

# Forest Landscape Planning - What will it mean for CFAs



**BC Community Forest Association AGM**

**Kamloops**

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**David Lishman,**

Values Coordinator, Office of the Chief Forester

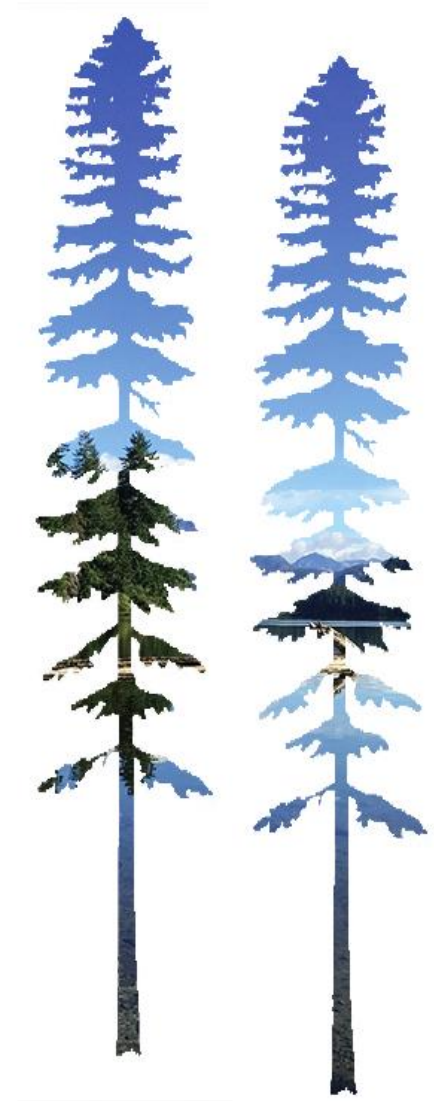
**Julie Castonguay,**

Manager, Forest Landscape Planning, Office of the Chief Forester

# WHY FOREST LANDSCAPE PLANNING?

Response to challenges in the BC Forest sector and opportunities for improvement to address:

1. **Reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples** – Government to Government land management
2. **Landscape level issues:** climate change, cumulative impacts, timber supply challenges and increasing disturbance on the land
3. **Changing societal values and expectations**
4. **Numerous stewardship initiatives and projects** – need for integration



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# Legislative Foundation

**Bill 23**

**FLP/FOP  
regulations**



# WHO NEEDS AN FLP AND WHEN?



- forest licence;
- tree farm licence;
- **community forest agreement**
  - greater than 800 ha on the Coast, or
  - greater than 1,200 ha in the interior;
- first nations woodland licence
- timber licence;
- forestry licence to cut that is a major licence;

When? there is no legislated timeframe for FLP.

# VISION

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- Working collaboratively with Indigenous Nation partners, FLPs seek to...



Develop directions to manage for ecosystem **health** and resiliency and support implementation of the **Old Growth Strategy**



Reflect local community **values** in forest management



Establish short term (10 year plan) direction to meet a long term vision for **future forest conditions**



Clarify the “where” and “how” for **harvesting** and other forest activities



Provide **certainty** for the forest sector

# FOREST LANDSCAPE PLANNING FRAMEWORK



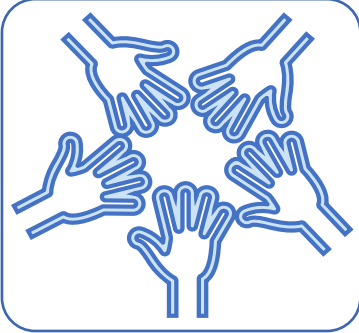
Set landscape and stand level expectations for forest management for forestry sector



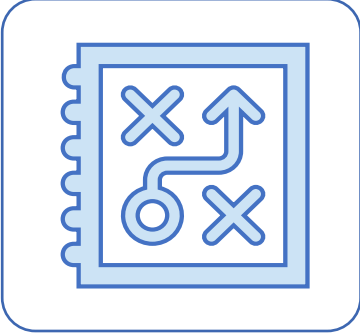
Established, by order, by the Chief Forester  
  
Can be amended as local conditions change



Would apply to volume-based tenures in Timber Supply Areas, area-based tenures, or combination of these.



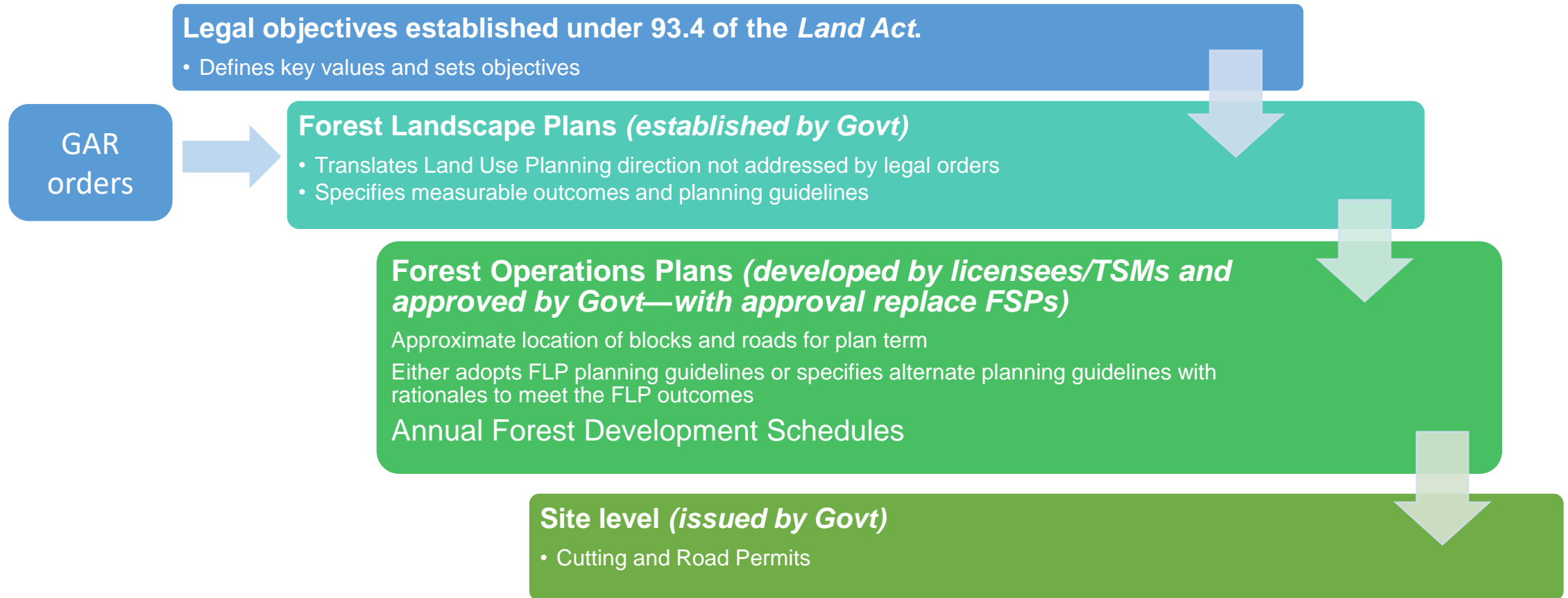
Developed in partnership with Indigenous Nations, with engagement from licensees, and input from stakeholders & local communities



Requirement to report to the public on plan performance every 5 years

# Forest Landscape Planning

## Where does it fit?



# 5 OBJECTIVES WHEN PREPARING AN FLP



Managing the values placed on forest ecosystem  
by Indigenous Peoples



Managing the values placed on ecosystems  
by local communities



Supporting the protection and conservation  
of the environment



Supporting production & supply of timber  
in the forest landscape area



Preventing, mitigating, and adapting to impacts caused  
by significant disturbances to forests and forest health



# WHAT IS IN SCOPE?

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## Road and Cutblock planning and development

- Where harvesting can occur
- Priorities for harvesting
- Where harvesting is to be done in a specific manner
- How harvesting arranged on landscape

## Silviculture

- Forest health guidance and expectations
- Stand establishment (sp. composition and density)
- Subsequent treatments (spacing, fertilization, thinning)

## Wildfire Management

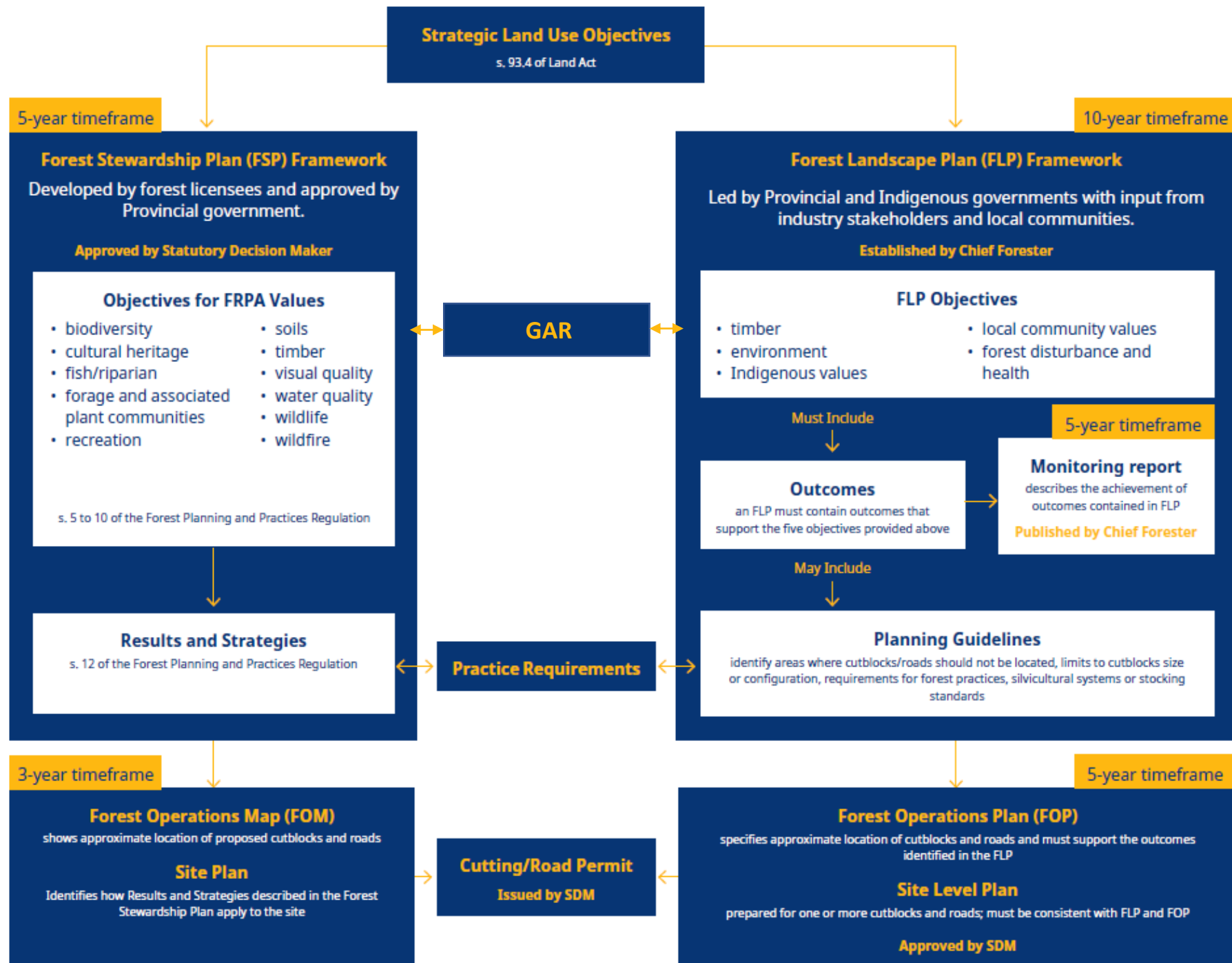
- Define requirements for activities to mitigate wildfire risk

## BC Government Investment

- Wildfire Risk Reduction projects
- Restoration projects
- Silviculture projects
- Carbon offset projects

## Access Management

- As it relates to forest licensees including road construction, deactivation & rehabilitation
- Coordination and prioritization



# TRANSITION BETWEEN EXISTING PLANNING REGIME (FSP) AND FLP

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Phased approach (FSPs remain in place until FOP is approved for a specific area)

During the transition, FLP and FSP frameworks will not overlap geographically

# What are the phases and associated timelines of a FLP?



# Participants in FLP Phases?



# EXAMPLE FLP TABLE STRUCTURE

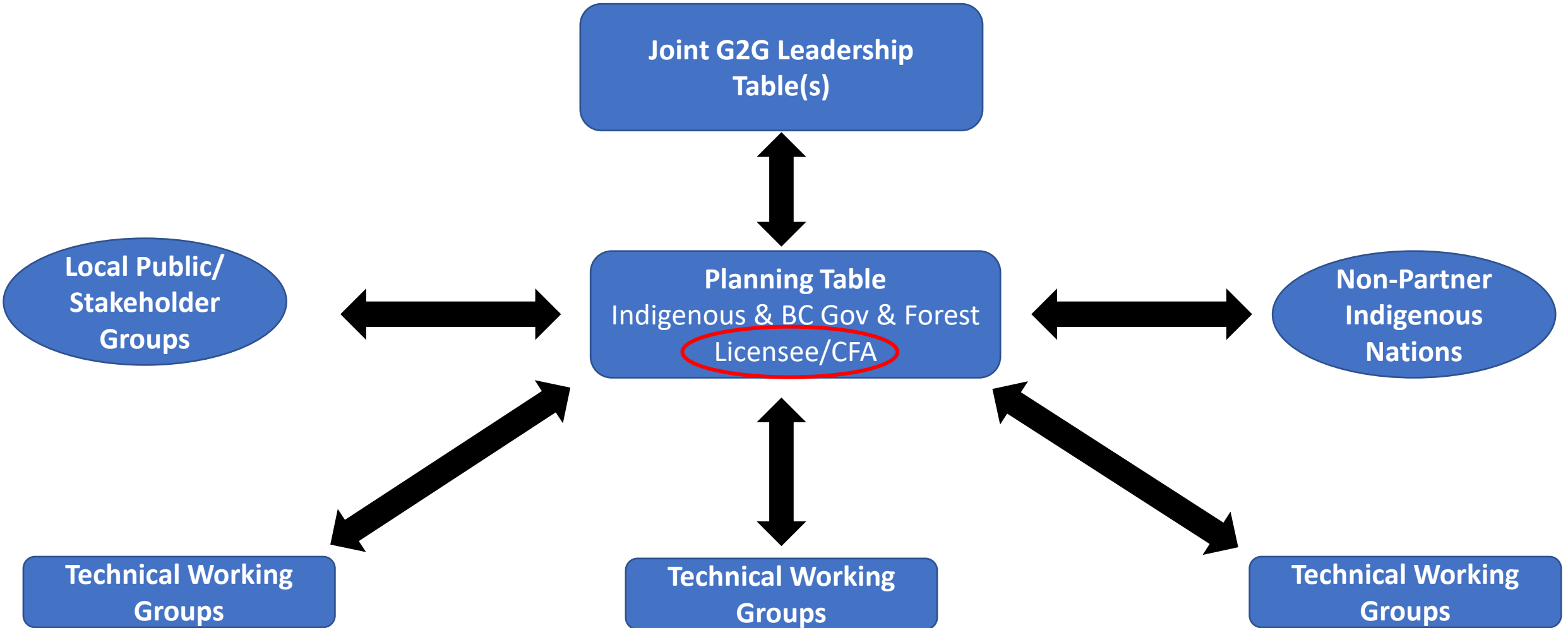
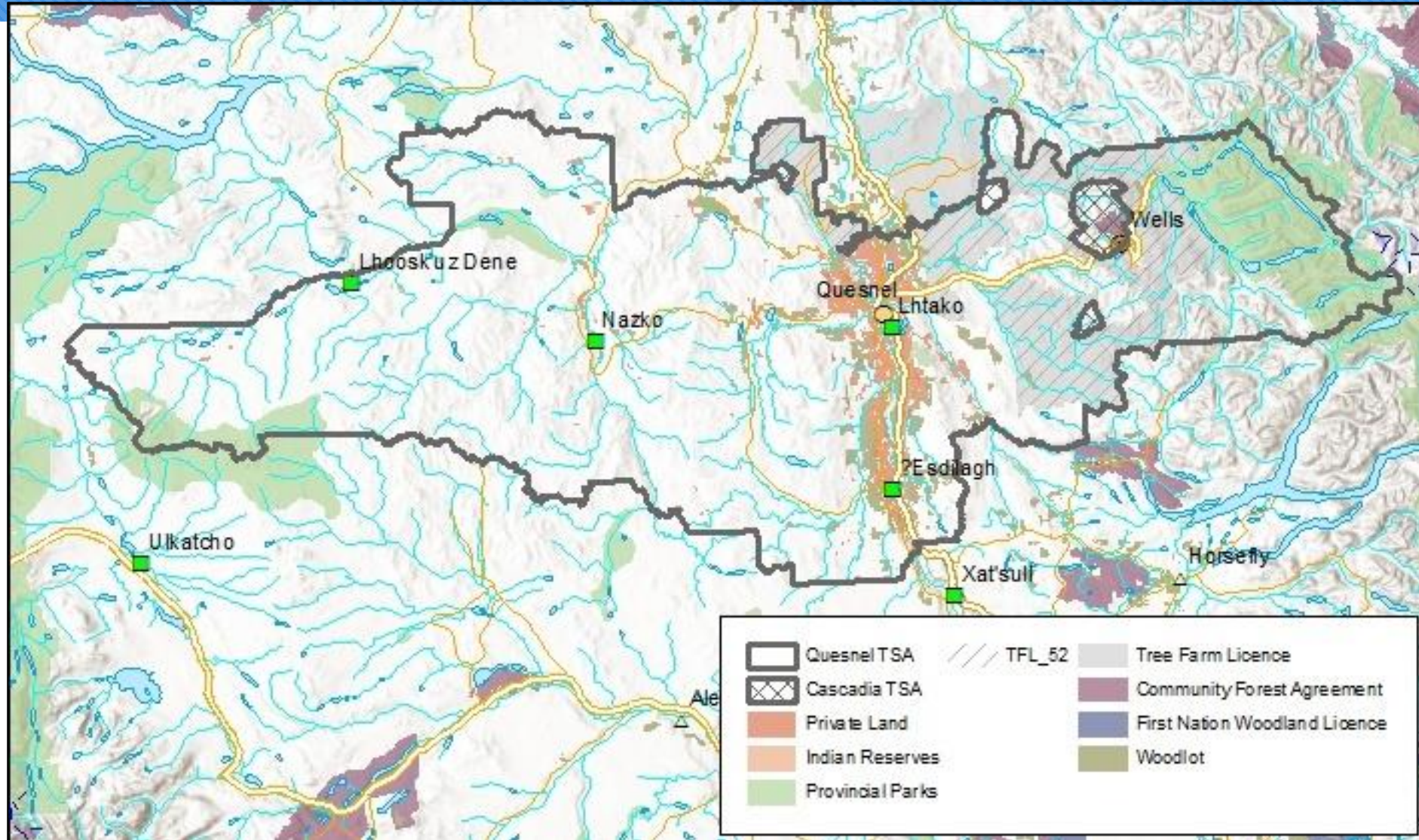


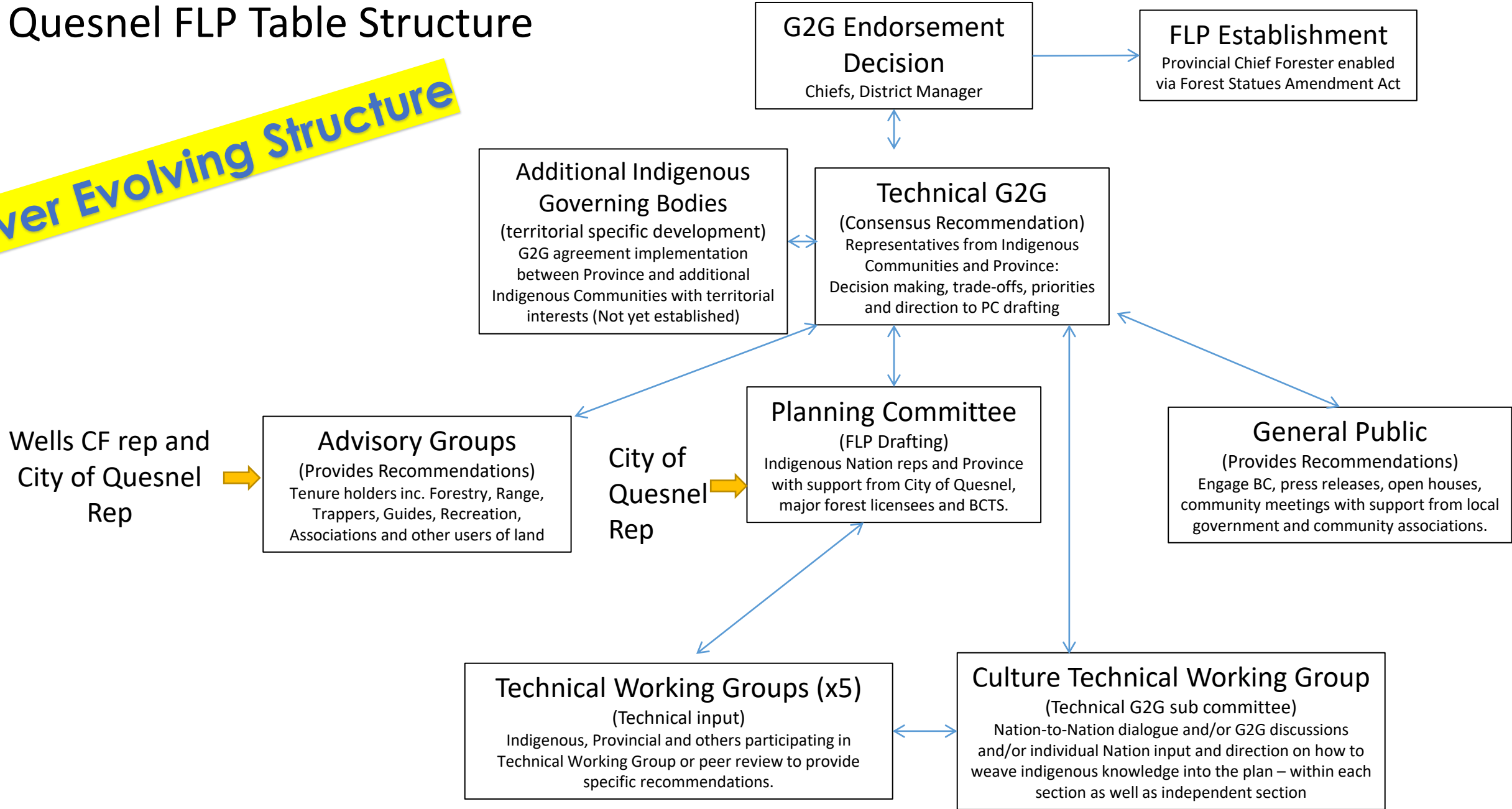
Table structure will depend on the FLP area, issues and participants.

# Quesnel Forest Landscape Plan Pilot



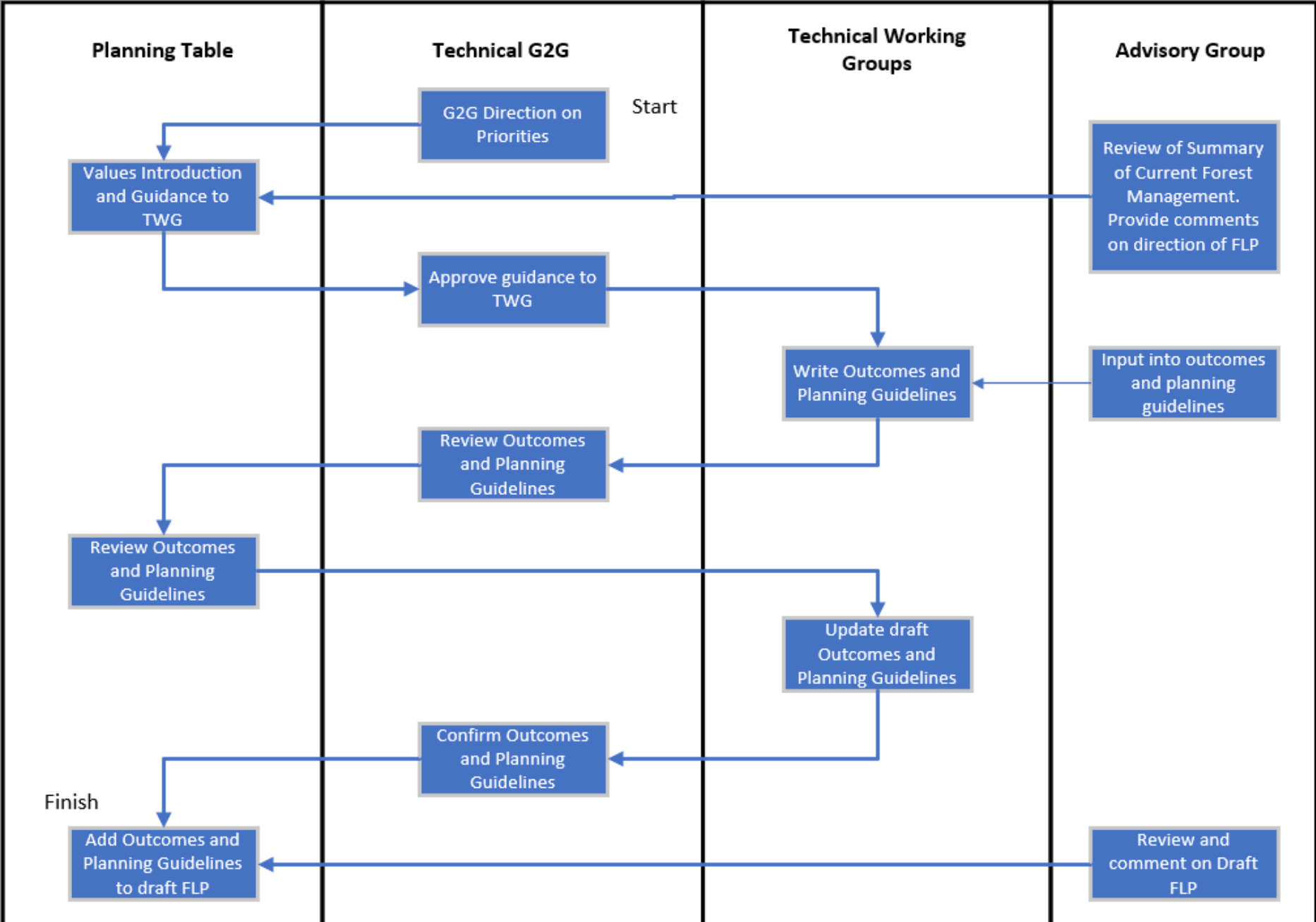
# Quesnel FLP Table Structure

**Ever Evolving Structure**





# How are forestry planning guidelines written?





# That's a lot of tables to sit at...

- Capacity issues with all FLP members
- Quesnel pilot has created guidance documents that speak to direction we have received from the G2G table, planning table and advisory table.
- These documents help guide the technical working groups in creating planning guidelines
- Can be used to get people up to speed if they can't attend meetings

# Lakes Forest Landscape Plan Pilot

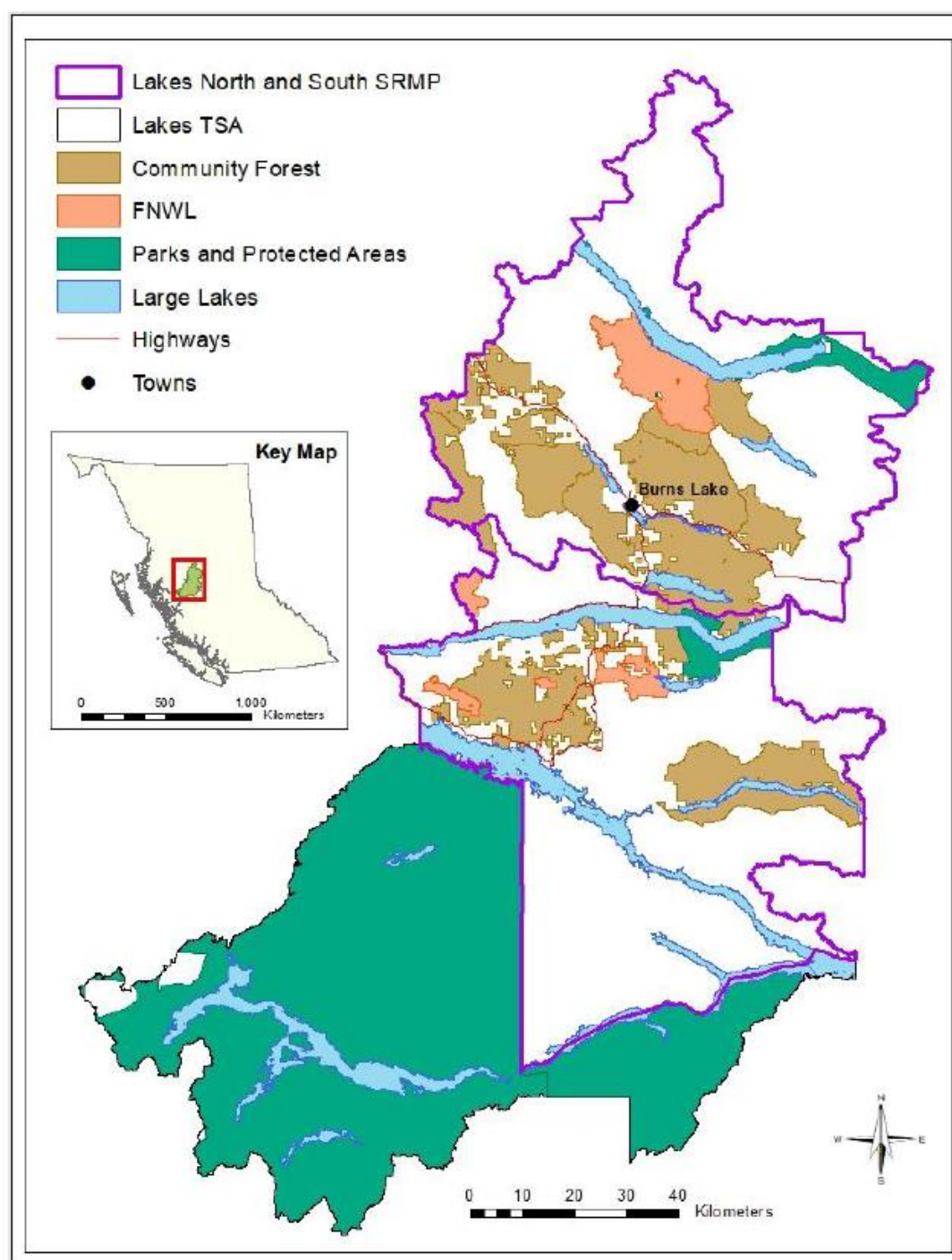
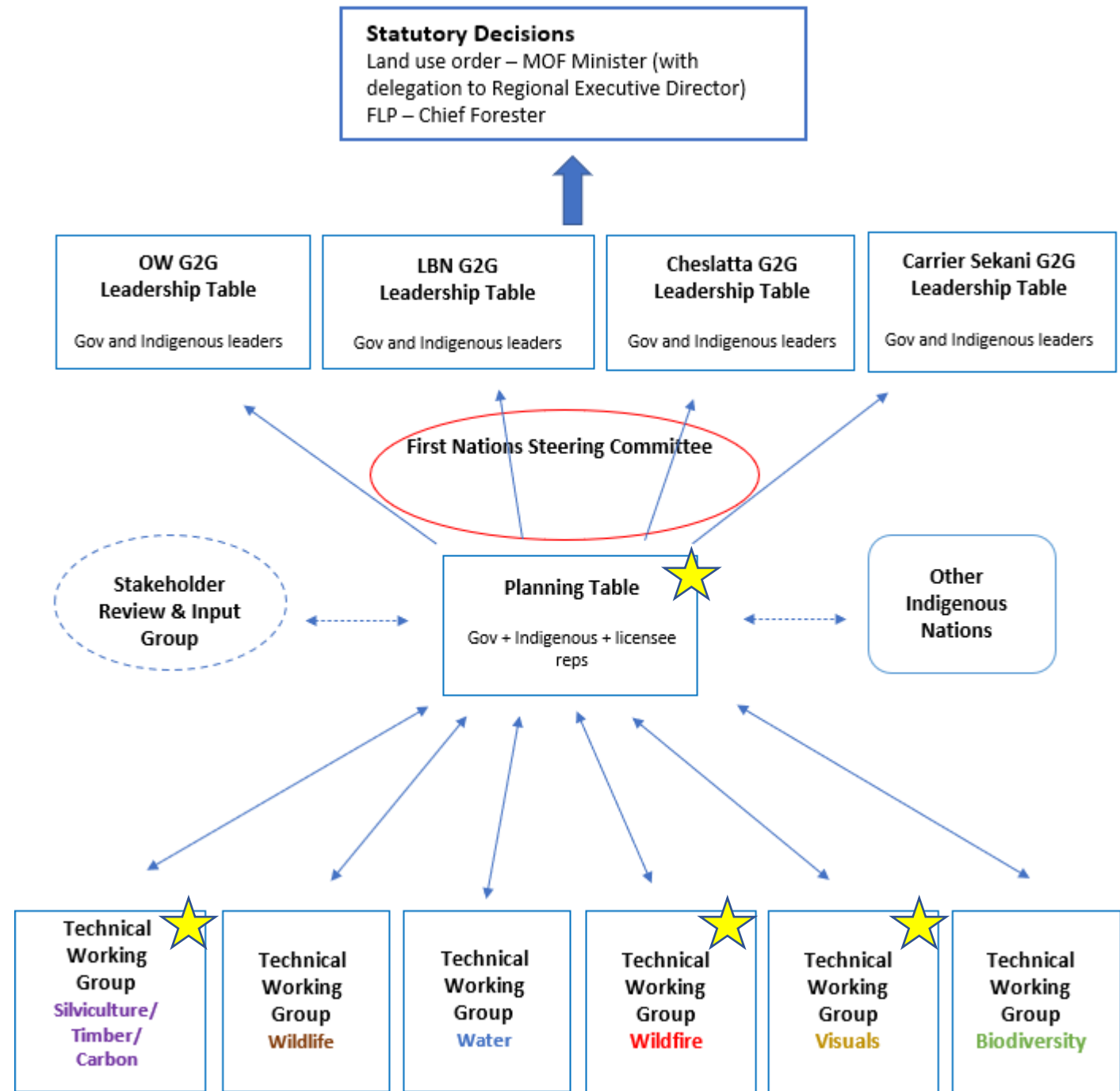


Figure 4: Project Area

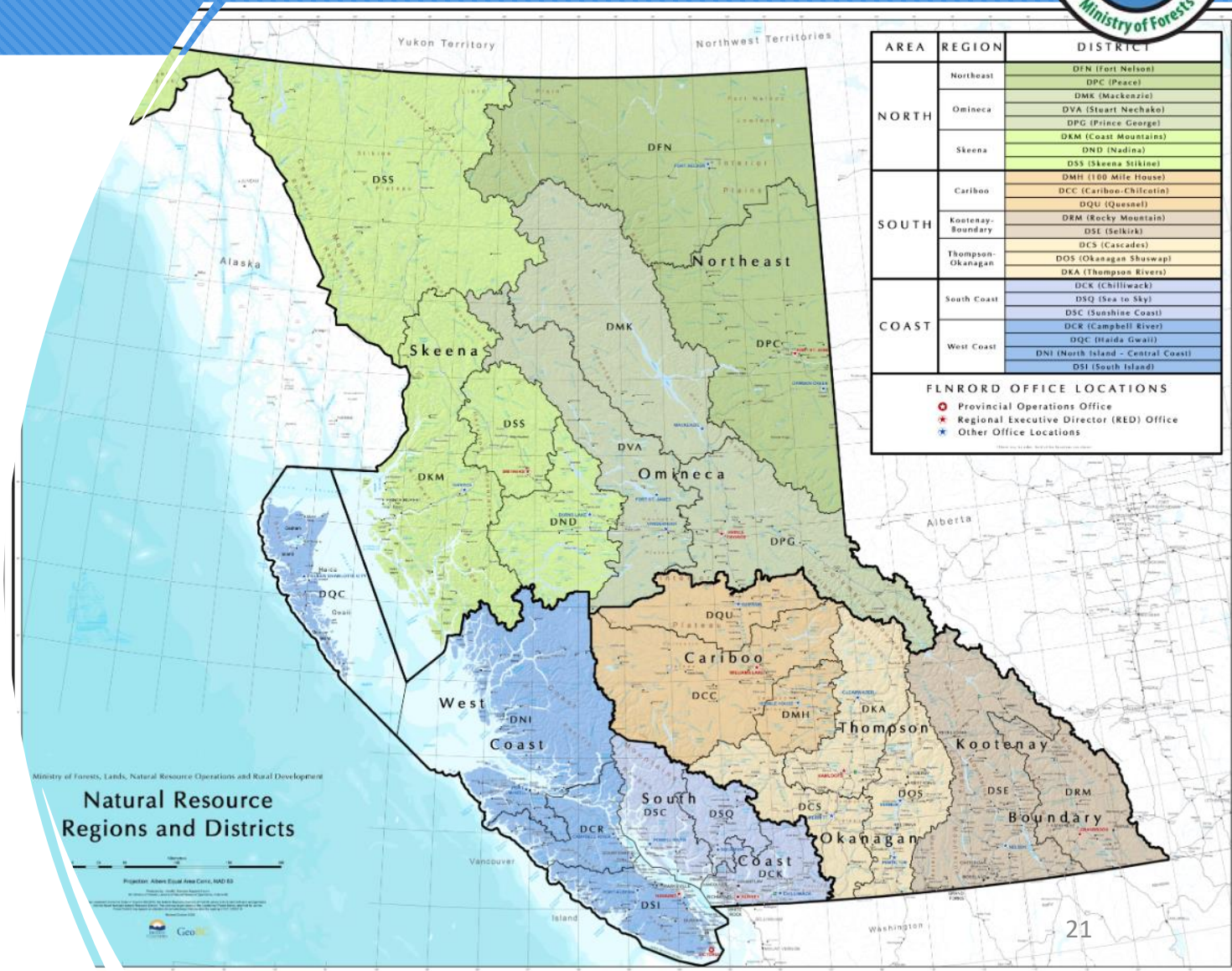
# Lakes Planning Table Structure





# 8 New FLPs in the Province

- 2 new in the Thompson-Okanagan region
- 2 new in the Cariboo region
- 2 new on the West Coast region
- 1 new in Omineca region
- 1 new in Skeena region
- All projects in the Pre-Planning phase



# FLP Geographic Boundary Considerations



No legislated geographic boundary for FLP



Contiguous area



Capture landscape ecological processes




Consider capacity of all participants





# Exploring FLP boundary scenarios

FLP boundary	Pros	Cons
Single CFA or multiple CFAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Possibly more control</li><li>• Can establish a FLP much faster (less players at the planning table).</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• More expensive</li><li>• More capacity from a single or multiple CFA(s) required</li><li>• Parallel process with respective TSAs – duplication of planning tables</li><li>• Limited FN capacity and funding to engage in multiple planning processes.</li><li>• May fragment ecological processes</li><li>• Contiguous area? – fragmented landscape?</li></ul>
Integrated within TSA or TFL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• One table including G2G, creating efficiencies.</li><li>• Flexibility for CFAs to include their own outcomes (zoning approach)</li><li>• CFAs bring innovation and new approaches to forest management</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increased complexity - much larger and complex than CFA area</li><li>• More people involved, may take longer to establish FLP</li></ul>

# FLP WEBSITE

 **BRITISH COLUMBIA**

  Menu

[Home](#) > [Farming, natural resources and industry](#) > [Forestry](#) > [Forest Stewardship](#) >

- ▶ Timber Supply Review and Allowable Annual Cut
- ▶ Sustainable Forest Management Practices
- ▶ Forest Inventory
- ▶ Forest health
  - Soil Conservation
- ▶ Old Growth Forests
- ▶ Forest Stewardship Plans
  - Wildfire Management
- ▼ **Forest Landscape Plans**
  - Sunshine Coast Forest Landscape Planning Pilot Project
  - Quesnel Forest Landscape Planning Pilot Project
  - Tree Farm Licence 37 Forest Landscape Planning Pilot Project

## Forest Landscape Plans

Forest Landscape Planning is the process of establishing clear objectives and outcomes for the management of forest resource values over a defined area. Forest Landscape Plans will replace the current Forest Stewardship Plans as part of changes to British Columbia's forest management regime including the [Forest and Range Practices Act \(FRPA\)](#).

**On this page:**

- [Forest landscape plan process](#)
- [Stakeholders and forest landscape plans](#)
- [Forest landscape planning framework](#)
- [Working in collaboration and cooperation with Indigenous communities](#)
- [Forest landscape planning pilot projects](#)

### Forest landscape plan process

Forest Landscape Planning will help translate high-level strategic land use planning direction to specific forest management areas. They will bridge

### Related Information

- [Forest and Range Practices Act \(FRPA\)](#)
- [Provincial Land Use Planning](#)
- [Cumulative Effects Framework](#)
- [Climate Change](#)
- [Modernizing Forestry in B.C. Report](#)
- [Strategic review of old growth forest management](#)

### Contact Information

**Email:**  
[forestlandscapeplanning@gov.bc.ca](mailto:forestlandscapeplanning@gov.bc.ca)