

WOODLOT LICENCE W1968

WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN # 1

2007 to 2017

K'ómoks First Nation
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I. MANDATORY CONTENT FOR A WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN

PLAN AREA

This plan covers the 675.5 hectares of Crown land included in Woodlot Licence W1968. There is no private land contribution associated with this Woodlot Licence. The Licence was offered in 2006 as part of the Forest and Range Agreement between the Comox Indian Band and the Province. The Woodlot Licence is located on Vancouver Island just north and west of Union Bay. The Woodlot is accessed from the old island highway by the Van West Road, which runs roughly through the middle of the woodlot. The area was initially harvested via railway logging in the 1920's. This disturbance history has resulted in a contiguous area of even aged Douglas fir with scattered hemlock (Hw), cedar (Cw) Grand fir (Bg), Sitka spruce (Ss) alder (Dr) and bigleaf maple (Mb) component. The area has numerous cutblocks previously harvested as Timber Sales under the Small Business Forest Enterprises Program.

1.2 MAP AND INFORMATION

Table 1 : Map and Information Content

Information Item	Map	Text	N/A
Forest cover	X		
Topography; (unless exempted by DM)	X		
Location of streams, wetlands and lakes as shown on forest cover maps, terrain resource inventory maps and fish and fish habitat inventory maps.	X		
Riparian classification of streams, wetlands and lakes if shown on maps	X		
Identification of fish streams	X		
Biogeoclimatic zones and subzones (unless exempted by DM)		X	
Public utilities (transmission lines, gas & oil pipelines, and railways)	X	X	
Existing roads	X		
Special Situations that may not Apply to the WL area			
Resource Management Zones, Landscape Units or Sensitive Areas		X	
Wildlife Habitat Areas (unless exempted by DM)		X	
Scenic Areas		X	
Ungulate Winter Ranges		X	
Community Watersheds		X	
Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds			X
Community and domestic water supply intakes that are licensed under the Water Act and any related water supply infrastructures		X	
Contiguous areas of sensitive soils			X
Temporary or permanent barricades to restrict vehicle access		X	
Private property within or adjacent to the woodlot licence area	X		
Resource features other than wildlife habitat features and archaeological sites (unless the location of the resource feature is not to be disclosed)			X

All of the applicable information required to be addressed under section 8 “(1) of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR), and checked above, is discussed in the following text of this section and/or identified on the WLP map in Appendix II.

Biogeoclimatic Zones and Subzones

Woodlot Licence W1968 falls within the “Very Dry Maritime Coastal Western Hemlock Biogeoclimatic Zone”. The zone is characterized by warm, dry summers and wet, mild winters with relatively little snowfall. Average rainfall is 1570 mm per year. This area experiences long growing seasons with an average of 153 frost-free days per year.

Resource Management Zones, Landscape Units or Sensitive Areas

The area of Woodlot Licence W1968 falls within the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan. The area is designated as private land under the plan. This private land designation is primarily Managed Forest Lands outside of Tree Farm Licences, but also includes other adjacent areas of private and crown land use such as Woodlot Licence W1968.

Woodlot Licence W1968 is located in the Trent Landscape Unit for which there is no approved landscape unit plan.

There are no known sensitive areas within the woodlot licence area. Measures to protect less unique sensitive areas are addressed in the Performance Requirements of this plan.

Scenic Areas

There are no established visual quality objectives (VQO) or scenic areas identified on the Campbell River Forest District Scenic Areas and Visual Quality Objectives Map.

Community Watersheds

There are no registered community watersheds established in or adjacent to Woodlot Licence W1968.

Licensed Water Supply Intakes and Infrastructures

The Union Bay Improvement District has two water licences (Licence C112815 and Licence C112817) for storage and local authority water works from Langley Lake and Hart Creek. The intake for this infrastructure is located in Langley Lake approximately 3 km

south west of the woodlot licence area. There are no other water licences in or adjacent to the woodlot.

Recreation

There are no Recreation Resource Features (Established recreation sites or trails) for the woodlot licence area. The woodlot licence area is used by local residents and the K'omoks First Nation members for a number of recreational pursuits, including: hiking, biking, ATV riding, wildlife viewing, gathering of non-timber forest products and seasonal hunting. Most of these activities occur near the developed road system. Proposed forest activities should not impede or reduce these activities.

Temporary or permanent barricades to restrict vehicle access

There are no temporary or permanent barricades to restrict vehicle access on the woodlot licence area at this time. However consideration may be given in the future to place temporary or permanent barricades should it become necessary as we become active on the woodlot. The primary purpose of these installations will be to reduce fire hazard, protect property and deter illegal activities such as firewood theft, and garbage dumping.

Other Resource Uses and Issues

- BC Hydro Right of way and Transmission Line (adjacent to the west side of Woodlot boundary)
- Vancouver Island Natural Gas Transmission Pipeline (adjacent to the west side of Woodlot boundary)
- Weldwood of Canada Right of Way - Plan 617
- Woodlot Licence # W0085 immediately to the west and south of woodlot
- Woodlot Licence #W0026 immediately adjacent to the north of the woodlot

The following resources **are not known to exist** in the woodlot licence area:

- Wildlife habitat areas,
- Ungulate winter ranges,
- Community watersheds,
- Fisheries sensitive watersheds,
- Contiguous areas of sensitive soils,
- Scenic areas,
- Archaeological sites, and
- Resource features not otherwise mentioned in the woodlot licence plan.

AREAS WHERE TIMBER HARVESTING WILL BE AVOIDED

There are no areas in this woodlot licence where timber harvesting will be strictly avoided.

AREAS WHERE TIMBER HARVESTING WILL BE MODIFIED

Riparian Reserve Zones (RRZs) and **Wildlife Tree Patches (WTPs)** are not planned for regular harvesting other than those specified by regulation or woodlot licence plan provisions, such as tree removal for access, recreation trails, sanitation treatments or blow-down salvage. These areas include zones along streams, wetlands and those areas designated or projected as WTPs. RRZs, including WTPs are denoted in light red shading on the map and are described below:

The RRZ around Hart Creek (S2). The RRZ requirement for Hart Creek consists of a 30 m buffer. This has been extended to 50 m for the purpose of wildlife tree retention (WTP).

The RRZ around Stray Creek (including upper stray creek) (S3). The RRZ requirement for Stray Creek consists of a 20 m buffer. This has been extended to 40 m on both sides of the creek for the purpose of wildlife tree retention (WTP).

The RRZ around Van West Tributary (S4). There is no RRZ requirement for this creek. A 30 m RRZ will be maintained on both sides of the creek for the purpose of wildlife tree retention (WTP).

The RRZ around all S4, S5 and S6 steams. There is no RRZ requirement for streams of this classification. A 20 m RRZ will be maintained on both sides of the creeks for the purpose of wildlife tree retention (WTP).

The RRZ around all wetlands shown on the map (W2). The RRZ requirement for W2 wetlands consists of a 10 m buffer. This has been extended to 30 m for the purposes of wildlife tree retention (WTP).

All WTPs identified as such on the WLP map.

Riparian Management Zones are not shown on the map, as they have been included as expanded Riparian Reserve Zones or Wildlife Tree Patches. RMAs are not planned for harvesting unless specified by regulation or woodlot licence plan provisions, such as tree removal for the purpose of access, recreation trails, sanitation or blow-down salvage. Any harvesting will be prescribed on a site specific basis determined by factors that will affect the protection of the stream, lake or wetland. Any modified harvest will meet or exceed the regulations in WLPPR s39-46 for all Riparian Classes. Post harvest retention levels will range from 25 to 100% of the original basal area.

CONSERVING AND PROTECTING CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

The woodlot licence falls within the traditional territory of the K'omoks First Nation. Five neighbouring First Nations also claim this area as part of their traditional territory. These Nations will be contacted directly to review plan developments and to participate in the information sharing process as required for the approval process for this plan. The Nations and their contact information are provided in Part II – review and comments.

Documentation of all consultation with First Nations will be included within the supplemental information (Part II) of the final submission of the plan.

The woodlot licence area was included in an Archaeological Overview Assessment (AOA) that was completed in 1996. The AOA defined the woodlot area as zone 5, which is classed as having low potential for archaeological sites of any type. The assessment recommends that there is no requirement at this time for further archaeological field reconnaissance or impact assessments. The AOA confirmed that there were no previously recorded archaeological sites within the woodlot licence. Further assessments and studies have not identified any cultural heritage resources or traditional use sites in the area.

Should the licensee, their personnel or their contractors during field planning or any operations, find evidence of traditional use or cultural heritage value to the K'omoks First Nation or any other First Nation, the Ministry of Forests Aboriginal Liaison Officer and First Nations will be notified and all work within the immediate area (50 m) will cease until the completion of further archaeological or Cultural Heritage Resource assessment and adequate protection measures are put in place.

The K'omoks First Nation has given a priority for managing the woodlot licence to provide for present and future cultural heritage uses and values. The following results and strategies for managing for cultural heritage uses and values on the woodlot will apply.

Table 2: Results and Strategies for Cultural Heritage Resources

Cultural Heritage Value	Results and Strategies
Cedar	<p>Result:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain present and future availability of cedar for use by the K'ómoks First Nation <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western red cedar will be planted on ecologically suitable sites to ensure a long-term future supply. • Maintain where feasible, areas with old growth cedar veterans and/or immature cedar in Reserve or protected areas.
Traditionally Used Plants	<p>Result:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure continued access to traditionally used plants by First Nation members for medicinal and ceremonial purposes.
	<p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The licensee will notify First Nation members of proposed harvest blocks and the presence of traditionally used plants prior to cutting permit submission. This will allow for the collection of any traditionally used plants prior to harvest. • Should the licensee or any First Nation member identify an area of rare or valuable traditionally used plants on the woodlot, the area will be managed to protect these resources. • No pesticides will be applied on this woodlot licence. Early planting of large stock and manual brushing will be the preferred method.
Cultural Heritage Resources	<p>Result:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All cultural heritage resources will be identified and protected from alteration or disturbance
	<p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If requested the Licensee will share harvest plan information with First Nations and provide field reviews if required. • Should cultural heritage resources be identified through this sharing of information or fieldwork, sites or features will be protected through establishment of sufficient sized reserves to mitigate any impact on them.

WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION STRATEGY

The default standard for wildlife tree retention (Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR) Section 52.1 is “The proportion of the Woodlot Licence area that is occupied by wildlife tree retention areas is no less than:

- a. the proportion specified for the area in a higher level plan,
- b. the proportion specified in a WLP, or
- c. 8%

Riparian Reserve Zones and Wildlife Tree Patches currently occupy approximately 15% of the total woodlot licence area.

INDIVIDUAL WILDLIFE TREES

a) Species and Characteristics:

Desired species for individual wildlife trees in order of preference are: Fd, Cw, Ss, Dr, Mb, BG, and Hw. Minimum diameter at breast height (1.3 m) should be 50cm. The characteristics of individual trees that will guide the selection of wildlife trees that are to be retained from harvesting are provided in Table 5.

Table 3: Wildlife Tree Value and Characteristics

HIGH (at least two of the listed characteristics)	MEDIUM	LOW
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal decay (heart rot or natural excavated cavities present) • Crevices present (loose bark or cracks suitable for bats) • Large brooms present • Active or recent wildlife use • Current insect infestations • Tree structure suitable for wildlife use (e.g. large nest, hunting perch, bear den, etc.) • Largest tree on site (height and/or diameter) and or veterans • Locally important wildlife tree 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large, stable trees that will likely develop two or more of the characteristics listed under HIGH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees not covered by HIGH or MEDIUM categories

From: Wildlife Tree Committee recommendations available at <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/values/wildlife/WLT/>.

Much of the area has been previously harvested and most of the woodlot is comprised of mature second growth stands, which have few veteran old growth trees with “HIGH” value characteristics. The focus for wildlife trees will be placed on the larger diameter second growth trees that have current wildlife use or display characteristics of decay or structural potential for future wildlife use. Many stands have a mixed component of conifers, alders and maples that allow targeting these varying species for retention. The conifers will supply a long-term supply of wildlife trees and the alders and maples will provide short term use if they are dead or dying.

Individual wildlife trees will be assessed using the Wildlife/Danger Tree Assessor’s Workbook for their wildlife characteristics and rated habitat value, as well as the danger category based on the activity planned in the vicinity of the trees. Wildlife trees may be left as dispersed individuals or as groups either in or outside harvest areas. This will depend on site and stand specific conditions. Wildlife trees will be designated in the Site Plan for each cutblock.

b) Conditions Under Which Individual Wildlife Trees May Be Removed:

Trees specifically identified as “Wildlife Trees” are generally planned for permanent retention. These trees will provide biodiversity/wildlife tree value even if they fall to the ground as trees provide coarse woody debris which has value for habitat, food for a variety of species, nutrient cycling, etc. Specific conditions that may influence when individual wildlife trees may be removed include:

- Worker and public safety;
- The significance of forest health risk to adjacent trees or surrounding stands;
- The ability to retain other wildlife trees to perform as suitable wildlife habitat; and
- The availability of other wildlife trees and Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) in adjacent areas.

c) Replacement of Individual Wildlife Trees:

The individual wildlife tree management strategy is predicated on retaining a high number of trees that have existing wildlife use and valuable characteristics. Individual trees will be replaced if they are of “HIGH “ wildlife value. Replacement trees will be selected using the criteria described above with a preference for trees that have two or more high wildlife tree value characteristics. The main focus on the woodlot will be to retain all stems within the expanded streamside reserves (WTPs) that have been identified.

WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION AREAS

a) Forest Cover Attributes:

Many of the wildlife tree patches (WTPs) have been located as part of long term retention areas such as riparian reserve zones (RRZs) around streams and wetlands on the woodlot. Other identified WTPs represent areas of stand level biodiversity, areas with larger trees (DBH larger than the average operational cruise), areas of high value to wildlife, areas with evidence of existing wildlife use (bear den) and areas of regenerating stands with future wildlife and cultural use potential (cedar leading second growth stands). The areas currently identified as WTPs or RRZs for Woodlot Licence W1968 are shown on the 1:5000 WLP map. The total area identified as WTPs and RRZs is 101.7 ha or approximately 15% of the total woodlot licence area. The distribution and characteristics of the wildlife tree patches corresponds to the FPC biodiversity guidebook recommendations (Sept. 1995) and the Ecological Guiding Principles of the Wildlife Tree Committee. Specific forest cover attributes of the identified wildlife tree patches and riparian reserve zones are provided in Table 4.

Table 4: Forest Cover Attributes of Identified Wildlife Tree Patches (WTPs) and Riparian Reserve Zones (RRZs)

Wildlife Tree Patch and Riparian Reserve Zone ID	Size (ha)	Forest Cover Attributes and Site Index	Comments on Biodiversity Function and Resource Values
Hart Creek	6.2	FM(D) 5507-34 DM(F) 4407-31	Maintenance of Riparian values; good vertical structure with diversity; wildlife trails
Stray Creek	27.4	FS(H) 5607-39 DM(F) 4407-31 MF(Ac) 4507-33	Maintenance of riparian values, good species diversity
Van West Tributary	2.6	FM(D) 5607-39	Maintenance of riparian values, good species diversity
WTP 1	2.8	FD(MC)5605-38	Biodiversity management; maintenance of young cedar for old growth recruitment
WTP 2	2.2	DMF 4408-31 FAc(M) 5607-39	Maintenance of Riparian values
WTP 3	1.1	F(S) 5607-39 FAc(M) 5607-39	Maintenance of Riparian values
WTP 4	20.1	FS(H) 5607-39 FM(Ac) 5606-39	Maintenance of Riparian values; diverse open

		F 1103-38	growth stand, snags, wetter ground
Wetland W2-1	4.0	F(S) 5607-39	Maintenance of Riparian values
Wetland W2-2	3.9	F(S) 5607-39 F(C) 5507-35	Maintenance of Riparian values
WTP 5	7.4	DM 4308-22 FM 5607-40	Maintenance of Riparian values; mixed diverse stand, Dr snags, wet
Wetland W2-3	3.2	F 1103 –39 FM(D) 5607-40	Maintenance of Riparian values
Wetland W2-4	3.0	F(MD) 5606-40 FM(H) 5608-38 FM(D) 5607-40	Maintenance of Riparian values
Wetland W2-5	3.6	FM(D) 5607-40 FM(S) 5606-41	Maintenance of Riparian values
WTP 6	.1	F 1103- 38	Reserve in healthy regenerating stand to protect existing bear den
WTP 7	.7	DF(M) 4409-26	Biodiversity management; preserve cedar vets; Dr snags
WTP 8	1.5	F 1103- 38	Maintenance of Riparian values
WTP 9	10.4	F(MS) 4606-41 DH(M) 5609- 40	Maintenance of Riparian values; good vertical structure and diversity
WTP 10	1.5	DF(CM) 5608-26	Maintenance of Riparian values

The size, shape and location of the shown WTPs are subject to change upon further engineering, assessments and operational planning. Final mapping and location of WTPs adjacent to cutblocks will be shown on pre-harvest mapping as required by Section 33 of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR).

The minimum proportion of the woodlot licence area for long-term WTP retention is 54 ha (8%) as per S.52(1) of the WLPPR. The above areas identified for long term WTP retention far exceed this amount. Through our ongoing field work and observation there will be the potential to identify additional important habitat trees and wildlife tree patches for retention.

b) Conditions Under Which Trees May Be Removed from Wildlife Tree Retention Areas:

Trees can be removed from Wildlife Tree Retention Areas for a number of reasons, including:

- Public or worker safety,
- To provide access to adjacent stands, and
- The trees are a forest health risk to surrounding stands.

Salvage of wind thrown trees is permitted within WTPs where it is not within the RRZ and where the damage impacts less than 50% of the dominant and co-dominant stems. Salvage of wind thrown trees and harvesting of the remaining standing trees is permitted within WTPs where wind throw exceeds 50% of the dominant and co-dominant trees, or where forest health issues pose a significant threat to areas outside the WTP. Salvage of trees within a RRZ that has been wind thrown, damaged by insects, disease, fire or other causes is permitted if the salvage operation will not have a material adverse impact on the RRZ.

c) Replacement of Trees Removed from Wildlife Tree Retention Areas:

- As trees will not generally be removed from Wildlife Tree Retention Areas, a specific replacement strategy is not presented. Should salvage harvesting be planned and authorized within a non RRZ wildlife tree patch, a suitable WTP of at least equivalent quality will be identified concurrently to achieve the retention target. Where all or part of a WTP is salvaged, the salvaged area should be replaced with other areas with equal or better wildlife values in the nearest possible location. At no times will the area of WTP on the woodlot fall below the 8% required in S.52(1) of the WLPPR.

MEASURES TO PREVENT INTRODUCTION OR SPREAD OF INVASIVE PLANTS

Invasive plants are becoming an increasing concern on Vancouver Island and surrounding areas as non-native species become established in the natural environment. The potential for the introduction and spread of invasive plants on the woodlot licence area is significant, given the close proximity of private lands and the BC Hydro Right of Way. The presence of scotch broom is an issue in these areas and it has already been identified along the road systems on the woodlot. Invasive plants often prove difficult to eradicate once established and thus trying to control their introduction is critical. Invasive species detection will be part of the regular operations on the woodlot area and where necessary an eradication program will be developed and implemented in a timely manor. The following preventative measures will be implemented to deter further introduction and spread of invasive species on the woodlot:

- Minimize soil disturbance.
- Immediately replant areas harvested adjacent to the private lands and BC Hydro Right of Way in order to establish a closed canopy as soon as possible to limit the establishment of scotch broom and other evasive species.
- Potentially restrict vehicle access via gates or other control structures.
- Thoroughly inspect and clean vehicles and equipment coming from areas known, or expected to be contaminated prior to working on the woodlot.
- Grass seed all newly established roads and ditches if broom establishment is expected or becomes a concern. Seed mixtures will be assessed to ensure that they do not contain additional invasive species.

Other species listed in the Invasive Plants Regulation (reg.18/2004) if identified and located in the woodlot licence area will be managed accordingly.

MEASURES TO MITIGATE EFFECT OF REMOVING NATURAL RANGE BARRIERS

As there are no natural range barriers within Woodlot Licence W1968, there are no measures or activities proposed to mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective natural range barriers.

STOCKING INFORMATION FOR SPECIFIED AREAS

Specific Areas under this Woodlot Licence Plan include:

- Areas subject to commercial thinning,
- Areas subject to removal of individual trees,
- Areas subject to single/group tree selection,
- Areas subject to other types of intermediate cutting, or
- Areas subject to the harvest of special forest products.

These activities are permitted anywhere in the Woodlot Licence Area other than areas where “Timber Harvesting Will be Avoided”. The delineation of Specific Areas will be conducted in conjunction with the pre-harvest mapping as per Section 33 of the WLPPR. These Specific Areas will generally be maintained fully stocked post harvest. Where openings are > than 0.1 ha in size, these areas will be reforested and basic silviculture will apply.

For the purposes of section 12 and 34(3) of the WLPPR, the ‘Uneven-Aged Stocking Standards’ as found in the MOF Publication “Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards” are adopted. A copy of these stocking standards are included in Appendix I.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

SOIL DISTURBANCE LIMITS

Accept Default Performance Requirement WLPPR s.24(1):

- 8% of Net Area to be Reforested

PERMANENT ACCESS STRUCTURES

Accept Default Performance Requirement: WLPPR s.25:

The maximum area occupied by permanent access structures is as follows:

1. For Cutblocks ≥ 5 ha – 7% of the total cutblock area
2. For Cutblocks < 5 ha – 10% of the total cutblock area
3. For the Total Woodlot Licence Area – 7% of the total Woodlot Licence area

USE OF SEED

Accept Default Performance Requirement: WLPPR s.32

Adoption of Chief Forester's Standards for use of seed

STOCKING STANDARDS

Accept Default Performance Requirement WLPPR s.35(1)

The stocking standards described in the MoF publication "Reference Guide for Forest Development Plan Stocking Standards", as amended from time to time, which are in effect at the time of harvest for each cutting permit. See http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/silviculture/stocking_std.htm

WIDTH OF STREAM RIPARIAN AREAS

Accept Default Performance Requirement WLPPR s.36(4)

WIDTH OF WETLAND RIPARIAN AREAS

Accept Default Performance Requirement WLPPR s.37(3)

WIDTH OF LAKE RIPARIAN AREAS

Accept Default Performance Requirement WLPPR s.38(2)

RESTRICTIONS IN A RIPARIAN RESERVE ZONE

Accept Default Performance Requirement WLPPR s.39:

- Cutting, modifying or removing trees in a riparian reserve zone is limited to the purposes described in Section 39(1) of the WLPPR.
- Restrictions on constructing a road in a riparian reserve zone are as described in Section 39 (2.1)

RESTRICTIONS IN A RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT ZONE

Accept Default Performance Requirement WLPPR s.40:

- Construction of a road in a riparian management zone is limited to the conditions described in Section 40(1) of the WLPPR
- Restrictions and conditions on road construction, maintenance and deactivation activities, and on cutting, modifying, or removing trees in a riparian management zone are as described in Section 40.

WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION

Accept Default Performance Requirement WLPPR s.52(1)

The portion of the Woodlot Licence Area that is occupied by wildlife tree retention is no less than 8 %.

COARSE WOODY DEBRIS

Accept Default Performance Requirement WLPPR s.54(1)

Minimum retention of 4 logs per ha ≥ 5 m in length and ≥ 30 cm in diameter at one end.

RESOURCE FEATURES

Accept Default Performance Requirement WLPPR s.56(1)

Forest practices will not damage or render ineffective a resource feature.

Note: Only the performance requirements in Part 3 (Practice Requirements) of the WLPPR for which an alternative can be proposed are shown in this Woodlot Licence Plan. The remaining performance requirements in Part 3 are not shown, nor are the performance requirements in Part 4 (Roads).

II. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE SUBMITTED IN SUPPORT OF THE PROPOSED WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN

1. REVIEW AND COMMENT

a) Advertising

An advertisement was placed in the Comox Valley Record on November 16 and 23, 2007 and the Comox Valley Echo on November 16 and 21, 2007. Copies of the ads are provided with this final submission. The proposed Woodlot Licence Plan was made available for public review and comment at an open house held at the K'omoks First Nation hall on November 27, 2007 and during business hours at the K'omoks First Nation office and the office of Shelterwood Forest Management Ltd. An article referring to the awarding of the Woodlot and the Woodlot Licence Plan occurred in the November 21, 2007 edition of the Comox Valley Record. A copy of this article has been provided with this final submission.

b) Referrals

This plan was referred for review and comment to First Nations/Treaty Societies with traditional territory in the WLP area. A cover letter, WLP and Plan map was sent by regular mail on November 9, 2007 to the First Nation/Treaty Society offices listed below. The letter offered the opportunity to meet and discuss their cultural heritage and aboriginal use interests within the woodlot licence area.

We Wai Kum First Nation
Campbell River Indian Band
1400 Weiwaikum Road
Campbell River, BC V9W 5W8
Ph: 286-6949, Fax: 287-8838

We Wai Kai First Nation
Cape Mudge Band
PO Box 220
Quathiaski Cove, BC V0P 1N0
Ph: 285-3316, Fax: 285-2400

Homalco First Nation
1218 Bute Crescent
Campbell River, BC V9H 1G2
Ph: 923-4979, Fax: 923-4987

Qualicum First Nation
5850 River Road
Qualicum Beach, BC V9K 1Z5
Ph: 757-9337, Fax: 757-9898

Sliammon First Nation
RR #2 Sliammon Road
Powell River, BC V8A 4Z3
Ph: 830-1708, Fax: 830-1709

Hamatla Treaty Society
1441-Old Island Highway
Campbell River, BC V9W 2E3
Ph: 287-9460, Fax: 287-9469

Results of this First Nation referral process are provided in Table 1

Table 1: First Nation Referral Summary

First Nation	Written Response Received	Verbal Response Provided	Concerns or Comments
We Wai Kum	No	Yes December 20, 2007 Chief Bob Pollard	No comments or concerns
We Wai Kai	No	Yes December 20, 2007 Brian Kelly, Band Manager	No comments or concerns
Homalco	No The letter will be submitted when received.	Contacted by phone on January 7 and were advised that there were no concerns and their standard referral letter would be sent. It has not been received at this time.	No comments or concerns
Qualicum	No	Yes December 20, 2007 Darleen Wells Councillor	No comments or concerns
Sliammon	Yes December 21, 2007 Craig Galligos Manager, Crown Lands Referrals Department	No	Recognizes that there is an overlap agreement between the SFN and CFN and have provided their CONDITIONAL APPROVAL
Hamatla Treaty Society	Yes December 7, 2007 Dan Smith Chief Negotiator	No	No comments or concerns

A location map and cover letter will be forwarded by the MoFR to:

Guide-Outfitter certificate holder #700396

c) Copy of Written Comments Received

No written comments were received except from the Ministry of Forests and Range. These are attached to this submission.

d) Revisions Made as a Result of Written Comments Received

All revisions to the draft Woodlot Licence Plan are provided in the cover letter to the MoFR dated January 29, 2008.

2. EFFORTS MADE TO MEET WITH FIRST NATIONS

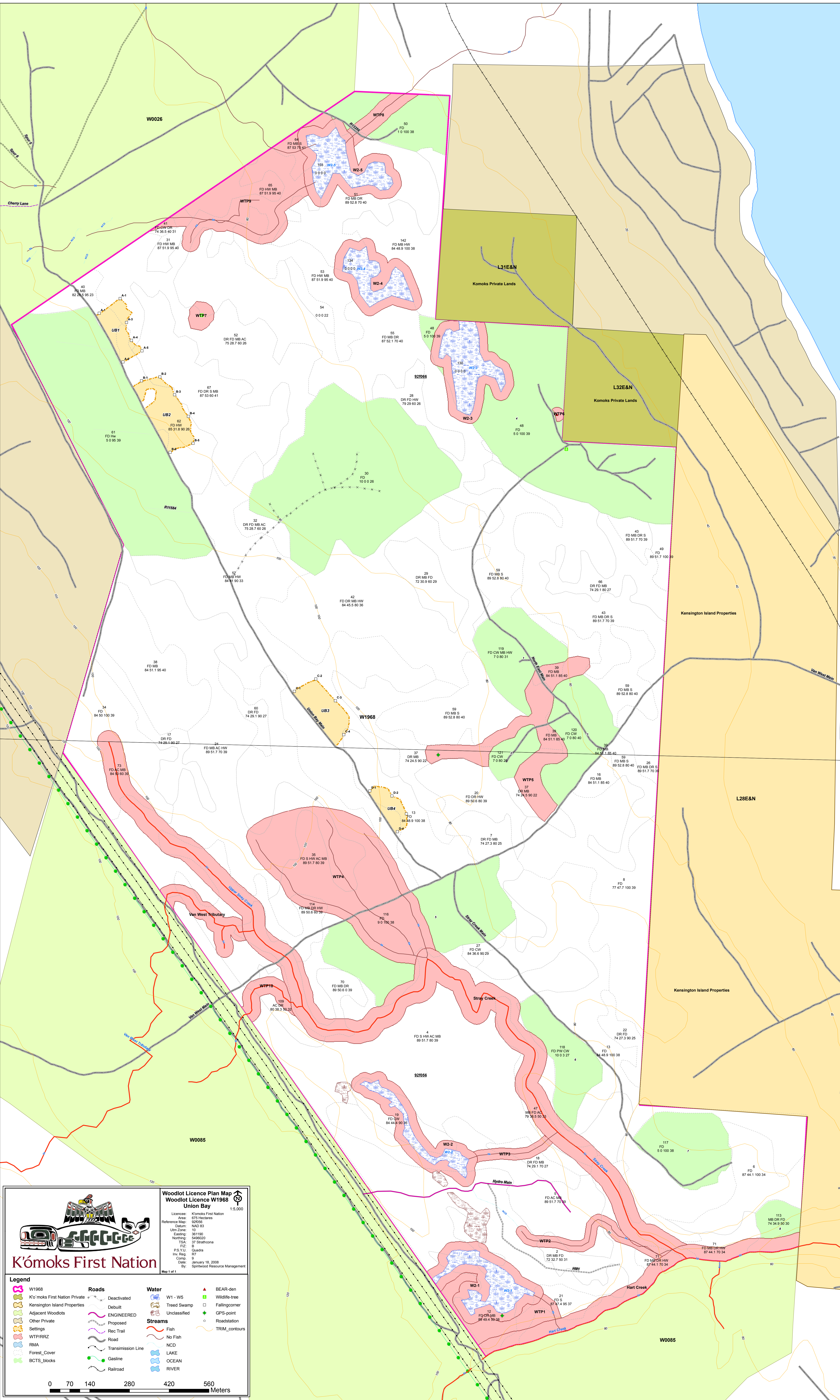
There were no requests from First Nations to meet and discuss the Woodlot Licence Plan.


3. EXEMPTIONS

None

**4. RATIONALE IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE
PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS**

None





Woodlot Licence Plan Map
Woodlot Licence W1968
Union Bay

Scale: 1:5,000

Reference Map: 92056
 Datum: NAD 83
 UTM Zone: 10
 Easting: 361190
 Northing: 5466000
 TSA: 37 Strathcona
 PIZ: B
 P.S.U.: Quadra
 Inv. Reg: R7
 Comp: 9
 Date: January 18, 2008
 By: Spiritwood Resource Management

Map 1 of 1

Legend

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ W1968 ■ K'ómoks First Nation Private ■ Kensington Island Properties ■ Adjacent Woodlots ■ Other Private ■ Settings ■ WTP/RRZ ■ RMA ■ Forest_Cover ■ BCTS_blocks 	<p>Roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Deactivated — Debuilt — ENGINEERED — Proposed — Rec Trail — Road — Transmission Line — Gasline — Railroad 	<p>Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ W1 - W5 ■ Treed Swamp ■ Unclassified <p>Streams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Fish — No Fish — NCD — LAKE — OCEAN — RIVER
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▲ BEAR-den
■ Wildlife-tree
□ Fallingcorner
● GPS point
○ Roadstation
— TRIM_contours

0 70 140 280 420 560 Meters