by Government for Wildlife (FPPR S. 7)

1. *The objective set by government for wildlife is to conserve sufficient wildlife habitat in terms of amount of area, distribution of areas and attributes of those areas, for*
   - *(a) The survival of species at risk,*
   - *(b) The survival of regionally important wildlife, and*
   - *(c) The winter survival of specified ungulate species.*
2. *A person required to prepare a forest stewardship plan must specify a result or a strategy in respect of the objective stated under subsection (1) only if the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act gives notice to the person of the applicable*
   - *(a) species referred to in subsection (1), and*
   - *(b) indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat described in subsection (1).*
3. *If satisfied that the objective set out in subsection (1) is addressed, in whole or in part, by an objective in relation to a wildlife habitat area or an ungulate winter range, a general wildlife measure, or a wildlife habitat feature, the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act must exempt a person from the obligation to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective set out in subsection (1) to the extent that the objective is already addressed.*
4. *On or after December 31, 2004, a notice described in subsection (2) must be given at least 4 months before the forest stewardship plan is submitted for approval.*

FDU	Species	Definitions
1, 2, 3	Marbled Murrelet *Brachyramphus marmoratus*	In these strategies: **"Detailed survey"** references Standard Methods for Identifying and Ranking Nesting Habitat of Marbled Murrelets (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) in British Columbia using air photo Interpretation and Low-level Aerial Surveys, Burger, A. ed. 2004; "**MAMU**" means the species Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*). "**Notice**" means the "Notice – Indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Required for the Survival of Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)", effective December 2, 2021. **"OGMA"** means Old Growth Management Area, as defined in **FPPR** s.1.

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		"**Order**" means the "Order for the Recovery of Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)", effective December 2, 2021. **"Suitable Habitat"** means Marbled Murrelet nesting habitat, that has the attributes of wildlife habitat listed in Schedule 1 of the **Notice**. **"WHA"** means Wildlife Habitat Area, as defined in **FPPR** s.1.

Result or Strategy

West and North Vancouver Island Conservation Region

1. Subject to sections 2 and 3, the FSP holder(s) according to the **Order** and **Notice,** will not harvest the areas within the Landscape Units and Landscape Unit aggregates identified in Table 7 below.

Table 7:West and North Vancouver Island Conservation Region Proportional Suitable habitat targets in Landscape Unit Portions

Landscape Unit Portion	Landscape Unit Aggregate	Proportional Amount						
		Suitable Habitat Target (ha)	Suitable Habitat within MAMU WHA and OGMA Target (ha)	Suitable Habitat Within MAMU WHA Target (ha)	Suitable Habitat Within OGMA Target (ha)	Available Suitable Habitat Within MAMU WHAs and OGMAs (ha)	Available Suitable Habitat Within MAMU WHA (ha)	Available Suitable Habitat Within OGMAs (ha)
Sarita	Barkley Sound	348.8	490.9	318.8	172.1	530.9	326.1	204.8

*Due to the minor FDU overlap within the Klanawa LU, no MAMU targets were proportionally assigned to this FSP holder.

2. The FSP holder(s) will adopt Objectives 3(4) of the **Order**.
3. Section 1 does not apply if and to the extent that, after the Legislated Planning Date, the FSP holder(s) is granted an exemption under FPPR s.7(3) that exempts a person from the obligation to specify a result or strategy.

9.3.3 Objectives Set by Government for Water, Fish, Wildlife, and Biodiversity within Riparian Areas (FPPR S. 8)

The objective set by government for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas is to conserve, at the landscape level, the water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity associated with those riparian areas.

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FDU	Result or Strategy
1, 2, 3	In these results or strategies: "**Qualified Professional"** is a considered to match the definition of a qualified environmental professional under s.21 of the Riparian Area Protection Regulation.[2] "**Primary Forest Activity"** means one or more of the following: a) timber harvesting; b) silviculture treatments; c) wildlife habitat enhancement; or d) road construction, maintenance and deactivation. 1. In respect of FPPR Section 8, the Holder(s) of the FSP will adopt as a **strategy** FPPR Section, 47 to 51, 52(2), and 53, where: a) The width of the riparian management area, riparian reserve zone, and/or riparian management zone is specified in a written rationale by a qualified professional that takes into consideration the factors in Schedule 1 s.2 of FPPR and is prepared prior to the commencement of primary forest activities. 2. Any decrease in width from Section 1 will require a conditional exemption as per FPPR 12.3 and a qualified professional will prepare a written rationale that: a) Applies the Factors in Schedule 1, Section 2 of the FPPR; and b) Is prepared prior to commencement of the primary forest activity and is consistent with the *Legislated Riparian Assessments in BC by APEGBC/ABCFP/CAP Professional Practice Guidelines* and takes into consideration: i) Danger trees, ii) Windthrow (hazard and consequence), iii) Slope stability, iv) Tree protection during construction, v) Encroachment, vi) Stormwater management vii) Sediment and erosion control, viii) Sensitive stream protection, ix) Floodplain concerns. 3. In respect of FPPR 12(3), if the holder(s) of the FSP authorizes or carries out timber harvesting or road construction in a riparian management zone that is associated with a cutblock, retention of trees will be as specified in a written rationale that: a) Applies the Factors in Schedule 1, Section 2 of the FPPR; and

[2] https://www.canlii.org/en/bc/laws/regu/bc-reg-178-2019/latest/bc-reg-178-2019.html#sec21_smooth

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	b) Is prepared by a qualified professional prior to commencement of the timber harvesting or road construction.

9.3.4 Objectives Set by Government for Water in Community Watersheds (FPPR S.8.2)

1. *In this section, "community watershed" means a community watershed*
   (a) That is continued under section 180(e) of the Act, and
   (b) For which a water quality objective has not been
      i) continued under section 181 of the Act, or
      ii) established under the Government Actions Regulation
2. *The objective set by government for water being diverted for human consumption through a licensed waterworks in a community watershed is to prevent to the extent described in subsection (3) the* cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities within the community watershed from resulting in
   (a) a material adverse impact on the quantity of water or the timing of the flow of the water from the waterworks, or
   (b) the water from the waterworks having a material adverse impact on human health that cannot be addressed by water treatment required under
      i) an enactment, or
      ii) the licence pertaining to the waterworks.
3. *Repealed*
4. *If satisfied that the objective set out in subsection (2) is not required to provide special management the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act must exempt a person from the requirement to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective.*
5. *If satisfied that the objective set out in subsection (2) is addressed, in whole or in part, by an enactment, the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act must exempt a person from the requirement to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective set out in subsection (2) to the extent that the objective is already addressed.*

FDU	Result or Strategy
2 – Sugsaw Lake Community Watershed	In these results or strategies: "**Qualified Professional"** is a considered to match the definition of a qualified environmental professional under s.21 of the Riparian Area Protection Regulation.[3] The calculation of "**Equivalent Clearcut Area (ECA)"** is based on the methodology outlined in the *Coastal Watershed Assessment Procedures (CWAP) Guidebook* 1999, modified by the research results and recommendations provided by Hudson and Horel 2008, and recommendations provided by Brayshaw 2013. Prior to authorizing or undertaking timber harvesting or road construction within a designated community watershed area, the Holder(s) of the FSP will adopt as a **strategy**: 1. To have a qualified professional complete or update a watershed assessment within the applicable watershed that is consistent with the methodology of the *Coastal*

[3] https://www.canlii.org/en/bc/laws/regu/bc-reg-178-2019/latest/bc-reg-178-2019.html#sec21_smooth

	Watershed Assessment Procedure[4] **and** the ABCFP/EGBC Professional Practice Guidelines *"Watershed Assessment and Management of Hydrologic and Geomorphic Risk in the Forest Sector"*[5]. The watershed assessment should consider all existing, known, and proposed developments within the watershed, and assess the potential for adverse impacts to the Community Watershed, and take into account: a) the history of resource development and natural disturbances, b) the history of water quality issues and availability of monitoring, c) potential changes to flow, likelihood of landslides, d) accelerated surface erosion and changes to the channel riparian vegetation and stability, e) intake location(s) for water diverted for human consumption by a licensed waterworks, f) the percent of the watershed based on licence area by important elevation bands, corrected for Equivalent Clearcut Area (ECA) %, road density (km/km^2) and mass wasting potential. 2. Ensure timber harvesting and road construction is consistent with the recommendations set forth in the watershed assessment unless a modification is supported by a rationale prepared by a QP that addresses the Community Watershed objectives and is prepared prior to the commencement of timber harvesting and/or road construction. 3. In respect of community watersheds, the holder(s) of the FSP will adopt as a **result** the practice requirements in FPPR 59, 60, 61, and 62.

9.3.5 Objectives Set by Government for Wildlife and Biodiversity – Landscape level (FPPR S. 9)

The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level is to design areas on which timber harvesting is to be carried out that resemble, both spatially and temporally, the patterns of natural disturbance that occur within the landscape

FDU	Result or Strategy
1, 2, 3	1. The Holder(s) of the FSP will adopt FPPR Sections 64 and 65 as **results** under this FSP, except in the areas defined below. 2. Further to subsection 1, cutblocks located within EFZs 43 and 44, cutblock harvesting will be in accordance with the result or strategy, section 9.2.1 HLP Order Objective 7 – Short-term Timber Availability of this FSP.

[4] https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/land-based-investment/watershed_assessment.pdf

[5] https://www.egbc.ca/getmedia/8742bd3b-14d0-47e2-b64d-9ee81c53a81f/EGBC-ABCFP-Watershed-Assessment-V1-0.pdf.aspx

9.3.6 Objectives Set by Government for Wildlife and Biodiversity – Stand level (FPPR S 9.1)

The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level is to retain wildlife trees.

FDU	Result or Strategy
1, 2, 3	In these **results or strategies**: "**Net Area to be Reforested"** means the area on which the licensee is responsible for establishing a free-growing crop of trees. "**Qualified Professional"** is a considered to match the definition of a qualified environmental professional under s.21 of the Riparian Area Protection Regulation.[6] **"Wildlife tree"** is defined as an individual or group of trees that provide wildlife habitat and assist in the conservation of stand level biodiversity. **"Wildlife Tree Retention Area (WTRA)"** is defined as an area occupied by wildlife trees that is located in a cutblock, in an area that is contiguous to a cutblock, or in an area that is sufficiently close to the cutblock that the wildlife trees could directly impact on, or be directly impacted by, a forest practice carried out in the cutblock. 1. The Holder(s) of the FSP will ensure that Wildlife Tree Retention Areas (WTRA): a) Will be distributed across the BEC subzone; b) Located within or immediately adjacent to a cutblock when designated at the operational site plan level; i) Will include, if present, remnant old-growth patches and live or dead veteran trees (excluding danger trees); ii) Will include representative larger trees (dbh> average operational cruise) for the stand and any moderate to high value wildlife trees if available (excluding danger trees). 2. The holder(s) of the FSP adopts, as a strategy, FPPR s. 66. 3. With respect to FPPR s. 67, the FSP holder must not harvest timber from a WTRA unless the trees on the net area to be reforested of the cutblock to which the WTRA relates, have developed attributes that are consistent with a mature seral condition, except with respect to FPPR s. 12.5(2), where: a) Forest health issues pose a significant threat to areas outside the WTRA; or b) Conditions of high likelihood of windthrow exist, may be subject to pruning and/or topping to maintain the integrity of the WTRA; or c) Windthrow exceeds 50% of the dominant or co-dominant stems; or

[6] https://www.canlii.org/en/bc/laws/regu/bc-reg-178-2019/latest/bc-reg-178-2019.html#sec21_smooth

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	d) A tree or trees must be felled for to safely establish one or more tailholds or guy-line tiebacks; or e) A tree or trees pose a safety hazard risk. 4. Where timber harvesting is planned or authorized within a Wildlife Tree Retention Area, subject to subsection 2 of this result, the licensee will specify one of more replacement WTRAs that provide an area, number of trees, or habitat that is equivalent to the portion of the WTP from which the timber is being harvested, as follows: a) Within the cutblock to which the Wildlife Tree Retention Area is related; or b) In an area contiguous to the cutblock to which the Wildlife Tree Retention Area is related; or c) In an area that is sufficiently close to the cutblock to which the Wildlife Tree Retention Area is related that the wildlife trees could directly impact on, or be directly impacted by, a forest practice carried out in the cutblock. And that the process to replace the WTRA: d) Includes a rationale as part of a Site Plan or Site Plan Amendment prepared by a Qualified Professional outline what was replaced and what was chosen as replacement area(s) prior to harvest commencement of the applicable cutblock; e) Includes data required to be submitted to the most current Province of BC database by the end of each calendar year, consistent with FPPR s. 86(3).

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9.3.7 Objectives Set by Government for Cultural Heritage Resources (FPPR S. 10)

The objective set by government for cultural heritage resources is to conserve, or, if necessary, protect cultural heritage resources that are the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people, and not regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act.

FDU	Result or Strategy
1, 2, 3	In these **results** or **strategies**: "**Applicable First Nation**" means a First Nation whose traditional territory falls within the FDUs in this FSP. "C**ultural Heritage Resource**" means a cultural heritage resource, other than a resource feature, that is: a. the focus of a traditional use by Indigenous people that is of continuing importance to that people, and b. not regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act; FPPR s.10. "**Qualified Professional"** is a considered to match the definition of a qualified environmental professional under s.21 of the Riparian Area Protection Regulation.[7] 1. The FSP holder will carry out timber harvesting and/or road construction consistent with the objective to conserve, or if necessary, protect **cultural heritage resources** by: a. Gathering information on cultural heritage resources through information sharing with the applicable First Nations, including: i. Prior to review and comment of this FSP; ii. Prior to new proposed timber harvesting and/or road building; and, iii. Any other time that comments regarding cultural heritage resources are received from applicable First Nations. b. Annually requesting from the Ministry of Forests (MOF) updated information for applicable First Nations regarding cultural heritage resources. 2. Subject to information received under section 1 above, and prior to timber harvesting or road construction, the FSP holder will: a. Identify any possible site-specific cultural heritage resources identified by a Qualified Professional and/or the applicable First Nations; b. If a possible cultural heritage resource or resources are identified, share information or consult with the applicable First Nation(s) in respect of the possible cultural heritage resource(s); and, c. Through information received under section 2(b), develop a site-specific plan to

[7] https://www.canlii.org/en/bc/laws/regu/bc-reg-178-2019/latest/bc-reg-178-2019.html#sec21_smooth

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	conserve or protect the cultural heritage resource(s). This could include but is not limited to: i. Wind firming treatments ii. Buffers 3. If, within a cutblock or road where the Holder(s) of the FSP is carrying out or has authorized timber harvesting or road construction, a previously unidentified special cultural heritage resource is encountered, the Holder(s) of the FSP will: a. Consult with the applicable First Nation, b. Require operations within the cutblock or road to cease or be modified to the extent necessary to protect the special cultural heritage resource, c. Determine: i. The nature of the special cultural heritage resource, ii. Whether the special cultural heritage resource is to be protected or conserved, and iii. If the special cultural heritage resource is to be conserved, what constraints, if any, are to apply to the forest practices carried out on the area, d. Modify the design of the cutblock or road to conform with subsection 6(c)(iii), e. Authorize operations to resume within the cutblock or road to the extent that the operations are consistent with the modified design. 4. In addition to subsections 1 through 3, the Holder(s) of the FSP recognizes that mature western red Cedar and Cypress located within the identified FDU are special cultural heritage resources to the applicable First Nations and the Holder(s) of the FSP will ensure that, in addition to subsections 1 through 3, a. Where ecologically suited, western red cedar and cypress, will be planted on areas referred to in section 29 (1) of the Act in accordance with the stocking standards specified in this FSP; b. The holder(s) of this FSP hereby recognize the outcomes of s.21.3.1 (“Harvest of Monumental Cedar and Cypress on Provincial Crown Land”) of the Maa- nulth First Nations Final Agreement and the Monumental Cedar and Cypress Harvest Agreements agreed upon by the Province of BC and individual Maa- nulth Treaty Nations.

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9.4 Objectives established under the Government Actions Regulation (GAR)

9.4.1 Objectives Set by Government for Visual Quality (FPPR S.9.2)

FDU	Result or Strategy
1, 2, 3	In these results or strategies: Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) were set pursuant to GAR S. 7(2) for the South Island Forest District by Order to Establish Visual Quality Objectives for the South Island Forest District effective December 15, 2005, as shown on the map titled South Island Forest District, Visual Quality Objectives Established Under Section 7(2) GAR order, dated December 1, 2005. On December 30, 2011, the Order was amended to establish and amend established Visual Quality Objectives, maps, Travel Corridors and associated Scenic Areas. "**Qualified Professional"** is considered to match the definition of a qualified environmental professional under s.21 of the Riparian Area Protection Regulation.[8] **"Significant Public Viewpoint"** as that term is used in the definition of "altered forest landscape" as defined in FPPR s. 1.1 means a place on water or land that is accessible to the public and provides a direct viewing opportunity to the alteration and landform being assessed, including but not limited to travel routes, settlements, public use areas, tourism facilities, and parks[9]. 1. All authorized timber harvesting and road construction carried out by the FSP Holder(s) within the legally defined Scenic Areas will be consistent with the established Visual Quality Objective (VQO). VQO classes are defined as Categories of visually altered forest landscape as per FPPR Sec 1.1. 2. Complete a pre-harvest Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) from significant public viewpoints by a **Qualified Professional**. The VIA will include the following: a. Scale of perspective alteration measured relative to the landform Percent landform alteration limits for clearcutting will be guided by the *Visual Impact Assessment Guidebook,* MOF, May 2022; b. Concepts of visual landscape design to ensure the scale, shape, pattern, contrast, and location of all roads and cutblocks are consistent with VQO(s); and c. An assessment and determination from **Significant Public Viewpoints** that the VQO is consistent for all proposed roads and cutblocks. 3. Despite section 1 above, the FSP Holder(s) may, subject to receiving an exemption from the DDM under FPPR s. 12(7), carry out timber harvesting or road construction that will not be consistent with section 1 of this R/S as harvesting or road construction is being conducted to recover damaged timber that has been damaged or destroyed by fire, insects, disease, wind or other natural events if: a. As a result of the damage, the landscape is already visually altered beyond the basic

[8] https://www.canlii.org/en/bc/laws/regu/bc-reg-178-2019/latest/bc-reg-178-2019.html#sec21_smooth

[9] https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/visual-resource-mgmt/visual_impact_assessment_handbook.pdf

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	definition of the visual quality objective or visual quality class category; or b. The related recovery of the damaged timber will result in an opening that will not meet the basic definition of the visual quality objective or visual quality class category; and c. Before carrying out or authorizing the timber harvesting or road construction, the FSP holder: i. Determines, based on the opportunity for timber recovery and considering the impact of not harvesting, that recovery is warranted to proceed; ii. Completes a visual impact assessment, and applies elements of good visual design, including: 1. Responding to lines of force, 2. Borrowing from the natural character of the landscape, 3. Incorporating edge treatments, 4. Considering the distance from the viewpoint to the alteration, 5. Accounting for visual impact of roads and side-cast, and 6. Designating, where available, in-block tree retention; and, iii. Prepares and retains with the relevant site plan, a written rationale that identifies how the strategy was implemented and the measures that were considered and taken to accommodate visual resource values.

9.5 Objectives continued under FRPA S 181

9.5.1 Objective Set by Order – Ungulate Winter Range #U-1-013 Unit 11

FDU	Result or Strategy
2	The Holder(s) of the FSP, as a **result** will ensure that any primary forest activities authorized or carried out by the holder(s) of the FSP will be carried out in accordance with the Order establishing Ungulate Winter Range #U-1-013 Unit 11, effective October 18, 2004.

9.5.2 Objective Set by Order – Wildlife Habitat Area #1-028

FDU	Result or Strategy
2	The Holder(s) of the FSP, as a **result** will ensure that any primary forest activities authorized or carried out by the holder(s) of the FSP will be carried out in accordance with the Order establishing Wildlife Habitat Area #1-028, effective May 22, 2025.

9.6 Special Tree Protection Regulation

FDU	Result or Strategy
All	1. The Holder(s) of the FSP, as a result will ensure that any primary forest activities authorized or carried out by the holder(s) of the FSP will be carried out in accordance with the Special Tree Protection Regulation, effective September 11, 2020 and future amendments.

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10. Stocking Standards

10.1 Situations or Circumstances that determine whether Free Growing is assessed on a Block Basis or Across Blocks

FPPR s. 44(1) applies in all situations or circumstances under the FSP where a free growing stand is required to be established under FRPA s. 29.

10.2 Regeneration Date and Stocking Standards, Free Growing Height

1. The Appendix 1 Stocking Standards specify the regeneration date, free growing height and stocking standards for the situations or circumstances where FPPR S. 44(1) applies.

2. If any biogeoclimatic zones, variants, and/or site series that are not shown in the table are required, stocking standards will be defaulted as per the Reference Guide for Forest Development Stocking Standards referenced on the BC Government Webpage (https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/managing-our-forest-resources/silviculture/stocking-standards) current to the date of the prescription.

10.3 Situations or Circumstances that Determine when FPPR S. 44(4) and the Standards Applicable Under FPPR S.16 Applies

1. If the Holder(s) of the FSP carries out or authorizes harvesting of special forest products, intermediate cutting, or commercial thinning from an area within the area under this plan, Intermediate Cutting stocking standards will be utilized. Intermediate Cutting stocking standards will be maintained on the area for twelve months following the completion of the harvesting. Further criteria for the use of Intermediate Cutting Stocking Standards are discussed in Appendix 2.

11. Measures to Prevent the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Plants (FRPA s.47, FPPR s.17)

FPPR s.17: For the purpose of section 47 [invasive plants] of the Act, a person who prepares a forest stewardship plan must specify measures in the plan to prevent the introduction or spread of species of plants that are invasive plants under the Invasive Plants Regulation, if the introduction or spread is likely to be the result of the person's forest practices.

FDU	Result or Strategy
1, 2, 3	In these measures: "**applicable area**" means an area where a) it is likely that forest practices will result in introduction or spread of priority invasive plants, and b) it is reasonably expected that grass would grow on these exposed sites, and c) it is reasonably foreseeable that revegetation with grass seed would materially reduce the likelihood of invasive plant germination; and d) the Holder(s) of the FSP has not deemed the area as an active surface area required for road construction, harvesting and reforestation. "**preferred seed**" means seed with the following attributes:

a) high sod-forming content, except in areas that are planted with tree seedlings;

b) has been certified by the Canadian Seed Growers Association that the seed;

i) meets Common #1 Forage Grade or better standards for varietal purity established by the Association for seed of that species (Seeds Act, Seeds Regulation s.2(1)), and

ii) is of native origin.

"I**nvasive plants"** "refers to those species identified in s2 of the Invasive Plants Regulation.

1. To prevent the introduction or spread of species of invasive plants, the FSP holder will:

a) Identify locations of invasive plants prior to any site or soil disturbance by:

i. Checking the IAPP database for reported occurrences of invasive plants near a cutblock or road prior to site plan preparation, and

ii. Conducting a field check for invasive plants during the site plan stage.

b) Educate staff and contractors to identify invasive plants that exist or threaten to establish within the plan area by:

i. Annually training staff and personnel carrying out primary forest activities in the identification of invasive plants.

c) Report previously unreported invasive plant occurrences to the IAPP database at the site plan preparation stage.

d) Prevent the establishment and spread of invasive plants by:

i. Directing harvesting and road construction contractors to:

1. Not park equipment and vehicles on invasive plant infestations,

2. If an infestation is identified, to begin work in un-infested areas before moving to infested locations,

3. Remove mud and invasive plant parts from clothing and equipment prior to moving to a new work site or region,

4. Maintain soil, subgrade or surfacing material that is being moved free of invasive plants or seeds.

2. If the Holder of the FSP carries out a forest practice in an **applicable area**, the Holder(s) of the FSP, within one year of completing the activity authorized in the cutting permit, will:

a) re-vegetate contiguous areas of exposed soil that exceed 0.1 ha giving preference to preferred seed that is:

i. readily available, and

ii. comparable in cost to agronomic mixtures, and

iii. comparable in effectiveness to agronomic mixtures, and

b) re-vegetate temporary access structures within cutblocks giving preference to

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	preferred seed that is consistent with 2(a)(i) to (iii) above. 3. Should invasive plants establish and spread as a result of primary forest activities, the holder(s) of the FSP will develop an Invasive Plant Treatment Plan with assistance from the Ministry's Invasive Plant Specialist.

12. Measures to Mitigate the Effect of Removing or Rendering Ineffective Natural Range Barriers

FDU	Result or Strategy
1, 2, 3	There are no agreements under the Range Act in any of the FDUs covered under this Plan; therefore, results or strategies are not applicable.

13. Public Review and Comment

13.1 Providing Notice & Review and Comment FPPR Sections 20 & 21

As per the requirement in FPPR Section 20(1), the Forest Stewardship Plan was advertised on March 18, 2026 and was made available for review and comment for a period of 60 days ending May 17, 2026. The review and comment process also included direct referrals to three First Nations and a range of potential stakeholders (FPPR Section 21(1)(c)). The complete list has been included in Appendix 3 – Summary of Review and Comment, Table 14 and Table 15.

13.2 Public Review and Comment– FPPR Sections 22

There were no responses received through the Public Stakeholder consultation period as per Table 14. A summary of correspondence has been included in Appendix 3, Table 14.

13.2.1 First Nations

13.2.2 First Nation Consultation

As FPPR Sec 21(1)(d), reasonable efforts were made for consultation with First Nations. Emails and a follow up letter from the Ministry of Forests were sent to both Tseshaht and Ditidaht First Nations due to the immediate proximity of the territories. There is no formal overlap with the FSP area and the First Nation Territories.

An email was sent to Maa-nulth Treaty Society and follow up discussions with Maa-nulth representatives were had. On (UPDATE), a formal Letter of Support for the FSP was sent by Mark Stephens, Chief Administrative Officer of the Maa-nulth Treaty Society. A copy of this letter, has been included in Appendix 3.

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14. Appendix 1- FSP Stocking Standards

Table 8: FSP Stocking Standards

				Preferred Species								Acceptable Species						Late Free Growing= 20 yrs for all SSIDs				
Standards ID (SSID)	ID #	BEC subzone & variant	Site Series	1	Ht FG min	2	Ht FG min	3	Ht FG min	4	Ht FG min	1	Ht FG min	2	Ht FG min	3	Ht FG min	Target P&A (sph)	Min P&A (sph)	Min P only sph	MI TD metres	RG delay yrs
1081128	1	CWHvh1	01	Cw	1.5	Hw	2.0	Yc	1.5			Pl	1.5	Ba	1.75	Ss8,23	3.0	900	500	400	2.0	6
1081129	2	CWHvh1	03	Cw	1.0	Hw	1.25	Pl	1.25	Yc	1.0							800	400	400	2.0	6
1081130	3	CWHvh1	04	Ba	2.25	Hw	1.75	Cw	2.0			Ss23	4.0					900	500	400	2.0	6
1081131	4	CWHvh1	05	Ba	2.25	Cw	2.0	Yc	2.0			Hw	1.75	Ss23	4.0			900	500	400	2.0	3
1081132	5	CWHvh1	06	Ba	2.25	Cw	2.0	Yc	2.0			Hw	1.75	Ss23	4.0			900	500	400	2.0	3
1081133	6	CWHvh1	07	Ba	2.25	Cw	2.0					Hw	1.75	Ss23	4.0			900	500	400	2.0	3
1081134	7	CWHvh1	11	Cw4	1.0	Pl7	1.25	Yc4	1.0	Hw4	1.25	Pl	1.25	Ss23	2.0			800	400	400	2.0	3
1081135	8	CWHvh1	13	Cw4	1.0	Yc	1.0					Hw4	1.25	Pl29	1.25	Ss4,23	2.0	800	400	400	2.0	3
1081136	9	CWHvh1	17	Ss	2.0	Cw	1.0	Hw	1.25									900	500	400	2.0	3
1081137	10	CWHvm1	01	Cw	1.5	Hw	3.0	Fd10,15	3.0	Ba	1.75	Ss8,23	3.0	Yc31	1.5			900	500	400	2.0	6
1081146	11	CWHvm1	01s	Cw	1.5	Hw	3.0	Fd10,15	3.0	Ba	1.75	Ss8,23	3.0	Yc31	1.5			900	500	400	2.0	6
1081138	12	CWHvm1	03	Cw	1.0	Hw	2.0	Fd10,15	2.0			Pl26	1.25	Yc31	1.0			800	400	400	2.0	6
1081139	13	CWHvm1	04	Cw	1.5	Hw	3.0	Fd10,15	3.0			Ba	1.75	Ss8,23	3.0			900	500	400	2.0	3
1081140	14	CWHvm1	05	Cw	1.5	Hw	3.0	Fd4,10,15	3.0	Ba	1.75	Ss23	3.0					900	500	400	2.0	3
1081141	15	CWHvm1	06	Cw	1.5	Hw	3.0	Ba30	1.75			Ss8,23	3.0					900	500	400	2.0	6
1081147	16	CWHvm1	06s	Cw	1.5	Hw	3.0	Ba	1.75			Ss8,23	3.0					900	500	400	2.0	6

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1081142	17	CWHvm1	07	Cw	2.0	Hw5	4.0	Fd4,10,18	4.0	Ba	2.25	Ss8,23	4.0					900	500	400	2.0	3
1081143	18	CWHvm1	08	Cw	2.0	Hw5	4.0	Ba	2.25			Ss8,23	4.0					900	500	400	2.0	3
1081144	19	CWHvm1	12	Cw	1.0	Hw	2.0					Yc	1.0	Pl26	1.25	Hm	2.0	800	400	400	2.0	3
1081145	20	CWHvm1	14	Cw4	1.5							Hw4	3.0	Ss8,23	3.0	Pl26	2.0	800	400	400	2.0	3
1081148	21	CWHvm2	01	Cw/Yc28	1.5	Hw	2.5	Fd4,8,10,18	2.25	Ba	1.75	Hm12	1.0	Ss8,23	3.0			900	500	400	2.0	6
1081149	22	CWHvm2	03	Cw	1.0	Hw	1.75	Fd10,15	1.5	Yc28	1.0	Pw15,22	2.5	Hm12	0.75	Pl26	1.25	800	400	400	2.0	6
1081150	23	CWHvm2	04	Cw	1.0	Hw	1.75	Fd10,15	1.5	Yc28	1.0	Ba	1.5	Pw15	2.5	Hm12	0.75	900	500	400	2.0	6
1081151	24	CWHvm2	05	Cw	1.5	Hw	2.5	Yc28	1.5	Ba	1.75	Fd4,8,10	2.25	Hm12	1.0	Ss23	3.0	900	500	400	2.0	3
1081152	25	CWHvm2	06	Cw	1.5	Hw	2.5	Yc28	1.5	Ba	1.75	Hm12	1.0	Ss8,23	3.0			900	500	400	2.0	6
1081153	26	CWHvm2	07	Ba	2.25	Hw5	3.5	Cw13/Yc28	2.0	Fd10,15,26	3.0	Hm12	1.0	Ss8,23	4.0			900	500	400	2.0	3
1081154	27	CWHvm2	08	Cw4	2.0	Hw5	3.5	Yc28	2.0	Ba	2.25	Ss8,23	4.0	Hm12	1.0			900	500	400	2.0	3
1081155	28	CWHvm2	09	Cw4	1.0	Hw4	1.75	Yc4,28	1.0	Hm12	1.5	Ba	1.5	Pl4	1.25	Ss8,23	2.0	800	400	400	2.0	3
1081156	29	CWHvm2	11	Fd	1.5	Yc4,28	1.0	Cw4	1.0			Hw4	1.75	Hm12,26	0.75	Ss4,14,23	2.0	800	400	400	2.0	3

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14.1 Stocking Standards Reference Notes

Table 9: Stocking Standards - Tree Species Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Tree Species – Common Name	Tree Species - Scientific Name
Ba	Amabilis fir	*Abies amabilis*
Cw	Western Red Cedar	*Thuja plicata*
Fd	Coastal Douglas-fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Hw	Western Hemlock	*Tsuga heterophylla*
Hm	Mountain Hemlock	*Tsuga mertensiana*
Pl	Lodgepole Pine	*Pinus contorta*
Pw	Western White Pine	*Pinus monticola*
Ss	Sitka Spruce	*Picea sitchensis*
Yc	Yellow Cedar	*Cupressus nootkatensis*

14.1.1 Stocking Standard Footnotes

The following footnotes, which relate to Table 8, do not necessarily correspond to the footnote # in the Reference Guide for Forest Development Stocking Standards.

1. *Footnote deleted*
2. Pw is considered an acceptable species where root diseases are prevalent. It will be acceptable to form 20% of the free-growing stand.
3. Cw will be considered an acceptable species where root diseases are prevalent and on standards units where an unmappable mosaic of site series includes moister site series. It will be acceptable to form within 5 percentage points leading up to the 10% of the free-growing stand.
4. Elevated microsites are preferred.
5. Suitable on thick forest floors (forest floor >20cm)
6. Restricted to coarse-textured soils (sand and loamy sand; or sandy loam, loam, sandy clay loam with >70% coarse fragments)
7. Restricted to nutrient-very-poor sites
8. Restricted to nutrient-medium sites
9. Restricted to steep slopes (≥50% slopes)
10. Restricted to southerly aspects (SSE to WSW with slopes ≥35%)
11. Restricted to northerly aspects
12. Restricted to upper elevations of biogeoclimatic unit
13. Restricted to lower elevations of biogeoclimatic unit
14. *Footnote deleted*
15. Restricted to southern portion of biogeoclimatic unit in region
16. Restricted to western portion of biogeoclimatic unit in region
17. Restricted to eastern portion of biogeoclimatic unit in region
18. *Footnote deleted*
19. Suitable (as a major species) in wetter portion of biogeoclimatic unit.
20. Suitable minor species on salal-dominated sites
21. Footnote deleted
22. Risk of white pine blister rust
23. Risk of weevil damage. Use blister rust resistant stock.
24. Suitable in areas with stronger maritime influence
25. Risk of balsam woolly adelgid.
26. Minor component
28. Species is restricted to upper elevations of the biogeoclimatic unit only when used in the southern portion of the biogeoclimatic unit.

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29. Restricted to nutrient-rich sites
30. Suitable as a minor species on nutrient poor sites.
31. Yc is acceptable as a minor species per section 9.3.7(4) of this FSP for cultural heritage purposes.

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14.1.2 Definitions

'Biogeoclimatic' or '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 identification and interpretation of ecosystems, as applicable to a harvested area.

14.1.3 Variations from General Stocking Standards

Site specific conditions may result in a variation from the stocking standards listed in Table 8. If a variation is required, one of the following must be applicable:

1. Amended Climate Change recommendations per the most current version of the *Reference Guide for Forest Development Stocking Standards* will be considered as approved stocking standards for the Holder(s) of this FSP.
2. Reduction of inter-tree spacing to 1.5m for all SSIDs is acceptable for site specific conditions:
    a) On rocky sites where target stocking cannot be achieved due to the presence of rock;
    b) Where based on a silvicultural survey, an SU or portion thereof, which has previously been planted, has failed to maintain minimum stocking densities;
    c) Where mechanical site preparation, other than slash piling has been undertaken to create microsites prior to planting;
    d) On hygric sites for selection of appropriate microsites; or
    e) On disturbed roadside areas which generally contain a higher percentage of mineral and morainal type soils.
3. In the *Vancouver Forest Region Reference Guide for Forest Development Stocking Standards,* species are listed as tertiary but not acceptable. They have been included as acceptable as a minor portion of the stand if a cruise report indicates it was present as merchantable volume in the pre-harvest stand. The percentage of the free-growing stand that may be comprised of the species will be on a sliding scale within 5 percentage points leading up to 20%.

    For example, if a cruise report showed 15% Hw merchantable volume in the pre-harvest stand, within 5 percentage points leading up to the 15% of the free-growing stand could be Hw.

14.1.4 Clarifications

1. Table 8 is based on the *Vancouver Forest Region Reference Guide for Forest Development Stocking Standards* dated March 2021.
2. Site series where the stocking standards state 'avoid logging', or the site series that are floodplain site series, sites with strongly fluctuating water tables or shoreline/ocean spray sites have been excluded.
3. The minimum density post-spacing is listed as recommended in the *Establishment to Free-Growing Guidebook* for the VFR (i.e. the same as the minimum stocking standard).
4. Where standards units (SUs) are comprised of an un-mappable mosaic of site series, the practice will be to manage for the stocking standards of the dominant site series provided that the tree species are suitable in all site series contained within the SU.
5. The use of registered white pine blister rust "resistant" seed will waive the requirement of mandatory pruning for all white pine (Pw) that are to be counted in a free-growing survey as one of the well-spaced stems

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6. Yellow Cedar (Yc) has been included as an acceptable species in the CWHvm1 01, 01s, and 03 site series as per section 9.3.7(7) of this FSP. Yellow Cedar is a culturally significant species and where ecologically appropriate, will be included as a minor component of the stand for cultural heritage purposes.

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15. Appendix 2- Partial Cutting Stocking Standards

15.1 Administration

As per sections 16 and 29 (e) of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (FPPR), the following stocking standards will apply to blocks harvested under the 2026-2031 HFN Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP), within the applicable licenses, that do not utilize a clearcut or clearcut with reserve silvicultural system. The typical silvicultural system used in this section will be Retention (grouped or dispersed).

Single entry dispersed retention stocking standards (SEDRSS) species composition, heights, layers and densities are outlined in Table 10 and 11 of this document. The ecological suitability, free growing heights and densities will be consistent with Table 10 of this document. Layer 2 (pole), Layer 3 (sapling) and Layer 4 (regeneration) trees that are considered for stocking purposes must meet the standards in the FSP Stocking Standards Appendix 2 and section 15.3.5 of this document. The required dispersed retention stocking densities by layer are stated in Table 11 of this Appendix. These tables are to be used along with the block specific site plans as required by Section 10 of the Forest and Range Practices Act.

Intermediate cutting and single stem harvest standards are outlined in section 15.4 of this document.

15.2 Partial Cutting

Partial cutting refers to stand entries, under any of the several silvicultural systems, to cut selected trees and leave desirable trees for various stand objectives[10]. Partial cutting will be accomplished via the clearcut with reserves silvicultural system, retention silvicultural system or intermediate cutting. Partial cutting standards are required to be consistent with all Government and Highter Levels Plan objectives unless an alternative management result or strategy is indicated. The stocking standards associated with the clearcut with reserves silviculture system can be found in Appendix 1. Therefore, the focus of Appendix 2 will be the retention silviculture system and intermediate cutting. The retention silviculture system is discussed in Section 15.3 of this appendix. Intermediate cutting is discussed in Section 15.4 of this appendix.

15.3 Retention Silviculture System

The objectives of a retention silviculture system are often unique to the individual area, landscape unit, resource management zone or watershed and can include biodiversity, wildlife habitat and visual quality, among other values. These objectives are achieved by retaining dispersed trees and/or aggregates in combination with any 'hard' retention or reserves (e.g. bird nests, bear dens, culturally modified trees) which have been incorporated into the block layout.

The retention silviculture system sustains the major ecological conditions and processes characteristic of a forest by maintaining a level of stand structure, complexity and diversity[11]. A harvested area is not a clearcut if the major ecological conditions and processes characteristic of a forested environment remain more or less intact[12]. Forest influence extends from residual trees into a harvested area.

The retention system is a silviculture system that is designed to:

(a) retain individual trees or groups of trees to maintain structural diversity over the area of the cutblock for at least one rotation, and

(b) leave more than half the total area of the cutblock within one tree-height from the base of a tree or group of trees, whether or not the tree or group of trees is inside the cutblock.

[10] (British Columbia Minisistry of Forests, Forest Practices Branch, 1995)

[11] (Bristish Columbia Ministry of Forests, Forest Practices Branch, 2003)

[12] (Kimmins, 1997)

The Coast Region FRPA Implementation Team (CRIT) silviculture working group published a collaborative paper entitled Single Entry Dispersed Retention System Stocking Standard Framework Implementation Guide[13]. This paper complements earlier work that CRIT had published with further refinement to the single entry dispersed retention silviculture system. Single Entry Dispersed Retention Silvicultural System (SEDRSS) is defined as a partial cut harvest entry where retained overstorey stems contribute towards a regen and free growing obligation. It is a partial cut harvest entry where retained overstory stems contribute towards a stocking obligation and where future stand entries are not required to meet stand structural objectives. Under SEDRSS, dispersed Residual Basal Area (RBA) within the post-harvest stand would range from 9 to 39 m^2/ha.

The level of retention is based on trees retained at the block level and/or standards unit level. The level of retention will be based on meeting the management objectives placed on the land base while balancing the requirement to minimize the impact on timber supply. **The management objectives and the specific level of retention will be established in the pre-harvest documents**.

15.3.1 Application of Single Entry Dispersed Retention Stocking Standards

SEDRSS will apply to blocks and/or standards units where the achievement of specific management objectives requires the retention of dispersed trees. SEDRSS does not apply to blocks that utilize a clearcut or clearcut with reserve silviculture system. Low levels of dispersed retention (<9 m^2/ha) do not require SEDRSS. Even-aged stocking standards are appropriate for these situations. SEDRSS within Appendix 2 are based on the stocking standard recommendations within the CRIT silviculture working group's discussion paper.

15.3.2 Situations and Circumstances

15.3.2.1 9-39 m^2/ha Dispersed Residual Basal Area to be Retained

The minimum basal area to be retained over the area of the block will vary depending on the specific management objectives of the site. These objectives may include:

- visuals - where visual quality objectives (VQOs) (preservation, retention, or partial retention) apply, and clearcutting with reserves alone is insufficient, stocking standards established through SEDRSS will be applied to ensure visual objectives are achieved (FPPR s.9.2)
- terrain stability (as recommended by a professional geoscientist),
- wind-firmness (in moderate to high windthrow hazard),
- riparian prescriptions,
- protection of various features (wildlife habitat features, culturally modified tree areas, resource features and recreation features or resources),
- to sustain forest ecosystem structure and function in Special Management Zones (SMZ) as established by the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan (VILUP) Higher Level Plan Order; and,
- rate of cut constraints in watersheds.

The residual basal area (RBA) can range from 9-39 m^2/ha and the residual density or target basal area requirements will be established in the pre-harvest documents. The majority of the retention will be in aggregates; however, some low levels of dispersed trees may be required to meet the definition of a retention silviculture system. With low levels of dispersed trees and the majority of the retention in aggregates the impact on yield should be minimal.

15.3.2.2 Target 40% Dispersed Residual Basal Area to be Retained

The use of the SEDRSS with a dispersed target residual basal area (RBA) of 32-39 m^2 per ha (approximately 40% of

[13] (Coast Region FRPA Implementation Team, Silviculture Working Group, 2014)

pre-harvest basal area) would be limited to the following scenarios:

- Where maximum cutblock size will be exceeded, subject to FPPR section 64 (3); and,
- Where visually constrained by designated scenic areas (preservation, retention, and partial retention)

Maximum cutblock size does not apply to an opening if a retention silviculture system is employed and is consistent with section 9.3.3 (Wildlife and Biodiversity) of the 2026-2031 HFN Forest Stewardship Plan. Specific to FPPR section 64 (3), maximum cutblock size does not apply if the timber harvesting that is being carried out on the cutblock retains a minimum of 40% or more of the basal area of the stand that was on the cutblock before timber harvesting. Under these circumstances the target RBA, measured at the block level, will be >40%. This type of harvesting is described as "high retention harvesting with regeneration objectives". For SEDRSS to be applied the maximum RBA over the area of the standard unit(s) is between 9 - 39 m^2/ha.

The majority of the retention will be in aggregates but may also include low levels of dispersed retention. Retention arranged in aggregates should make subsequent harvesting easier with the least amount of damage to the regeneration. The retention of a low level of dispersed trees may be required to meet the definition of the retention silviculture system. The retention will be comprised of short-term retention and wildlife tree retention areas. The short-term retention can be harvested at a later date if other management objectives are not limiting factors, specifically FPPR section 65 and visual objectives for established scenic areas.

15.3.3 Management and Scope

The stocking standards for SEDRSS is located in Tables 10 and 11. They apply to blocks and/or standards units where the achievement of specific management objectives requires the retention of dispersed trees. SEDRSS will only apply when the RBA is between 9-39 m^2/ha. For the most part, stocking will be achieved by layer 1 trees retained from the original stand and layers 2, 3 and 4 trees in the canopy gaps. SEDRSS apply to the specific situations and circumstances outlined in Section 15.3.2; therefore, their scope or application is limited.

15.3.4 Consistence with Timber Supply Review

The goal of SEDRSS is to minimize the impact of partial cutting on growth and yield. SEDRSS are based on managing towards a future stand species profile similar to the pre-harvest species profile (CRIT, 2009). In doing so, future stand management opportunities should be sustained or enhanced[14].

[14] https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/stand-tending/thinning_guidance_for_bc_2025.pdf - p4 - Management Objectives / Thinning Goals.

15.3.5 Single Entry Dispersed Retention Stocking Standards within Tables 10 and 11

*Table 10: Single Entry Dispersed Retention Stocking Standards for Species Composition, Target Regeneration*** and Free Growing Density and Minimum Heights – 2026-2031 HFN Forest Stewardship Plan*

Stocking Standards for Species Composition, target Density Layer 4 and Minimum Heights ** Layer 3 and 4																			
				Preferred Species								**Acceptable Species**						**Late Free Growing= 20 yrs for all SSIDs**	
Standards ID (SSID)	**ID #**	**BEC subzone & variant**	**Site Series**	**1**	**Ht FG min**	**2**	**Ht FG min**	**3**	**Ht FG min**	**4**	**Ht FG min**	**1**	**Ht FG min**	**2**	**Ht FG min**	**3**	**Ht FG min**	**Target P&A (sph)**	**RG delay yrs**
1081158	30	CWHvh1	01	Cw	1.5	Hw	2.0	Yc	1.5			Pl	1.5	Ba	1.75	Ss[8,23]	3.0	900	6
1081158	31	CWHvh1	03	Cw	1.0	Hw	1.25	Pl	1.25	Yc	1.0							800	6
1081158	32	CWHvh1	04	Ba	2.25	Hw	1.75	Cw	2.0			Ss[23]	4.0					900	6
1081157	33	CWHvh1	05	Ba	2.25	Cw	2.0	Yc	2.0			Hw	1.75	Ss[23]	4.0			900	3
1081157	34	CWHvh1	06	Ba	2.25	Cw	2.0	Yc	2.0			Hw	1.75	Ss[23]	4.0			900	3
1081157	35	CWHvh1	07	Ba	2.25	Cw	2.0					Hw	1.75	Ss[23]	4.0			900	3
1081157	36	CWHvh1	11*	Cw[4]	1.0	Pl[7]	1.25	Yc[4]	1.0	Hw[4]	1.25	Pl	1.25	Ss[23]	2.0			800	3
1081157	37	CWHvh1	13*	Cw[4]	1.0	Yc	1.0					Hw[4]	1.25	Pl[29]	1.25	Ss[4,23]	2.0	800	3
1081157	38	CWHvh1	17*	Ss	2.0	Cw	2.0	Hw	1.25									900	3
1081158	39	CWHvm1	01	Cw	1.5	Hw	3.0	Fd[10,15]	3.0	Ba	1.75	Ss[8,23]	3.0	Yc	1.5	Pw[22]	2.5	900	6
1081158	40	CWHvm1	01s	Cw	1.5	Hw	3.0	Fd[10,15]	3.0	Ba	1.75	Ss[8,23]	3.0	Yc	1.5			900	6
1081158	41	CWHvm1	03	Cw	1.0	Hw	2.0	Fd[10,15]	2.0			Pl[26]	1.25	Yc	1.0	Ba	1.2	800	6
1081157	42	CWHvm1	04	Cw	1.5	Hw	3.0	Fd[10,15]	2.0			Ba	1.75	Ss[8,23]	3.0			900	3

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1081157	43	CWHvm1	05	Cw	1.5	Hw	3.0	Fd[4,10,15]	3.0	Ba	1.75	Ss[23]	3.0	Pw[2]	2.0			900	3
1081158	44	CWHvm1	06	Cw	1.5	Hw	3.0	Ba[30]	1.75			Ss[8,23]	3.0					900	6
1081158	45	CWHvm1	06s	Cw	1.5	Hw	3.0	Ba	1.75			Ss[8,23]	3.0					900	6
1081157	46	CWHvm1	07	Cw	2.0	Hw[5]	4.0	Fd[4,10,18]	4.0	Ba	2.25	Ss[8,23]	4.0					900	3
1081157	47	CWHvm1	08	Cw	2.0	Hw[5]	4.0	Ba	2.25			Ss[8,23]	4.0					900	3
1081157	48	CWHvm1	12*	Cw	1.0	Hw	2.0					Ss[8,23]	2.0	Yc	1.0	Pl[26]	1.25	800	3
1081157	49	CWHvm1	14*	Cw[4]	1.5							Hw[4]	3.0	Ss[8,23]	3.0	Pl[26]	2.0	800	3
1081158	50	CWHvm2	01	Cw/Yc[28]	1.5	Hw	2.5	Fd[4,8,10,18]	2.25	Ba	1.75	Hm[12]	1.0	Ss[8,23]	3.0			900	6
1081158	51	CWHvm2	03	Cw	1.0	Hw	1.75	Fd[10,15]	1.5	Yc[28]	1.0	Pw[15,22]	2.5	Hm[12]	0.75	Pl[26]	1.25	800	6
1081158	52	CWHvm2	04	Cw	1.0	Hw	1.75	Fd[10,15]	1.5	Yc[28]	1.0	Ba	1.5	Pw[15]	2.5	Hm[12]	0.75	900	6
1081157	53	CWHvm2	05	Cw	1.5	Hw	2.5	Yc[28]	1.5	Ba	1.75	Fd[4,8,10]	2.25	Hm[12]	1.0	Ss[23]	3.0	900	3
1081158	54	CWHvm2	06	Cw	1.5	Hw	2.5	Yc[28]	1.5	Ba	1.75	Hm[12]	1.0	Ss[8,23]	3.0			900	6
1081157	55	CWHvm2	07	Ba	2.25	Hw[5]	3.5	Cw[13]/Yc[28]	2.0	Fd[10,15,26]	3.0	Hm[12]	1.0	Ss[8,23]	4.0			900	3
1081157	56	CWHvm2	08	Cw[4]	2.0	Hw[5]	3.5	Yc[28]	2.0	Ba	2.25	Ss[8,23]	4.0	Hm[12]	1.0			900	3
1081157	57	CWHvm2	09	Cw[4]	1.0	Hw[4]	1.75	Yc[4,28]	1.0	Hm[12]	1.5	Ba	1.5	Pl[4]	1.25	Ss[8,23]	2.0	800	3
1081157	58	CWHvm2	11*	Fd	1.0	Yc[4,28]	1.0	Cw[4]				Hw[4]	1.75	Hm[12,26]	0.75	Ss[4,14,23]		800	3

* - Avoid logging these sites. Incidental amounts of this site series may be found within the TAUP of a block and may contribute to the stocking status of the block.

** - Minimum heights: Minimum height (Min Ht) will be reduced by 25% of the stated height for each species when the average residual basal area across the standard unit exceeds 9 m^2/ha due to shading from overstory trees.

*** - Regeneration refers to Layers 2, 3 and 4

Footnotes

1. *Footnote deleted*

2. Pw is considered an acceptable species where root diseases are prevalent. It will be acceptable to form 20% of the free-growing stand.
3. Cw will be considered an acceptable species where root diseases are prevalent and on standards units where an unmappable mosaic of site series includes moister site series. It will be acceptable to form within 5 percentage points leading up to the 10% of the free-growing stand.
4. Elevated microsites are preferred.
5. Suitable on thick forest floors
6. Restricted to coarse-textured soils
7. Restricted to nutrient-very-poor sites
8. Restricted to nutrient-medium sites
9. Restricted to steep slopes
10. Restricted to southerly aspects
11. Restricted to northerly aspects
12. Restricted to upper elevations of biogeoclimatic unit
13. Restricted to lower elevations of biogeoclimatic unit
14. *Footnote deleted*
15. Restricted to southern portion of biogeoclimatic unit in region
16. Restricted to western portion of biogeoclimatic unit in region
17. Restricted to eastern portion of biogeoclimatic unit in region
18. *Footnote deleted*
19. Suitable (as a major species) in wetter portion of biogeoclimatic unit.
20. Suitable minor species on salal-dominated sites
21. *Footnote deleted*
22. Risk of white pine blister rust
23. Risk of weevil damage. Use resistant stock wherever available to minimize risk.
24. Suitable in areas with stronger maritime influence
25. Risk of balsam woolly adelgid.
26. Minor component
28. Species is restricted to upper elevations of the biogeoclimatic unit only when used in the southern portion of the biogeoclimatic unit.
29. Restricted to nutrient-rich sites
30. Suitable as a minor species on nutrient poor sites.

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Table 11: Single Entry Dispersed Retention Stocking Standards Densities

Single Entry Dispersed Retention Stocking Densities ****			
Target Stocking Density (sph) from Table 10	Layer *****	Site Occupancy: Average Basal Area per hectare (m^2/ha) for Layer 1 Unimpeded Well-Spaced (UWS) per hectare (sph) for Layer 2, 3, 4	
		Target Stocking	Minimum Stocking
900	2, 3, 4	900	500
	1	9-15	N/A
	2, 3, 4	800	400
	1	16-22	N/A
	2, 3, 4	700	300
	1	23-28	N/A
	2, 3, 4	500	200
	1	29-39	N/A
	2, 3, 4	400	100
	1	≥40	N/A
	2, 3, 4	0	0
800	2, 3, 4	800	400
	1	9-15	N/A
	2, 3, 4	700	300
	1	16-22	N/A
	2, 3, 4	600	200
	1	23-28	N/A
	2, 3, 4	400	100
	1	29-39	N/A
	2, 3, 4	300	50
	1	≥40	N/A
	2, 3, 4	0	0

**** - Table 11 has been derived from the SEDRSS Implementation Guidebook with some minor changes. The approach recognizes two stand components: overstory trees (> 12.5 cm DBH) and understory trees (< 12.4 cm DBH). The integration of the overstory and understory densities in Table 11 defines the site occupancy. Evaluation of Free Growing densities will be done in accordance with the methodology described within the BC Silviculture Survey Procedures Manual (April 1, 2023)

The residual basal area category (average m^2/ha) corresponds to the understory stocking density (sph). The stand

is considered to be stocked when the numbers of well-spaced (WS) trees (sph) and the basal area range (m^2/ha) have been achieved. The definition of well-spaced trees is consistent with the definition located within FSP Appendix 2 s.15.3.5.1.

***** - Stand Layer Definition:

Layer 1 Trees (Mature) > 12.5 cm DBH

Layer 2 Trees (Pole) 7.5 cm to 12.4 cm DBH

Layer 3 Trees (Sapling) > 1.3 m height to 7.4 cm DBH

Layer 4 Trees (Regeneration) < 1.3 m height

15.3.5.1 Minimum Inter-Tree Distance

The minimum inter-tree distance does not apply between layer 1 trees. Well-spaced trees in layer 2 have to be a minimum of 2 metres away from well-spaced trees chosen in layers 1 and 2 and be unimpeded. Well-spaced trees in layers 3 and 4 must also follow the minimum inter-tree requirements and well-spaced (UWS) definition described within the BC Silviculture Survey Procedures Manual (April 1, 2023).

15.3.5.2 Factors Relating to Single Entry Dispersed Retention Stocking Standards

The following information is in consideration of FPPR section 16 (2) and section 15.1 (factors relating to stocking standards) of Schedule 1.

15.3.5.2.1 Species to be Retained and/or Established for Stocking

Trees retained for the purposes of the single entry dispersed retention silviculture system may contribute to the stocking of the future stand and/or provide biodiversity in the future stand. For layers 1, 2 and 3, species to be retained will be based on the original stand composition of commercially viable coniferous species, considering issues and management objectives. For layer 4 trees, species to be established post-harvest will be as specified in Table 10. The single entry dispersed retention stocking standards promote the maintenance and, in some cases, the enhancement of a mix of species through artificial and/or natural regeneration.

15.3.5.2.2 Tree Characteristics to be Retained and/or Established for Stocking

In order for the residual overstory and understory trees to contribute towards stocking in the future stand and the achievement of the stocking obligation they must follow the SEDRSS Implementation Guide damage criteria[15]. The proportion of wildlife trees permitted to contribute to post harvest stocking will be proportional to the residual Basal Area subject to Cutting Permit review and approval.

[15] https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/silviculture/stocking-standards/reference-guide/sedrss_implementation_guide.pdf

15.4 Intermediate Cutting

Intermediate cutting is defined as a stand entry to remove trees prior to the final harvest or regeneration cut phase. Specifically, an intermediate cut is a stand-tending phase of a silviculture system. The objectives of an intermediate cut generally do not relate to regeneration phase objectives (Ministry of Forests, Silviculture Systems Guidebook, April 1995). Variants of intermediate cutting include commercial thinning, removal of individual trees and harvesting special forest products.

For the purposes of this FSP, intermediate cutting will be accomplished via single stem harvesting. The average basal area to be retained over the area of the block or standard unit must be greater than 40 m^2/ha. When the RBA exceeds 40 m^2/ha the single entry dispersed retention stocking standards outlined in Tables 10 and 11 do not apply. There are no regeneration requirements for intermediate cuts, as per FPPR section 44 (3) (h) and (i), which provides an exemption from the requirement to establish a free growing stand. As per FPPR section 44 (4), a person who harvests timber for the reasons referred to in subsection (3) (h) and (i) must ensure that, for a period of 12 months after completion of harvest, the area on which timber harvesting was carried out conforms to the stocking standards specified in FPPR section 16 (4) for the area.

The following sections will discuss single stem harvest standards and outline the situations or circumstances when they will be applied.

15.4.1 Application of Single Stem Harvest Standards

Single stem harvesting will apply to areas contributing to timber supply.

15.4.2 Situations and Circumstances

15.4.2.1 Intermediate Harvest

The single stem harvest is intermediate to the final harvest and will be considered an 'intermediate harvest'. The temporal scale, or timing of the final harvest, is dependent on the constraints placed on the land base and the associated management objectives.

For the purposes of FPPR section 44 (3) (h), the removal of individual trees may apply in the following areas:

- Riparian management zones;
- Visually constrained areas that would be exceeded given a clearcut or SEDRSS harvest system and/or the viewscape is critical to a recreation or other feature and/or within designated scenic areas (preservation, retention, partial retention);
- Areas of high traditional use by First Nations and a high incidence of culturally modified trees that would eliminate the use of a clearcut silviculture system but would allow some volume extraction without compromising the cultural values present;
- Watersheds within Enhanced Forestry Zones (EFZ), as designated by the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan, Higher Level Plan Order (effective December 1, 2000), that have exceeded or will exceed Equivalent Clearcut Area (ECA) limits given proposed harvesting. Single stem harvesting, with less than 30% basal area removal, does not factor into the ECA calculations;
- Windthrow management on block boundary edges that require feathering;
- Salvage windthrow adjacent to roads;
- Where western red cedar has been requested for traditional use, as per section 9.3.7;

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- Areas that are constrained by terrain (field-verified unstable terrain polygons) that would preclude the use of a clearcut silviculture system but would allow some volume extraction without compromising slope stability;
- Protection of karst features, and
- Harvesting in areas where old growth representation is in deficit by expediting old growth characteristics in mid-seral timber types.

A sufficient amount of economically valuable species will remain for the final harvest, based on the original species composition of the pre-harvest stand. For intermediate harvests the following standards apply:

(a) The basal area to be retained over the area of the standard unit must be greater than 40m^2/ha for stems greater than 17.5cm dbh.

(b) There will be a maximum 40% reduction in the pre-harvest basal area (m^2/ha), or 30% reduction in an EFZ where the ECA limit has or will be exceeded.

(c) The maximum canopy opening size will be < 0.25 ha, subject to safety concerns. This opening will be considered a canopy gap. Multiple openings can be identified within the same cutting permit. One opening does not necessarily constitute its own cutblock.

  i) With opening under 0.1ha in size, no restocking standards apply.

  ii) With openings >0.1 ha to 0.25ha, restocking standards apply with similar and ecologically appropriate species as consistent with the Even Aged Stocking Standards identified in Appendix 1. This will help mitigate forest health and timber supply risk going forward.

(d) Pre-harvest and planned post-harvest stand composition will be documented in a rationale.

(e) Post-harvest species composition will be representative of the pre-harvest stand composition, where practicable.

(f) A Qualified Professional will oversee the pre and post harvest operations to ensure the Intermediate Cutting objectives are met.

(g) A Qualified Professional will ensure the forest cover is reported to the Ministry within the designated RESULTS reporting dates.

(h) Leave tree form, health and vigor will be consistent with the residual Basal Area subject to Cutting Permit review and approval.

(i) Trees required to be retained for stocking purposes will be both a commercially valuable and an ecologically suitable coniferous species.

(j) The quality and distribution of retained trees must be to a level that will ensure the area will remain adequately stocked for a period of 12 months following the completion of harvest (FPPR section 44 (4)) and has future growth potential, considering the objectives of the site and the health and vigor of the existing stand.

(k) Post-harvest stand will have a density and species composition consistent with the pre-harvest stand that is greater than 17.5cm DBH.

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Table 12: Intermediate Cut Stocking Standards

Intermediate Cut Stocking Standards						
MoF ID# / SU#	BEC subzone & variant	Site Series	Ecologically Suitable Species	Stocking		Regen Date (yrs)
				Target (sph)	Min (sph)	
1081159	CWHvh1	All Int Cut OG**	Cw, Hw, Yc, Pl, Ba, Ss		>40m^2 basal area	n/a
1081159	CWHvm1	All Int Cut OG**	Cw, Hw, Fd, Ba, Ss, Yc, Pl, Hm		>40m^2 basal area	n/a
1081159	CWHvm2	All Int Cut OG**	Cw, Yc, Hw, Fd Ba, Hm, Ss, Pl, Pw		>40m^2 basal area	n/a

** All site series, intermediate cut, old growth/second growth, standard applicable to layer 1 trees.

15.4.2.1.1 Footnote Reference Guide for FSP Stocking Standards

Table 13: Footnotes for intermediate cutting stocking standards.

Conifer Tree Species

"Ba" means amabilis fir;
"Bg" means grand fir;
"Bl" means subalpine fir;
"Bp" means noble fir;
"Cw" means western red cedar;
"Fd" means Douglas-fir;
"Hm" means mountain hemlock;
"Hw" means western hemlock;
“Lt” means tamarack;
"Lw" means western larch;
“Pa” means whitebark pine;
"Pl" means lodgepole pine;
"Pw" means white pine;
"Py" means ponderosa pine;
“Sb” means black spruce;
“Se” means Engelmann spruce;
"Ss" means Sitka spruce;

Footnote #	Footnote
1	suitable on elevated microsites
2	retired July 2017
3	suitable on coarse-textured soils
4	suitable medium-textured soils
5	footnote retired
6	suitable on nutrient-very-poor sites
7	suitable on nutrient-medium sites
8	suitable on steep slopes
9	suitable on warm aspects
10	suitable on cool aspects
11	suitable on crest slope positions
12	suitable on cold air drainage sites
13	suitable at upper elevations
14	suitable at lower elevations
15	suitable in the northern portion of biogeoclimatic unit
16	suitable in the southern portion of biogeoclimatic unit
17	suitable in the western portion of biogeoclimatic unit
18	suitable in the eastern portion of biogeoclimatic unit

Footnote #	Footnote
40	risk of redheart damage in areas subject to cold winter outflow winds
41	limited by poorly drained soils
42	suitable on sites with a fresh soil moisture regimes
43	retired July 2017
44	suitable in areas of strong maritime influence
45	suitable in areas of strong continental influence
46	use resistant seedlot south of the Dean Channel
47	risk of balsam wooly adelgid
48	risk of browsing by deer
49	retired November 2010
50	restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species in a pre-harvest, natural stand
51	retired July 2017
52	suitable on sheltered microsites with deep soil
53	minor component
54	retired July 2017
55	retired July 2017

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“Sw” means white spruce;
"Sx" means hybrid spruce or interior spruce;

"Sxs" means hybrid Sitka spruce;

“Sxw” means hybrid white spruce;
"Yc" means yellow cedar.

Broadleaf Tree Species
“Acb” means balsam poplar;

“Act” means black cottonwood;

“At” means trembling aspen;
“Dr” means red alder;
“Ep” means common paper birch;
“Mb” means bigleaf maple;
“Qg” means garry oak;
“Ra” means arbutus;

“Biogeoclimatic unit” or “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 identification and interpretation of ecosystems, as applicable to a harvested area.

“MIN or “Min” means minimum.

19	retired July 2017
20	retired July 2017
21	retired July 2017
22	suitable in the southern Gardner Canal-Kitlope area
23	retired July 2017
24	suitable in wetter portion of biogeoclimatic unit
25	retired July 2017
26	suitable minor species on nutrient poor sites
27	partial high-canopy shade required for successful establishment
28	limited by moisture deficit
29	risk of heavy browsing by moose
30	retired November 2010
31	must use of blister rust resistant stock.
32	limited by growing-season frosts
33	footnote retired and replaced with footnote 'a'
34	risk of snow damage
35	use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: http://pubs.cif-ifc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042
36	retired July 2017
37	retired November 2010
38	footnote retired
39	retired July 2017
69	suitable at upper elevations of the biogeoclimatic unit only when used in the southern portion of the biogeoclimatic unit
**	All site series, intermediate cut, old growth/second growth, standard applicable to layer 1 trees.

#	Broadleaf Management Constraints
a	productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option
b	limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility

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16. Appendix 3- Communication Summary

A complete summary of comments, feedback, and review from First Nations, the public and applicable stakeholders will be available upon final submission.

Table 14: Public stakeholder engagement, review and comment summary.

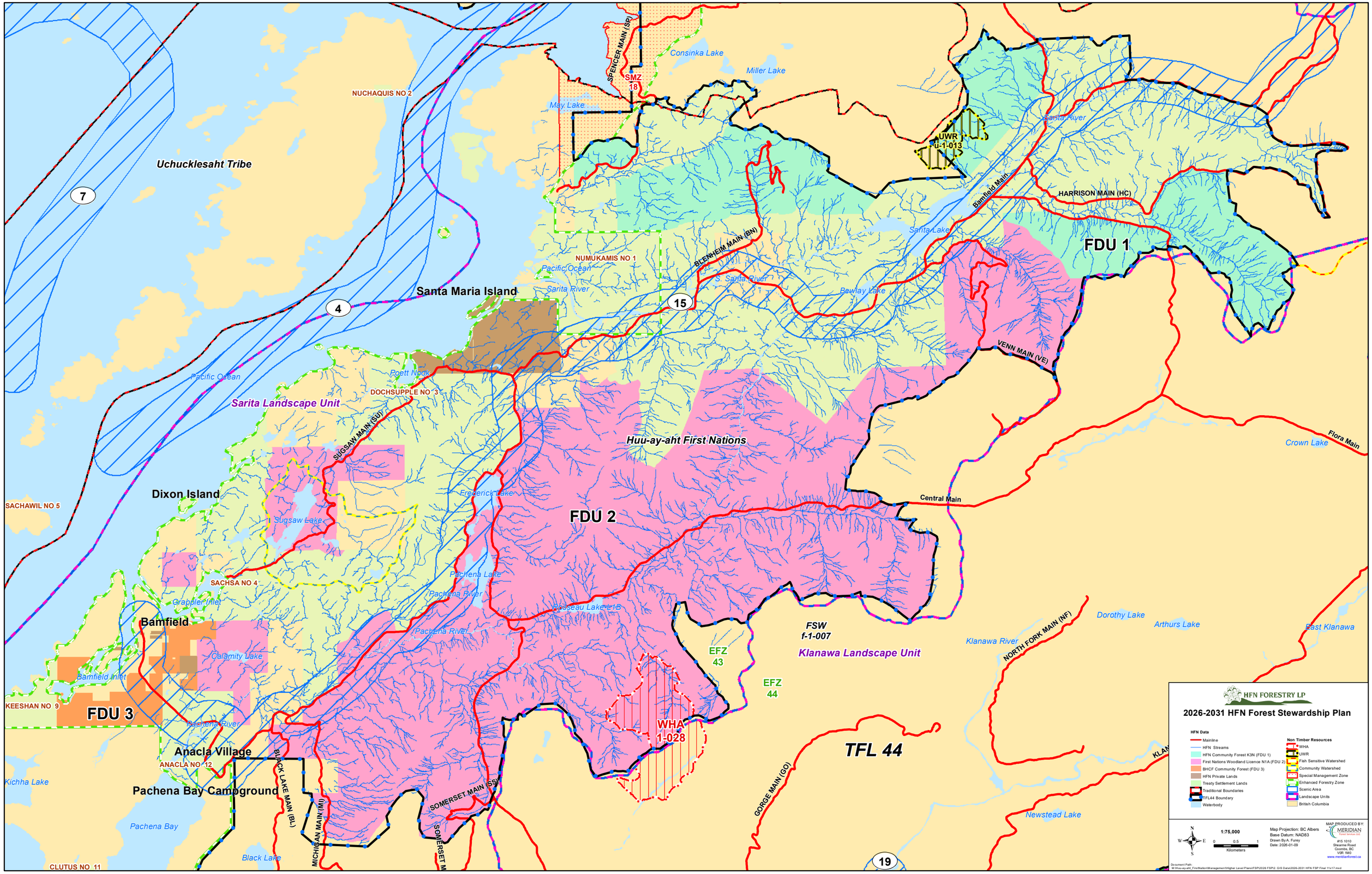
STAKEHOLDER		CONSULTATION PERIOD	
Organization	**Representative(s)**	**Start Date**	**End Date**
Alberni Valley Outdoor Club	judyharoldc@shaw.ca	March 19, 2026	
BC Hydro and Power	Jeffrey.labelle@bchydro.com		
BC Hydro and Power	chris.macneal@bchydro.com		
BCTS	Heidi.Reinikka@gov.bc.ca		
Canadian Guide Outfitter Ltd	sean@canadianguideoutfitters.com		
C'awak ?qin Forestry	bmarcus@westernforest.com		
Greenmax Resources	islandroots@shaw.ca		
Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations	Matthew.S.Macdonald@gov.bc.ca		
Regional District of Alberni - Clayoquot	adyer@acrd.bc.ca		
Regional District of Alberni - Clayoquot	aneedham@acrd.bc.ca		
Regional District of Alberni - Clayoquot	mmcgregor@acrd.bc.ca		
Telus	ronald.peterson@telus.com		
Trapper Licensees	Jeff.cook1950@icloud.com		

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Table 15: First Nations consultation summary

STAKEHOLDER		CONSULTATION PERIOD		First Nation Territory Location
First Nation	Representative(s)	Start Date	End Date	
Tseshaht First Nation	Darrell Ross Sr Rob Hunter Dwayne Hearn	March 19, 2026		Consultation not required – no formal overlap with FSP area. Immediately adjacent.
Ditidaht First Nation	Brian Tate	March 19, 2026		Consultation not required – no formal overlap with FSP area. Immediately adjacent.
Maa-nulth First Nation		March 19, 2026		Overlaps with FDU areas. 60-day consultation period required.
Uchucklesaht First Nation	Moses Towell Danica Rice	March 19, 2026		

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SPENCER MAIN (SP)
SMZ 18
Consinka Lake
Miller Lake
NUCHAQUIS NO 2
May Lake
Uchucklesaht Tribe
UWR u-1-013
Sarita River
Bamfield Main
HARRISON MAIN (HC)
7
Sarita Lake
FDU 1
BLENHEIM MAIN (BN)
NUMUKAMIS NO 1
Pacific Ocean
S. Sarita River
Santa Maria Island
Sarita River
Bewlay Lake
15
4
VENN MAIN (VE)
Poett Nook
Pacific Ocean
DOCHSUPPLE NO 3
Sarita Landscape Unit
SUGSAW MAIN (SU)
Huu-ay-aht First Nations
Crown Lake
Flora Main
Dixon Island
Frederick Lake
SACHAWIL NO 5
Sugsaw Lake
FDU 2
Central Main
Pachena Lake
SACHSA NO 4
Pachena River
Grappler Inlet
Rosseau Lake - 1B
Bamfield
Pachena River
FSW
f-1-007
Dorothy Lake
Arthurs Lake
East Klanawa
Klanawa River
NORTH FORK MAIN (NF)
Calamity Lake
EFZ 43
Klanawa Landscape Unit
Bamfield Inlet
EFZ 44
KEESHAN NO 9
FDU 3
Pachena River
WHA 1-028
Anacla Village
BLACK LAKE MAIN (BL)
ANACLA NO 12
TFL 44
Kichha Lake
Pachena Bay Campground
SOMERSET MAIN (SS)
GORGE MAIN (GO)
MICHIGAN MAIN (MI)
Newstead Lake
Pachena Bay
Black Lake
19
CLUTUS NO 11
HFN FORESTRY LP
2026-2031 HFN Forest Stewardship Plan
HFN Data
Mainline
HFN Streams
HFN Community Forest K3N (FDU 1)
First Nations Woodland Licence N1A (FDU 2)
BHCF Community Forest (FDU 3)
HFN Private Lands
Treaty Settlement Lands
Traditional Boundaries
TFL44 Boundary
Waterbody
Non Timber Resources
WHA
UWR
Fish Sensitive Watershed
Community Watershed
Special Management Zone
Enhanced Forestry Zone
Scenic Area
Landscape Units
British Columbia
N
W
E
S
1:75,000
0
0.5
1
Kilometers
Map Projection: BC Albers
Base Datum: NAD83
Drawn By:A. Furey
Date: 2026-01-09
MAP PRODUCED BY:
MERIDIAN
Forest Services Ltd.
#15 1010
Shearme Road
Coombs, BC
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www.meridianforest.ca
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M:\Huu-ay-aht_Fn\Nation\Management\Higher Level Plans\FSP2026 FSP\2. GIS Data\2026-2031 HFN FSP Final 11x17.mxd