FLNRORD Engagement Series:
Coast Forest Sector Revitalization and Communities
## Session Agenda

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<td>Welcome – Introductions</td>
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<td>• Webinar Housekeeping</td>
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<td>• Panelist Introductions</td>
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<td>10 min</td>
<td><strong>Context &amp; Background</strong></td>
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<td>• FLNRORD – Brief introduction and overview of Ministry Priorities</td>
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<td>• UBCM and Ministry Collaboration</td>
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<td>• Forestry Related Resolutions – What have we heard from you</td>
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<td>• Q&amp;A</td>
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<td>20 min</td>
<td><strong>Coast Forest Sector Revitalization</strong></td>
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<td>• Goals of Revitalization</td>
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<td>• Policy Changes and what they mean for communities</td>
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<td>10 min</td>
<td><strong>Engagement and Opportunities</strong></td>
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<td>45 min</td>
<td><strong>Coffee-chat panel discussion – engaging on questions and concerns</strong></td>
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**Total Duration – 1.5 hours**
ECONOMY

Sustainable natural resource management.

Economic benefits for all British Columbians with thriving and resilient rural communities.

RECONCILIATION

Partnerships that support reconciliation with Indigenous people.
Ministry and UBCM Collaboration

Working Together to Strengthen coastal community engagement in the Forestry Sector

2015
UBCM, through its Community Economic Development Committee (CED), is represented on the Minister’s Forest and Range Practices Act Advisory Council

2016
Forest Policy Decision Making Roundtable
Report: The Case for Greater Communication and Consultation was released in March 2016

Report Shared with Ministry

2017
UBCM Session Forestry 101: Principles and Opportunities for Strengthening Community Interactions and workshop discussion summary report

Current Work

2019
Revitalization
Coastal Community Forestry Resolutions

What the Ministry and UBCM has heard from Coastal Communities: Framing Collaboration and Policy Direction

2018 (Endorsed)

- **Log Export Policy**: enact policy that prohibits raw log export without wood processing needs being evaluated (Alberni-Clayoquot Regional District)
- **Private Managed Forest Land Act Amendment**: impose a duty on owners of PMFL to consult with the local gov (Cumberland)

2015 & 2016 (Endorsed)

- **Optimizing Community Benefits of Forest Resources**: (Victoria)
- **Strengthen Local Input re: forestry policy and decision making**: & creation of a strategic forest resources management plan with coordinated planning (NCLGA executive)
- **Forest Service Roads**: desire to make forest service roads part of tourism-related circle route and for more consistent road maintenance (Kitimat-Stikine RD)
- **Panel on Management & Preservation of Old Growth Forests**: – create advisory committee all interests are considered (Port McNeill)
- **Protection of Old Growth**: (Metchosin)
- **Limit or Ban Burning on Forest Lands in Community Airsheds**: (Port Alberni)

2013 & 2015 (Endorsed)

- **Re-examine Log Export Policy** to reduce export (Alberni-Clayoquot)
- **Coastal Douglas-fir & Associated Ecosystems Conservation Partnership Funding**: (Islands Trust)
- **Coastal Doug Fir Partnership**: (need funding to resource) – Sunshine Coast RD
- **Private Managed Forest Land (PMFL)**, impose a duty on owners of PMFL to consult with the local gov (Cumberland)
- **Watershed Protection**, require tenure holders logging in a local government watershed to have 100-year cut rotation plan and environmental policies in place to drinking water (Port Alberni)
- **Forest Stewardship Plan Extensions** – public should be notified of extension requests (Squamish-Lillooet RD)
- **Notification of forest activity** via industry maintained websites to ensure public awareness of on-going activities in interface areas (Squamish-Lillooet RD)
“Our focus is really about getting as many jobs as possible out of every log that comes out of the forest... It's a public resource on public land and as many people as possible should benefit from the proper management of that resource” – Minister Doug Donaldson

“Let's ensure that the right logs go to the right places” – Premier John Horgan
Participant Poll
Coast Forest Sector Revitalization

1. Rebuilding solid wood and secondary industries to ensure more of B.C. logs and fibre are processed in B.C.

2. Improving harvest performance to ensure more fibre is available for domestic mills, including the pulp and paper sector.

3. Maintaining a credible auction system by continuing to ensure that competitive forces prevail.

4. Fostering stronger business-to-business relationships between BC Timber Sales, major licensees and First Nations.

5. Restoring public confidence through amendments to the Forest and Range Practices Act and auditing the private managed forest land regime.
Rebuilding solid wood and secondary industries to ensure more of B.C. logs and fibre are processed in B.C.

**Key Policy Changes**

- Advertising location must be adjacent to harvest area
- **Variable-rate Fee in Lieu (FIL) of Manufacture** based in the economics of a cutting permit
- Reduced shipments of minimally processed lumber to the U.S. – Revising the Manufactured Product Regulation
- Expanded Indigenous Bioeconomy Program
- Revised Order In Council (OIC) export areas based on an ‘economic’ criteria

**Anticipated Outcomes**

- Increases in employment with less logs leaving the province
- New forestry-related opportunities for First Nations
- Enhanced ability for domestic facilities to bid on potential export volume
- More logs available for the milling and manufacturing sector
- Increased opportunities for access to fibre
- Policy that better reflects forest sector economics
Coast Revitalization Goal 2

Improving harvest performance to ensure more fibre is available for domestic mills (including pulp & paper)

Key Policy Changes

- Reduced waste benchmarks for mature stands
- Fibre Recovery Zone with associated penalties for waste left in the forest
- BCTS roadside neat stacking pilot
- Revised Coast Waste Measurement Standard
- New waste penalty mechanism for late waste reporting

Anticipated Outcomes

- More jobs or more sustained jobs in fibre recovery
- Increased opportunity in Fibre available for secondary manufacture and Pulp & Paper
- Allow better understanding of waste levels
- Reduced fire load (reductions in fuel) – reduced wild fire risk
- Reduced burning & enhanced air quality
The Fibre Recovery Zone

- How was the zone chosen?
- What does the zone mean?
Improving harvest performance to ensure more fibre is available for domestic mills is a key revitalization goal for the South Island.

The implementation of the policies that support this goal will be felt uniquely on the South Island for several reasons:

1. Manufacturing capacity
2. Abundance of private managed forest land
3. Fibre Recovery Zone

Highlighting Fibre Recovery

Government is happy to see that greater fiber utilization is starting to make its way into industry practice

- In one operation on the South island, 23,850m³ waste fibre was originally piled for burning; piles were deconstructed and forwarded to roadside and then hauled to Chambers chipping plant in Chemainus.
- It is estimated that 2,500m³ of material they would have previously burnt will be utilized.
- Benefits include reduced burning (and reduced emissions), better relationships with communities (enhanced social licence), and providing fibre to pulp mills.
Coast Revitalization Goal 3

Maintaining a credible auction system by continuing to ensure that competitive forces prevail.

Key Policy Changes

- BCTS timber sale licence security deposit declaration provisions

Proposed Forest Act Amendments (Bill 22)

- Introduce the Surplus Test Offer Declaration on the 90-day rule

Anticipated Outcomes

- More information to inform public policy
- More information to inform compliance and enforcement activity
- Introduces public interest test; the Minister could have a say in tenure transfers
- Increased transparency
Coast Revitalization Goal 4

Fostering stronger business-to-business relationships between BCTS, major licensees and First Nations.

Key Policy Changes

- Advance business arrangements to pool volume from BCTS and major licensees and First Nations
- Advance training opportunities with First Nations
- Advance cooperative area-based planning between major licensees, BCTS and First Nations
- Establish a dedicated role to advance business-to-business engagement and facilitate enhanced fibre utilization

Anticipated Outcomes

- Potential pilot projects on collaborative planning
- Possible business arrangements between like-minded parties
Coast Revitalization Goal 5

Restoring public confidence: Phase 1 FRPA Amendment & Auditing the private managed forest land regime

Key Policy Changes

Review the effectiveness of the current PMFL regime and develop policy that will increase public confidence in PMFL management

Amend the Forest and Range Practices Act for effective management of the land base (2 phase approach)

Anticipated Outcomes

Revitalizing the forest sector (efficiency, certainty, trust)

Enhancing the management of forest and range ecosystems

Advancing reconciliation with B.C.’s Indigenous Peoples
Private Managed Forest Land Program Review

Engagement will be an important part of policy development for the PMFL program review

- Reviewing the Ministry’s goals for the regulation of forestry activities on private land, and
- Reviewing the current provincial Private Managed Forest Land program.

Engage.gov.bc.ca/privatemanagedforest

Engagement Period    May 28-July 9th
Bill 21 - New requirements under FRPA

- Requirement - new “Forest Operations Map” (FOM) that includes the approximate location of cutblocks and roads
- The FOM must be published, and review & comment must occur before licensee can apply for corresponding cutting permits and road permits
- Provide for required replacement of the forest stewardship plan once every 5 years, and the woodlot licence plan once every 10 years
- Forest stewardship plan may be extended for up to 6 months in the case of unforeseen circumstances and up to 2 years to complete consultation with First Nations
- Catastrophic timber damage has been added as a reason for a mandatory amendment to a forest stewardship plan
- Ability of forest professionals to certify content of forest stewardship plan and a woodlot licence plan repealed.
- 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.
Forest & Range Practices Act Amendment

Bill 21    New requirements under FRPA ...  continued

• Expand FRPA definition of wildlife to capture invertebrates, vertebrates and plants and ecological communities

• Ensure that the FRPA regimes use consistent terminology for ‘at-risk’ species (endangered, threatened, special concern)

• Improve and streamline range use planning (change wording in FRPA to reflect repeal of Range Stewardship Plan)

• Visuals and Measures – become practice requirements
  • Requirement to manage visual alteration categories as a practice requirement and no longer a planning requirement in a forest stewardship plan (visual quality objective will become a “visual practice requirement”)
  • Remove measures as a planning requirement for invasive plants and natural range barriers from a forest stewardship plan
Co-operative Planning
  • Landscape level plans

Improvements to the FRPA Framework
  • Review government objectives under FRPA (climate change, wildfire, forest health)
  • Align policy work with other initiatives (land use planning, wildlife, species at risk, water and large scale disturbance from fires/floods/forest health)

Engagement Opportunity (https://engage.gov.bc.ca/forestandrangepractices/)
May 27 – July 15, 2019
Q & A
Implementing Change in the Sector

Successful implementation of forest policy reform is a ministry wide effort and priority. Different program areas can provide different information / resources to local governments.

Forest Policy Change (Forest Policy Shop in Victoria)

Implementation of Policies in Regions (Natural Resource Districts)

Forest Tenures and BC Timber Sales Operational Implementation

Regional Economic Operations Managers Facilitating Opportunities

Communities

Forest Policy Change will make more forestry resources available, but growing economies will require a combined effort.
Regional Economic Operations

- 20 Regional Economic Operations staff located in 13 communities
- Provide community economic development assistance to Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities
- On-the-ground socio-economic support for communities impacted by wildfires, floods and economic shocks (major employer closure)
- Support local advancement of business retention and expansion & investment attraction initiatives
- Coordinate with other partners to facilitate the development of key sectors in rural B.C.

Rural Dividend

Objective: Support rural communities under 25,000 population to reinvigorate and diversify their local economies

Annual Funding Available: $25 million

Funding Streams:
- Project Development ($10,000)
- Single Applicant ($100,000)
- Partnerships ($500,000)

Timeline: Rural Dividend Program has been extended to 2021-22

http://gov.bc.ca/RuralDividend