

Forest Landscape Planning

(how will it work in Community Forests?)

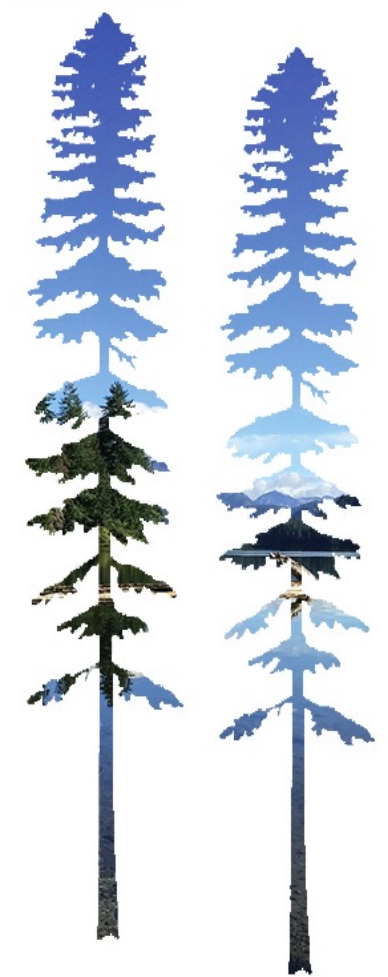


**Presentation & Discussion with BCCFA Board of Directors
June 6, 2022**

OVERVIEW



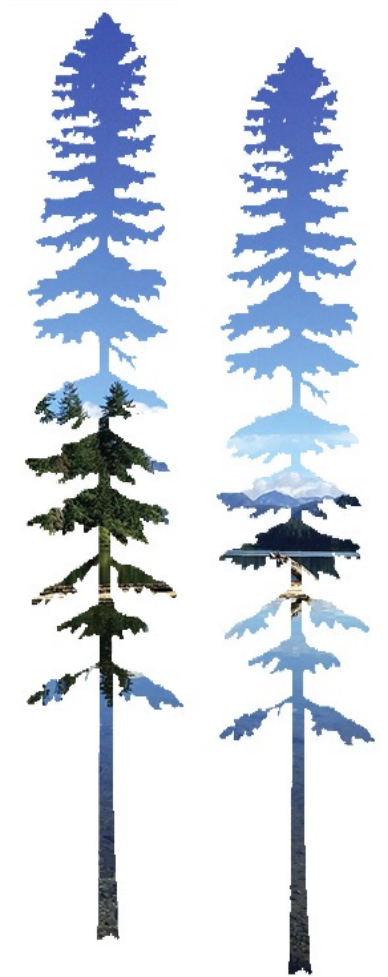
- FRPA Improvement: Background
- The FLP Framework
- Discussion: What does this mean for Community Forests & the BCCA? How will we work together?



BACKGROUND & CONTEXT



- In 2018, government committed to a multi-year initiative to improve FRPA.
- Commitment is reinforced in:
 - Ministry Mandate Letter
 - Modernizing Forest Policy Intentions Paper



FRPA Improvement



Key Phases:



Bill 21

Passed April 2019
Initial amendments
to improve
administration and
transparency



Bill 23

**Passed November
2021**
Transformative
amendments



The future

Amendments to
further address
climate change and
forest carbon

Bill 21 – Highlights



Introducing the Forest Operations Map (FOM)

- Requirement for a new Forest Operations Map (FOM) depicting the approximate geographic location of proposed cutblocks and roads



Improving the Forest Stewardship Planning (FSP) Framework

- Replacement & Extensions: Replacement requirement for FSPs (5 years) and new prescribed circumstances for when a plan could be extended
- Mandatory amendments: New circumstances for mandatory amendments to a FSP and reduced time to submit an amendment (ie for new objectives set by government, new GARs, etc), and new authority to require amendment for catastrophic timber damage



Other changes

- Protecting recreation sites and trails since introduction of FRPA
- New authority to identify ecological communities at risk and establish general measures
- Expanded wildlife objective: Expanded definition of wildlife

Bill 23 – Highlights



Forest Landscape Planning



Roads



Aligning with the *Declaration Act*



Wildfire



Improving the FSP Framework



Compliance & Enforcement



What is a Forest Landscape Plan?

- The FLP provides legal direction on where and how forest harvesting, road building and investment will occur, for the 10-year life of the plan.
- Could apply to Timber Supply Areas, Tree Farm Licenses, and Community Forest Agreements & First Nations Woodland Licenses of a certain size.
- Developed in partnership with Indigenous Nations, with engagement from licensees, and input from stakeholders & local communities
- Established, by order, by the chief forester. FLP Establishment triggers legal requirement for Forest Operations Plan (FOP) development by Forest Licensees and TSMs.
- FLPs will replace all Forest Stewardship Plans within a management unit over time.

Five FLP objectives*



- Supporting the production and supply of timber
- Supporting the protection and conservation of the environment
- Managing the values placed on forest ecosystems by Indigenous peoples
- Managing the values placed on forest ecosystems by local communities
- Preventing, mitigating and adapting to impacts caused by significant disturbances to forests and forest health, including wildfire, insects, disease and drought

*There is no hierarchy associated with these objectives [FRPA s. 2.22]

Where does FLP fit?

Strategic Land Use Planning

Sets legal direction under a cabinet approved land use plan



NEW

Forest Landscape Planning

Sets direction under the *Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA)*
Must be consistent with an approved Strategic Land Use Plan



Operational/Site-level Planning

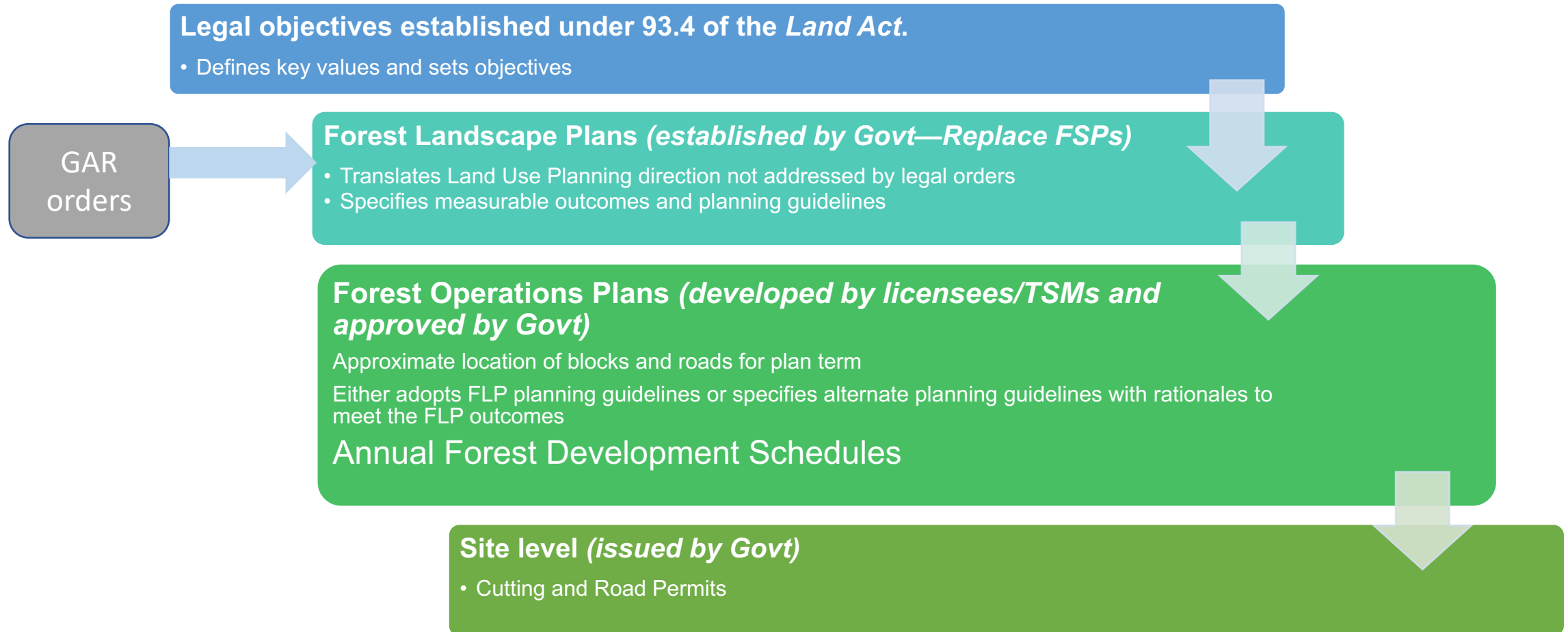
Must follow an established Forest Landscape Plan or propose variances to the plan for government approval



For more detail: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/forest-landscape-plans/managing_forestry_activities_on_provincial_public_land.pdf

Forest Landscape Planning

Where does it fit?





What's in a Forest Landscape Plan?

A Forest Landscape Plan includes:

- a map of the FLP area
- outcomes for specific values, with description of how they relate to the five overarching objectives. For a given value, the outcome may vary across the landbase—a zoning approach
- Planning guidelines

Indigenous Consultation & Cooperation and decision-making agreements



- FLP strengthens the role of Indigenous Nations in forest planning and decision-making and supports the right of Indigenous self-determination.
- FLP is developed in partnership with Indigenous Nations
- Before establishing a Forest Landscape Plan, the **Chief Forester is required to work in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous peoples** whose rights may be impacted. This requirement is broad and may encompass a range of government-to-government decision-making processes:
 - ❖ **Section 7** of the Declaration Act enables government to negotiate and enter into a **decision-making agreement** with an Indigenous Governing Body (IGB) relating to joint or consent-based decision making
 - ❖ FLP enables the negotiation of a **consultation and cooperation agreement** between the Chief Forester and an IGB for the establishment of a Forest Landscape Plan.



FLP 'Readiness' – things to think about

- Which management unit has experienced **challenges** caused by wildfire, forest health, climate change and increased harvesting constraints?
- Does the geographic configuration of the proposed FLP area correspond to TSA/TFL/CFA/FNWL **boundaries** or combination of these management units and does not isolate or fragment portion of the landscape.
- Is the FLP the **appropriate tool** to address the resource management issues identified within the proposed FLP area?
- Is the proposed FLP area currently undergoing a **TSR process** or TSR expected to start within the next 24 to 36 months?
- Are **local First Nations** interested in and supportive of the proposed FLP?

Questions & Discussion