



Update on Amendments to the ***Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA)***

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Diane Nicholls, Chief Forester, Assistant Deputy Minister
Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource
Operations and Rural Development



Today's Outline

- FRPA Background
- FRPA Timeline
- Update on FRPA initiative – desired benefits and its guiding principles
- Overview of Bill 21
- Phase 2 Process
- Engagement updates



Background

- FRPA was developed under different circumstances than those faced today
- Evidence for improvement has been amassed since the enactment of FRPA in 2004
- In October 2018, a multi-year process for improvements to FRPA were approved
 - **Bill 21 (First suite of amendments): passed in May 2019**
 - **Second suite of amendments: proposed for spring 2020**
- Aligns with other government initiatives (e.g., Coast Revitalization & Interior Renewal)



FRPA Timeline

		2019				2020				2021			
		Wint	Spri	Sum	Fall	Wint	Spri	Sum	Fall	Wint	Spri	Sum	Fall
Bill 21	Step 1: Act		* Introduced in legislature										
	Step 1: Regs						* In Force						
Phase 2	Step 3: Act				* Government decision how to proceed		* Introduced in legislature						
	Step 4: Regs										* In Force		



Desired Benefits of Government

An improved FRPA can directly support Government's goals of

- **Advance Indigenous reconciliation** through new opportunities for collaboration at a landscape level
- **Contribute to forest sector revitalization** with more efficient planning for timber supply in the mid-term, improved administrative efficiency for government and industry, and greater oversight of forest management
- **Fulfil the requests of communities and local government to be more engaged** in forest management planning, and for improved transparency



Guiding Principles of Change

Replace the “10 Goals of FRPA” (2001)

1. Resource availability, ecosystem resilience and stewardship
2. Multiple benefits
3. Indigenous trust and collaboration
4. Public trust
5. Cost, complexity and administrative efficiency
6. Sound information, science and uncertainty
7. Adaptability, flexibility and innovation





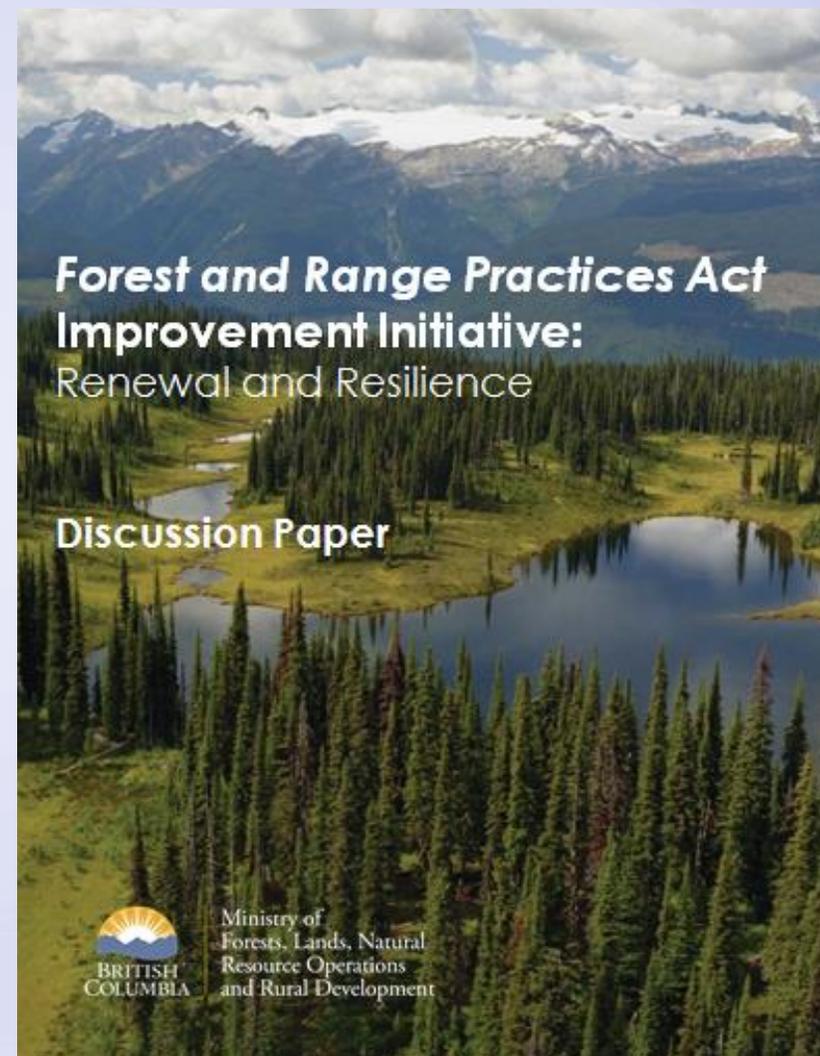
Bill 21 - New requirements under FRPA

- **Create more frequent and reliable opportunities for input**
 - Term of an FSP is 5 years (WLP 10 yrs); must replace when term ends
- **Improve information sharing in forest planning**
 - A forest operations map is required prior to requesting a cutting or road permit
- **Strengthen ability to manage forest activity**
 - Ability to request an amendment to FSPs and WLPs in response to catastrophic timber damage.
 - Visual quality, invasive plants, and natural range barriers will be practice requirements
 - Enable delegation of existing authority to vary or suspend a forest plan, practice or permit where it may infringe upon an Aboriginal right or title.
- **Enhance stewardship of resource values**
- **Improve and streamline range use planning**



Phase 2 – Discussion Paper Process

- Public Discussion Paper released on May 27 for feedback
- Engagement period: May 27 – July 15 (7 weeks)
- Topics in the Discussion Paper:
 - Climate change and resilient landscapes
 - Landscape level planning
 - Objectives and values
 - Public trust
 - Oversight and accountability
- General public input via online submissions
- Targeted stakeholder input via 30+ webinars, in-person sessions





Engagement and Consultation

- Stakeholders – wide range of impacted and interested groups
- Indigenous Peoples of BC
 - All of BC's 203 First nations invited to engage
 - A series of regional workshops and provincial conferences co-hosted with the First Nations Forestry Council
 - A new roundtable of First Nations foresters and provincial leaders chaired by the Chief Forester
 - Legal and contractual obligations met
 - Interim 'what we heard' report now available
- Public – online process was released on May 27



Thank you

