

Foreshore Development Guide

Moyie Lake

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- Foreshore Inventory and Mapping Technical Committee

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Suggested Citation	ii
Acknowledgements	ii
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Important Contact Information	1
2.1 First Nations Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK)	2
3.0 FDG Process Overview	2
3.1 Interpret the FDG Map	3
4.0 Step 1. Locate Project Relative to Shoreline Color Zones and Zones of Sensitivity	4
5.0 Step 2 – Review Colour Zone, ZOS and Conservation Recommendations	4
5.1 Shoreline Colour Zone Recommendations	5
5.2 Zones of Sensitivity Recommendations	7
5.3 Shoreline Conservation Recommendations	9
6.0 Step 3. Refer to the Activity Risk Matrix (ARM) to Determine Project Risk	9
6.1 Using the ARM	10
6.2 General Mitigation Hierarchy	13
6.3 Very High and High Risk Activities	14
6.4 Moderate and Low Risk Activities	15
7.0 Step 4 – Determine Regulatory Requirements and Submit Applications	16
7.1 Other Considerations to Facilitate Project Approvals	17
8.0 References	18

Figures

Figure 1. Four steps when planning to develop or modify foreshore habitat	3
Figure 2. Zone of Sensitivity with an appropriate buffer	4
Figure 3. How the potential for negative effects relates to sensitivity and risk (DFO 2006)	10
Figure 4. Typical Environmental Regulatory Review Decision-Making Process	16

Tables

Table 1. FHSI ecological rank and ZOS color scheme applied to the FDG map	3
Table 2. Activity Risk Matrix (Risk ratings: NA = Not Allowed, VH = Very High, H = High, M = Moderate, and L = Low)	10

Appendices

Appendix A. Foreshore Guidance Document Map	19
Appendix B. Legal Requirements and Policy	20
Appendix C. Best Management Practices	26

1.0 Introduction

In recent years, environmental impacts to lake shorelines (e.g., degraded habitat, recreational use conflicts, and water quality impacts) have prompted government agencies to initiate projects focused on increasing our understanding of lake shorelines to support evidence-based lake management strategies. For example, Living Lakes Canada has partnered with local, provincial and federal regulators to provide guidance on how to balance shoreline development with protection of important habitats. The guidelines presented in this document are founded on the concept that sustainable management is the shared responsibility of all stakeholders, including proponents, professionals and all levels of government.

This Foreshore Development Guide (FDG) provides development planning guidelines, aimed at protecting sensitive fish and wildlife species and their habitats identified through the previous Foreshore Inventory and Mapping (FIM) and Foreshore Habitat Sensitivity Index (FHSI) analyses. The FDG is an initial tool used when planning for, prescribing, or reviewing riparian and shoreline alterations. Based on the environmental (species and habitat) values, the FDG identifies the levels of risk associated with shoreline alteration from various types of development activities. The risks identify the anticipated regulatory steps required to proceed with the project. The guidelines provide important information to support both the landowner in preparing foreshore work applications, and the government agencies during their review of the applications.

The FDG recommends areas to be conserved, where development may present very high or significant risk to high value species and their habitats that require shoreline areas to carry out their life-cycle. Additionally, the FDG describes how restoration opportunities should be sought to improve habitat previously disturbed, and to potentially aid in obtaining regulatory support for new proposed projects.

The FDG methods were first developed for Windermere Lake by the East Kootenay Integrated Lake Management Partnership (EKILMP et al. 2009). These methods used the BC Ministry of Environment (BC MoE) document - High Value Habitat Maps and Associated Protocol for Works along the Foreshore of Large Lakes within the Okanagan (BC MoE 2008), and input from the various EKILMP members, including: Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), BC MoE, Regional District of East Kootenay (RDEK), and Wildsight. Additional lake projects followed and expanded on the initial EKILMP FDG. Notable projects included: Moyie Lake (Schleppe 2009), Tie Lake (McPherson et al. 2012), and Kootenay Lake (Kootenay Lake Partnership 2019). With each iteration of these documents, the general process for developing a FDG were refined.

2.0 Important Contact Information

Proponents may use the contact information provided below when planning their proposed activities. Even with the use of this document, it is recommended that anyone who is planning work on Crown Land (such as the shoreline), first contact FrontCounterBC or retain the services of a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) who will contact FrontCounterBC on their behalf. Depending on the situation, FrontCounterBC will provide guidance on whether the proposed works are allowed or not allowed under the respective legislation. Similarly, works on private lands must also consider local government's requirements (e.g., permitting or notifications).

FrontCounterBC - *FrontCounterBC* should be contacted for any works planned on Crown Land, including work along the lake shoreline.

Phone: 1-877-855-3222

Email: FrontCounterBC@gov.bc.ca

Regional District – Regional District of East Kootenay should be contacted for any works planned on private land within the region's jurisdiction.

Phone: 250-489-2791 (Cranbrook)

Email: info@rdek.bc.ca

First Nations - [The following](#) should be contacted for any works that require First Nation engagement.

Ktunaxa Nation Council

Phone: 1-250-489-2464

Email: news@ktunaxa.org

Shuswap Indian Band

Phone: 1-250-341-3678

Email: reception@shuswapband.ca

2.1 First Nations Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK)

First Nations Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) was not obtained for Moyie Lake during the FIMP process and has not been included in these FDG at this time. These FDG may be updated to incorporate TEK if it is available at a future time.

3.0 FDG Process Overview

The FDG provides a step-wise process to help direct applicants through the initial planning stages for their proposed shoreline development, project or activity (Figure 1).

Step 1: identify the fish and wildlife habitat values where the project is situated using the FDG map. The FDG map was prepared using the FHSI outputs, and depicts: a) values by segment, with different colours representing Very High to Very Low values; and b) where Zones of Sensitivity (ZOS) may be present. ZOS are areas with exceptionally high value, which should if at all possible, be conserved according to local, provincial or federal plans or through private land agreements.

Step 2: review the general recommendations for the applicable colour zone and ZOS to understand associated habitat sensitivity of the area, and risk anthropogenic disturbances pose.

Step 3: use the Activity Risk Matrix (ARM) to identify the level of risk of the proposed project on the habitat. The risk is indicative of the acceptability of a project to regulators.

Step 4: determine the necessary regulatory approvals/permits/authorizations (collectively 'approvals') that must be obtained. This final step is project dependent and depends on many

For areas of greater risk, a very high level of detail is needed in order to submit an application that can be considered for regulatory review. In these cases, it should not be expected that because information is submitted that approvals are forthcoming.

factors and is subject to change based on government policy. Hence, only an overview is provided here, along with logistical considerations.

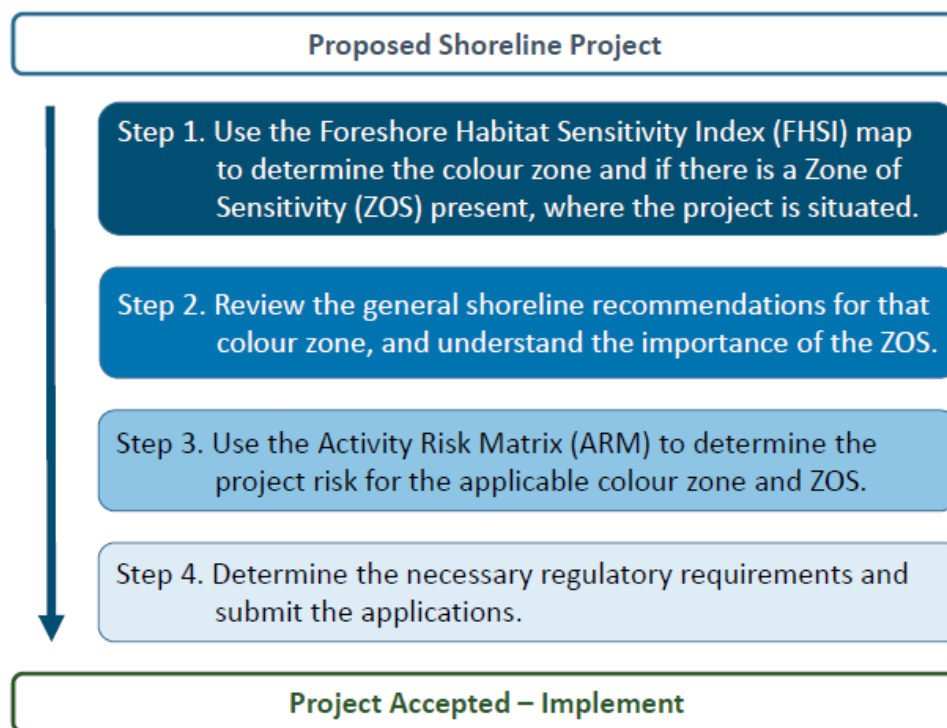


Figure 1. Four steps when planning to develop or modify foreshore habitat.

3.1 Interpret the FDG Map

The key results of the FIM and FHSI were presented in tables and maps in Wood (2021). When planning foreshore development, the FDG map is the primary reference tool because it synthesises the pertinent fish and wildlife information into an easy-to-understand map (Appendix A). In the FDG map, the FHSI ecological rankings for each segment are depicted as one of five colour zones, ranging from very high to very low value (Table 1).

Table 1. FHSI ecological rank and ZOS color scheme applied to the FDG map.

Value type	Rank/Sensitivity	Map Colour
Ecological Rank	Very High	Red
	High	Orange
	Moderate	Yellow
	Low & Very Low	Grey
Zones of Sensitivity	Fisheries	Blue
	Wildlife	Brown
	Herptiles	Mauve

Waterfowl	Teal
Ecosystem	Green
Rare occurrences	Purple
Vegetation	Olive

The FDG map also depicts each ZOS in a specific colour scheme. Each ZOS is presented as either a polygon, line, or point, with an outer buffer. This buffer accounts for unknowns of the ZOS full extent, and protects the core ZOS from potential impacts from adjacent activities (Figure 2). Details on each ZOS, including how each was defined, and how the buffers were determined are presented in Section 5.2.

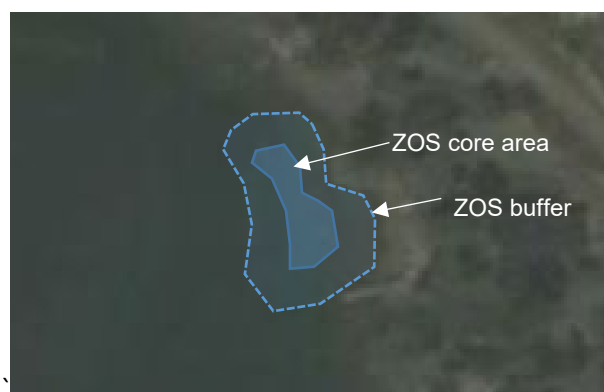


Figure 2. Zone of Sensitivity with an appropriate buffer.

4.0 Step 1. Locate Project Relative to Shoreline Color Zones and Zones of Sensitivity

Use the FDG map to identify the values present along or within their proposed development area. Together, the FHSI colour zone and the ZOS mapped features provide a science-based tool to guide development planning. The fish and wildlife value/risk and subsequent regulatory review process are highest in red zones and areas with ZOS. Since these areas have the highest natural value and are at greatest risk to shoreline alteration, they require the highest level of on-going protection. The values/risk in the grey zones are lowest. Since there is already likely significant impact from development in grey zones, future development is less likely to cause negative impacts. The specific recommendations for each color zone and ZOS are provided in the next section.

5.0 Step 2 – Review Colour Zone, ZOS and Conservation Recommendations

For this step, review the recommendations for the respective colour zone and ZOS that aligns with the proposed development. The summary tables below provide detail on the values present, and identify how to potentially minimize impacts. Also, refer to the conservation recommendations to see how your project may align with an area that has been identified as a candidate for protection. Proposed development should adhere to these recommendations to reduce impacts on sensitive fish and wildlife values. Opportunities for restoration or re-development should be explored in any zone where work is proposed.

5.1 Shoreline Colour Zone Recommendations

Red Shoreline	
Defined by:	Very High FHSI ecological rank.
FHSI summary:	Red zones account for 21% of the total shoreline length of Moyie Lake.
Sensitivity Summary:	Red shoreline areas have been identified as essential for the long-term maintenance of fish and/or wildlife values through the FHSI Analysis. These areas are essential for fish and/or wildlife populations. consisted of wetlands and/or stream confluences that were in natural condition with no/very little shoreline modification or disturbance observed. These shoreline areas also had wide littoral areas, abundant aquatic vegetation and provide important juvenile rearing and staging habitat for fish. Shoreline disturbance is increasing at a rate of approximately 0.1% of the Moyie Lake shoreline per year and it is important to identify and protect sensitive areas from development pressure.
Recommendations:	Due to their high value (sensitive communities present), Red shoreline areas are recommended to have limited development to promote conservation use (Section 5.3). Low impact water access recreation and traditional First Nation uses are examples of acceptable activities in these areas, while permanent structures or alteration of habitats are not. Invasive aquatic plant removal is often acceptable, provided there is an approved aquatic plant removal program, including trained personnel, and appropriate permitting in place. Habitat restoration may be appropriate in these areas, where applicable.

Orange Shoreline	
Defined by:	High FHSI ecological rank.
FHSI summary:	Orange zones account for 37% of the total shoreline length of Moyie Lake.
Sensitivity Summary:	Orange shoreline segments have been identified as high value habitat areas for fish and/or wildlife. These areas are comprised of relatively natural undisturbed habitats and contained aquatic vegetation, large woody debris, and/or documented fish spawning areas and/or tributaries. These areas are sensitive to development, continue to provide important habitat functions, but may be at risk from adjacent development pressures. Shoreline disturbance is increasing at a rate of approximately 0.1% of the Moyie Lake shoreline per year and it is important to identify and protect sensitive areas from development pressure.
Recommendations:	Proponents should consider moving high risk activities to other areas if possible, or pursuing activities that have lower associated risks. The lake environment can benefit from having orange shoreline areas set aside to contribute to the overall lake conservation area. The conservation options identified in Section 5.3 would likely apply through most of the orange areas, benefitting the lake. Restoration opportunities potentially exist in these areas.

Yellow Shoreline	
Defined by:	Moderate FHSI ecological rank.
Lake summary:	Yellow zones account for 25% of the total shoreline length of Moyie Lake.
Sensitivity summary:	These areas have experienced a moderate amount of development disturbance and pressures. Shorelines have been modified by retaining walls, docks, railway lines, erosion control structures and other developments associated with residential, transportation and mining development. Important aquatic habitat features including aquatic vegetation and large woody debris are present. Some riparian areas remain intact though clearing has occurred near residential development. Although Yellow shoreline areas have been impacted to some degree, they still are largely intact. Shoreline disturbance is increasing at a rate of approximately 0.1% of the Moyie Lake shoreline per year and it is important to identify and protect sensitive areas from development pressure.

Yellow Shoreline	
Recommendations:	Development along Yellow shoreline areas would likely result in less of an impact, than along Red or Orange areas. However, activities should incorporate protection of habitat features that remain, be well above the high water mark, and and/or be situated outside of the riparian area. Restoration may be an option in some areas that have experienced past developments. Development may proceed for low risk activities provided a Best Management Practice (BMP) or Regional Operating Statement (ROS) is available and followed (Appendix B). High risk activities without a BMP or ROS will require an environmental assessment from a QEP.

Grey Shoreline	
Defined by:	Low and Very Low FHSI Ecological Rank.
Lake summary:	Grey zones account for 17% of the total shoreline length of Moyie Lake.
Sensitivity summary:	Grey shorelines have a lower ecological ranking. Shorelines have been heavily disturbed by residential and transportation related shoreline modifications. However, they still may contain valuable habitats requiring some protection, such as aquatic or riparian vegetation. Their importance as corridors to neighboring high value areas should also be considered during development. Shoreline disturbance is increasing at a rate of approximately 0.1% of the Moyie Lake shoreline per year and it is important to identify and protect sensitive areas from development pressure.
Recommendations:	Human development has been concentrated in these areas and has resulted in disturbances to the natural fish and wildlife habitat. Important habitats do exist in degraded and developed areas, and at least minimal standards are required to protect fish and wildlife habitat in the grey zone areas. In keeping with the objective of concentrating development in areas that are already disturbed or of low value, new developments may be considered in these areas. Re-development will also be considered. Proposals should incorporate fish and wildlife habitat restoration or improvement features, where feasible and practicable. For example, a retaining wall redevelopment may be moved back from the HWM and/or incorporate re-vegetation or other fish and wildlife features in the design. Obtain advice from a QEP for habitat restoration techniques.

5.2 Zones of Sensitivity Recommendations

A total of two types of ZOS were identified through the FHSI analysis. The ZOS with their corresponding buffers are identified on the FDG map. For this step, use the map and identify if the proposed development aligns with any of the mapped ZOS (use outer edge of buffer). Then refer to the corresponding ZOS summary table(s) below for general information on the values present and recommendations to reduce impacts.

Fisheries – Tributary Mouth	
Lake summary:	Tributary mouth ZOS are located at the confluence of Moyie Lake and inflow and outflow tributaries. Tributary mouth areas were mapped as polygons that capture the confluence of the two waterbodies and include both shallow areas used for migration and deeper areas used for staging. A 10 m buffer was applied to the ZOS around its perimeter. Note that other tributary mouths, though not identified as ZOS at this time, may still provide important fish habitat and tributary mouths identified as ZOS can be updated if additional information becomes available.
Sensitivity summary:	Tributary mouths provide important habitat for fish rearing, migration and staging. Tributaries to Moyie Lake may provide spawning, egg incubation and juvenile rearing habitat for salmonids and can also provide a cool water refuge during summer when there are periods of higher water temperatures. In addition to fisheries values, water quality parameters such as temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity and nutrients of tributary inflows play an important role in the overall water quality of lake ecosystems.
Recommendations:	These sensitive habitats are to be protected, with no permanent developments recommended both within and adjacent to the mapped polygon areas. A buffer of 20 m is recommended.

Vegetation – Aquatic Vegetation	
Lake summary:	Aquatic vegetation on Moyie Lake was originally mapped by Schleppe (2009) and updated during the 2020 re-FIM. All plant forms and communities occurring below the lake highwater level were considered aquatic plants due to their contribution to fish habitat under all water levels, including highwater (Schleppe 2009). Low flood benches delineated by Schleppe (2009) were therefore included within this overall classification of aquatic vegetation. Aquatic vegetation types that were mapped include marshes, low flood benches, emergent vegetation (e.g., sedges, horsetails and cattails) and floating vegetation (e.g., pondlilies and native pondweed that reaches the surface). On Moyie Lake, aquatic vegetation is relatively sparse and primarily associated with wetland and low flood bench habitat at the north end of the north basin (Segments 2 and 27), the narrows between the two basins (Segments 5, 21 and 22) and the northeast corner of the south basin (Segment 17). Note that small pockets of emergent vegetation are also present in other segments, however, only that in the few large productive littoral areas of the lake was included as a ZOS.
Sensitivity summary:	Aquatic vegetation contributes to the overall health of an ecosystem by providing an important source of nutrients, oxygenation and habitat for aquatic, terrestrial and avian species. Aquatic vegetation is an important component of wetlands, which provide habitat, flood control, water filtration and food resources.

Vegetation – Aquatic Vegetation

Recommendations: These sensitive habitats are to be protected, with no permanent developments recommended both within and adjacent to the mapped polygon areas. A buffer of 20 m is recommended.

5.3 Shoreline Conservation Recommendations

It is recommended that the four productive littoral/wetland complex areas in Moyie Lake be considered for designation as conservation zones. These are located at the north end of the north basin (Segments 2 and 27), the narrows between the two basins (Segments 5, 21 and 22 as well sections of Segments 6, 20 and 23) and the northeast corner of the south basin (Segment 17). These areas have abundant aquatic vegetation, provide important habitat for fish and wildlife species and are also important components of the entire Moyie Lake ecosystem. The four areas include segments with Very High or High ecological rankings with one or two ZOS and currently remain in $\geq 90\%$ natural condition. Designating these locations as conservation areas would protect unique and limited habitat features from habitat alteration and permanent development. The four areas are already identified as Development Permit Area #2 within the Moyie & Area OCP (see below), however, additional protections could include: a) establishment of protected areas (potentially through any level of government); b) Section 16 Land Act Reserves; or c) private land conservation agreements, such as tenure covenants or direct land sales to land conservancy organizations such as the Land Conservancy of Canada.

The Moyie & Area OCP identified shoreline segments with Very High (red) and High (orange) Ecological Rankings as Development Permit Area #2 – Moyie Lake & Monroe Lake Shoreline. The bylaw outlines a Development Permit Area that extends 30 m into the lake and 15 m upland from the natural boundary where the shoreline is designated as a red or orange shoreline zone. The OCP provides guidance on activities that are and are not permitted in these shoreline areas and where landowners are required to obtain a Development Permit prior to proceeding with any project that includes construction, addition or alteration of a building or structure, or, alteration of land, including removal of riparian or aquatic vegetation, site grading, deposition of fill, beach creation, or dredging.

The 2020 FHSI analysis found the Ecological Ranks for four segments requires updating: Segments 28 and 29 increased from Moderate to High while Segment 10 decreased from Moderate to Low and Segment 24 decreased from Very High to High. The updated results of the 2020 FIMP, including these FDG and associated maps, should be incorporated into the Moyie & Area OCP as an amendment to ensure sensitive shoreline areas are protected from future development. ZOS should also be incorporated into the bylaw and receive the same protections as red and orange shoreline segments (i.e., designation as Development Permit Area #2).

6.0 Step 3. Refer to the Activity Risk Matrix (ARM) to Determine Project Risk.

This step involves using the Activity Risk Matrix (ARM) to determine what the predicted level of risk is for your specific proposed activity, given the shoreline colour zone and ZOS present. It is a well understood concept that the potential for negative environmental impacts is greatest in areas where values and risk are highest (Figure 3; DFO 2006). In the ARM, each colour zone and activity combination has been rated as having a risk of either: Very High

(VH), High (H), Moderate (M), or Low (L) (Table 2). These risk ratings reflect the potential impacts on fish and wildlife, with a Very High risk posing the greatest potential concern, and the Low Risk a lower level of concern. The ARM also identifies that if a ZOS is present, the risk also increases.

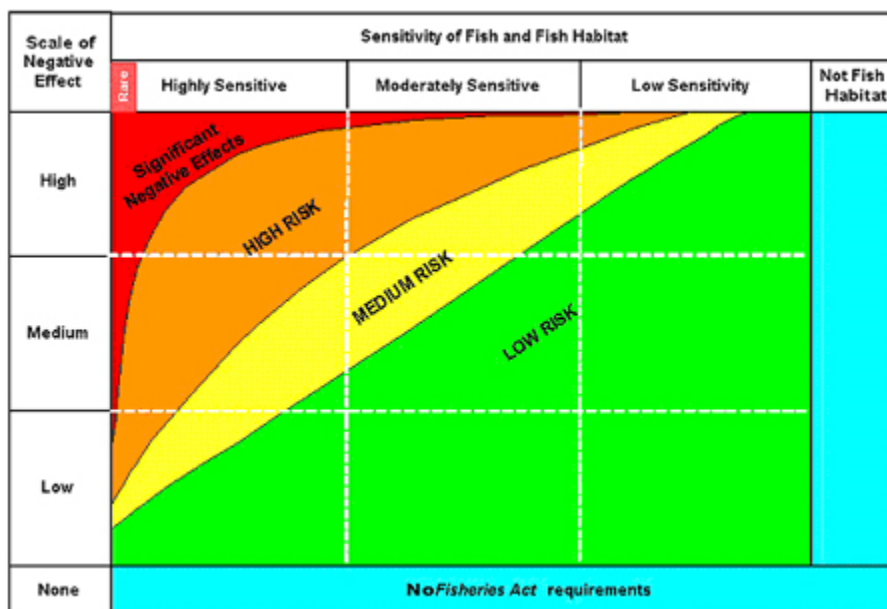


Figure 3. How the potential for negative effects relates to sensitivity and risk (DFO 2006).

6.1 Using the ARM

Clarifications for using the ARM are listed below:

1. If your activity is not listed, assume High Risk and contact FrontCounterBC for advice.
2. Where several activities with differing risk rating are proposed for a single Project, the cumulative risk may increase. Consequently, it is recommended to seek the advice of a QEP to determine if the higher of the two risk ratings effectively captures the cumulative risk, or if the highest risk rating should be used [e.g., Very High]).
3. The ARM distinguishes between several activities above and below the present natural boundary (NB). The NB is the legal term BC Crown Land Branch uses to define the Crown Land property boundary along the shoreline. High Water Mark (HWM) is a similar standard term used by DFO when considering impacts to fish values. The NB and HWM are often located in the same location, but this can vary. Only a registered BC Legal Land Surveyor may determine the NB.
4. In some instances, the project may not seem to have a high degree of risk. However, the ARM also accounts for other accompanying impacts likely to occur once the modification is in place. For instance, once a dock is in place, other likely associated impacts are: prop wash, maintenance, and boat traffic.

Table 2. Activity Risk Matrix (Risk ratings: NA = Not Allowed, VH = Very High, H = High, M = Moderate, and L = Low)

Activity ¹	Risk rating based on Ecological Ranking				Risk rating if Zone of Sensitivity Present ²
	Very High	High	Moderate	Low / Very low	
Aquatic Vegetation Removal					
Removing native aquatic vegetation - by hand, or mechanical cutting for swimming areas and private beach access	VH	VH	VH	VH	NA
Removing non-native/invasive aquatic vegetation - by hand or mechanical cutting for swimming areas and private beach access	VH	VH	H	M	NA
Dredging, Infilling and Beach Creation					
Dredging - new or expansion works, no current tenure	VH	VH	VH	VH	NA
Maintenance dredging - dredged in last 10 years, no increase in footprint below the NB*, dredged material deposited on land, within existing tenure.	VH	VH	VH	VH	NA
Lake infilling - e.g. extension of upland landscaping	VH	VH	VH	VH	NA
Beach creation below the lake NB	VH	VH	VH	VH	NA
Beach creation above the lake NB, assumes on the applicant's land.	Refer to DFO Land Development Guidelines ³				NA
Foreshore sediment disturbance and removal of lakebed substrate (e.g., beach grooming)	VH	VH	H	M	NA
New groyne construction or increase in existing footprint	VH	VH	VH	VH	NA
Maintenance of existing groyne, no increase in existing footprint, within existing tenure	M	M	L	L	NA
Erosion control (e.g., concrete, rip rap, vegetation, etc.)	VH	VH	H	M	NA
Infill breakwaters or boat basins	VH	VH	H	H	NA
Wave control structures (e.g., log booms)	VH	VH	H	M	NA
Construction of new hard surface boat launch or repair/upgrade of existing hard surface boat launch without land tenure	VH	VH	VH	H	NA
Upgrade/repair of existing hard surface boat launch with land tenure and within existing footprint	VH	H	H	M	NA
Upgrade/repair of existing hard surface boat launch with land tenure and increasing size of the existing allowable footprint	VH	VH	H	M	NA
Construction of new boat rail launch or repair/upgrade of existing boat rail launch without land tenure	VH	H	M	L	NA

Activity ¹	Risk rating based on Ecological Ranking				Risk rating if Zone of Sensitivity Present ²
	Very High	High	Moderate	Low / Very low	
Upgrade/repair of existing boat rail launch with land tenure and within existing footprint	H	H	M	M	NA
Placement of up to 2 helical screw anchor mooring buoys for non-commercial use.	VH	H	M	L	NA
Placement of up to 2 non-helical screw mooring buoys for non-commercial use.	VH	H	H	M	NA
Placement mooring buoys for commercial use	Moorage # dependent - see Marina Activity rankings				NA
Docks - floating, pile supported or removable	VH	H	M	L	NA
Floating or lake access boat house, covered boat storage, or permanent non-moorage structures	VH	VH	VH	VH	NA
Land boat house - located on land with access directly to the water.	VH	VH	VH	H	NA
Pumphouse	VH	VH	VH	H	NA
Boat lifts	VH	H	L	L	NA
Float homes and house boats - refers to long term storage area.	VH	VH	VH	VH	NA
Float home/ house boats - refers to short term mooring (in bays).	VH	H	M	L	NA
Submarine cables, including related land clearing and equipment access.	VH	VH	VH	H	NA
Submarine cables - no land clearing necessary.	L	L	L	L	NA
Overwater piled structure (e.g. building, deck, etc.)	VH	VH	VH	VH	NA
Elevated boardwalk over water	VH	H	H	H	NA
Private dock moorage = < 6	VH	H	M	M	NA
Small Marina = 6 – 20 slips	VH	H	H	H	NA
Marina Large = >20 slips	VH	VH	VH	VH	NA
Water Withdrawal, Use or Discharge					
Waterline - directional drilling	H	H	M	M	NA
Waterline - open excavation	VH	VH	H	M	NA

Activity ¹	Risk rating based on Ecological Ranking				Risk rating if Zone of Sensitivity Present ²
	Very High	High	Moderate	Low / Very low	
Geothermal heating/cooling - commercial, industrial, strata or multi-family	VH	VH	VH	H	NA
Geothermal heating/cooling - single family residence	H	H	M	M	NA
Treated effluent discharge pipe	VH	VH	VH	VH	NA
Commercial water withdrawals	VH	VH	H	M	NA
Application to purchase crown land (crown grant)	VH	H	M	L	NA
Native Vegetation modification / removal	VH	VH	VH	H	NA
Non-native vegetation modification / removal	VH	H	M	L	NA
Drilling and blasting	VH	VH	VH	H	NA
Boathouses / covered boat storage / permanent non-moorage structures	Refer to Applicable Local Government				NA
Building and development permit application	Refer to Applicable Local Government				NA
Landscaping with Native Vegetation	Refer to Applicable Local Government				NA
Landscaping with Non-native Vegetation	Refer to Applicable Local Government				NA
Septic application	Refer to Interior Health Authority				NA

Legend:

¹NB refers to present natural boundary. NB is the legal term BC Crown Land Branch uses to define the property boundary. Often NB and High Water Mark (HWM) are similar. Only a registered BC Legal Land Surveyor may determine NB.

²For all activities, if species or Critical Habitat listed under the Species at Risk Act are present, refer to DFO Projects Near Water Website for next steps (<https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/index-eng.html>).

³Refer to DFO Land Development Guidelines (http://stewardshipcentrebc.ca/PDF_docs/StewardshipSeries/LandDevelopmentGuidelines.pdf)

6.2 General Mitigation Hierarchy

The general principles of shoreline development are to design in such a way that there is “No Net Loss” in the quantity or quality of existing habitat. These principles are supported by the

federal and provincial policy^{1,2}). In general, these principles are achieved through application of the following mitigation options: (1) avoidance of environmental impacts and associated components; (2) minimization of unavoidable impacts on environmental values and associated components; (3) restore on site environmental values and associated components, and, (4) offset impacts to environmental values of components for residual impacts that cannot be minimized.

6.3 Very High and High Risk Activities

Most instream works in Red and Orange shoreline zone areas are considered Very High and High Risk activities. All activities in a ZOS are considered Very High Risk. Development in these areas has the potential to cause long-term or irreparable disturbance to the highly sensitive/unique values present. The Very High Risk activities in particular, are known to have significant challenges related to providing adequate mitigation to address the loss of fish and/or wildlife habitat values. For example, the dredging activity is considered Very High Risk in all colour zones, since it results in a major disturbance to the substrate, aquatic vegetation that may be present, and has the potential for direct impacts on aquatic life, and processes (wave climate and sediment transport). There may also be indirect impacts, such as on water quality, if for example the dredge is to support a marina.

If your activity is identified as being Very High or High Risk, determine if you can modify the activity or location to reduce the risk. This may involve moving the project to a colour zone with less sensitive habitat, or selecting a lower risk activity (Figure 4). If reducing the risk is not possible by re-designing or re-locating the project, there is a high likelihood that a detailed environmental assessment would be required to support the project application. In these areas, the high risks may trigger a request for a Harmful Alteration, Disruption or Destruction of Fish Habitat (HADD) authorization under the federal *Fisheries Act*. If residual effects cannot be mitigated, compensation may be required. Acceptable mitigation and compensation measures would likely be very costly to implement. It is highly advised that a QEP be retained to assist with the project planning in all High and Very High Risk areas. A QEP should be knowledgeable about both the permitting and application process for proposed activities and will be able to provide guidance on potential environmental risks and impacts. A QEP would likely conduct an environmental assessment within the project area, confirm risks, and make recommendations to reduce impacts to aid in the regulatory permitting process. Applications for these types of developments may not be supported by regulators and may not be approved, even if extensive and detailed information is provided as part of a permitting process.

As an example, the type of information that might be required to support an application for a proposed project located in a sensitive area could include, a detailed erosion control plan that might require a BC Legal Land Surveyor to determine the location of NB and property boundaries, a QEP to provide recommendations to mitigate construction works as part of an environmental assessment, or an engineer may be needed to provide a detailed design for submission of permits under regulatory processes.

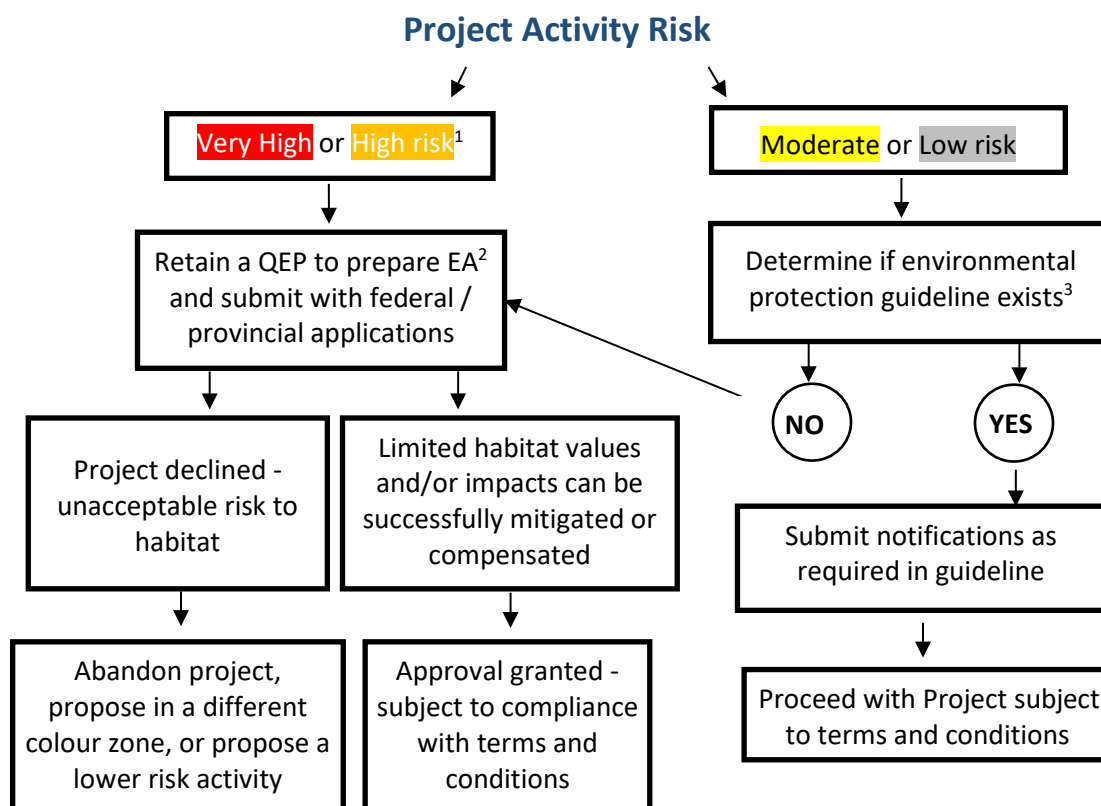
¹ DFO Projects Near Water website: <https://dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/index-eng.html>

² BC Environmental Mitigation Policy website:

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/laws-policies-standards-guidance/environmental-guidance-and-policy/environmental-mitigation-policy>.

6.4 Moderate and Low Risk Activities

With appropriate design and planning, Moderate and Low Risk activities could be incorporated along the foreshore with fewer impacts on fish and wildlife habitat values. Where available, these activities should follow applicable Best Management Practices (BMP), Standards and Codes of Practice (collectively BMP; see next section). Where BMPs are not available, or a deviation from the BMP is proposed, a QEP should be retained to complete the application. The application will be reviewed by the applicable agencies.

Figure 4. Typical Environmental Regulatory Review Decision-Making Process

¹ Very High or High Risk activities have the potential to raise significant concerns. These activities have great challenges related to providing adequate mitigation or compensation to address the loss of fish and/or wildlife habitat values, and could be costly to implement (may require compensation).

² Environmental Assessment

³BMP – Best Management Practice; ROS –Regional Operating Statement

7.0 Step 4 – Determine Regulatory Requirements and Submit Applications

The final step when planning a foreshore development project is to determine the regulatory requirements necessary for the project to proceed and to submit those applications. Regulatory applications are to be made to the federal, provincial, or local governments for necessary permits, authorizations, notifications, and reviews etc. Essentially any shoreline development will require the preparation of at least one regulatory application. The regulatory application's acceptance will be required for the project to proceed legitimately. Commencing work without approval may be considered unlawful and result in infractions such as trespass. Work that has not been approved may also be subject to enforcement actions by the respective agencies, and may require additional effort to mitigate any undesired environmental impacts that occurred. Alternatively, the project proponent could be required to remove all infrastructure and restore the area.

Typical regulatory requirements for each activity listed in the ARM are provided in Appendix B. As well, Provincial BMPs have been listed in Appendix C³. Although summarized here, the requirements at the time of planning the project will need to be confirmed, as regulatory changes might occur. Also, the DFO website should be reviewed for applicable Standards and Codes of Practice that may help guide planning and development⁴. Contact FrontCounterBC to determine which provincial permits, approvals or authorizations you need, or retain a QEP for guidance.

This document does not provide a full summary of all potential requirements for a particular project. Proponents must ensure that they have adequately considered, consulted, and determined the necessary approvals required for a project to proceed prior to undertaking any works.

7.1 Other Considerations to Facilitate Project Approvals

This FDG addresses both existing and proposed works. Sometimes there are concerns with the installation of past structures, which may include, if the structures:

- Resulted in extensive impacts along the shoreline;
- Were installed without appropriate permits or approvals in place; and/or,
- Were not compliant with standard BMPs.

If any of the above concerns are present on the property where work is planned, then follow these steps, so that new applications, or applications for maintenance or expansion on existing projects, can be reviewed more effectively:

1. Determine if the existing works are on private land or Crown Land.
2. Determine if they are located in an Application Only Area/Reserve area established under the *Land Act*.
3. Determine if the works were authorized by the appropriate authority. If yes, skip to step 5.
4. Seek approval from the appropriate authority. Approval may or may not be granted depending on the situation. Previous projects installed without appropriate permits or approvals may be required to be removed as part of an application process.
5. Plan and update existing works to current Best Management Practices.
6. Include other mitigation practices, such as landscape restoration (planting native riparian vegetation), substrate improvement (removing or mitigating existing groynes), and other habitat improvements.

³ A current list of provincial BMP's are available at:
<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/laws-policies-standards-guidance/best-management-practices>

⁴ DFO Project Near Water website: <https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/index-eng.html>

8.0 References

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- DFO. 2006. Habitat Management Program: Standard Operating Policies.
- East Kootenay Integrated Lake Management Partnership (EKILMP), McPherson S. and Hlushak D. 2009. Windermere Lake Shoreline Management Guidelines for Fish and Wildlife Habitats. Combined agency and consultant (Interior Reforestation Co. Ltd) report.
- Kootenay Lake Partnership. 2019. Kootenay Lake Shoreline Management Guidelines – A Living Document (Version 9). Prepared by: Ktunaxa Nation Council; Regional District of Central Kootenay; Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations; Ecoscape Environmental Consultants Ltd.; Tipi Mountain Eco-Cultural Services Ltd.; The Firelight Group Ltd.; and, Wayne Choquette.
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- Schleppe, J. 2009. Moyie Lake Foreshore Inventory and Mapping. Ecoscape Environmental Consultants Ltd. Prepared for: East Kootenay Integrated Lake Management Partnership.
- Schleppe, J.¹, S. McPherson², L. Porto³, and B. Mason⁴. 2020. Foreshore Integrated Management Plan Methods. Prepared for Living Lakes Canada. Prepared by: Ecoscape Environmental Consultants Ltd.¹, Lotic Environmental Ltd.², Wood Environment and Infrastructure Ltd.³, and BC Community Mapping Network⁴.
- Wood. 2021. Moyie Lake Foreshore Integrated Management Planning – 2021. Report Prepared for Living Lakes Canada, Nelson, BC. Wood Project Number: VE52823-2020B. 35 pp. + 5 App.

Appendix A. Foreshore Guidance Document Map



CLIENT:

LivingLakes

PROJECT:

Moyie Lake FIMP

TITLE:

Moyie Lake Foreshore
Development Guidelines

LEGEND:

I Segment Break

FHSI Rank
— Very High
— High
— Moderate
— Low and Very Low

Zones of Sensitivity
■ Vegetation - Aquatic Vegetation
■ Fisheries - Tributary Mouth
■ Zones of Sensitivity Buffer

Base Data
+++ Railway
— Highway
— Road
— Watercourse
■ Parcel Boundary

KEY MAP

0 25 50
Meters
Scale: 1:3,000

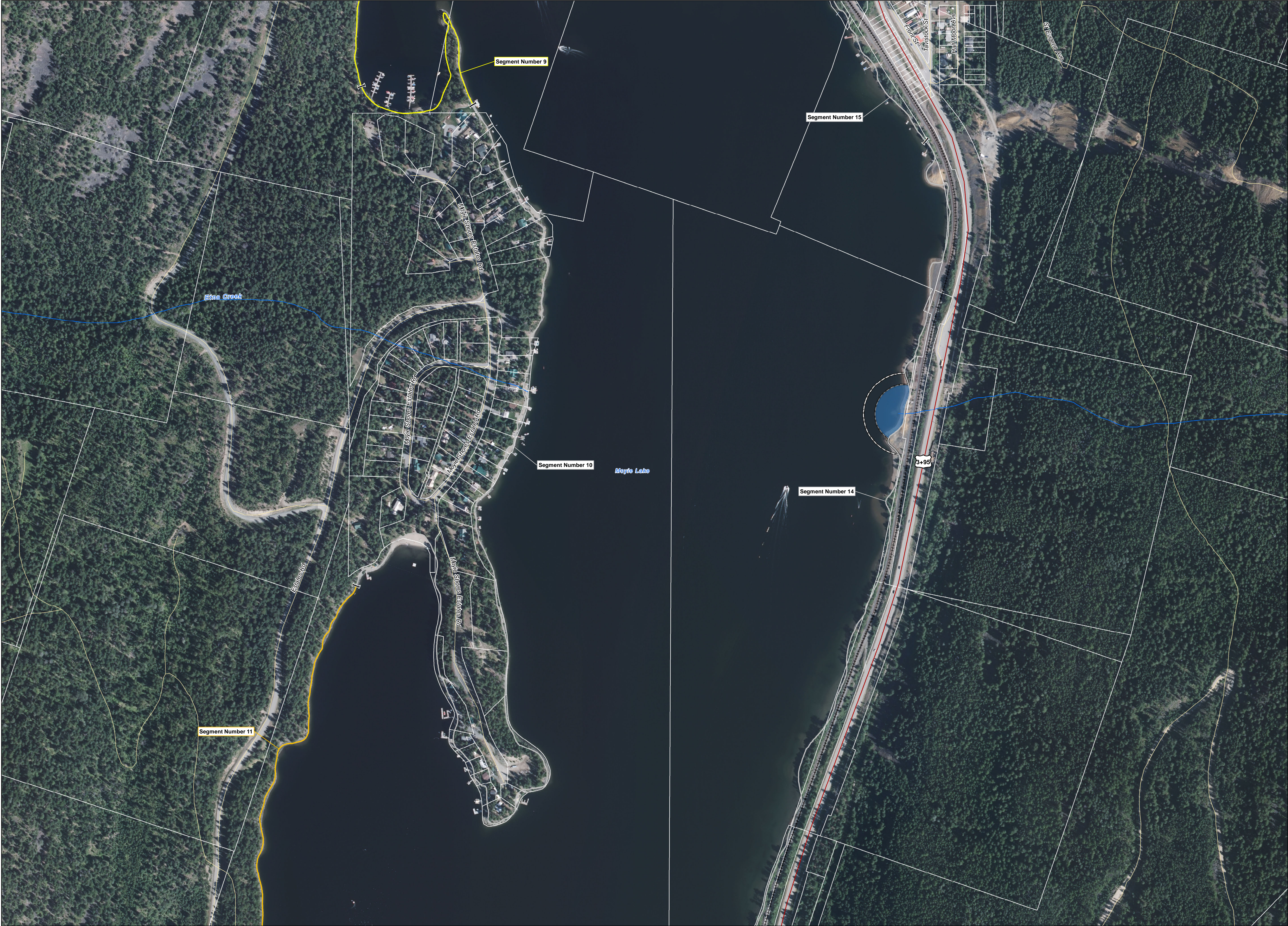
REFERENCE:
DataBC Data Distribution Service
Open Government License (<http://www.data.gov.bc.ca/>)
Geogratis/Geobase
Open Government License - Canada (<http://data.gc.ca/en/about-datagca>)
Orthophotos
Acquired from BC Basemap Online Store
Map sheets: 0825021 and 0825031; Year: 2016

NOTE:
CAUTION:
DO NOT USE THIS MAP
FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES
This map may not reflect current conditions.
Uncharted hazards may exist

Wood PLC
4445 Lougheed, Suite 600, Burnaby, B.C., V5C 0E4
Tel. 604-294-3811 Fax 604-294-4664

PROJECT NO: VE52823	PAGE: 7 of 9
COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N	DATE: March 2021
ANALYST: PK	QA: CL
GIS FILE: 02-01-013_moyie_lake_fdg_maps.mxd	

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CLIENT:

LivingLakes

PROJECT:

Moyie Lake FIMP

TITLE:

Moyie Lake Foreshore Development Guidelines

LEGEND:

I Segment Break

FHSI Rank
Very High
High
Moderate
Low and Very Low

Zones of Sensitivity
Vegetation - Aquatic Vegetation
Fisheries - Tributary Mouth
Zones of Sensitivity Buffer

Base Data
Railway
Highway
Road
Watercourse
Parcel Boundary

KEY MAP

0 25 50
Meters
Scale: 1:3,000

REFERENCE:
DataBC Data Distribution Service
Open Government License (<http://www.data.gov.bc.ca/>)
Geogratis/Geobase
Open Government License - Canada (<http://data.gc.ca/eng/about-datagca>)
Orthophotos
Acquired from BC Basemap Online Store
Map sheets: 082G021 and 082G031; Year: 2016

NOTE:
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PROJECT NO: VE52823	PAGE: 8 of 9
COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N	DATE: March 2021
ANALYST: PK	QA: CL
GIS FILE: 02-01-013_moyie_lake_fcdg_maps.mxd	

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Appendix B. Legal Requirements and Policy

The following provides a brief summary of environment related legislation that may be applicable to a proponent's project. While this list is fairly inclusive, other pieces of legislation may be applicable, and proponents are to ensure that they have identified all legislation that may apply to their project. The Federal Project Near Water website may be updated to reflect the integration of permitting under the *Species at Risk Act* and *Fisheries Act*. It is the proponents' responsibility to refer to the Projects Near Water website for any updates.

Federal Acts:

- *The Department of Environment Act*
- *Fisheries Act*
- *Species at Risk Act (SARA)*
- *Migratory Birds Convention Act*
- *Canada Wildlife Act*
- *Navigable Waters Protection Act*
- *Pesticides Act*
- *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA)*
- *Indian Act*

Federal Regulations:

- *Canada Environmental Protection Act Regulations*
- *Migratory Birds Regulations*
- *Fisheries Act Regulations*
- *Wildlife Area Regulations*

Provincial Acts:

- *Water Sustainability Act*
- *Fish Protection Act*
- *Wildlife Act*
- *Land Act*
- *Weed Control Act*
- *Environmental Management Act (Contaminated Sites Regulations)*
- *Local Government Act*
- *Heritage Conservation Act*

Local Government:

- Development Permit Areas (DPAs)
- Subdivision Servicing Bylaw
- Official Community Plans
- Floodplain Management Bylaw
- Building Bylaw
- Zoning Bylaws

The Legal Requirements table, provided below (Table B1) identifies the main fish and wildlife habitat regulatory requirements for typical foreshore activities. These requirements involve three regulatory processes:

1. Obtaining a BC Crown Land tenure - to request permission for use of provincial Crown land.
2. Obtaining a BC Water Sustainability Act Section 11 notification or approval for making changes in and about a stream.

3. Obtaining necessary DFO acceptance through a Project Review. DFO staff will review the project plans to identify the potential risks of the project to the conservation and protection of fish and fish habitat. During the review, it will be determined if the project will: a) impact an aquatic species at risk, result in the death of fish and the harmful alternation, disruption or destruction of fish habitat, or need authorization under the *Fisheries Act*.

Although potential regulatory requirements (e.g., permits) are listed, the requirements at the time of planning the project should be confirmed, as regulatory changes do occur. FrontCounterBC should be contacted to confirm these requirements.

The Legal Requirements table only provides direction related to protecting fish and wildlife habitat values, and as such, does not consider other development factors (such as erosion hazards, drinking water quality, or navigation considerations). Proposed works may be subject to requirements such as: local government zoning or permitting, BC *Water Sustainability Act* approvals or notifications (in addition to those noted above) and Water License applications, Heritage Conservation Act permits, Land Act permits, licenses or permissions for occupation of Crown Lands, or Navigable Waters Protection Act approvals. It remains the responsibility of the project proponent to verify this information and meet all regulatory requirements that may apply to their project.

Table B1. Summary of typical legal environmental requirements for select development activities.

Activity ¹	Crown Land Tenure	BC Water Sustainability Act-Section 11 ²	Canada Fisheries Act Review ⁴	Other
Aquatic Vegetation Removal				
Removing native aquatic vegetation - by hand, or mechanical cutting for swimming areas and private beach access	N	Y	See DFO website	-
Removing non-native/invasive aquatic vegetation - by hand or mechanical cutting for swimming areas and private beach access	N	Y	See DFO website	-
Dredging, Infilling and Beach Creation				
Dredging - new or expansion works, no current tenure	Y	Y	Y	-
Maintenance dredging - dredged in last 10 years, no increase in footprint below the NB, dredged material deposited on land, within existing tenure.	N	Y	See DFO website, likely N	-
Lake infilling - e.g., extension of upland landscaping	Y	Y	Y	-
Beach creation below the lake NB	Y ³	Y	Y	-
Beach creation above the lake NB, assumes on the applicant's land	N	Y	See DFO website, likely N	See DFO Land Development Guidelines ⁵
Foreshore sediment disturbance and removal of lakebed substrate (e.g., beach grooming)	N	Y	See DFO website, likely Y	-
Foreshore Erosion, Sediment or Wave Control Structures				-
New groyne construction or increase in existing footprint	Y	Y	Y	-
Maintenance of existing groyne, no increase in existing footprint, within existing tenure	N	Y	N	-
Erosion control (e.g., concrete, rip rap, vegetation, etc.)	N	Y	See DFO website	-
Infill breakwaters or boat basins	Y	Y	See DFO website	-
Wave control structures (e.g., log booms)	Y	Y	See DFO website	-
Boat Launches				-
Construction of new hard surface boat launch or repair/upgrade of existing hard surface boat launch without land tenure	Y	Y	See DFO website	-
Upgrade/repair of existing hard surface boat launch, within land tenure, and within existing footprint	N	Y	N	-

Activity ¹	Crown Land Tenure	BC Water Sustainability Act-Section 11 ²	Canada Fisheries Act Review ⁴	Other
Upgrade/repair of existing hard surface boat launch, within land tenure, and increasing size of the existing allowable footprint	Y	Y	Y	-
Construction of new boat rail launch or repair/upgrade of existing boat rail launch without land tenure	Y	Y	See DFO website	-
Upgrade/repair of existing boat rail launch with land tenure and within existing footprint	N	Y	N	-
Buoys				
Placement of up to 2 helical screw anchor mooring buoys for non-commercial use.	Y ³	Y	N	Federal Navigable Waters Act
Placement of up to 2 non-helical screw mooring buoys for non-commercial use.	Y ³	Y	N	Federal Navigable Waters Act
Placement mooring buoys for commercial use	Y	Y	N	-
Docks, boathouses, pile supported structures, float home structures, and other - below NB				-
Docks - floating, pile supported or removable	Y ³	Y	See DFO website	-
Floating or lake access boat house, covered boat storage, or permanent non-moorage structures	Y	Y	Y	-
Land boat house - located on land with access directly to the water.	Y	Y	See DFO website	-
Pumphouse	Y	Y	Y	-
Boat lifts	Y ³	Y	See DFO website	-
Float homes and house boats - refers to long term storage area.	Y	Y	Y	-
Float home/ house boats - refers to short term mooring (in bays).	Y	Y	See DFO website	-
Submarine cables, including related land clearing and equipment access.	N	Y	See DFO website	-
Submarine cables - no land clearing necessary.	N	Y	N	-
Overwater piled structure (e.g., building, deck, etc.)	Y	Y	See DFO website	-
Elevated boardwalk over water	Y	Y	See DFO website	-
Marinas				
Private dock moorage = < 6	Y ³	Y	See DFO website, likely Y	-

Activity ¹	Crown Land Tenure	BC Water Sustainability Act-Section 11 ²	Canada Fisheries Act Review ⁴	Other
Small Marina = 6 – 20 slips	Y	Y	Y	-
Marina Large = >20 slips	Y	Y	Y	-
Water Withdrawal, Use or Discharge				
Waterline - directional drilling	N	Y	See DFO website	May require a Water License
Waterline - open excavation	N	Y	See DFO website	May require a Water License
Geothermal heating/cooling - commercial, industrial, strata or multi-family	Y ³	Y	See DFO website	May require a Water License
Geothermal heating/cooling - single family residence	Y ³	Y	See DFO website	May require Water License
Treated effluent discharge pipe	Y ³	Y	N	Environment Canada
Commercial water withdrawals	Y ³	Y	See DFO website	Requires Water License
Transition to Private Land from Crown Land				-
Application to purchase crown land (crown grant)	Y	N	N	-
Land development, on private land - above NB				-
Native Vegetation modification / removal	N	Y ³	See DFO website	-
Non-native Vegetation modification / removal	N	Y ³	See DFO website	-
Drilling and blasting	N	N	See DFO website	If < 30 m NB, contact local government
Boathouses / covered boat storage / permanent non-moorage structures	N	Y ³	See DFO website	?
Building and development permit application	N	Y ³	Y ³	Refer to Local Government
Landscaping with Native Vegetation	N	N	See DFO website	Refer to Local Government
Landscaping with Non-native Vegetation	N	N	See DFO website	Refer to Local Government
Septic application	Y ³	N	N	Refer to Health Authority

Legend:

Activity ¹	Crown Land Tenure	BC Water Sustainability Act-Section 11 ²	Canada Fisheries Act Review ⁴	Other
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¹NB refers to present natural boundary. NB is the legal term BC Crown Land Branch uses to define the property boundary. Often NB and High Water Mark (HWM) are similar. Only a registered BC Legal Land Surveyor may determine NB.

² BC Water Sustainability Act Approval or Notification

³ Although indicated as Yes, the requirement is structure/location dependant. Refer to FrontCounterBC.

⁴DFO Projects Near Water Website (<https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/index-eng.html>). For all activities, if species or Critical Habitat listed under the Species at Risk Act are present, refer to this website.

⁵Refer to DFO Land Development Guidelines (http://stewardshipcentrebc.ca/PDF_docs/StewardshipSeries/LandDevelopmentGuidelines.pdf)

Appendix C. Best Management Practices

The BC Ministry of Environment (MOE 2019) defines best management practices (BMPs) as “guidelines that help development projects meet necessary legislation, regulations and policies. For example, legislation might dictate that projects cannot harm a stream, while best management practices provide practical methods to avoid harming a stream.”

The table below provides a summary of potentially applicable environmental and archaeological BMPs. This list is not exhaustive, other applicable BMPs may be available for a given project, and updates occur regularly. Thus, it is recommended that the website be accessed at the following link for a current updated list: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/laws-policies-standards-guidance/best-management-practices>.

FrontCounterBC or a QEP should be contacted for more information on recent Provincial BMP's that may be specifically applicable to the Project. For Federal documents, the *Projects Near Water* website by Fisheries and Oceans Canada should also be referred to (<https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/index-eng.html>).

Table C1. Summary of BMPs and guidelines that may be applicable to development in the Kootenay Region (Source: Kootenay Lake Partnership 2019).

Provincial BMPs	Target - species habitat	Applicability	Web Link
Develop with Care: Environmental Guidelines for Urban and Rural Land Development in British Columbia (2014)	Sensitive Species Terrestrial Aquatic Riparian	Works involving any form of land development.	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/laws-policies-standards-guidance/best-management-practices/develop-with-care
Guidelines for Amphibian and Reptile Conservation during Urban and Rural Land Development in British Columbia (2014)	Amphibians and Reptiles	Ecosystems comprised of aquatic habitats, rocky outcrops and forested areas.	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/best-management-practices/herptilebmp_complete.pdf
Guidelines for Raptor Conservation during Urban and Rural Land Development in British Columbia (2013)	Raptors	Terrestrial ecosystems comprised of mature coniferous and mixed woodlands.	http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/documents/bmp/raptor_conservation_guidelines_2013.pdf
Best Management Practices Guidelines for Bats during Urban and Rural Land Development in British Columbia in BC (2016)	Bats	Terrestrial ecosystems, insect rich riparian zones, as well as wetlands, forest edges and open woodland.	http://a100.gov.bc.ca/pub/eirs/viewDocumentDetail.do?fromStatic=true&repository=BDP&documentId=12460
Standards and Best Practices for Instream Works (2004)	Aquatic	Works undertaken instream.	http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/documents/bmp/iswstdsbpsmarch2004.pdf
General BMPs and Standard Project Considerations	Aquatic	Any projects undertaken in and around a stream.	http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/instreamworks/generalBMPs.htm
Bank Stabilization Specific BMPs	Terrestrial Aquatic	Bank stabilization works that could impact fish or wildlife habitat.	http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/instreamworks/bankstabilization.htm
Best Management Practices for Hazard Tree and Non-Hazard Tree Limbing, Topping or Removal (2009)	Terrestrial Aquatic	Works involving tree removal.	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/best-management-practices/hazardtree_26may_09.pdf
Standards and Best Practices for Instream Works	Terrestrial Aquatic	Wharves, piers, docks, boathouses, and small moorings in and about a stream	http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/instreamworks/downloads/Docks.pdf
Best Management Practices for Boat Launch Construction & Maintenance on Lakes (2006)	Terrestrial Aquatic	Boat Launch Construction & Maintenance on Lakes (Okanagan specific)	http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/okanagan/documents/BMPBoat_LaunchDraft.pdf
Best Management Practices for Small Boat Moorage on Lakes (2006)	Terrestrial Aquatic	Small Boat Moorage on Lakes (Okanagan specific)	http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/okanagan/documents/BMPSmallBoatMoorage_WorkingDraft.pdf

Table C1. Summary of BMPs and guidelines that may be applicable to development in the Kootenay Region (Source: Kootenay Lake Partnership 2019).

Provincial BMPs	Target - species habitat	Applicability	Web Link
Best Management Practices for Installation and Maintenance of Water Line Intakes (2006)	Aquatic	Installation and Maintenance of Water Line Intakes (Okanagan specific)	http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/okanagan/documents/BMPIntakes_WorkingDraft.pdf
Beaver Management Guidelines (2001)	Aquatic	Areas that support beaver communities.	http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/van-island/pa/pdf/Beaver-Guide.pdf
Tree replacement criteria (1996)	Terrestrial	Works involving tree removal and replacement.	http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/documents/bmp/treeeereplcrit.pdf
Kootenay-Boundary Water Sustainability Regulation Terms and Conditions (2018)	Aquatic	Changes in and around a stream of the kind listed in Part 3 of the <i>Water Sustainability Regulation</i> .	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/best-management-practices/iswstdsbpsmarch2004.pdf
Fish Habitat Rehabilitation Procedures (1997)	Aquatic	Works with an erosion and sediment risk near water.	https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfd/library/ffip/Slaney_PA1997_A.pdf
Guidelines for Wetland Protection and Conservation in British Columbia: Land Development (2009)	Wetlands	Wetland protection near development sites.	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/best-management-practices/wetland_ways_ch_10_development.pdf
Land Development Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Habitat (1992)	Aquatic	Works undertaken in areas adjacent to riparian features.	http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/Library/165353.pdf
Ktunaxa Nation Council BMPs	Target Area	Applicability	Web Link
Guidelines for Conducting Archaeological Assessment in Ktunaxa Territory	Archaeology	Activities with moderate to high risk to Archaeological values	http://www.ktunaxa.org/four-pillars/lands-resource-agency/archaeology-engagement-guidelines/