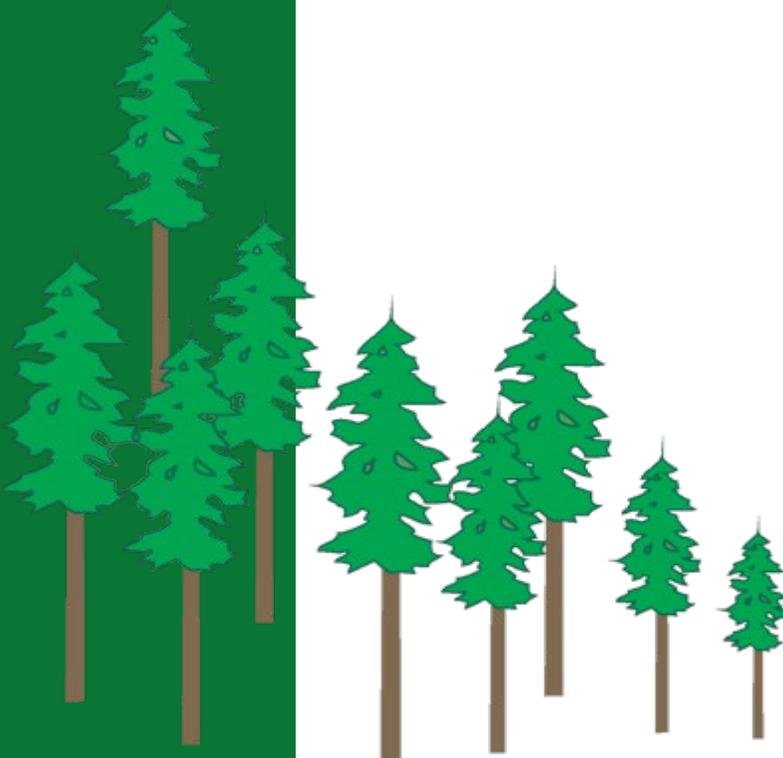




# **Interior Timber Pricing Training**

**Modules 1 – 5**



**December 2024  
Timber Pricing Branch**

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**Disclaimer: This document is intended for use during appraisal training activities and as a general guide to appraisals. It is not intended as a basis for legal interpretation of the *Interior Appraisal Manual (IAM)*. If there is any discrepancy between these materials and the *IAM*, the copy of the *IAM* posted on Timber Pricing Branch’s website is the official version. If there are any questions about a specific appraisal issue please contact timber pricing staff at the regional office.**

# **Module 1**

## **Introduction to Timber Pricing**

## Introduction to Training Modules in Timber Pricing

This package has been designed to provide base level training to Ministry of Forests (MOF), industry and consulting staff on timber pricing in BC's interior. Each module covers different aspects of timber pricing and includes reference material. The user will be directed to the relevant electronic site locations via imbedded links for detailed information retrieval rather than repeat the information in the text.

**Module 1 Introduction to Timber Pricing** - Provides a general introduction to timber pricing in BC's Interior areas.

**Module 2 Professional Practice** - Provides information on professional practice obligations for timber appraisal functions.

**Module 3 Appraisal Submission Topics** - Provides detailed information on the submission of specific appraisal topics.

**Module 4 ECAS Overview** - Provides general information on the appraisal submission and review processes via Electronic Commerce Appraisal System (ECAS) for the Ministry and Non-Ministry staff that are, or will be, involved in the submission or review of appraisals.

**Module 5 Miscellaneous Timber Pricing Policies** - Provides an overview of the miscellaneous timber pricing policies included in Chapter 6 of the *Interior Appraisal Manual (IAM)*.

Although this package is intended to provide training to new and experienced staff, it cannot fulfill the training expectations completely. Mentoring from experienced timber pricing submitters or reviewers is highly recommended. Regular communications between industry, consultants, district, region, and branch staff are necessary and encouraged.

Any questions on the information provided should be directed to regional or branch timber pricing staff. Feedback and suggestions on the content of the modules are invited by email to [Forests.RevenueBranchOffice@gov.bc.ca](mailto:Forests.RevenueBranchOffice@gov.bc.ca).

# **The Interior Appraisal Manual (*IAM*)**

The primary purpose of the *IAM* is to provide the procedures that must be used by the person who determines the stumpage rate.

## **Chapter 1 – Introduction**

This chapter defines some terms used in the *IAM*, sets out the terms of reference of the manual, identifies who can determine stumpage rates, and itemizes appraisal data submission requirements.

## **Chapter 2 – Appraisals, Reappraisals and Stumpage Adjustments**

This chapter outlines the procedures for appraisals and reappraisals. It identifies triggers for reappraisals including changed circumstance, minister's direction, and insect damage. Stumpage adjustments and redeterminations due to correctable errors and by mutual agreement are also discussed in this chapter.

## **Chapter 3 - Final Estimated Winning Bid**

This chapter provides the estimated winning bid equation used in the Market Pricing System (MPS), and describes the individual variables, and indicates the procedure for determining the final estimated winning bid. It also describes the specified operations that may be applicable in an appraisal.

## **Chapter 4 – Tenure Obligation Adjustment**

This chapter identifies the types of Tenure Obligation Adjustment (TOA) cost estimates that may be used in an appraisal.

## **Chapter 5 – Stumpage Rate Determination**

This chapter explains how the stumpage rate is determined for British Columbia Timber Sales (BCTS) and non-BCTS cutting authorities.

## **Chapter 6 – Miscellaneous Policies**

This chapter specifies the tabular method for determining stumpage rates for various smaller tenures and specific situations including community forest agreements, woodlot licenses, road and blanket salvage permits, salvage, certain types of licenses to cut, controlled recreation areas, cruise-based cutting authorities, partially harvested timber and miscellaneous timber products.

## **Appendices**

The appendices include information on equipment and labour rates, development cost proration, relative soil moisture to absolute soil moisture conversion table, Appraisal Data

Submission (ADS) map content, enhanced silviculture regimes geophysical clearance line categories, appraisal log dumps, and the amortization agreement form used for amortization agreements.

## Purpose of an Appraisal

For non-BCTS licensees the purpose of an appraisal is to determine a stumpage rate for the cutting authority.

The MPS uses site specific information including cruise information to determine an Estimated Winning Bid (EWB). That bid is adjusted for tenure obligations and specified operations that are not included as part of the EWB, in order to eventually determine the indicated rate.

Appraisals are not designed to achieve total cost recognition for licensees nor are they designed to be a vehicle for compensating licensees.

For competitive timber sales under BCTS cutting authority areas, the purpose of the appraisal is twofold:

First, Timber Sale License (TSL) specific site information is used to determine a EWB. That bid is usually discounted by 30 percent and can be used as the upset for the timber auction, or there are options such as Variable Cost Upset (VCU) to set the upset at a different rate.

A bonus bid in \$/m<sup>3</sup> or a bonus offer in total dollars (\$) is invited above the upset in the auction. The winning bonus is added to the upset to determine the total stumpage rate for the timber sale.

Secondly, the appraisal information along with the winning bid data is added to a rolling 15-year auction data base used in the periodic update of the estimated winning bid equation in the *IAM*.

## Appraised vs. Tabular Stumpage Rates

Generally, there are two ways (outside of an order-in-council or a direction from the minister) to determine a stumpage rate:

- Appraised or fully appraised means that site specific information for the cutting authority area is used with the procedures required by the *IAM*. Licensees and BCTS submit appraisals electronically through the ministry's ECAS.
- Tabular refers to an alternate method provided in the *IAM* for specific situations or timber products where the stumpage rate is determined from a table of average rates instead of using site specific information. Licensees can request these rates by submitting the Ministry's Interior Stumpage Rate Request Form ("short form"). Refer to Module 5 for additional information.

## Ministry Roles and Responsibilities

Submitters are professionally accountable for the quality and accuracy of their appraisal data submission (ADS). They have a professional responsibility to their client or employer to submit appraisals which follow the policies and procedures outlined in the applicable appraisal manual.

Methods to ensure quality appraisal submissions include self-assessing competency in submitting and reviewing appraisals, maintaining competency in the appraisal field of practice by staying current with legislation and regulations, participating at the Northern Regional Appraisal Advisory Committee (NRAAC) and Interior Appraisal Advisory Committee (IAAC) meetings and using peers to review their work prior to submitting an appraisal.

Forest professionals reviewing appraisals or making stumpage rate determinations carry out a professional quality review/determination by ensuring a fair and consistent process is followed. The general roles of district, region, and branch timber pricing staff in the appraisal process are as follows:

### **District:**

- Review appraisal data elements.
- Ensure the ADS is complete.
- Conduct PHARM field reviews and report non-compliance to the district Compliance and Enforcement staff.
- Forward appraisals to region and identify issues not resolved.
- Assist district Compliance & Enforcement staff with monitoring harvest activities relative to the ADS.
- Participate at the RAAC Meetings.
- Stay current with changes to legislation and regulations affecting timber pricing.

### **Region:**

- Review the ADS with respect to the *IAM*.
- Adjudicate appraisal issues with licensees/districts.
- Determine the stumpage rate.
- Review ECAS documentation of appropriate rationales.
- Make recommendations to Timber Pricing Branch on appraisal issues and policy development.
- Stay current with changes to legislation and regulations affecting timber pricing.
- Chair and organize NRAAC meetings.
- Provide training to ministry and licensee staff.

### **Branch:**

- Advise/make recommendations to the minister on forest revenue issues, policy development and changes to the *IAM*.
- Maintain the *IAM* and related components (systems, surveys, updates, amendments).
- Participate in the Operating Cost Subcommittee (OCS) and Co-Chair the Interior MPS Technical Committee meetings and the Engineered Cost Estimate (ECE) Working Group.
- Provides background or clarification of the intent of sections in the *IAM* for ministry appraisal staff or other stakeholders.
- Help provide interpretations of the text in the *IAM*.

## History of Timber Pricing in BC

The dispersal of the rights to harvest timber in BC's interior began in the mid-1800s. In 1858, Crown land, along with the use of its trees, was made available at 10 shillings an acre. In 1865, unoccupied Crown land was available for lease and subject to a rent payment. From 1870 to 1887, lease rent fee amounts were at the discretion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. In 1888, fees were set at \$0.50/Mfbm for all leases.

In 1912, the *Forest Act* was proclaimed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and the BC Forest Service was created. The term "stumpage" was adopted in 1914 by the *Timber Royalty Act*. Stumpage is the fee that individuals and firms must pay when they harvest Crown timber in British Columbia. In 1949, Forest Management Licences allowed licensees to pay appraised stumpage calculated using the Rothery System. Prior to this date, stumpage was in the form of royalties first set out in the *Forest Act* in 1924 and was varied by species, log grades and location. In 1958, appraised stumpage became mandatory on all Tree Farm Licences.

In 1980, the *Forest Act* was amended to require that appraisals and stumpage rates be determined according to the policies and procedures approved by the minister. The Comparative Value Pricing (CVP) system was instituted in 1987. The CVP system compared a stand's value (selling price value of lumber & chips less operating costs) to the average stand value. The result of that comparison was then added to a base rate to get the stumpage rate. The base rate was the result of an iterative process of comparing individual stumpage rates for all active permits to a target rate. This comparison formed the basis of the "waterbed" which simply meant if there was a downward change in the stumpage rate for some permits the sum of that change was spread over the rest of the permits upwards to achieve the target rate (not revenue). The base rate would be recalculated quarterly. The target rate was adjusted semi-periodically to reflect the change in the value of softwood lumber and chips based on information from Statistics Canada.

In 1999, the Market Pricing System (MPS) was introduced for British Columbia Timber Sales (and for all appraisals in the Coast Forest Region in 2004). On July 1, 2006, MPS 'b' was brought into force for all non-BCTS appraisal submissions in the interior. This system was introduced partly in response to US Softwood Lumber Agreement concerns. MPS 'b' was similar to the previous CVP system; except that the Target Rate was replaced by the Average Market Price (AMP) which was based on BCTS competitively auctioned timber.

In 2010, the current MPS system was introduced in the interior. It is based on the concept of determining an estimated winning bid using the EWB equation and site-specific information for a cutting authority. That bid is adjusted for the tenure obligations that a major licensee would incur that a BCTS market logger would not.

## Legislative Overview

### Ministry of Forests and Range Act

Section 4 states: “The purpose and functions of the ministry are, under the direction of the Minister, to... (e) assert the financial interests of the government in its forest and range resources in a systematic and equitable manner.”

[http://www.bclaws.ca/EPLibraries/bclaws\\_new/document/ID/freeside/00\\_96300\\_01](http://www.bclaws.ca/EPLibraries/bclaws_new/document/ID/freeside/00_96300_01)

### Forest Act

Section 105 (1) provides the legislative authority for the Coast and Interior Appraisal Manuals (CAM and IAM) and stipulates who is authorized to determine stumpage rates. Furthermore, they are the “policies and procedures approved by the minister” that is referenced in this section. As such the appraisal manuals are subordinate legislation, in the nature of a regulation, and therefore have the force of law. Any changes to them have to be approved by the Minister of Forests.

[http://www.bclaws.ca/EPLibraries/bclaws\\_new/document/ID/freeside/96157\\_00](http://www.bclaws.ca/EPLibraries/bclaws_new/document/ID/freeside/96157_00)

Sections 105 (5.1) states that these policies and procedures “...may require the holder of an agreement to submit information to the government as necessary or desirable for the determination, redetermination or variation of a stumpage rate.”

Section 105 (5.2) states the holder of an agreement required to submit information referred to in subsection (5.1) “...must comply with the requirement.”

Section 105 (6) states: “A stumpage rate must not be lower than the prescribed minimum”. The minimum stumpage rate is prescribed by the *Minimum Stumpage Rate Regulation* (BC Reg 354/87) and is currently set at \$0.25/m<sup>3</sup>.

Section 105 (7) states: “If the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers it to be in the public interest, he or she may order that stumpage rates applicable to all timber or a class of timber in an area of British Columbia or cut under an agreement are to be lower than the rates determined under subsection (1), for a period not exceeding one year subject to subsection (6).”

Section 105.1 (3) states that the holder of an agreement who is required under the agreement to submit information to the government for use in determining, redetermining or varying a stumpage rate, or “...must ensure that, at the time the information is submitted, the information is complete and accurate.”

Section 105.2 (2) provides for the redetermination of a stumpage rate, if the minister is of the opinion that the stumpage rate is based on incomplete or inaccurate information and/or the information did not meet the requirements of the policy and procedures.

Section 105.2 (3) provides for the redetermination of a stumpage rate, if the minister is of the opinion that after the stumpage rate was determined, redetermined or varied, the minister became aware of information that did not exist or, existed but was not taken into account when the stumpage rate was determined, redetermined or varied, and the information is likely to result in a change in the stumpage rate.

Section 106 provides the authority to use information in the cruise instead of the volume reported in a scale, to calculate the amount of stumpage payable to the Crown.

Section 136 includes several requirements such as keeping accurate records and reporting certain information at the times and in the manner specified by the Minister (for example, the Interior Log Cost Report). It also imposes a confidentiality requirement on those that receive the data.

Section 146 provides the ability to appeal a stumpage rate determination to the Forest Appeals Commission.

Section 163 authorizes fines up to \$500,000 and/or up to two years imprisonment, upon conviction for contraventions of several sections of the Act, including 105.1 and 136.

### ***Professional Governance Act (PGA)***

*The Professional Governance Act (PGA)*, effective since February 5, 2021, grants Forest Professionals BC (FPBC) the privilege of self-regulation, though under closer oversight. The Office of the Superintendent of Professional Governance (OSPG) now monitors the operations of all professions under the PGA, issuing policy directives and auditing regulators to ensure compliance with these policies and standards.

The practice of professional forestry is defined within the Forest Professionals Regulation under the PGA. FPBC assigns this practice to registered forest professionals, with timber pricing and appraisals being one of the recognized professional forestry practice areas.

In April 2022, Bill 21, the Professional Governance Amendment Act, along with operational business requirements, prompted amendments to FPBC's Bylaws. These amended bylaws were enacted under the authority of the Superintendent of Professional Governance on June 5, 2023.

FPBC's Bylaw 8 mandates that all professional documents must bear a signature and seal. Bylaw 9, which governs the Standards of Ethical and Professional Conduct which applies to the submission and review of appraisal data submissions.

See Module 2 for a more detailed explanation.

## **Related Policy Advice and Communication**

Timber Pricing Branch maintains appraisal advisory committees for both the Coast and Interior areas to solicit advice on appraisal policy issues.

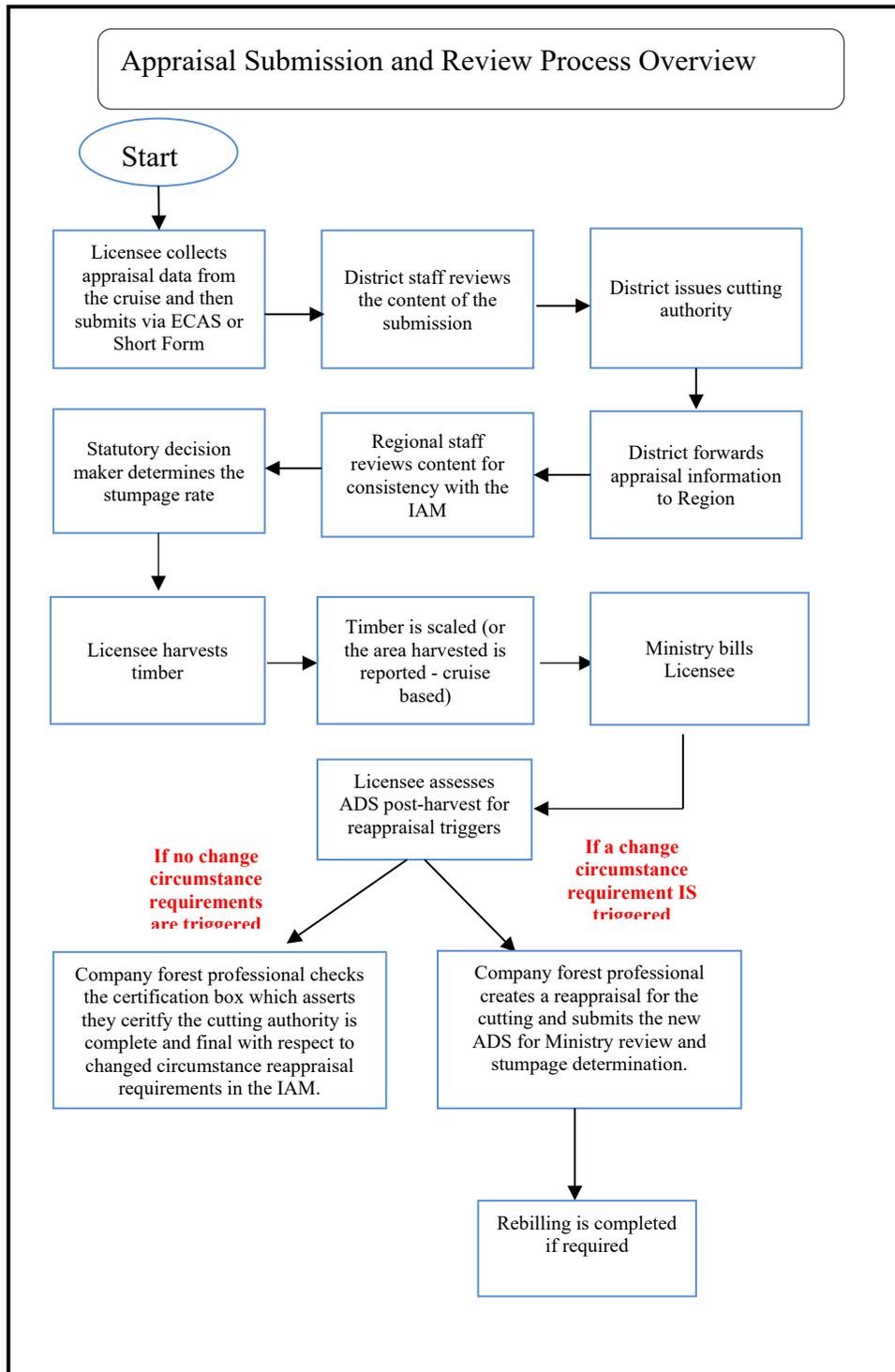
The Interior Appraisal Advisory Committee (IAAC) membership includes representation from a wide cross section of stakeholders including industry and government. IAAC establishes subcommittees, either standing or ad hoc, to provide recommendations on specific technical issues and appraisal policies. One such subcommittee is the OCS of IAAC which provides technical advice to IAAC regarding the operating cost estimates used in appraisals.

The interior MPS Technical Committee is comprised of industry and timber pricing staff representatives responsible for ensuring MPS is current and functional.

The north and south areas also maintain appraisal advisory committees to facilitate discussion and make recommendations on appraisal issues. The two Regional Appraisal Advisory Committee (RAAC) memberships include representation from industry and government. These meetings are also used to discuss regional procedures and collaboratively seek solutions to regional appraisal issues. Where appropriate, recommendations are made to other forums such as IAAC and the MPS Committee

## Appraisal Submission and Review

This flowchart illustrates the pathway of an appraisal from the licensee submission to a stumpage rate determination, to final billing.



## Timber Pricing Topics/Principles

This section is intended as a general overview of some timber pricing principles.

### Softwood Lumber Agreement

The Softwood Lumber Agreement (SLA) is a joint Federal level trade agreement between the United States (US) and Canada that originated out of the North American Free Trade Agreement. There have been several SLAs and Memorandums of Understanding since the 1980s. They have been enacted to try to resolve long-standing disagreements between the US and Canada on the differences in each country's timber allocation and pricing policies to maintain free trade of lumber and logs between the two countries.

### Market Pricing System

As of July 1, 2006, stumpage rates for timber harvested under long term tenures in the interior are determined using the Market Pricing System (MPS).

The central concept underlying the MPS is that BCTS auctions of standing timber establish the market value of the timber and those market values can then be used to determine the stumpage price for the timber harvested under long term tenures.

Technically, MPS is a "transaction evidence pricing" system. The evidence from transactions (i.e. the results of the auction sales) is used to determine the price of other stands of timber.

Pricing systems like the MPS are common. The US Forest Service and many US states use similar approaches to appraise standing timber. In the market for crude oil, the benchmark price for West Texas intermediate crude oil is established on the New York Mercantile Exchange, and this price is adjusted to value oil with different characteristics such as sulphur content or viscosity. Also, each day in the stock market some shares in each firm are bought and sold and the results of those transactions are used to establish the value of all the remaining shares that were not traded.

### Estimated Winning Bid (EWB)

The estimated winning bid (see the MPS equation in Section 3.1 of the *IAM*) is calculated using the data from the appraisal data submission. This equation, based on previous auction sales, estimates the market value or expected bid price of the timber, if the timber were sold at auction.

### Specified Operations (SO)

If sufficient auction data is not available for an activity employed by either BCTS or other licenses, the ministry may, for those identified situations, implement a specified operations cost estimate for use in the calculation of a stumpage rate.

The specified operations will be used to adjust the MPS stumpage rate for the estimated incremental cost of the identified situation. The explicit assumption is that if a bidder was faced with a similar situation he or she would lower the bid by the extra cost incurred because of the identified situation.

The ultimate objective is to have a representative auction database and hence, few, if any, specified operations adjustments.

#### Final Estimated Winning Bid (FEWB)

The FEWB equation in Section 3.4 of the *IAM* is the difference between the estimated winning bid and the total of the specified operations applicable to the appraisal, with an adjustment due to the consumer price index:

$$\text{FEWB} = \text{EWB} - \text{SO} * (\text{CPI} / 158.3)$$

#### Tenure Obligation Adjustment (TOA)

In MPS, it is important that the costs incurred by long-term tenure holders fulfilling tenure obligations are recognized. These obligations include the costs of road development projects, road maintenance, silviculture, and forest management administration.

BC Timber Sales licensees do not have similar obligations because the Province, through BCTS, manages those forests and incurs those costs. Therefore, an adjustment to stumpage must be made for the differences.

#### MPS Indicated Stumpage Rate

The MPS indicated rate (IR) or BCTS Indicated Upset (IU) is:

$$\text{IR (IU)} = \text{FEWB} - \text{FTOA}$$

FTOA is the Final Tenure Obligation Adjustment

### **Cost Base**

Licensees submit their experienced costs and lumber recovery factors through the annual Interior Logging Cost Report (ILCR). “Cost Base” refers to the combining of generally two years of ILCR data which is used to determine the cost estimates in the *IAM*. Usually there is a 2-year lag time between the cost base of the cost estimates in the *IAM* and the year of the effective date of the *IAM*. The ILCR data is integrated into such items as the tenure obligation adjustments and tabular road costs.

### **Appraisal “Parameters”**

At the request of Timber Pricing Branch, licensees submit monthly lumber and log market information. This information is used to publish monthly average market values (“parameters”) which are used in the calculation of stumpage in an appraisal.

The parameters are published on the Timber Pricing Branch's website at:

<http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/competitive-forest-industry/timber-pricing/interior-timber-pricing/interior-appraisal-parameters>

### **Stumpage Adjustments**

Every month, the stumpage rate for each adjustable rate cutting authority is recalculated to account for changes in the selling prices of lumber. The latest monthly appraisal parameters published by Timber Pricing Branch are used in the rate adjustment.

### **Statutory Decision Maker Authority**

A statutory decision maker (SDM), who is a MOF government official has authority under section 105(1) of the *Forest Act* to determine stumpage rates. There are several obligations that an SDM must ensure are followed in their decision making and subsequent follow-up with parties affected by the decisions. This authority should not be taken lightly but should also not be considered as direction to maximize stumpage rates either. A balanced approach is necessary to ensure fairness and reason throughout the process.

### **Interpretation of Timber Pricing Policy**

Timber Pricing policy as delineated in the appraisal manuals is subordinate legislation and must be followed. However, the appraisal manuals do not cover all the various circumstances that could be found in an appraisal as this would be too unwieldy and could stifle innovation in forest harvesting practices. Therefore, the SDM needs to interpret the policy in a reasonable manner when reviewing appraisal data submissions in order to determine stumpage rates. This is a skill that needs to be learned from various sources such as supervisor direction, training, peers, Forest Appeal Commission decisions, regional timber pricing staff discussions, and previous determinations, etc.

Another source of Timber Pricing policy is direction from Timber Pricing Branch. This is not the same as legislated policy in the appraisal manuals but guidance from very experienced staff. Varying from the minister approved policy direction in the manuals should only be considered in very unusual circumstances and should be discussed with relevant Branch staff before proceeding.

### **Highest Stumpage**

In 2010 the interior pricing method shifted to MPS A and the "Least Cost" principle transformed into the "Highest Stumpage" principle. Least Cost meant the person who determined the stumpage rate had to use the least total costs (harvesting, development and transportation) in an appraisal. Under MPS A it is no longer applicable to just look at the total cost, but to also include the lumber values and recovery factors (including the

low-grade adjustment in the tenure obligation adjustments for scale based cutting authority areas); hence “Highest Stumpage”.

Essentially, the Highest Stumpage test compares the stumpage rates for viable combinations of activities used in an appraisal. The combination of activities producing the highest stumpage rate must be used by the person who determines the rate. That said, the district manager can deem a harvest method and/or transportation route as “unsuitable” and the person determining the stumpage rate must exclude the particular method or route(s) from the test.

Recently, Interior Pricing policy changed to include a two-part highest stumpage test. First the Point of Appraisal (POA) is chosen by calculating the lowest viable total development and transportation cost (TRDEV). Then, the highest stumpage test is applied to all viable total operating cost combinations using the lowest TRDEV POA. The reason for this two-step process is to remove the “influence” of the lumber values and recovery factors, as well as the low-grade percent adjustment which is specific to each POA.

The professional submitting the appraisal must consider highest stumpage. This includes providing supporting information/rationales to assist the person in determining the stumpage rate in their review.

### **Changed Circumstances**

A changed circumstance reappraisal is required in certain situations. For example, when a change in development cost occurs from the original estimate made in an appraisal that is greater than the changed circumstance threshold specified in the *IAM*.

Be careful to note the original effective date when checking to see if a changed circumstance reappraisal is required. Use the same *IAM* in effect on the original effective date of the cutting authority. For example, if you are using an appraisal program (such as the IFS program) be sure to use the same year of program as the original effective date so that the correct change is calculated.

*IAM* 2.2.2(3): A licensee representative must submit a certified changed circumstance reappraisal data submission, or certify that no changed circumstances have occurred since the original appraisal no later than 180 days after the completion of primary harvesting activities or the cutting authority expiry date, whichever comes first.

An extension to the 180 days may be granted. When considering if a changed circumstance situation has occurred as per the *IAM*, two related concepts must be applied: Does the change meet the criteria in the *IAM* and does it meet the Highest Stumpage test?

There are various categories and respective thresholds that could trigger a changed circumstance reappraisal. See *IAM* Section 2.2.1 for more details.

As of July 1, 2014, there is the additional requirement for the licensee's forest professional to submit a certification statement that changed circumstances have not occurred. See *IAM*, Section 2.2.2(3) for more information.

# **Module 2**

## **Professional Practice**

## Introduction to Professional Principles in Timber Pricing

Module 2 is intended to assist forest professionals in their timber pricing practice under their legislated authority (*Professional Governance Act*) in British Columbia. The FPBC is the regulating body which serves and protects the public interest in the management of forests, forest resources, and forest lands of BC.

The *Professional Governance Act* (PGA) which was amended on June 5, 2023, defines the practice of professional forestry, describes the registered member and others who are entitled to practice professional forestry and establishes the FPBC. The *PGA* also describes the purpose of the FPBC and directs the association in delivering that mandate.

The *Code of Ethical and Professional Conduct* (the FPBC Code) combines the core components of the pre-existing Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Practice. It also incorporates mandatory principles required by the *PGA* in Section 57.

The Code, which forms Bylaw 9 - Schedule A, has nine standards of ethical and professional conduct, and includes objects describing the core elements of each standard. Bylaw 9 - Schedule B carries forward the requirement for FPBC.

The authority for an FPBC member to practice is given when certain conditions are met and can be revoked when the FPBC member fails to follow the Professional Principles set out by the FPBC in their bylaws, specifically the Code of Ethics, Standards of Professional Practice and other directions to members.

This module will outline the member's practice obligations related to submission and review of appraisal data.

Professional principles are fundamental statements or positions that create a foundation for service and conduct of professionals who engage in the practice of the profession. The key principles are found in the *PGA* and the *Forest Professionals Regulation*, reserved practice rights, duty and objects of the association, competence, independence, professional conduct, integrity and principles of stewardship. These principles are the underpinnings of the Code of Ethics and the Standards of Professional Practice.

The Standards of Ethical and Professional Conduct describes the values and rules associated with making choices for forest professionals. All registrants of Forest Professionals British Columbia are bound by the Code of Ethical and Professional Conduct.<sup>1</sup>

The professional principles applicable to the practice area of timber pricing include:

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<sup>1</sup> FPBC BYLAW 9 – STANDARDS OF ETHICAL AND PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

1. Competence
2. Independence
3. Conflict of Interest
4. Due Diligence
5. Integrity
6. Forest Stewardship
7. Safety
8. Professionalism
9. Reporting

## **STANDARD 1 - COMPETENCE**

Registrants, maintain sufficient knowledge, skill, and ability in order to address the matter in question, and must:

- a) Practise only in those fields where training and ability make the registrant professionally competent;
- b) Maintain competence in relevant specializations, including advances in the practice of professional forestry and relevant science;
- c) Provide accurate information detailing their qualifications and experience.

## **STANDARD 2 - INDEPENDENCE**

Registrants exhibit objectivity and are professionally independent in fact and appearance, and must:

- a) uphold the public interest and professional principles above the demands of employment or personal gain;
- b) distinguish between facts, assumptions and opinions when providing professional opinions;

## **STANDARD 3 - CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

Registrants must avoid situations and circumstances in which there is a real or perceived conflict of interest, and must:

- a) ensure conflicts of interest, including perceived conflicts of interest, are properly disclosed;
- b) take appropriate action to resolve or mitigate identified conflicts of interests;
- c) take necessary measures so that a conflict of interest will not bias decisions or recommendations.

## STANDARD 4 - DUE DILIGENCE

Registrants work with constant and careful attention, and must:

- a) ensure work is complete, correct, and clear;
- b) provide professional work that is measurable or verifiable;
- c) have regard for the common law and applicable legislation or regulations, including relevant enactments of British Columbia, federal enactments, and enactments of other provinces;
- d) have regard for applicable standards, policies, plans and practices established by the government or FPBC;
- e) undertake work and documentation with due diligence and in accordance with any guidance developed to standardize professional documentation for the profession of forestry.

A strong sense of diligence and thoroughness by those who rely on professional service will in turn support professionals and result in increased efficiencies and revenue for government and corporations. When the professionals who are involved in the process, openly comment that the process is flawed, or describe other professionals as 'inadequate,' then the primary parties who rely on the professionals will never have sufficient confidence. Critical perspectives and reviews are important. It is the way we engage these reviews that secures confidence. Confidence in the professionals can be derived from a number of factors. One significant factor is due diligence.

Where money is concerned, government and corporations view the timber pricing process differently. Similarly, the professionals who are tasked with representing their employer's interests are also likely to have differences of perspective and opinion. What makes the forest professional valuable to the government or corporation is the professionals' ability to use their specialized knowledge and a strong sense of due diligence to proactively address practical problems and independently work on solutions (aside from the vested interest). This is a healthy use of professional service that will continue to realise benefits.

This does not mean that there are no disputes. The FPBC developed a dispute resolution process for the 1998 professional accountability workshops that is still applicable today<sup>2</sup>. This process and other principles developed as the professional reliance initiative has unfolded will help to solve differences of opinion as well as poor quality reviews or submissions.

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<sup>2</sup> Application of Professional Discretion under the Forest Practices Code. AFPBC Guidance. September 1998.

## **STANDARD 5 - INTEGRITY**

Registrants always conduct themselves honourably and in ways which sustain and enhance their professional integrity and the integrity of the profession as a whole.

Registrants must:

- (a) inspire confidence in the profession by maintaining high standards in daily conduct and work;
- (b) abstain from undignified public communication;
- (c) not misrepresent facts.

## **STANDARD 6 — FOREST STEWARDSHIP**

Registrants work to improve practices and policies affecting forest stewardship.

Registrants must: (

- (a) obtain a clear understanding of objectives for land and resource use;
- (b) uphold forest stewardship and practise the responsible use of forest resources based on the application of an ecological understanding at the stand, forest, and landscape levels, which maintains and protects ecosystem function, integrity, and resilience;
- (c) take respectful and appropriate steps to raise identified concerns with another registrant about any practice that may be detrimental to forest stewardship, and to seek to resolve those concerns.

## **STANDARD 7 - SAFETY**

Registrants must:

- (a) maintain safe work practices and consider the safety of workers and others in the practice of professional forestry
- (b) hold paramount the safety, health, and welfare of the public, and the promotion of health and safety in the workplace.

## **STANDARD 8 — PROFESSIONALISM**

Registrants provide professional service and conduct themselves, at all times, in a manner that is respectful, responsible, and appropriate to the circumstances, and must:

- (a) promote public knowledge of forestry with truthful and accurate statements on forestry matters;
- (b) refrain from unfairly criticizing the work of other registrants or attempting to injure the professional reputation or business of another registrant;
- (c) contribute to the advance of scientific and professional knowledge of the profession and others;
- (d) be conscientious in providing professional services;
- (e) take respectful and appropriate steps to raise identified concerns with another registrant about their professional competence, or about conduct by the other registrant that may constitute professional misconduct, conduct unbecoming a registrant, or a breach of the Act or the bylaws, and to seek to resolve those concerns;
- (f) cooperate with and demonstrate respect for the regulatory processes of FPBC;
- (g) not, by their words or actions, threaten, intimidate or harass any complainant, witness or other person involved in a regulatory process of FPBC, or any board member, committee member, officer, employee, contractor or other person acting on behalf of FPBC;
- (h) comply with every undertaking given by them, any order made against them or to which they have consented and any other agreement between them and FPBC under the Act or bylaws.

There is a high degree of financial accountability and professionalism for both government in collecting Crown revenue and for corporations in ensuring that there is adequate stewardship of the forest resources. As a result, a reliance on professionals in the timber pricing process must demonstrate integrity and a fair and defensible method. Clear and functioning financial accountabilities for all parties are a key component of a successful framework. The accountability framework needs to have strong provisions to address poor quality reviews or submissions.

## Trust and Respectful Regard

In the early development of professional reliance, it was recognized that trust and respectful regard would be a requirement for successful forest industry culture change. The FPBC has a paper that discusses this subject.<sup>3</sup>

**Trust** is an applied concept that arises out of the knowledge and experience of working with others.

**Respectful Regard** means that a professional's work product, opinions, and judgments are given weight and credibility.

As practitioners, we learn to work within the regulatory framework, we understand the operating environment described by policies and we experience the external pressures of day-to-day management. As a result of these inputs, we learn to expect certain behaviours from those people and systems working around us. Described another way, professional trust is expecting that other professionals we work with will not take advantage of us or exploit circumstances to our employers' detriment.

Beyond the definitions, trust is the confidence that one has in the people and organizations that work and deliver professional service to the extent that one can rely on the performance of other professionals, their work product, opinions, and judgments.

When professional trust is low, we construct and prescribe formal systems and attempt to ensure that we receive a specific behaviour from professionals. There is a general threat of punishment if we don't achieve the prescribed formality. This is a loss of respectful regard and has the effect of reducing the benefits of professional reliance.

When professional trust is high, we rely more on those personal professional connections and develop understood ways of working together. Practice aptitudes that involve diligence, pursuit of competence and reasonableness are evident in behaviour. Respectful regard between professionals becomes second nature. This has the effect of increasing professional reliance and the corresponding benefits such as innovation and operational expedience.

This is not to say that trust and respectful regard in professional service is the main solution to all management and professional interactions. In fact, many circumstances that contain significant public accountabilities require more formal frameworks. Timber pricing is one of the government functions that require fiscal and social accountability. Forest professionals operating in this framework, wherever they work, are required to either achieve or demonstrate the achievement of certain outcomes, even when the process is operating with a high level of trust.

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<sup>3</sup> Describing Professional Trust and Respectful Regard. FPBC Paper. May 2013.

The timber pricing professional can ensure professional service is delivered in a consistent manner by using a principled approach to their practice. The kinds of things to consider in your practice are:

- a. Effective communication (one-to-one dialogue, written, non-personal professional information):
  - i. Look for available guidance, policy, general direction;
  - ii. Develop professional connections and communicate frequently; and
  - iii. Learn the definitions and specific culture.
- b. Comprehension of frameworks (function within the established frameworks):
  - i. Learn the definitions, function and specific culture of the framework.
- c. Best practices articulate the target standard. A best practice is one that is practical and achieved most of the time by yourself and others.
- d. Record keeping and record sharing is a demonstration of progress and expectation. A tool that helps mitigate problems as they arise, seeks solutions and generally avoids all out failure.

Properly applied, professional trust and respectful regard are essential underpinnings to relying on professional judgement in natural resources.

## Instruments and Benchmarks

The resource professional acquires a science-based knowledge that they continue to build upon throughout their career. The professional then applies the knowledge to specific management, tasks and environments. Therefore, professional service is the application of knowledge for practical solutions or in transacting processes established by others. It is the latter element that is important to the timber pricing process and forest professionals.

In the delivery of service and work the forest professional must rely on various instruments and benchmarks associated with a process.

### Information Delivery

Often information is required for others to complete agreements and transactions. Forms, formats, the content, steps in processes, are features of a business that the forest professional is expected to follow and achieve. These features may, or may not, be the practice of professional forestry, however, they do fall within the requirements of the professional standards because they are referred to as professional conduct.

### Documentation

A professional keeps a record of their practice and other service related to their employ. The records are separate and distinct from payment forms or invoices. It is a record of professional work, content of communications, actions required, informal agreements, dates of work completion and transaction, etc. These documents are independent documents of the forest professional and are reliable sources of information for employers and others. Examples of the kinds of this information are a practice diary or a record of project communication. When an employer specifically requests these documents as part of the deliverables of a project then the document is owned by that employer.

Professional documents are enabled by the *Professional Governance Act (PGA)*, and referenced in the bylaws or guidance as documents containing professional work. Professional documents can also be documents enabled by other legislation, regulation, such as the Appraisal Data Sheet<sup>4</sup>, or written instructions by a professional for excavations on slopes.<sup>5</sup>

### Professional Rationale

As forest professionals we are obligated to be competent in our fields of practice. We support our decisions and actions in writing, to the degree of care that a prudent professional would exercise under the same or similar circumstances. A product of our competence is the professional decision and supporting rationale that demonstrates we are worthy of the public trust and professional reliance. The purpose of a rationale is to

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<sup>4</sup> Appraisal Manual section

<sup>5</sup> Occupational Health and Safety Regulation section

support a decision or action, avoid a misunderstanding, demonstrate due diligence and clearly explain the intent so the decision or prescription can be understood and implemented.

A rationale is a description of the underlying foundation for an action taken or decision made. It is an explanation of the controlling principles in the circumstance, the intellectual or sensible path chosen and the logic toward the expected outcome, opinion, or practice. Depending on the situation, decision or action, the rationale is often written, provides supporting documentation, identifies the accountability linkages, and reveals the diligence or zeal with which the professional undertook the work.<sup>6</sup>

### **Monitoring and Peer Review**

Peer Reviews are an element of the FPBC continuing competency program. The main objective of the peer review program is to elevate a member's level of practice through the mentorship and confidential advice offered by a trusted colleague.

Peer reviews are also a critical review of a specific professional work. Professionals support their decisions and actions in writing and undertake sufficient due diligence to ensure that their work meets the standard of care expected by the profession. In some professions, there are obligatory peer reviews that extend professional liability onto the reviewer.

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<sup>6</sup> Guidance for Professional Quality Rationales and Commitments. September 2008.

## Resolution and Communication

Beyond the timber pricing framework of definitions, flowcharts, parameters, estimations, data and other components is the action and interpretation of professional judgment. The application of forest science, measure and valuation of forests and forest resources is the practice of professional forestry. These aspects need to be undertaken by forest professionals, and they raise the standard of the timber pricing framework because they are transacted by forest professionals. Disagreement about differences of professional judgment or opinion does occur. An understanding of the timber pricing framework, the various components, the data, the guiding principles of greater reliance on professional judgment and accountability, and the integration of all of these, are required for professionals to effectively transact the business of timber pricing. When all of the forest professionals engaged in this practice area have this understanding then disagreements are less frequent and localized solutions are developed.

The professional reliance axiom states that the benefit of the doubt would go to the prescriber (submitter) as part of the Standards of Review. If disagreements of professional judgement still remain beyond this, they should follow the hierarchical procedure discussed below. Preferably, disagreements should be mutually resolved before initiating official complaints to appropriate regulatory associations. Note that steps 1 through 4 (below) describe one type of process and step 5 is a separate regulating body discipline process.

1. Whenever possible and appropriate, resolve the issue with a friendly phone call. Issue may possibly be defined as someone exceeding the acceptable margins of error in an appraisal submission or a difference in opinion around an interpretation or conclusion.
2. If not resolved in step 1, request clarification at a face-to-face meeting. Disagreements about differences of professional judgment or opinion are often better resolved in person rather than over the phone or by writing. Face-to-face meetings to achieve clarification are often more effective with field visits rather than office meetings.
3. If mutual resolution between the parties by phone or meeting is not achieved, the next step may be to refer the matter to respective supervisors.
4. If the matter is not resolved at step 3, independent, mutually acceptable third party or parties may be invited to provide advice and/or to mediate. The FPBC may be approached to assist by referring parties to independent (arms-length) mediators or to refer the matter to mentors for confidential resolution and/or advice.
5. The final step, if all others fail or are inappropriate in the circumstances, would be to initiate a complaint to the appropriate regulatory association. Before pursuing this route, one must make sure that all the facts are clear and one has gone through the previous steps unless it were impossible or inappropriate in the circumstances to do so. For example, in some circumstances (consistent poor-quality submissions or reviews, flagrant disregard of legislation or professional obligations, or serious matters of professional conduct) this step could be initiated without going through the previous steps.

The above is the more formal process, more recently, (July 2011) the FPBC produced a Professional Accountability Processes guide that provides guidance and options for members as to how they might go about resolving professional disputes themselves<sup>7</sup>. In this paper FPBC clearly states that if the concerned individual has not made a satisfactory effort to resolve the matter with the other member on a reasonable appropriate basis, the registrar may decline to accept the complaint or to initiate a formal Complaint Resolution Process (CRP). The FPBC document describes several suggested non-discipline options to improve member competency that may be attempted before initiating CRP. The options described are primarily member driven with the FPBC acting as a facilitator in options 4 and 5. The non-discipline options are voluntary and members are not required to participate in them.

Non-discipline options to improve member competency:

- Informal agreement between the members;
- Formal agreement between the members;
- The Voluntary Peer Review process;
- FPBC assists the members in reaching a consensus (accountability process); or
- FPBC coordinates a work review.

The discipline options are as described above and a result of the Complaints Resolution Procedures being initiated.

The question often arises as to when the FPBC should be notified when a member has concerns with another member's professional work. Once you are satisfied that you have the relevant information and have discussed the matter with the other member you have to decide if the issue is resolved. If resolved notify the other member, if not resolved and you decide you must report then notify the other member of your intention to notify the FPBC.

The FPBC generally expects members to report directly where:

- There are safety concerns;
- There is the potential for environmental damage;
- There could be significant damage to other resource values (e.g. first nation's values, fisheries, private land or downstream resources);
- There are examples of continuous errors or a history of poor quality work;
- The subject member has previously been disciplined for similar actions;
- It is reasonable to believe that the alleged action was intentional and serious;

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<sup>7</sup> Professional Accountability Processes. FPBC Guidance. July 2011.

- It is reasonable to believe that the subject member was motivated by personal gain or received a benefit from the alleged action;
- The alleged action is of a nature such that a failure to deal with the matter in a formal, transparent and public manner would tend to bring the profession and its discipline process into disrepute; or
- Any other circumstance where you as a member believe another member is not complying with the Bylaws or Code of Ethics.”

FPBC Bylaw 11 Code of Ethics contains positive obligations for forest professionals to act when witnessing specific actions. Two such instances are, “*11.3.4 Where a member believes a practice is detrimental to good forest stewardship of forest land,*” and “*11.4.3 Where a member believes another member may be guilty of infamous or unprofessional conduct, conduct unbecoming a member, negligence or a breach of the The Professional Governance Act (PGA), or FPBC bylaws.*”<sup>8</sup>

The Code of Ethics also provides the steps that a member would take in discharging this professional obligation to act:

1. Evaluate the circumstance and whether it meets the essentials of “detrimental to” or “conduct,” “negligence” or “breach.”
2. Raise the matter with that other member, if possible and appropriate.
3. Agree on a resolution to the problem.
4. If a resolution is not possible, appropriate or if there is no resolution then inform council in writing.

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<sup>8</sup> FPBC Code of Ethics - Guidelines for Interpretation March 2009

## Best Practices for Submission of Appraisal Data

Organizations that value and support their forest appraisal staff in encouraging high quality submissions and reviews and promote the understanding of the need for and use of the forest appraisal submission and review process in their work duties were observed to have dedicated, expert staff that had low “Clarification” error rates in the Electronic Commerce Appraisal Submission (ECAS) and a highly efficient timber pricing submission and review process.

List of best practises of organizations that employ forest appraisal data submitters and reviewers:

### Human Resources

- Engage forest professionals who have competence in the practice area of timber pricing. (This can include skills such as a propensity for numbers, detail focus, understand conflict resolution process, and support professional reliance in forestry practises and value forest appraisal administrative duties).
- Retain professionals who have qualifications over long term (10+ years).
- Provide known career paths in their organizations for their forest professionals to follow.

### Training

- Organize regular in-house training exercises that support maintaining a high standard of work.
- Foster a culture of positive cooperation between forest appraisal data gatherers, submitters and reviewers both in-house and outside organization.
- Support professional involvement in committees and workshops in the forest appraisal field.

### Mentoring

Provide a mentor experienced in the forest appraisal process, for professionals wanting to acquire competence to support a job function.

### In-house Expert

Maintain a competent forest appraisal practitioner who is readily accessible to all forestry staff to provide answers to questions, quality control and advice.

### Peer Reviews

Conduct peer reviews of ADS practises internal to organization.

### Experienced Forest Harvesting Staff

Consult senior logging and engineering supervisory staff in the organization for guidance and understanding of forest harvesting practises.

### Procedures Used by Submitters

Submitters have procedures in place for guidance on submissions, e.g. engineering cost estimates, cruise data, compilations, checklists (see sample below).

The following is a sample ADS checklist for information purposes only. Each submitter should develop their own format for checking their ADS. Also, a checklist could be developed for use by Peer Reviewers in the submitter's organization.

\*\*\*SAMPLE ONLY\*\*\*

### Appraisal Data Submission Review Checklist

ECAS Screen	Yes	No	N/A	ECAS Screen	Yes	No	N/A
<b>Reference Info</b>				<b>Cruise Information/Tree to Truck</b>			
Timber Mark?				Cruise and Compilation Approved?			
Forest District?				Correct version of compilation approved?			
TSA/TSB?				Cruise Info on ADS matches Compilation?			
Point of Appraisal correct and Least Cost?				Net Merch Area matches compilation?			
Comparative Cruise?				NAR is >= NMA?			
Salvage Toggle?				Support Centre and Distance correct?			
Stand Rate Coniferous				TTT data matches compilation?			
Stand Rate Deciduous				Least cost harvest method used?			
<b>Appraisal Map</b>				<b>All fields double checked for any transposing errors from cruise compilation?</b>			
BEC zones indicated?				Conifer versus Deciduous variables correctly indicated?			
Partial cut areas indicated?				Sampling error < 15.0% or 1 plot/ha and at least 4 trees/plot average?			
Common junction and geographic block centres indicated?				Correct selling price zone indicated (ie. 7 Southern Interior)?			
Surfacing areas indicated same as TAB road section in ECAS? Gravel Pit areas identified?				Insect damage indicated?			
ECE sections identified?				Multiple BEC zones indicated in appraisal divided by area, (ha) not volume (m3)?			
TAB road sections numbered and same as TAB road ECAS sections?				Partial cut % calculation correct (ie. Factored compilations/full compilation)?			
Different harvest methods (ie. conventional)				Correct support centre distance			

Are all structures on appraisal map <50% side slope?				and price in \$/m3 indicated and signed off by both licensee and land owner?			
<b>Other Development</b>				Road management indicated?			
Other structures - are structures on appraisal map?				Cycle Time pro-rated by cable/non-cable (log handling delay)?			
<b>Allocated Development</b>				Total cycle time indicated?			
Cost Base Year of Original Cost, Original Cost, Trended Cost, Applicable Volume all correct?				Correct net volumes/block used for cycle time calculations?			
Is apportionment agreement attached to the ADS?				Camp info correct?			
Has the allocated development been claimed in a previous appraisal?				Is Licensee responsible for basic silviculture?			
Is the info in ECAS consistent with the apportionment agreement?				<b>Specified Operations</b> (no longer includes skidder swing)			
<b>Engineered Development</b>				Is the correct form used?			
Cost Base Year of Original Cost, Original Cost, Trended Cost, Applicable Volume all correct?				Root disease indicated?			
<b>Control</b>				Regional form from sharepoint used and backup data (ie. Cruise compilation) attached?			
Was the Appraisal Data Field Checked?				<b>Acknowledgements</b> Signed off by RPF/RFT?			
Was this CP Check Cruised?				<b>Attachments</b>			
Appraisal Data Submission has been validated against FTA?				Are the required attachments in the ADS? (ie. .dat file, ECE forms and calculations, cruise compilations - .pdf (full/factored), road use agreement - regional forms, cycle time summary, common junctions calculation, Schedule B) attached?			
Comments:							

## Professional Reliance in Timber Pricing

Professional Reliance is “...the practice of accepting and relying upon the decisions and advice of professionals who accept responsibility and can be held accountable for the decisions they make and the advice they give”.

**PR** = Relying on the Professional (Judgment + Accountability)

**Judgement** - function of individual professional and includes competence and independence in the application of science of forests.

**Accountability** - a professional can answer for their actions or judgments; an acknowledgement and assumption of obligations under professional legislation and accompanying bylaws.

“Professional reliance is a measured approach to receiving advice or delegating work and shared accountability by an employer or government official to a professional with the intent to ensure quality. Professional reliance is also a measured approach to providing and receiving sound advice between non-government professionals and government professionals. It is a mechanism that allows parties to exchange and rely on data or information that is used to manage and administer the provinces forest resources. It is definitely not an avenue to divest responsibility or elude accountability, nor an excuse to blindly defer to another professional’s judgement or advice.

There are several reasons why an employer or a regulator requires the services of a professional within their business.

One reason is that the professional is accountable to a profession and professional standards, established by the profession and defined by a legislative framework. The legislation includes the potential for complaints and discipline based on the professional conduct of the members. The professional holds their conduct to a higher standard and receives respect and credibility (public trust) from society for this place. The employer therefore utilizes professional service to ensure a competent level of practice is achieved and to demonstrate their own credibility for other regulators or the marketplace.

Another reason that is more specific to the type of professional legislation is professionals are used because a law requires it. The employer utilizes the services of the forest professional because their business requires the practice of professional forestry in order to transact their particular venture(s).

### FRPA Forest Practices Explanation

The following is an explanation of forest practices taken from the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA) for information purposes only.

**Note:** Forest Appraisals Data Submissions and Review are legislated under the *Forest Act*.

Definition in FRPA for “forest practice” means a prescribed activity that is carried out by the government and / or the tenure holder, or person ...on Crown forest land.”<sup>9</sup>

This is of fundamental importance because the two are in parallel and confirm that the actual actions on the ground are carried out by the tenure holder and government. There is a decision framework and tests that exist where the tenure holder proposes planning and the government approves the plans because the propositions meet primary objectives set by the government.

The forest professional provides advice, judgement and direction in the course of their work for both the tenure holder, government and others. The practice of professional forestry supports, plans, directs the forest practice in FRPA; forest practice utilizes the practice of professional forestry to successfully achieve the action.

The tenure holder and the government make the choice of forest practice and carry out the actions on the land, based on the forest professional service within the practice of professional forestry.

Stewardship under FRPA is the result of the actions by the tenure holder and government based on the practice of resource professionals. Another aspect of the professional service in the case of the *Professional Governance Act (PGA)*, is that the forest professionals must conduct practice consistent with principles of stewardship.

Professional reliance works in this example because FRPA contains requirements, tenure holders engage forest professionals and follow their advice, and forest professionals follow a standard of professional practice in providing their direction and advice.

In summary, the *Professional Governance Act (PGA)*, is a law of general application that is meant to work independently and alongside other practice legislations. The presence of a particular legislation or obligation does not prevent the other legislations and obligations (there may be a defined priority assigned by law). The onus is on the:

- employers to understand and use professional service when undertaking the practice of professional forestry.
- profession to enforce the use of forest professionals and to establish and enforce standards of practice and conduct by members.
- forest professional to undertake the practice consistent with expectations of the *Professional Governance Act (PGA)*, and BCFP bylaws.

The public interest is served because there are multiple legislations at play each protecting the public interest in some way. The onus is on the professional to understand and articulate the mechanisms.

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<sup>9</sup> *Forest and Range Practices Act (2002)*, Section 1, Definitions.

Professional reliance is an important attribute of several legislations, regulations and policies that might be considered specific, or rules based. Examples include the Riparian Areas Regulation under the *Fish Protection Act*, the *Occupational Health and Safety regulations under the Workers Compensation Act (1996)*, and the *National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects under the Securities Act*.

Some of the legislations go as far as identifying the professional associations and defining qualified professionals who will undertake work. Others leave it to regulation, policy and the professionals themselves to identify the parameters of required professional service. The acceptable professional practice that goes into the parameters is defined by the professions through bylaws and resolutions.

The discussion of professional reliance/accountability and the parallel legislation framework that it works within is complex and requires additional commentary. Some points are as follows:

- Increasing the rules in a particular legislation, regulation or policy should provide increased focus on what it is that professional service is supposed to achieve.
- Increasing rules does not necessarily equate to reducing the value of the professional service.
- Increasing the rules may change the function of the accountability/ reliance formula. That is to say, an increasing quantity of rules will have the effect of limiting what it is that the forest professional is entitled to advise or direct their employer to do (with respect to the practice of professional forestry). We would be relying less on the judgement and advice of the professional within the parameters of the rules and therefore they would not be accountable for the implications outside that reliance.
- Professional reliance and professional accountability are a continuum of professional service:
  - Reliance and accountability are equal; a decrease or increase in reliance carries a corresponding decrease or increase in accountability.
  - When the professional provides advice and judgement to an employer and the decision to undertake the action rests with the employer, then the professional is accountable for their advice and not necessarily the decision of the employer. (They would be accountable, and potentially professionally liable, if the employer reasonably followed that professional's advice when they acted and a negative outcome resulted from that action.)
  - When the reliance on professional judgement covers only a specific aspect of a requirement, then the accountability covers only that specific aspect, plus the intended circumstances (i.e. the professional cannot ignore the reasonable and obvious outcomes of their practice).



An example of how this process might work while minimizing difficult situations is:

A scenario that could occur is the reviewer finds errors and returns the appraisal to the submitter. In ECAS the reviewer would indicate the number of countable errors found. It would be expected that the reviewer would call the submitter if they wished to discuss the number of countable errors found. As a suggestion, if a reviewer found three or more errors in an appraisal data submission they may wish to call the submitter and express concerns; this would be the start of the professional accountability model. In some way, though the submitter must be notified that there are concerns with their professional submissions. Over time, if the submissions continue to come in below standard then the reviewer may wish to call FPBC and ask them to intercede using the non-disciplinary options. This would be a good second step. If this fails to correct the situation, then the district manager responsible might be approached with a request to talk to the industry manager about the quality of submissions that their staff are making.

## Definition of Practice of Professional Forestry

“Practice of professional forestry” includes four parts:

- **Action:** “for fees or other remuneration, advising on, performing or directing works, services or undertakings which...”
- **Scope:** “because of their scope and implications respecting forests, forest lands, forest resources and forest ecosystems...”
- **Knowledge:** “require the specialized education, knowledge, training and experience of a registered member, an enrolled member or a special permit holder, and...”
- **Examples:** “includes the following: (list of the kinds of things one would find within the practice of professional forestry):
  - a. **planning, advising on, directing, approving methods for, supervising, engaging in and reporting on** the inventory, classification, **valuation, appraisal, conservation, protection, management, enhancement, harvesting, silviculture and rehabilitation of forests, forest lands, forest resources and forest ecosystems;**
  - b. the preparation, review, amendment and approval of professional documents;
  - c. assessing the impact of professional forestry activities to
    - i. verify that those activities have been carried out as planned, directed or advised;
    - ii. confirm that the goals, objectives or commitments that relate to those activities have been met; or
    - iii. advise or direct corrective action as required to conserve, protect, manage, rehabilitate or enhance the forests, forest lands, forest resources or forest ecosystems.
  - d. auditing, examining and verifying the results of activities involving the practice of professional forestry, and the attainment of goals and objectives identified in or under professional documents;
  - e. planning, locating and approving forest transportation systems including forest roads
  - f. assessing, estimating and analyzing the capability of forest lands to yield a flow of timber while recognizing public values related to forests, forest lands, forest resources and forest ecosystems”

# **Module 3**

## **Appraisal Submission Topics**

## **Introduction**

Module 3 is intended to supplement the content of Module 4, ECAS Overview by providing examples of common appraisal data submission issues and suggested procedures to follow to resolve these issues. The intent is to help minimise conflict between submitters and reviewers and build trust which will assist in advancing professional reliance in timber pricing.

## Cycle Time Calculation

Log transportation is the movement of logs from the place of initial loading to the point of appraisal. This includes truck haul, rail, water and other specialized transportation methods.

The cycle time is the estimated truck haul round trip cycle time for the log transportation route used in the appraisal data submission and may include a primary and secondary cycle time calculation. The primary cycle time is from the cutting authority area to the closest mill associated with the point of appraisal (or unloading point for rail or water transportation), and additional time for loading, weighing, unloading, return time, and unavoidable delays. The secondary cycle time is only applicable for transportation routes that require a truck haul after dewatering, and is from the reloading site to the closest mill associated with the point of appraisal.

To complete the truck haul cycle time calculation the local district cycle time tables must be used. The district tables are a collection of known and approved road speeds for each district. Any deviation from the tables requires justification and approval from the person determining the stumpage rate.

The *IAM* has specific procedures to calculate the haul method cycle time. Please refer to section 3.2.13.1 for more information.

Before a cycle time is used in an appraisal data submission, all viable log transportation routes must be considered. If this involves more than one point of appraisal, the lowest transportation cost (TC) calculation must be used to determine the POA and subsequently the Highest Stumpage and transportation to determine the appraisal cycle time. More information about the lowest TC calculation is provided in the next section below.

**INTERIOR APPRAISAL DATA SHEET - SUPPLEMENT  
SOUTHERN INTERIOR FOREST REGION**

**CYCLE TIME CALCULATION - LONG**

CP:  Date:

**WEIGHTED CJ CYCLE TIME**

BLOCK	Time to CJ (hrs)	Block Volume (m3)	Time x Volume
0	0.00		0.00
0	0.00		0.00
0	0.00		0.00
0	0.00		0.00
0	0.00		0.00
0	0.00		0.00
0	0.00		0.00
0	0.00		0.00
0	0.00		0.00
0	0.00		0.00
0	0.00		0.00
0	0.00		0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>WEIGHTED CJ TIME</b>			<b>0.00</b>

**WEIGHTED UNAVOIDABLE DELAY**

HARV. SYS.	Volume	Weight	DELAY (hrs.)	Weighted Delay (hrs)
CABLE		0.00	1.25	0.00
HELI		0.00	1.00	0.00
SKIDDER		0.00	1.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>WEIGHTED DELAY</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## Point of Appraisal (POA) and Transportation (TC)

A POA is a location listed in the POA Table 1-1 in the *IAM*. The POA has several functions in the appraisal.

The Interior Selling Price Zones are defined by groups of the listed POA's. The POA used in the appraisal will determine which Selling Price Zone data (average market values, lumber recovery factors, etc.) will be applied in the appraisal.

All reasonable transportation routes must be considered before the POA can be determined. For example, there may be several transport routes available to one POA or there may be one transport route to several different POA's. Timber does not necessarily have to be hauled to the POA used in an appraisal.

The purpose of the lowest TC calculation is to determine the POA without any influence from low grade adjustments or lumber values. When calculating the lowest TC, it is important to use the most current version of the formula, and the most current Consumer Price Index (CPI) found on the Timber Pricing Branch website under MPS Parameters. The lowest TC determines the POA.

Below is the lowest TC formula, as per Section 1.4 of the 2023 *IAM*:

### TC Calculation

$$TC = [2.306 * (CYCLE + (0.5 * CYCLE\_INC6)) * CPIF] + [SOs * (CPI/ACPI)]$$

Where:

CYCLE = as defined in section 3.2.12.

CYCLE\_INC6 = CYCLE (calculated above) the cycle time exceeding 6 hrs

SOs = the sum of the water transportation system specified operations costs from section 3.3.1 that apply to the route.

CPI = as defined in section 3.2.1

ACPI = 158.3 (the average CPI for the cost base (2020/2021). As defined in section 3.4

CPIF = as defined in section 3.2.1

### Recommended steps in the TC calculation process

1. Identify all points of appraisal to which the cutting authority may be appraised.
2. Identify the potential routes, including water transportation specified operations (SOs).
3. Calculate cycle times, SOs values (tributary to the cutting authority) for all options.
4. Current CPI from Timber Pricing Branch website.
5. Calculate TC cost \$/m<sup>3</sup> for each option\* (a standardized spreadsheet is recommended).
6. Select the option with the lowest TC cost.
7. Save a copy to your records and consider attaching in ECAS.

### Sample TRDEV Calculation (using July 1, 2016 equation)

Two possible routes identified:

<b>Option 1:</b>	<b>Option 2:</b>
<b>POA "A"</b>	<b>POA "B"</b>
<b>9.8 hrs Cycle No Specified Op</b>	<b>5.1 hrs Cycle Barge/Ferry used for Truck Haul Specified Op (\$3.75/m<sup>3</sup>)</b>
<b>\$6,250 road upgrade ECE</b>	<b>\$6,250 road upgrade ECE</b>
<b>August 2016 CPI = 144.6, CP Volume = 13,239m<sup>3</sup></b>	

TRDEV Option 1

$$\left(1.992 * [9.8 + (0.5 * 3.8)] * \frac{144.6}{141.7}\right) + \left(\left[0 + \frac{6250}{13239}\right] * \frac{144.6}{139.5}\right) = \$24.27$$

TRDEV Option 2

$$\left(1.992 * [5.1 + 0] * \frac{144.6}{141.7}\right) + \left(\left[3.75 + \frac{6250}{13239}\right] * \frac{144.6}{139.5}\right) = \$14.75$$

Option 2, haul via Barge to POA "B" is the lowest TRDEV option, so it must be used in the appraisal, regardless of intended destination mill.

### Recommendations

1. Provide TRDEV calculations as an attachment whenever two or more viable options exist.

2. Include rationale for including development costs that appear to be non-tributary to the lowest TRDEV cost option.

## Development

The development cost estimate in an appraisal or reappraisal may include new construction, reconstruction or replacement projects. The two methods for estimating these costs are tabular cost estimates and detailed engineered cost estimates. There are specific rules regarding the calculation, allocation and amortization of these cost estimates to cutting authorities. For greater detail, please refer to Section 4.3 of the *IAM*. For the purpose of this module, there are several key components of Section 4.3 worth describing here:

- Tributary Cutting Authority;
- Engineered Cost Estimates; and
- Amortization Agreements.

### Tributary Cutting Authority

Subject to other sections, including Section 4.3.1.4 (Amortization Agreements), a given development cost estimate may only be used in appraised tributary cutting authority areas submitted under that license or another licence. This is further clarified under the definition section as the tributary cutting authority area submitted in ECAS. The *IAM* was amended in July, 2016 to allow development costs to be appraised to multiple tributary cutting authorities without an amortization agreement. An amortization agreement can be used to appraise development costs across multiple licences.

A tributary cutting authority, as defined in the *IAM* definitions section, is a cutting authority area from which timber must be transported over the road that is developed, or a cutting authority area to which bulk fuels, supplies, equipment and harvesting crews necessary to carry out the day-to-day harvesting activities on that area must be taken on a regular basis over the road that is developed.

### Engineered Cost Estimates

Use and content of engineered cost estimates (ECEs) are one of the most controversial appraisal topics between submitters and reviewers. The *interior ECE procedures can be used to* resolve many of the issues, however there are contentious issues outstanding.

The Interior ECE procedures is available from the Timber Pricing Branch Website.

There are various project types listed in the *IAM* that qualify for an ECE. ECEs are for an engineering project, however, some costs of the project are eligible and some may not. Submitters should work early on in the process with the district and regional timber pricing staff when preparing ECEs for complex projects to ensure timely resolution of any issues surrounding eligible costs.

## Amortization Agreements

The *IAM* allows for amortization agreements where the first cutting authority area includes development costs that are also required to access one or more other tributary cutting authority areas.

In order to enter into an amortization agreement, the projects included in the development cost estimate must be accepted by the person who determines the stumpage rate, the estimate must exceed \$4.00/m<sup>3</sup>, and meet the conditions identified in section 4.3.1.4(2) of the *IAM*.

Communication with district and regional timber pricing staff early in the process will help ensure a timely approval. The Agreement must be submitted to Region and approved by the Regional Executive Director or designate.

The amortization agreement form is called *FS 1422 Amortization Agreement Form – Interior* and is located at:

<http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/pscripts/isb/forms/forms.asp>

or in the Appendix of the *IAM*.

**Figure 3: Interior Amortization Agreement Form**

**BRITISH COLUMBIA** Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

**Amortization Agreement - Interior**

This document constitutes an agreement to distribute a portion of the development cost estimate included in the appraisal for the cutting authority indicated below to the tributary cutting authority or cutting authorities identified below in accordance with the *Interior Appraisal Manual* in effect at the time the agreement is signed.

The agreement must be reviewed and approved by the Regional Executive Director (or designate). A copy of this agreement becomes an integral part of the appraisal for each of the tributary cutting authorities identified below.

<b>Complete Legal Name of Licensee:</b>			
<b>Licensee Address:</b>			
<b>License:</b>	<b>CP:</b>	<b>Mark:</b>	<b>ECAS ID:</b>
<b>Project(s): (see attached)</b>			
<b>TOTAL COST ESTIMATE FOR APPORTIONMENT (\$):</b>			
<b>Subsidiary Authority</b>			<b>Amount Apportioned (\$)</b>

**This agreement is made for appraisal purposes only and does not confer any obligation on the Crown to compensate licensees for any unamortized costs.**

**Licensee Representative Name & Title (printed)**

**Licensee Representative Signature**

**Date Signed (yyyy/mm/dd)**

**Approved by Regional Executive Director**

**Name (print)**

**Date Signed (yyyy/mm/dd)**

FS 1422 HVA 2014/06

*Please be advised that this information may be released under the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*

## Prorating Multiple Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification System (BEC) Zones

The calculation of the basic silviculture cost estimate allows for more than one biogeoclimatic zone and subzone.

For appraisal data submissions (ADS) on or after October 1, 2007, the correct method for prorating the two largest percentages of BEC zone/subzone/variant combinations is as follows:

Take the two BEC zone/subzone/variant combinations with the largest net merchantable areas from all blocks, and then insert the total areas of each of these two BEC zone combinations from all blocks into the formula below to come up with the BEC percent for the Primary and Secondary BEC zone combinations to be used in the appraisal data submission.

All hectares in this calculation will match the appraisal's Net Merchantable Area hectares (or Gross Silviculture Area hectares, if applicable).

Primary BEC % = Primary BEC ha / (Primary BEC ha + Secondary BEC ha) \* 100

Secondary BEC % = Secondary BEC ha / (Primary BEC ha + Secondary BEC ha) \* 100

For example, if your appraisal had the following BEC areas:

- Primary BEC = 60 ha
- Secondary BEC = 30 ha
- Third BEC = 10 ha.

The results will be Primary BEC = 67%, Secondary BEC= 33% and Third BEC = 0.

Ensure that these calculations are shown in the ECAS comments or as a separate ECAS attachment.

## **Comparative Cruise**

The *Cruising Manual* (Section 2.9) states that the use of comparative cruise data is an exception and must be approved by the Regional Executive Director. Sample design and methods used in a comparative cruise are subject to mutual agreement between the licensee and regional executive director. Consult MOF district and regional timber pricing staff when considering the use of a comparative timber cruise prior to preparing the appraisal data submission (ADS).

# **Module 4**

## **ECAS Overview**

## Introduction

The Electronic Commerce Appraisals System (ECAS) must be used by licensees to submit appraisal data to the ministry. This Module is intended as a resource for first time ECAS users and as a reference for more experienced appraisal submitters and reviewers. Additional information is available in ECAS HELP. However, the information provided in this module and in ECAS HELP is intended for use during appraisal training activities and as a general guide to appraisals and is not intended as a basis for legal interpretation of the *Interior Appraisal Manual (IAM)*.

## Types of ECAS Users

Depending on their role, different people (submitters and reviewers) will use ECAS to different ends:

- Non-BCTS Licensees submit their ADS directly to the forest district via ECAS;
- Consulting RPFs and RFTs submit an ADS on behalf of their licensee clients to the forest district or region via ECAS;
- MOF BCTS staff submit their ADS to the forest district via ECAS;
- MOF forest district staff review the ADS in ECAS and then send on to the region; and
- MOF regional staff reviews the ADS in ECAS and determine the stumpage rate, which is electronically available to the licensee via the General Appraisal System (GAS).

**Note:** Licensees can use their own in-house systems to create an XML file and upload it to ECAS. Alternatively, ECAS has a tool to create an XML from an existing ADS.

### Non-Government User

You must have a valid and activated BCeID account to use ECAS. BCeID is an Online Service that makes it possible for you to use your user ID and password to sign in securely to BCeID - participating Government Online Services.

**Note:** For first time registrants, if you or your organization does not have a valid and activated BCeID account, the process requires online registration and a visit to a local Service BC office to verify your identity and complete the process for obtaining a valid BCeID.

<https://www.bceid.ca/>

**Please note:** The first time you use your BCeID account, you must activate the account prior to logging into ECAS.

## Setting up your ECAS Profile

Once you have your BCeID account, you must request access to ECAS. You will not be able to use the system until set up is complete.

Request access by filling out the online Access Request form at the following link:

<http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hva/ecas/access.htm>

Before you can begin to use ECAS, the ECAS Help Desk will set up your information in ECAS. You should then verify your information in ECAS by using the following link:

<https://apps.nrs.gov.bc.ca/ext/ecas/indexAction.do>

### Steps to Verify Your Information in ECAS

1. From the Administration menu, select User Search. The User Search screen displays.
2. Verify that the user information sent to you when you received your BCeID displays in the User ID field exactly as you entered it.
3. Click Search. The results of your search are displayed in the bottom portion of the screen.
4. Click the Details button beside the search result that you want to update. The Maintain User screen is displayed. If you make any changes ensure you click the **SAVE** button each time.

The next step depends on whether you are a first time user submitting an ADS or an MOF district or region reviewer.

### First Time BCTS and Non-Government Submitters

Submitters are professionally accountable for the quality of their appraisal data submission (ADS). They have a professional responsibility to their client or employer to submit appraisals which follow the policies and procedures outlined in the applicable appraisal manual. They have a professional responsibility to submit appraisal data which are accurate estimates at the time of submission.

Methods to ensure quality appraisal submissions include self-assessing competency in submitting and reviewing appraisals, maintaining competency in the appraisal field of practice by staying current with legislation and regulations, participating at the RAAC and meetings, and using peer reviews of work prior to submitting an appraisal.

## **First Time Ministry Reviewers**

Forest professionals reviewing appraisals carry out a professional quality review as fairly and consistently as possible. Once an ADS has been submitted, the district must receive it. There is a box on the bottom left corner of the inbox screen that must be checked off before review can commence.

In the bottom portion of the Maintain User screen, fill in the following fields (note: use the User Search screen in ECAS to find your profile, then select Details to navigate to the Maintain User screen):

- a. Enter the client number – You can click the icon next to the client number field and navigate to the client search screen where you will be able to find the applicable client. Click the Select button in the bottom portion of this screen to return to the Maintain User screen.
- b. Enter the corporate name.
- c. Enter the client location.
- d. If you are a district representative, the district representative indicator will be checked for you already.
- e. If you are a region representative, the region representative indicator will be checked for you already.
- f. Remember to click Save – The information entered appears in the bottom portion of the screen – click the Details button to edit the information.
- g. Repeat this process for every client that you will be responsible for reviewing their appraisals.
- h. Auto email notifications for different clients may need to be set up for each client within the organization unit.

# Using Electronic Commerce Appraisals System (ECAS) Help

## ECAS Help Desk

The Electronic Commerce Appraisals System (ECAS) was developed to replace the paper driven process of submitting appraisal data to the ministry. Just as there are two distinct appraisal manuals and policy, ECAS is divided into Coast and Interior tracts. As these manuals are amended periodically, ECAS will be changed to collect the appropriate data accordingly. The system is designed to operate over the internet to take advantage of the speed of electronic communication. Technical questions or problems encountered may be submitted through the Help Desk link.

The ECAS Help Desk is available to assist ECAS users. Contact the ECAS Help Desk if you have questions or feedback about the system or if you are encountering technical difficulties.

The ECAS Help Desk is intended to maintain reasonable expectations and consistent service between the ECAS Help Desk and users of the Electronic Commerce Appraisal System (ECAS).

Hours of operation are 8 am to 4 pm, Monday to Friday (PST).

For all enquiries, please contact the ECAS Help Desk

<b>Phone</b>	<b>1-250 356-7666</b>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:forhvap.ecashelp@gov.bc.ca">forhvap.ecashelp@gov.bc.ca</a>

If possible, please provide details of your concern or issue. An ECAS ID and current example of the issue helps isolate the problem. A clipped picture of the problem is also very helpful.

## ECAS Online Help

More detailed technical information may be found at the link below. Or, using the interactive link provided on each screen in ECAS.

ECAS Online Help Link: <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hva/rh/ecas/>

## ECAS Screens Review

There are up to 11 different screens in ECAS that may be used for an Interior appraisal data submission: Reference Information, Cruise Info/Tree-to-Truck, Tabular Roads, Culverts, Other Development, Log Transportation/Administration, Specified Operations, BC Timber Sales, Attachments, Acknowledgements and Control.

At the top of each screen there are navigation selections. Administrative functions such as search, xml uploads, reports, user search, etc. are available depending on your security profile. This includes a link to the ministry's General Appraisal System (GAS) where a report of detailed stumpage calculations can be retrieved for appraisals that have had rates determined. Please note that reports are only available for appraisals effective after June 30, 2012.

When working in each different screen, you will have the option to "Enter" or "Select from a Drop-Down Menu" in each field.

### ECAS05 – Inbox Search

**ECAS05 - Inbox Search: IDIR\JRNUNN**

Search filters and controls:

- Org Unit: HRE - Research & Knowledge Mgmt Branch (HTH - Forest Tenures Branch, HTI - Tree Improvement Branch, HTS - Forest Analysis and Inventory Bran, HVA - Timber Pricing Branch)
- Coast:  Interior:  All:
- My to do list:  All Submissions:
- Ascending:  Descending:
- Sort: Ecas ID
- User ID: [ ]
- Client Number: 00154234
- BCTS Fund:
- ECAS Status: \* ACC - Accepted \* \* APP - Approved \* BUP - BCTS Update
- Date Type: Appraisal Effective Date, Appraisal Expiry Date, Entry Date
- From Date: [ ] To Date: [ ]
- From Date: [ ] To Date: [ ]
- Mgmt Unit Type: [ ] Mgmt Unit ID: [ ]
- File Type: [ ]

Result Pages: 1 2 [Next](#)  
127 rows returned

Rcvd Id	Ecas	Timber Mark	Licence	CP	Client Name	Appraisal Type	Effective Date	ECAS Status	Status Change Date	Submitted Date	District Received Date	Sent to Region Date
5008	FA9174	A13840	174	0015423407 - GAS TEST CLIENT 2	Reappraisal	2014-07-01	Region					
4937	FC5103	A16821	103	0015423407 - GAS TEST CLIENT 2	Reappraisal	2014-08-24	Returned	2014-08-20				
4894	FC5103	A16821	103	0015423407 - GAS TEST CLIENT 2	Reappraisal	2014-06-28	Verified	2014-08-20	2014-06-17	2014-06-17	2014-06-17	
4893	FC5103	A16821	103	0015423407 - GAS TEST CLIENT 2	Reappraisal	2014-07-01	Region	2014-06-17				

Navigation – important links:



History – displays the Audit Log History which provides information relating to the appraisal data submission, including comments from the licensee, district and region, as well as tracking changes to the data.

Save (on individual screens) – if changes have been made to the data, it is important to use the save button before navigating to another screen or any changes made will be lost.



Copy – makes a duplicate of an existing appraisal to use as the starting point for a new appraisal.



Print – Provides a pdf document in an email of the Appraisal data submission.

**ECAS60 - Reference Information Screen**

Application Home
Help

### ECommerce Appraisals (ECAS) - Interior

Search
Submissions Administration

Reference Info	Cruise Info / Silv / TTT	Tabular Roads	Culverts	Other Dev.	Log Trans /Admin
Spec. Ops.	BC Timber Sales	Attachments	Acknowledge.	Control	

#### ECAS60 - Reference Information

To retrieve an existing appraisal enter Timber Mark and Effective Date, or ECAS ID [Stumpage Rate Summary](#)

License:  Cutting Permit:  Timber Mark(s):  (+) AND Effective Date:  OR ECAS ID:

Licensee Name:	GAS TEST CLIENT 2	
ECAS Status:	<input type="text" value="RTN - Returned"/>	Client Number: <input type="text" value="00154234"/> <input type="text" value="07"/> <input type="button" value="Update"/>
Timber Mark:	<input type="text" value="FC5103"/> <input type="button" value="Update Timber Mark"/>	Reference Timber Mark: <input type="text" value="FC5103"/>
AAC:	23084 m <sup>3</sup>	
Admin Forest District:	DND - Nadina Natural Resource District	Geographic Forest District: DLA - OBSOLETE - Lakes Forest District (DND)
Tenure Type:	A01 - Forest Licence	
NRFL Bonus Bid (\$/m3):	<input type="text"/>	
TSA:	14 - Lakes TSA	TSB: <input type="text" value="14A - Lakes TSA Block A"/>
Appraisal Effective Date:	<input type="text" value="2014-08-24"/> <input type="button" value="Calendar"/>	Appraisal Expiry Date: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Calendar"/>
Appraisal Type:	<input type="radio"/> New Appraisal <input checked="" type="radio"/> Reappraisal : <input type="text" value="CHM - Change in Harvest Method"/>	
Point of Appraisal:	<input type="text" value="HOUS - Houston"/> *	Comparative Cruise: <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Selling Price Zone:	<input type="text" value="5 - Northern Interior"/>	
Stand Rate Eligibility:	Coniferous <input type="text" value="C - CB Live and Dead"/> Deciduous <input type="text" value="C - CB Live and Dead"/>	

The information on this screen includes display-only information for the cutting authority area as received from Forest Tenures Administration (FTA) for that cutting authority.

### ECAS Status

The status of a submission changes as it flows through the system. When an appraisal is in Draft status, it cannot be viewed by District or Region and it can be deleted by the licensee.

### Client Number and Client Location Code

Is the Ministry's way of tracking a legal entity's name and address information that qualifies it to enter into a business relationship with the ministry? The client number and client location code must match FTA data entry.

### Timber Mark

Is the Timber Mark of the cutting authority being appraised.

### Reference Timber Mark

Normally left blank unless Comparative Cruise Data from a Comparative Cruise is used.

### NRFL Bonus Bid

For competitive Non Replaceable Forest Licences. The bonus bid in \$/m<sup>3</sup> applicable to the cutting authority area.

### Timber Supply Block

Based on where the cutting authority area is located. The Timber Supply Block (TSB) layer is available in MapView. Where the cutting authority is located within two or more TSBs, select the TSB that includes the majority of the cutting authority area. For TFL's, the TSB is not applicable and should be left blank.

### Appraisal Effective Date

The appraisal effective date is used to determine the applicable Interior Appraisal Manual (*IAM*), and respective policy, to be used in determining a stumpage rate. The Appraisal Effective Date is generally the issue date of the cutting authority. There are cases where the Appraisal Effective Date entered in ECAS will affect which fields are available in ECAS, depending on the associated *IAM*.

### Appraisal Expiry Date

The appraisal expiry date is the same as the cutting authority expiry date. In the case where a reappraisal is required, the original appraisal expiry date is one day prior to the reappraisal effective date.

### Appraisal Type

Is either a new appraisal or a reappraisal as identified in Section 2.2 of the *IAM*.

### Reappraisal Type

If a reappraisal, refer to Section 2.2 of *IAM*.

### Point of Appraisal

The Point of Appraisal is selected from the list in Table 1-1 of the *IAM* that produces the highest stumpage rate.

### Comparative Cruise

If a comparative cruise is used select yes, otherwise no. A comparative cruise can only be used in those situations described in Section 1.5.1.1.

### Selling Price Zone

The selling price zone is determined by the point of appraisal. Please refer to Table 1-1 of the *IAM*. In ECAS this field is automatically set by the POA selected.

### Stand Rate Eligibility (SRE) Codes

Stand Rate Eligibility codes are mandatory in ECAS and are used in the stumpage calculation in the General Appraisal System (GAS) and the Harvest Billing System (HBS) to apply the correct stumpage rate to different scale grade or in the case of cruise-based cutting authority, the cruise grades.

For example, scale-based permits where the calculated stumpage rate applies to conifer sawlog grades only, the coniferous SRE is "Sawlog Grade", and the Deciduous SRE is "No Grades".

Or, in the case of a cruise based (lump sum) cutting authority, (the calculated stumpage rate applies to all grades), the coniferous SRE is "CB Live and Dead", and the Deciduous SRE is "CB Live and Dead".

## ECAS63 – Cruise Information/Tree to Truck/Silviculture

Application Home

### ECommerce Appraisals (ECAS) - Interior

Search Submissions Administration

To retrieve an existing appraisal enter Timber Mark and Effective Date, or ECAS ID [Summary Rate Summary](#)

Licence:  Cutting Permit:  Timber Mark(s):  AND Effective Date:  OR ECAS ID:

#### Cruise Information

Total Net Coniferous Cruise Volume: m <sup>3</sup>	CP Avg. Vol. / Tree: <input type="text"/> m <sup>3</sup> /tree*
Net Merchantable Area: <input type="text"/> ha *	CP Avg. Vol. / ha: <input type="text"/> m <sup>3</sup> /ha
Gross Silviculture Area: <input type="text"/> ha *	CP Average Slope: <input type="text"/> % *
Deciduous Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): <input type="text"/> m <sup>3</sup> *	CP Plots/Hectare: <input type="text"/> #/ha *
Sampling Error %: (at 2 stand. dev.) <input type="text"/> % *	CP Trees/Plot: <input type="text"/> trees/plot*
	CP Cruise Date: <input type="text"/> (YYYY-MM)*

#### Silviculture

##### Basic

BEC Zone: \* Sub Zone: \* Variant:  %: \* Plan:  %: \*

BEC Zone:  Sub Zone:  Variant:  %:  Plan:  %: \*

##### Enhanced

Is the licensee responsible for basic silviculture? \*  Yes  No

Is Root Disease Control required? \*  Yes  No Root Disease Control Cost:  \$

#### Cultural Burning

Is Cultural Burning required? \*  Yes  No Cultural Burning Cost:  \$

---

Species \* Volume (m<sup>3</sup>) \* Decay (%)  Stud Log (%)  LRF Burn (%) \*

Insect Damage Type \* Volume (m<sup>3</sup>) \*

#### Tree to Truck

	Conventional		Overhead Cable			Other Systems		Horse
	Ground Skidding		Highlead / Grapple		Skyline	Helicopter		
	Clear Cut	Partial Cut	Clear Cut	Partial Cut		Clear Cut	Partial Cut	
Vol. to be harvested (m <sup>3</sup> ) *	65339	<input type="text"/>	1500	<input type="text"/>				
Lodgepole pine vol. (m <sup>3</sup> )	<input type="text"/>							
Hemlock (m <sup>3</sup> )	<input type="text"/>							
Spruce vol. (m <sup>3</sup> )	<input type="text"/>	33	<input type="text"/>					
Biogeoclimatic zone *	SBS	<input type="text"/>	CWH	<input type="text"/>				
Net volume/tree (m <sup>3</sup> ) *	.59	<input type="text"/>	.43	<input type="text"/>				
Volume/hectare (m <sup>3</sup> ) *	381	<input type="text"/>	678	<input type="text"/>				
Stand defect (%)	17	<input type="text"/>	44	<input type="text"/>				
Partial cut (%) *	<input type="text"/>	30	<input type="text"/>					
Average slope (%) *	10	<input type="text"/>	54	<input type="text"/>				
Blowdown (%)	2	<input type="text"/>	44	<input type="text"/>				
Heavy fire damage (%)	0	<input type="text"/>	44	<input type="text"/>				
Dead useless snags (%)	0	<input type="text"/>	44	<input type="text"/>				
Skyline yarding dist. (m) *	<input type="text"/>							
Heli yarding dist. (km) *	<input type="text"/>	.9	<input type="text"/>					
Uphill yarding ?	<input type="checkbox"/>							

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The information on this screen comes from the Appraisal Summary Report page(s) of the cruise compilation. Ensure that the proper cruise summary page(s) are used and are identified as being “For Appraisal Purposes”.

Both full volume and percent reduction (where applicable) cruise compilation summaries and ASCII files are to be provided in the attachment. Where reductions are applicable in the cutting authority area, the percent reduction compilation is used to populate ECAS (with the exception of the standard error).

Each value on the Cruise information screen is a compilation of all of the applicable cruise data and rounding occurs at this number. Adding the totals of each conifer up in ECAS will occasionally not add up to the total net coniferous and deciduous volume indicated on the cruise summary page. When this happens, adjust the largest coniferous volume up or down to match the net cruise volume. The deciduous volume may require rounding up or down as well to meet the Applicable Volume total.

### Cruise Information Section

#### Total Net Coniferous Cruise Volume

The volume is automatically populated from the species table. The value may be plus or minus one m<sup>3</sup> in comparison to the total identified in the Appraisal Summary due to rounding. If they do not match, it is generally accepted to add/subtract one m<sup>3</sup> from the species with the largest volume. Ensure that the applicable volume on all screens in ECAS match the total volume on your Cruise Information/ Tree to Truck screen.

The following values can be found in the Appraisal Summary Report of the Cruise Compilation:

#### Net Merchantable Area

The net merchantable area (NMA) is the same area directly attributed to the appraised net merchantable volume for the cutting authority area.

#### Gross Silviculture Area

In most situations, the gross silviculture area (GSA) is equal to the NMA. However, the cutting authority may include additional area (not included in the NMA) where the licences has an obligation to establish a free-growing stand. These additional areas are generally small scale salvage harvest areas created in the past.

#### Deciduous Volume

Include the deciduous volume when the license requires the harvesting of deciduous species. Or, in all competitive sale tenures, where deciduous is part of the sale volume.

#### Sampling Error %

Is found on the Appraisal Summary Report, but must be from the full volume summary (not reduced).

CP Net Vol/Tree

Shown on the Appraisal Summary Report (red circled below)

CP Net Vol/ha – ECAS auto-calculates (auto-fill)

Shown on the Appraisal Summary Report (red circled and arrow below)

CP Average Slope

Shown on the Appraisal Summary Report (red circled below)

CP Plots/Hectare

Shown on the Appraisal Summary Report (red circled below)

CP Cruised Trees/Plot

Shown on the Appraisal Summary Report (red circled below)

CP Cruise Date

Earliest cruise date from cruise compilation Plot Summary or from bottom of Appraisal Summary Report. Shown on the Appraisal Summary Report (red circled below)

### Figure 4: Sample Appraisal Summary Report

The following sample Appraisal Summary Report is typical of most cruise compilations. Some of the information required on the Cruise Information screen is highlighted in red.

\*\*\* FOR APPRAISAL PURPOSES \*\*\*

APPSPM- 1 , p8

Average Line Method		Grades: MOF Computerized		<b>Appraisal Summary Report</b>		15-Aug-2011 01:30:34PM	
Licence Number:		Computerized Decay		PIS: 6		Filename: a31102-456.ccp	
Project:		Computerized Waste		PSYU: Arrowhead		Compiled by: Coastfor Enterprises	
Location:		Computerized Breakage		Region: 2 - Southern Interior		Cruised by:	
Utilization Levels:		No Of Blocks : 5		District: 10 - Columbia		Version: 2011.00 TNRG build 5782	
Minimum DBH	Top Diameter	Stump Height					
Mature Blocks: (cm)	17.5	10.0	30				
Immature Blocks: (cm)	12.0	10.0	30				
Exception[FL]: (cm)	12.5	10.0	30				
Exception[CW]: (cm)	17.5	15.0	30				
Standard Log Length: (m)	5.00						

Net Area: [All Treatment Units : 54.4 ]

**All Method Summary**

Species	Net Volume (m3)	DP	Net Volume / ha		Decay%	Stud Log%	LRP	All Burn%
Code Description	All Live		All	Live				
CE Cedar	17136	362	315.008	308.352	6.656	27	0	183
FI Doug-Fir	671	0	12.335	12.335	0.000	2	5	241
HE Hemlock	6531	0	120.062	120.062	0.000	27	0	112
SP Spruce	1899	17	34.909	34.600	0.309	6	12	220
CO Cottonwood	105	0	1.937	1.937	0.000	55	0	150
Conifer	26238	379	482.314	475.349	6.965	26	1	0
<b>Total</b>	26343	379	484.251	477.286	6.965	26	1	0

**Harvesting Method Summaries**

Species	Harvest Method	Net Volume	Average Slope%	Net Vol /Tree	Net Vol/ha	Defect% (DWB)	Partial Cut%	All Fire%	Heavy Fire%	Down Tree%	Dead Useless%
All Species	CC	19949	49	1.42	522.231	43	0	0	0	1	7
	HC	1223	32	1.41	382.040	50	0	0	0	0	10
	SC	5172	36	1.05	397.808	40	0	0	0	0	2
	All Methods	26343	45	1.33	484.251	43	0	0	0	1	6
Conifer	CC	19844	45	1.40	519.472	43	0	0	0	1	3
	HC	1223	32	1.41	382.040	50	0	0	0	0	10
	SC	5172	36	1.05	397.808	40	0	0	0	0	2
	All Methods	26238	45	1.37	482.314	43	0	0	0	1	3

**Insect Damage Net Volume (m3)**

L.P. Pine	All Other Conifer	L.P. Pine Red/Grey Attack % of Conifer by Block
Green Attack	Red Attack	001: 0% 002: 0% 003: 0% 004: 0% 005: 0%
0	0	

**Cutting Authority**

95% Confidence Interval	16.9
Plots/Ha	1.3
Cruised Trees/Plot	5.2

# Plots: 68 # <= 5yrs: 68 # > 5yrs: 0 # no date: 0

FLAGS: Full Volumes, Normal Cruise, All Trees Compiled, Double Sampling Factor Applied, Damage, , Wet Belt Fir  
CruiseComp Copyright 1984-2011, TECO Natural Resource Group Ltd.

When deciduous species are a component of the cutting authority area's harvesting plan, the volume must be included in the appraisal. The general rule to follow is:

- BCTS - include deciduous volumes reported in the cruise
- Non-BCTS cruise-based cutting authorities - include deciduous volumes reported in the cruise

For situations where trees will be retained from harvest in the cutting authority area, the % reductions in the compilation must factor in the complete removal of trees in the R/Ws. For example, if the cutting authority is expected to retain 100% of the Fir, and it is dispersed evenly across the cutting authority area, 90-95% retention is typically used in the compilation (depending on the amount of road or the amount of stems in the compilation). Schedule B of the cutting authority should match the cruise compilation and should be included in the ECAS submission.

**Figure 5: Deciduous Species Reporting Requirements**

<b>Cruise information Section</b>		
<b>Variable</b>	<b>BCTS</b>	<b>Non BCTS licensees</b>
CP Ave Vol/tree	Conifer & Deciduous	Conifer & Deciduous
CP Ave Vol/ha	<b>Conifer only</b>	<b>Conifer only</b>
<b>Tree to Truck section</b>		
<b>Variable</b>	<b>BCTS</b>	<b>Non BCTS licensees</b>
Vol to be harvested (m3)	Conifer & Deciduous	Conifer & Deciduous
Net volume/tree (m3)	Conifer & Deciduous	Conifer & Deciduous
Volume/ hectare (m3)	Conifer & Deciduous	Conifer & Deciduous
Stand defect %	Conifer & Deciduous	Conifer & Deciduous
Partial cut %	Conifer & Deciduous	Conifer & Deciduous
Average slope %	NA	NA
Blowdown %	Conifer & Deciduous	Conifer & Deciduous
Heavy Fire Damage %	Conifer & Deciduous	Conifer & Deciduous
Dead useless snags %	Conifer & Deciduous	Conifer & Deciduous
<b>Tabular Road s</b>		
<b>Variable</b>	<b>BCTS</b>	<b>Non BCTS licensees (scale based/Cruise based)</b>
Applicable Volume	Conifer & Deciduous	conifer only/conifer & Deciduous
<b>Culverts</b>		
<b>Variable</b>	<b>BCTS</b>	<b>Non BCTS licensees (scale based/Cruise based)</b>
Applicable Volume	Conifer & Deciduous	conifer only/conifer & Deciduous
<b>Other Development/ Allocated development &amp; Engineered Development</b>		
<b>Variable</b>	<b>BCTS</b>	<b>Non BCTS licensees (scale based/Cruise based)</b>
Applicable Volume	Conifer & Deciduous	conifer only/conifer & Deciduous
<b>Log Trans/Admin</b>		
<b>Variable</b>	<b>BCTS</b>	<b>Non BCTS licensees</b>
Approved road use charges \$/m3		
<b>Spec. Ops</b>		
<b>Variable</b>	<b>BCTS</b>	<b>Non BCTS licensees</b>
High Development cost (BCTS) \$/m3		NA
<b>BC Timber Sales/ Allocated Development</b>		
<b>Variable</b>	<b>BCTS</b>	<b>Non BCTS licensees (scale based/Cruise based)</b>
Applicable Volume m3	Conifer & Deciduous	conifer only/conifer & Deciduous
<b>**Notes:</b>		
1) For appraisals, use data from factored/reduced cruise compilation Appraisal Summary Report (if volume/species reductions have been done)		
2) If Deciduous volumes in factored/reduced compilation, then use All-species Tree-to-Truck data		
3) If any discrepancies between this table and the Interior Appraisal Manual, the IAM will be the over-riding authority		

## Silviculture Section

### BEC Zone

Refer to Module 3 for detailed explanation of how to account for more than one BEC zone in an appraisal.

### Basic Silviculture

Toggle to “YES” when the License has basic silviculture obligations, except BCTS, which is always “NO”.

### Enhanced Silviculture

To qualify for the enhanced silviculture cost estimate, a management unit plan must be in place and approved by the District Manager. This plan should outline management goals and the specific silviculture practices needed to meet those goals. There are several ways to meet the requirement of having an approved management unit plan.

Additionally, the cutting authority area must be part of a Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) that includes enhanced stocking standards. These standards should define the minimum planting density for each applicable Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC) unit by the time of regeneration.

See Appendix V of the IAM for a list of enhanced silviculture regimes.

### Root Disease Control Cost

If applicable, enter the total value of root disease control calculated using the form published on the Branch website, [Interior Timber Pricing - Province of British Columbia \(gov.bc.ca\)](http://interior.timberpricing.gov.bc.ca).

### Cultural Burning Cost

If applicable, enter the total value of cultural burning cost.

## Species Section

### Coniferous Species Information

The data for the species table is taken from the Appraisal Summary Report (percent reduction, where applicable) of the cruise compilation, and only includes coniferous values. It includes the Volume, Decay (%), Stud Log (%), LRF, and Burn (%) by species.

### Insect Damage Type

The volumes by type are found on the Appraisal Summary Report. The following lodgepole pine categories are required: GA - Green Attack, RA - Red Attack, YA – Gray Attack. There must be lodgepole pine volume in the species section to be able to enter

volume for these categories in this section. The other insect damage category (OTH) applies to all species.

### Tree To Truck Section

#### Conventional

Where this harvest method is ground based.

#### Overhead Cable-Highlead Grapple

Where this harvest method is highlead/grapple.

#### Overhead Cable – Skyline

Skyline yarding estimates will be recognized for each block where the average yarding distance is greater than 300 m, or intermediate supports are used. Refer to Section 3.6.4 for directions on calculating the average yarding distance.

The requirement for a 300 metre average yarding distance may be waived where the ministry and the licensee agree that forest and land management is better served by skyline yarding.

Also, where the skyline yarding distance is 600 meters or greater, it is considered Helicopter in the appraisal.

### Other Systems – Helicopter

Where this harvest method is by helicopter. The Heli yarding distance (km) must be entered. It is the average loaded horizontal yarding distance flown by the helicopter measured to the nearest 0.1 km. The box for uphill yarding must be checked if this is the case.

### Other Systems – Horse

Where the harvest method is horse yarding.

### Partial Cut

Partial cut is defined as areas having less than 90 percent volume removal. Where a partial cut is comprised of openings less than 1 hectare in size, the percent is based on the cumulative volume of these openings divided by the volume of the cutblock area surrounding them. The Partial Cut % comes from the all-species data in the Percent Reduction Applied – Appraisal Summary Report. Partial cut areas with less than 90% removal are not to be averaged with areas that have 90% or greater removal.

### Biogeoclimatic Zone

Where a harvest method area occupies more than one biogeoclimatic zone, select the zone that occupies the greatest net merchantable area in the harvest method area shall be used.

### ECAS67 - Tabular Roads

Application Home Help

**ECommerce Appraisals (ECAS) - Interior**

Search Submissions Administration

Reference Info Cruise Info / Silv / TTT Tabular Roads Culverts Other Dev. Log Trans/Admin  
 Spec. Ops. BC Timber Sales Attachments Acknowledge. Control

ECAS67 - Tabular Roads

To retrieve an existing appraisal enter Timber Mark and Effective Date, or ECAS ID [Stumpage Rate Summary](#)

Licence:  Cutting Permit:  Timber Mark(s):  AND Effective Date:  OR ECAS ID:

Tabular Road Construction (New)

Applicable Volume:  m<sup>3</sup>

5 rows returned

Road Identifier	Road Group	BEC Zone	Road Section Number	Road Type	Subgrade			Stabilizing Material			Distance to Source (km)	
					Section Length (km)	Soil Moisture	Side Slope (%)	Rock (%)	Stabilizing Required	Length Type (km)		Material Type (O,Q)
<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="text" value="**"/>	<input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>								
SPUR A	3 - Road Group 3	SBS	1	L - Long Term	5.000	D	6	1	Y - Yes	0.999	O	2.9 <input type="button" value="Update"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>
Total:					5.000							
SPUR B	3 - Road Group 3	SBS	2	L - Long Term	0.889	M	8	0	N - No		Q	2.8 <input type="button" value="Update"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>
Total:					0.889							
SPUR C	3 - Road Group 3	SBS	3	S - Short Term	0.445	W	6	0	Y - Yes	0.432	O	2.4 <input type="button" value="Update"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>
Total:					0.445							
SPUR D	3 - Road Group 3	SBS	4	S - Short Term	1.178	M	7	12	Y - Yes	1.123	Q	3.1 <input type="button" value="Update"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>
Total:					1.178							
SPUR E	3 - Road Group 3	SBS	5	S - Short Term	0.300	D	5	45	Y - Yes	0.300		2.3 <input type="button" value="Update"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>
Total:					0.300							
Grand Total:					7.812							

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New road construction is entered on this screen if it is considered tabular construction. See the engineered cost estimate section for when new construction is considered an ECE. New development costs are allocated to the licensee’s first fully appraised tributary cutting authority area and are those required to remove the timber from the cutting authority area. New road construction costs can be comprised of both subgrade and stabilizing costs, but never stabilizing costs alone. Section 4.3.1.3 provides a definition of existing roads for the cutting authority being appraised, which are not eligible for inclusion in development cost estimates.

### Applicable Volume

The applicable volume is the net merchantable volume for the cutting authority area. Refer to Section 4.3.1 of the *IAM*. For cruise based marks with deciduous species billed

at the stand rate, the volume needs to include deciduous species (refer to Figure 5 for more detail).

### Road Identifier

Is the name associated with the particular section of tabular road and should be consistent with the Appraisal Map details.

### Road Group

The correct road group from Table 4-2 must be used, and is tied to either a district, TSA (timber supply area), SB (supply block) or TFL (tree farm licence).

### BGC Zone

The biogeoclimatic zone must be identified for each road section. Where a road section is divided by two BEC Zones, each of the segments must be identified separately according to the zone, and must be a minimum 0.1 km long. Each segment must have its own unique road identifier in ECAS.

### Road Section Number

The number is a unique identification number for each road section.

### Road Type

The road type options are Snow/Ice Road (WINTER), Long Term (LT) or Short Term (S). Refer to Section 4.3.2.2 of *IAM*.

### Subgrade

#### Section Length

Section length is recorded to the nearest 0.1 km and should generally be longer than 1 km. Refer to Section 4.3.2.2 of the *IAM* for a detailed description.

Each tab road section in the appraisal must be an average of several measurements along the section, and within +/-15% of that average. For example, don't include sections of 40% into the road section if the average is 20% and all other measurements range from 5-35%. Also note that sections must be representative of a single moisture class.

#### Soil Moisture Regime (SMR)

Soil Moisture is determined using the Conversion table in Appendix III of the *IAM*. There are three moisture codes (Dry, Moist, and Wet) that can factor into the road cost estimate.

#### Side Slope (Slope %)

Uphill slope for a section of road is 0 to 50%. An engineered cost estimate is required for road sections above this range

### Rock (%)

Rock percent for a section of road is 0 to 50%. An engineered cost estimate is required for road sections above this range.

### Stabilization Material

#### Stabilizing Required

A Yes/No indicator of the stabilization requirements for the section of road. Stabilization does not apply to Snow roads.

#### Length

The length in km of additional stabilization material required for the section of road. The length must be between 0 and the length of the subgrade.

#### Material Type

Type of material used in the stabilization of the road. Quarry (Q) if the material is either ripped or quarried rock.

#### Distance to Source

Distance from the source of the ballast material to the mid-point of the section of road requiring the stabilization.

### ECAS66 – Culverts

The screenshot shows the 'ECAS66 - Culverts' web application. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Application Home' and 'Help'. Below this is a header for 'ECommerce Appraisals (ECAS) - Interior' with tabs for 'Search', 'Submissions', and 'Administration'. A secondary menu includes 'Reference Info', 'Cruise Info / Silv / TIT', 'Tabular Roads', 'Culverts', 'Other Dev.', 'Log Trans/Admin', 'Spec. Ops.', 'BC Timber Sales', 'Attachments', 'Acknowledge.', and 'Control'. The main content area is titled 'ECAS66 - Culverts' and contains a search form with fields for 'Licence: A16821', 'Cutting Permit: 103', 'Timber Mark(s): FC5103', 'Effective Date: 2014-08-24', and 'ECAS ID: 4937'. Below the search form is a 'Culverts (Tabulated)' section with an 'Applicable Volume' of 10000 m<sup>3</sup> and a 'Save' button. A table lists culvert details with columns for 'Circular Pipe Diameter (m)', 'Circular Pipe Length (m)', and 'Number'. The table contains one entry: 1.2m diameter, 16m length, and 1 number. 'Update' and 'Delete' buttons are provided for this entry. The footer includes 'Feedback', 'Disclaimer', 'Privacy', 'Copyright', and 'Ministry of Forests & Range'.

An appraisal may include a tabular (table 4-3 of the *IAM*) cost estimate for the supply and installation of culverts from 0.95 to 1.8 m in diameter.

**Note:** Culverts under 0.95 m in diameter (or the equivalent cross-section area) and all single log abutment culverts up to 3.4 m span length are included in the tabular subgrade cost estimate.

Detailed engineering cost estimates in Section 4.3.6 of the *IAM* are required for culverts that do not qualify for tabular culvert cost estimates.

### ECAS68 - Other Development

Application Home
Help

## ECommerce Appraisals (ECAS) - Interior

Search
Submissions
Administration

Reference Info
Cruise Info / Silv / TTT
Tabular Roads
Culverts
Other Dev.
Log Trans/Admin

Spec. Ops.
BC Timber Sales
Attachments
Acknowledge.
Control

### ECAS68 - Other Development

To retrieve an existing appraisal enter Timber Mark and Effective Date, or ECAS ID [Stumpage Rate Summary](#)

Licence: 
Cutting Permit: 
Timber Mark(s): 
AND Effective Date: 
OR ECAS ID:

#### Other Structures

Fencing:  (in 100's of metres)

Number of Cattle Guards:

Number of Single Pipeline Crossings:

Number of Multiple Pipeline Crossings:

#### Allocated Development

Identifier Description	Cost Base Year of Original Cost	Original Cost(\$)	Trended Cost (\$)*	Applicable Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )
<input type="text"/> *	<input type="text"/> *	<input type="text"/> *	<input type="text"/> *	<input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>

\* Trended to the Cost Base of the Current Manual

#### Engineered Development

Identifier Description	Cost Base Year of Original Cost	Original Cost(\$)	Trended Cost (\$)*	Applicable Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ) Amended
<input type="text"/> *	<input type="text"/> *	<input type="text"/> *	<input type="text"/> *	<input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>
1976 Bridge Repair	2000	7600.00	6824.80	51839 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="button" value="Update"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>
1977 621-1 Spur Reactivation	2000	2469.00	2217.16	51839 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="button" value="Update"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>

\* Trended to the Cost Base of the Current Manual

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### Other Structures

Each of the following structures must be identified on the appraisal map:

#### Fencing

Refer to the definition of “Remedial Fences and Wing Fences” in Section 1.1 of the *IAM*. The need for fencing should be reviewed by the district range specialist. The appraisal staff at the region approves the cost estimate that is used in the appraisal.

#### Number of Cattle Guards

The need for cattle guards and total number should be reviewed by the district range specialist.

#### Number of Single Pipeline Crossings

Required for the cutting authority, and are single pipe crossings.

#### Number of Multiple Pipeline Crossings

Required for the cutting authority, where 2 or more pipes are crossed within the same right-of-way.

### Allocated Development

This section is for amortization agreements and other allocated development such as the Crown portion of development costs accessing private and Crown timber (Sections 4.3.1.1, 4.3.1.2, and 4.3.1.4).

For allocating costs for development on Crown or Private Land, refer to Section 4.3.1.1 and 4.3.1.2 of the *IAM* for details on prorating the cost.

Detailed costs associated with the development must be treated the same as those for Engineered Development. If the development falls within tabular parameters, tabular equations should be used to estimate the development.

#### Identifier

A unique identifier for each development entered.

#### Description

The description field should have information directly related to the ECE i.e., Name, location, or engineered development type.

#### Cost Base Year of Original Cost

The year in which the ECE costs were based on or incurred.

#### Original Cost (\$)

The original ECE costs before any trending.

### Trended Cost (\$)

Trending occurs where the ECE must be adjusted to match the cost base of the manual in effect at the time of the appraisal or reappraisal. For appraisals on permits issued on or after July 1, 2024, ECEs calculated on older cost base years will be trended to the current cost base using the table in Section 4.3.6 of the *IAM*. Once this ECE value is set to the cost base year of the initial appraisal it remains fixed for the life of the permit, unless specifically changed in a reappraisal.

### Applicable volume

The net merchantable volume for the cutting authority area and the same volume that was used in the tabular road sections. For cruise-based marks with deciduous at the stand rate, the volume needs to include deciduous.

### Engineered Development

Section 4.3.6 lists the specific situations that are considered for detailed engineering cost estimates. There is an Interior Engineered Cost Estimate (ECE) procedures. It is posted on the Timber Pricing Branch Website.

Note: Special consideration has been made for Road Group 1, Kalum District, Section 4.3.6(8)(q) of the *IAM* for subgrade and ballast cost estimates. The subgrade and ballast cost estimate will be determined using the detailed engineering cost methodology specified in the interior ECE Procedures document.

Refer to the definitions in the Allocated Development section above for more information specific ECAS fields.

## ECAS64 - Log Transportation/Administration

Application Home
Help

### ECommerce Appraisals (ECAS) - Interior

Search
Submissions
Administration

Reference Info
Cruise Info / Silv / TTT
Tabular Roads
Culverts
Other Dev.
Log Trans/Admin

Spec. Ops.
BC Timber Sales
Attachments
Acknowledge.
Control

#### ECAS64 - Log Transportation / Administration

To retrieve an existing appraisal enter Timber Mark and Effective Date, or ECAS ID [Stumpage Rate Summary](#)

Licence: A16821
Cutting Permit: 103
Timber Mark(s): FC5103
AND
Effective Date: 2014-08-24
OR
ECAS ID: 4937
Go

#### Log Transportation

##### Truck Haul

Primary Haul Method: O - Off-highway \*      Primary Cycle Time: 4.8 hours      Secondary Cycle Time:   hours

##### Water Transportation

Water Transportation: SHLK - Shuswap Lake      Tow Distance: 10 km      Dewater/Reload:  Yes  No

##### Special Transportation Systems

1. Railway:

Truck to Rail Transfers: \*       BC Rail Dease Lake       Other       None

Rail Transportation:  

2. Barge Ferry Used for Truck Haul:       Yes       No

3. Barge Ferry Used for Crew Transportation:       Yes       No

---

##### Administration

Road Management?       Yes       No

Woodlot Road Management Cost Estimates:  
(from IAM table)        \$/m<sup>3</sup>

Approved Road Use Charges:      1.50 \$/m<sup>3</sup>      Description:  

Camps: \*       Rail Access       Other Access       None

Save

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Ministry of Forests & Range

### Log Transportation Section

Log transportation covers all aspects of log movement from the place of initial loading to the point of appraisal, including truck haul, rail, water and other specialized transportation.

#### Primary Haul Method

The primary haul method is either Highway or Off-highway. Please see Section 3.3.1 of the *IAM* for more information.

#### Primary Cycle Time

Enter the primary cycle time as calculated as per Section 3.5.1 of the *IAM*. Includes time from cutting authority to place of unloading plus return travel time, loading/unloading and unavoidable delay. See Module 3 for more information.

### Secondary Cycle Time

Is when logs must be truck hauled between the dewater and reload site to the closest mill associated with the appraisal point.

### Water Transportation

Water transportation is used when logs must be transported by water between the cutting authority area and the point of appraisal or reload.

### Tow Distance

The one-way tow distance in kilometers that logs will be transported.

### Dewater/Reload

Where the mill infeed is not located on the same lake and the logs must be reloaded and trucked to the point of appraisal.

### Truck to Rail Transfers

When logs are appraised by railway for part of the way between the cutting authority area and the point of appraisal.

### Rail Transportation

An option must be chosen from Table 3-5 under Section 3.3.2.1 of the *IAM*. Barge Ferry Used for Truck Haul

is used when a truck haul road is interrupted by a body of water and the operation of a barge system is feasible to provide the road link for logging trucks.

### Barge Ferry Used for Crew Transportation

when a cutting authority can be served only by water, and daily (operating days only) ferry/barge services are feasible for crew transportation.

## Administration

### Road Management

Will be “yes” (BCTS toggles “no”) where the licensee is obligated to carry out road management. Section 4.4 of the *IAM* identifies those activities that are considered road management.

### Woodlot Road Management Cost Estimates

An estimate of related road management costs will automatically display here if the tenure type identified is a woodlot, and the appropriate TSB has been entered.

Please note this field has been discontinued and GAS will not use the cost in the stumpage calculation. A road maintenance cost for woodlots must be entered manually as a Miscellaneous TOA on the ECAS Control Screen.

### Approved Road Use Charges

Where road use charges are incurred on roads on Indian Reserves or on private land owned by an arm's length third party and not subject to a lease held by the licensee, their affiliate or an agent or either, may be considered in an appraisal provided there is no lower cost route capable of development through Crown land. See Section 4.4.1 of *IAM*. The licensee must include a "Request for Road Use Charge" form with the appraisal data submission. The form is available from the Southern Interior Share Point site (special access is required)

This request may or may not have been approved by the Regional Executive Director (or designate) prior to submission. The road use charge is \$/m<sup>3</sup>, and a description must be provided. Road use charges usually apply when road management activities are shared between licensees or there is a charge for using a particular road.

### Camps

Where those who work on the cutting authority reside, and travel to and from the camp to the cutting authority area daily during timber harvesting and hauling operations. A camp is defined as being a permanent structure, having a cookhouse and a bunkhouse, have a full time camp staff, and be outside the support centre listed in Table 3-4.

The licensee submitting the appraisal must incur the costs to establish the camp through capital expenditure or long-term lease agreements; and incur the costs to operate and maintain the camp.

A list of approved camps is available on the Timber Pricing Branch website and is the official record.

### ECAS65 – Specified Operations

The screenshot shows the 'ECAS65 - Specified Operations' section of a web application. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Application Home', 'ECommerce Appraisals (ECAS) - Interior', and tabs for 'Search', 'Submissions', and 'Administration'. Below this is a menu with categories: Reference Info (Spec. Ops.), Cruise Info / Silv / ITT (BC Timber Sales), Tabular Roads (Attachments), Culverts (Acknowledge.), Other Dev. (Control), and Log Trans / Admin (PHARM). The main content area is titled 'ECAS65 - Specified Operations' and includes a search instruction: 'To retrieve an existing appraisal enter Timber Mark and Effective Date, or ECAS ID'. A search form contains fields for 'Licence: TA1738', 'Cutting Permit:', 'Timber Mark(s): A1738', 'AND Effective Date: 2024-07-24', 'OR ECAS ID: 179187', and a 'Go' button. Below the search form is a table with columns: Description (UAM - Uneven Aged Mgt), Comment, Applicable Volume (m<sup>3</sup>) (4699 \*), and Rate (\$/m<sup>3</sup>) (\*). 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons are at the bottom right. A footer contains links for 'Feedback', 'Disclaimer', 'Privacy', and 'Copyright'.

Only the specified operations described in Sections 3.3.1 to 3.3.6 may be considered in an appraisal or reappraisal for non-BCTS cutting authorities.

The High Development cost specified operation (Section 3.3.6 of the *IAM*) is only applicable to BCTS. The reason for this specified operation is to lower the upset rate for competitive sales with higher than average development activities. The equation essentially backs out the average development costs, and then sets a minimum threshold to apply specified operation to only the “higher” development cost sales.

Before a specified operation is used in an appraisal it must be approved by the person who determines the stumpage rate and the supporting information should be attached to ECAS.

### High Development Cost

High Development cost is a specified operation that only applies to a BCTS appraisals where higher than normal development costs are associated with the sale. Please see the *IAM* Section 3.3.6 on how the “high” development cost is calculated. Without excessive development recognized in the MPS equation, this additional high development cost allows for it in the MPS upset rate.

### ECAS69 – BC Timber Sales

Application Home

## ECAS69 Appraisals (ECAS) - Interior

Search Submissions Administration

Reference Info	Cruise Info / Silv / ITT	Tabular Roads	Culverts	Other Dev.	Log Trans / Admin
Spec. Ops.	BC Timber Sales	Attachments	Acknowledge.	Control	PHARM

### ECAS69 - BC Timber Sales

To retrieve an existing appraisal enter Timber Mark and Effective Date, or ECAS ID [Stumpage Rate Summary](#)

Licence: TA2469 Cutting Permit:  Timber Mark(s): A2469 (±) AND Effective Date: 2024-06-20 OR ECAS ID: 179209 Go

Decked Volume:  (m<sup>3</sup>)

Billing Type:

**Upset\***

**Check if: \***

Upset is MPS70

Upset is other than MPS70

Upset is < VCU

Must include a copy of the Executive Director's approval

Right-of-way Volume (external to block)  (m<sup>3</sup>)

Right-of-way Area (external to block)  (ha)

**Scale-Based** (Sawlog only)

**Cruise-Based** (Stand as a whole)

Rate(\$/m<sup>3</sup>)

Bid (\$/m<sup>3</sup>)

Value(\$)

Offer (\$)

**Bonus**

Value(\$)

Offer (\$)

Feedback Disclaimer Privacy Copyright

The workflow for BCTS is unique, and involves two steps, or two “passes”.



The maximum size for any attached file is 10 MB. Both a zip file and individual files can be attached.

## ECAS61 – Acknowledgements

The **Certification toggle** is used ONLY following post-harvest to report the cutting authority is complete and final with respect to changed circumstance reappraisal requirements in the Interior Appraisal Manual.

This toggle must always be left blank in the initial ADS.

Application Home

**ECommerce Appraisals (ECAS) - Interior**

Search Submissions Administration

ECAS61 - Acknowledgements

To retrieve an existing appraisal enter Timber Mark and Effective Date, or ECAS ID [Stumpage Rate Summary](#)

Licence: TA2469 Cutting Permit: Timber Mark(s): A2469 (s) AND Effective Date: 2024-06-20 QR ECAS ID: 179209 Go

This Appraisal Data Submission contains, as of this date, truthful information on the timber to be harvested, site conditions, harvesting, development, and silviculture plans and other information, all prepared according to the *Interior Appraisal Manual*.  
If the R.P.F./R.F.T. is not a staff member of the Licensee, then the:

**Licensee Representative is:**

Name: Drew Middle Initial Last Name Lineham  
Phone: (250)795-4258  
Fax:  
Email Address: drew.lineham@gov.bc.ca;jason.v.smith@gov.bc.ca;stephanie.smith@gov.bc.ca  
To notify multiple licensee representatives, enter email addresses separated by semicolons.

Select one of the options below

I certify I personally completed the work described herein.

I certify that the work described herein fulfills standards expected of a member of the Association of British Columbia Forest Professionals, and that I did personally supervise the work.

I certify that I have reviewed this document and, while I did not personally supervise the work described, I have determined that this work has been done to the standards expected of a member of the Association of British Columbia Forest Professionals.

**Registered Professional Forester/Registered Forest Technologist:**

R.P.F./R.F.T. Name: Smith, Jason  
R.P.F./R.F.T. #: 3720 Registered Forest Technologist:   
Phone: (250)774-5527  
Fax:  
Email Address: Jason.V.Smith@gov.bc.ca

**Registered Professional Forester/Registered Forest Technologist:**

R.P.F./R.F.T. Name:  
R.P.F./R.F.T. #:  
Phone:  
Fax:  
Email Address:

**Certification:**  I certify that this cutting authority is complete and final with respect to changed circumstance reappraisal requirements in the Interior Appraisal Manual.

The information contained in this package may be released under the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

Comments Submit Submitted for and on behalf of the licensee

Save BCTS Update Recall

## Licensee Representative

This information is required when another person is submitting the appraisal data submission on behalf of the licensee. If the person making the submission is not a staff member of the licensee, then these fields may be filled in. Status change notifications will be sent to the licensee representative with the entered comments.

Check if appropriate - Checked if either statement applies to the appraisal data submission. Please note this section is applicable to policy related to “annual reappraisals” and is no longer relevant.

Select one of the options below - This section represents the signing certification statements from the bylaws of the Forest Professionals British Columbia (FPBC). The submitting forester must check one of the three options.

Registered Professional Forester/Registered Forest Technologist

Fields in this section will automatically be filled by the system based on the user’s ECAS identification.

By submitting the appraisal the forest professional is electronically signing and sealing the Appraisal Data Submission, and certifying that it contains accurate information on the timber to be harvested, site conditions, harvesting, development, silviculture plans and other information prepared according to the *Interior Appraisal Manual* as of the submission date.

Please note there is an opportunity for licensee submitters to add additional comments to this screen. It is often used to communicate unusual situations and provide rationales.

**ECAS62 – Control**

Application Home

## ECommerce Appraisals (ECAS) - Interior

Search Submissions Administration

Reference Info	Cruise Info / Silv / TTT	Tabular Roads	Culverts	Other Dev.	Log Trans / Admin
Spec. Ops.	BC Timber Sales	Attachments	Acknowledge.	Control	PHARM

**ECAS62 - Control**

To retrieve an existing appraisal enter Timber Mark and Effective Date, or ECAS ID [Stumpage Rate Summary](#)

Licence:  Cutting Permit:  Timber Mark(s):  AND Effective Date:  QR ECAS ID:

TOA Eligible:  Yes  No

---

**Forest District**

Was this CP Check Cruised:  Yes  No

Appraisal Data Submission has been validated against FTA:

Silviculture Levy \$  Development Levy \$

Data Submission Reviewed By	Email	Date Submitted	Date Received
Thomson, Anita	ANITA.THOMSON@GOV.BC.CA	2024-07-29	2024-07-30

---

**Forest Region**

Adjust Quarterly:  Yes  No

MPS/CVP Differential:  \$m<sup>3</sup> TOA Miscellaneous Cost:

Reviewed by	Email	Date Sent to Region	Date Verified	ECAS Status
Caffrey, Francis	frank.caffrey@gov.bc.ca	2024-07-30	2024-07-30	VER

Feedback Disclaimer Privacy Copyright

This screen is divided into two sections. (Toggle “save” before start). The top half of the screen is for the district user. The bottom half is for the regional user.

### Comments

Is used if a statement is required regarding the content of this form or the submission as a whole.

### TOA Eligible

Indicates whether or not the ADS receives the Tenure Obligation Adjustment depending on tenure type. BCTS toggles “no”.

### Forest District

It is necessary for the district user to indicate whether the following have been completed or not (yes or no):

- Was the Appraisal Data Field Checked – was the data verified by district staff members by visiting the cutting authority site.

- Was this CP Check Cruised – indicates whether or not a check cruise has been performed by MOF staff.

Appraisal Data Submission has been validated against FTA

Indicates whether or not the tenure data has been checked against the data in FTA for the timber mark.

Silviculture Levy

Refer to Section 5.3 of the *IAM*.

Development Levy

Refer to Section 5.3 of the *IAM*.

Data Submission Reviewed By and Email

Name of the person who is reviewing the ADS in the district.

Date Submitted

Date that the ADS was submitted to the District i.e. the date the licensee clicks the Submit button in the Acknowledgements screen.

Date Received

Date the ADS was received in the District Inbox.

Send to Region

This button will be clicked once the district has determined the ADS is complete and ready to be forwarded to region.

Clarify

Where the district requires more information, clicking this button will change the status of the ECAS submission to “District Requested Licensee Clarification”. The submission will be returned to the licensee, who is then able to make any appropriate changes or add any required documentation to the ADS (depending on the nature of the district information request).

Send with Issue

Where the district has reviewed the submission but is referring a question of policy application to the region.

District Recall

Where the district recalls the submission from the licensee. This can only be done when the ECAS status is DCL (District Requested Licensee Clarification).

### Forest Region

Adjusted Quarterly (ECAS label to be corrected to 'monthly')

Is dependent on the license. If yes is clicked, then the stumpage rate will be adjusted monthly. No is clicked in the case of timber sales, and/or where the rate is fixed for the term of the license and all extensions.

Data Submission Reviewed by and Email

Name of the person who is reviewing the ADS in the region.

Date Sent to Region

Date the district sends the ADS to the region for review. The date the district user clicks either Send to Region or Send with Issue.

Date Verified

Date the ADS is transferred to GAS by the region user. When the region user clicks Verify.

ECAS Status

Current ADS status in ECAS.

Verify

Clicked when the region has determined that the information in the ADS is ready for stumpage rate determination in GAS.

Clarify

Clicked when the ADS is returned to the RPF/RFT who submitted it, including questions about which items require clarification.

Return to District

Clicked when the ADS is returned to the district for further clarification.

Region Recall

Click to recall the submission from the licensee. This can only be done when the ECAS status is CLR (Clarify for Region).

## ECAS73 – PHARM

Application Home

**ECommerce Appraisals (ECAS) - Interior**

Search | Submissions | Administration

Reference Info	Cruise Info / Silv / JTT	Tabular Roads	Culverts	Other Dev.	Log Trans / Admin
Spec. Ops.	BC Timber Sales	Attachments	Acknowledge.	Control	PHARM

**ECAS73 - PHARM Risk Assessment**

To retrieve an existing appraisal enter Timber Mark and Effective Date, or ECAS ID [Stumpage Rate Summary](#)

Licence:  Cutting Permit:  Timber Mark(s):  AND Effective Date:  OR ECAS ID:  Go

Client: <input type="text"/> District: Skeena Stikine Natural Resource District FTA status: HI - Issued	Certified By: <input type="text"/> Certified Date: <input type="text"/>	
<b>Cutting Authority Risk Assessment</b> Likelihood: Possible Consequence: Insignificant Risk: Low	EWB (\$/m3): .25  <b>Other Factors:</b> Development (\$): 746708.91 Harvest Volume (m3): 256601 Ground Based Harvest (%): 100 Root Disease: N	

---

**PHARM Review**

Certified extend date:	<input type="text"/>
Selected for PHARM Review:	<input type="text"/>
Review Status/Milestone:	Not Started <input type="text"/> SDM:
Was this ADS Office Reviewed:	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="text"/>
Was this Appraisal Data Field Checked:	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="text"/>
Substantial Errors Found:	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Number of Issues Found:	<input type="text"/>
Comments:	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100px; width: 100%;"></div>

**Cutting Authority Risk Assessment Section.** Risk assessment of the ADS is auto-calculated based on the parameters in the Provincial Revenue Oversight Framework. Some of the parameters include the following:

EWB (\$/m3) – this field is auto-populated by GAS

Development (\$) – this field is auto-populated by GAS

Harvest Volume (m3) – this field is auto-populated from ECAS

Ground Based Harvest (%) – this field is auto-populated by ECAS

Root Disease– this field is auto-populated by ECAS

Likelihood: - this is filled in by region

Consequence: this is filled in by region

Other Factors: this is filled in by region

Risk: this is filled in by region

**PHARM Review Section**

Certified extend date: this is filled in by region

Selected for PHARM Review: this is filled in by region from dropdown list

Review Status/Milestone: this is filled in by region

Was this ADS Office Reviewed: this is filled in by region

Was this Appraisal Data Field Checked: this is filled in by region

Substantial Errors Found: this is filled in by region

Number of Issues Found: this is filled in by region

Attachments: this is filled in by region

## Resolving common issues with ECAS

ECAS was developed to address concerns about the quality of ADS and bring the ADS process into the electronic world. Overall ECAS has been very successful; however, Submitters and Reviewers still express concerns about the ADS process. Suggested ways to resolve most of the common issues are listed below:

1. Incorrect information submitted, e.g. TSA Block, Biogeoclimatic zones, average vol/tree, tree to truck, cruise data, effective date, applicable volume, etc.
2. Missing information not submitted, e.g. soil moisture on tab roads, no supporting data for ECEs, etc.
3. Information submitted not to standard required, e.g. map info, cruise info, cruise standard error, etc.
4. Information submitted has incorrect calculations, e.g. partial cut calculations, rounding errors, calculation errors, cycle time speeds, etc.

Resolutions:

- Peer review before of ADS before ECAS submission;
  - Training of inexperienced submitters;
  - Checklists.
5. Clarity/Understanding/Difference of Opinion, e.g. Adding Right of Way into Silviculture area, non-eligible costs in ECEs, maintenance costs, trending ECE costs, section 2.4 *IAM* correctable errors, etc.

Resolutions:

- Peer review before of ADS before ECAS submission;
  - Training of inexperienced submitters;
  - Checklists;
  - Discuss with district/region TP staff before ECAS submission.
6. *IAM* Amended during submission of information

Resolutions:

- Limit amendments to specific times of year;
- Guidance and training accompany amendment.



# **Module 5**

## **Miscellaneous Timber Pricing**

## Miscellaneous Timber Pricing

Chapter 6 of the *Interior Appraisal Manual (IAM)* outlines procedures for determining stumpage rates for minor tenures, smaller volumes and specific situations or forest products. While most of the procedures involve the use of tabular stumpage rate information rather than a full appraisal there are instances where a full appraisal is still an option.

The stumpage rate adjustment frequencies vary from monthly, quarterly, bi-annually, annually or fixed for the term and all extensions. A detailed breakdown of each section is found in the table below.

Module 5 provides an explanation of each section.

Miscellaneous Timber Pricing Policy

#	IAM	Type	Rate adjustment frequency	Table Number	Notes
	6.1	Coniferous Average Sawlog Stumpage Rates by Forest Zone and Species	monthly	6-1	
1	6.1.1	Community Forest Agreements	monthly	6-2	
2	6.1.3	Woodlot Licences	monthly	6-2	
3	6.1.4	Incidental Conifer in Deciduous Leading Stands	monthly	6-1	
4	6.2	Cutting Authorities With 5000 m <sup>3</sup> or Less Volume	monthly	6-1	
5	6.2.1	Forestry Licences to Cut (FLTC) for Specific Purposes (No Volume Limit)	monthly - monthly	- 6-1 if FLTC is issued without competition - 6-4 if more than one-third of the total volume of coniferous timber to be harvested in the cutting authority area is damaged timber as defined in section 6.4.1(2) - 6-7 when the timber on the cutting authority area will be scaled as chips or hogged tree material	
6	6.3	Road Permit Stumpage Rates	- As per the IAM - Twice a year on May 1st and November 1st, except for S20 TSLs.	- From the table of licence average rates by district provided to the regional area by Timber Pricing Branch or if not available, the average stumpage rate in Table 6-1 <b>BCTS</b> For scale or cruise-based, Section 20 TSLs, it is the same as the total stumpage rate as that the holder applied for the road permit <b>Woodlots and Community Forest Agreements</b> - where there is an eligible extended road amortization agreement before December 1, 2008, the sawing stumpage rate for a road permit with an effective date on or after December 1, 2008 is calculated using the procedures in this section - otherwise, this section does not apply to Woodlots or Community Forest Agreements or any timber in the Research Forests.	
	6.4	Salvage Timber Stumpage Rates			
7	6.4.1	Post-Harvest Material or Damaged Timber	- Monthly - Monthly	- Table 6-5 - For Post-Harvest Material sawing - Table 6-3 Tables 6-4, 6-4a and 6-5 are factors of table 6-1 - for Salvage Timber	- For tenures without AAC
8	6.4.2	Blanket Salvage Cutting Authorities	Monthly	- Table 6-4 or 6-4a	- For tenures with AAC or maximum harvest volume; excludes CPAs, WLS, BCTS or any timber in the Research Forests noted in table 6-7 - The stumpage rates in Table 6-4a may be used when the 1) total net coniferous volume is comprised of >=80% or more Bunt Timber and the bunt timber is evenly distributed throughout each cutblock(s) under the CP. - The primary purpose must be the removal of Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB) attacked Lodgepole pine where: 1) the total net coniferous volume for the cutting authority area is >= 75% or more grey MPB attacked and 2) the conifer species other than Lodgepole pine must be evenly distributed throughout each cutblock. For cutting authorities entered into under a Timber Sale Licence
9	6.4.3	Cruise Based Salvage Cutting Authorities	Monthly - the stumpage rate is re-determined on the 1st day of the month following the month in which this section is updated with a new cruise-based salvage equation	- Table 6-6: Base Rate for Cruise Based Salvage Cutting Authorities by Forest Zone. Refer to the IAM for the cruise-based salvage equation calculation.	
10	6.4.4	BCTS Salvage Timber Sale Licence	Monthly	- Table 6-4 - Table 6-4a - may be used when the 1) total net coniferous volume >= 80% is Bunt Timber (defined in the Cruising Manual), and 2) the bunt timber is evenly distributed throughout the cutblock(s) - Table 6-4 - 70% of the stumpage rate from this table can be used	
11	6.5	Decked and Partially Harvested Timber for a non-BCTS Cutting Authority	- Fixed - Monthly - Fixed - Monthly - Fixed	- Table 6-4 - Table 6-5 - 70% of the stumpage rate from this table can be used - Regional Manager's approval of the upset stumpage rate	- When decked timber only is advertised for sale to the highest bidder and if the timber has been decked for <= 3 years OR use the prescribed minimum stumpage rate if the timber has been decked for > 3 years. - When decked timber only is awarded directly without the use of the competitive bidding process and if the timber has been decked for <= 3 years OR the variable cost to prepare the timber for sale if the timber has been decked for > 3 years - When partially harvested timber only is advertised for sale to the highest bidder the upset stumpage rate and if the timber has been felled for <= 3 years OR use the prescribed minimum stumpage rate if the timber has been felled for > 3 years. - When partially harvested timber only is awarded directly without the use of the competitive bidding process and if the timber has been felled for <= 3 years OR the variable cost to prepare the timber for sale if the timber has been felled for > 3 years - When applications for decked timber or partially harvested timber being sold to the highest bidder have been invited with an upset stumpage rate and no applications have been received OR where the regional manager does not anticipate that applications will be received. The upset stumpage rate must not be less than the district's variable cost to prepare the timber for sale.
12	6.6	Miscellaneous Stumpage Rates	Annually	Table 6-7	
13	6.7	Specific Licences to Cut	Monthly, except for a forestry licence to cut issued under section 47.6(2) of the Act which is fixed for the term and all extensions	Table 6-1 plus the average silviculture add-on cost	For scale-based cutting authorities or for SPP codes CH and HF, where the post-harvest material is removed under a tenure different from the original cruise based cutting authority issued, for the product or purpose described in the table. For Master licences to cut, Occupant licences to cut, Forestry licences to cut issued under section 47.6(2) of the Act in conjunction with an activity funded out of the BCTS account, Forestry licences to cut issued in conjunction with a works contract other than BCTS or for a fence line or protection of a fence line administered under the Range Act. Excludes Cutting authorities issued for the purpose described in section 6.7.1 with less than 30 hectares of area, the proposed Site C reservoir and dam sites, or cutting authorities issued within a Controlled Recreational Area. For new Crown land area disturbed for mining activities, Oil and Gas activities and related activities as defined in the Energy Resource Activities Act, OR authorizations for investigative purposes issued under the Land Act. For details, please refer to the IAM.
14	6.7.1	Area-Based Stumpage Rates	Fixed for the term and all extensions	Table 6-8	
15	6.8	Controlled Recreation Areas (CRAs)	Quarterly	As approved by the Director or may be determined through a full appraisal	
16	6.9	Cruise Based Stumpage Calculations	Fixed	N/A	- For cutting authority issued or entered into between June 1, 2010 and December 31, 2023 where the stumpage rate is adjustable, the licensee submitted an ADS to the district manager on or after June 1, 2010, and the Total Net Coniferous Volume in each cutblock is comprised of >=35% red and grey MPB attacked Lodgepole pine from the appraisal summary report, OR, a TSL with a fixed stumpage rate as described above, in this section, OR, a TSL with a fixed stumpage rate where the executive director, BCTS has approved cruise based under section 106 of the Act, OR, a cutting authority that meets the criteria of a Cruise Based Salvage tenure. For unauthorized harvest
17	6.10	Section 103(3) of the Act		Procedure as approved by the Director	
18	6.11	Forest Enhancement Society of BC (FESBC)			must do an appraisal but cannot claim silviculture costs. If a rehab activity is funded by FESBC, then they cannot claim costs. Eg if bctc fail, do full appraisal but cannot claim silv costs.

Coniferous Average Sawlog Stumpage Rates by Forest Zone and Species

A monthly average stumpage rate is determined based on forest zones made up of forest districts and or geographic units and found on Tables 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4a, 6-5 and 6-6.

Tables 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4a and 6-5 are published monthly on the Timber Pricing Branch website.

[Interior Non-Appraised Tabular Stumpage Rates - Province of British Columbia \(gov.bc.ca\)](http://gov.bc.ca)

Where a species of coniferous timber is not listed in Table 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4a and 6-5, the average rate for the zone (AVG) must be used for that species of timber.

### **Community Forest Agreements (CFAs)**

Cutting authorities for these tenures including their associated road and blanket salvage permits are priced using these tables. These tables are derived by applying a percentage reduction to the Table 6-1 value. Table 6-2 rates are 15% of the stumpage rates from Table 6-1.

The values indicated in the tables are the rates with the reduction already applied. Stumpage rates for existing cutting authorities under these tenures are adjusted on a **monthly** basis and posted to the website.

The sawlog stumpage rate for each species of coniferous timber harvested under any cutting authority issued under a Community Forest Agreement is the rate prescribed in Table 6-2 for the forest zone in which the cutting authority area is located.

### **Woodlot Licences**

The sawlog stumpage rate for CPs issued under a woodlot licence with an effective date after November 30, 2008 is provided for under Table 6-2 based on the forest zone the cp is in.

As with CFA's, Table 6-2 rates are 15% of the stumpage rates from Table 6-1.

If a woodlot has an eligible extended road amortization agreement before December 1, 2008 the sawlog stumpage rate for a road permit with an effective date on or after December 1, 2008 should be calculated using the procedures in section 6.3 of the IAM.

The sawlog stumpage rate for a blanket salvage cutting authority issued under a woodlot licence is found in Table 6-2 based on the forest zone the cp is in.

Note that commercial thinning and Pre-harvest Waste Assessment under this section do not apply to Woodlot Licence cutting authorities.

### **Incidental Conifer in Deciduous Leading Stands**

In any cutting authority where the total volume of all deciduous species to be harvested is greater than 70% of the estimated Total Net Cruise Volume to be harvested from the cutting authority area, the stumpage rate for each coniferous species is derived from Table 6-1. A silviculture levy may also be applied where the Crown is responsible for basic silviculture.

The rates are adjusted on a monthly basis. The stumpage rate may also be determined through a full appraisal.

### **Cutting authorities with 5000 m3 or less Volume**

This section provides the procedures for determining stumpage rates for cutting authorities (excluding CFA's and woodlots) with small volumes and includes specific criteria for the procedures to be used.

If the coniferous volume in the cutting authority is 2000 m<sup>3</sup> or less, and the allowable annual cut of the agreement is not more than 3000 m<sup>3</sup>, or if the allowable annual cut has no coniferous volume, the rate for the coniferous timber must be determined using the stumpage rate in Table 6-1. This rate is adjusted on a monthly basis.

The option of a full appraisal remains available.

If the licensee is not responsible for silviculture the stumpage rates are adjusted by adding a basic silviculture cost for the species and region or if the licensee is not responsible and the Crown will incur silviculture costs, a silviculture levy is added equal to the district manager's or timber sale manager's estimate of the silviculture costs to be incurred by the Crown.

### **Forestry Licences-to-cut (FLTC's)**

FLTC's are used for specific purposes.

If more than one-third of the total volume of coniferous timber to be harvested is dead or damaged timber as a result of wind, fire, snow press, drought, landslide, flooding, or from the effects of forest pests or if the district manager determines the disease requires management and control of insect infestation or the stand will die within one year (sanitation timber salvage) and awarded competitively, Table 6-4 is to be used as the stumpage rate.

If awarded to the highest bidder, the rate will be the rate approved by the Regional Manager and is fixed. If this type of a tenure is awarded without competition, Table 6-1 is to be used as the rate.

If the timber on the cutting authority area will be scaled as chips or hogged tree material, Table 6-7 is to be used as the rate.

### **Road Permits**

This section outlines the procedures for determining the stumpage rates for road permits. It does not apply to Community Forest Agreements, Woodlot Licences except as provided for in Section 6.1.2(4), Research Forests as noted in Table 6-7 and CRA's. The stumpage rate determined under this section, other than for a road permit for a BCTS, must be adjusted semi-annually on May 1st and November 1<sup>st</sup>.

The road permit rate is the average rate for the licence it applies to. Where there is no data to calculate an average licence rate, a zonal average rate from table 6-1 is used.

The stumpage rate for a BCTS road permit is the same as the stumpage rate for the section 20 TSL that gave rise to that road permit.

## **Salvage Timber Stumpage Rates**

### **Post-Harvest Material or Damaged Timber**

This section outlines procedures for determining stumpage rates for damaged timber (Table 6-4 and 6-4a for 80% or more burnt timber), post-harvest material (Table 6-5), and blanket salvage permits (Tables 6-4 and 6-4a for 80% or more burnt timber), all of which are defined in the section along with the criteria that applies before using the procedures.

Generally, the stumpage rate is determined using the appropriate table in the section (Tables 6-4, 6-4a and 6-5).

Table 6-3 provides the Adjustment factors to calculate tables 6-4, 6-4a, and 6-5.

Table 6-4 is used to price damaged timber. 6-4a is used to price fire damaged timber where more than 80% of the timber is burnt.

Table 6-5 is used to determine stumpage rates for salvage of post-harvest material.

### **Cruise Based Salvage Cutting Authorities**

This section provides a cost-effective way for BCTS or major licensees to price low-value, MPB killed pine stands. Instead of a normal cruise and ADS, a professional volume estimate and a limited set of MPS variables are required. A rate determined under this section is a “stand as a whole” rate, meaning a blended rate for all grades.

This section only applies to BCTS salvage timber sale licence (IAM 6.4.4) issued prior to Jan 1, 2024.

As with all cruise-based cutting authorities, there is no scaling of harvested timber or waste, and the total stumpage amount is pre-determined, based on the estimated volume.

The rate calculation is an adaptation of the MPS formula that uses base rates in Table 6-6 and some of the MPS variables. Since the cruise requirements in this section are greatly reduced, the variables normally obtained from the cruise compilation have been removed with mathematical modelling. Table 6-6 is updated monthly.

The resultant stand as a whole rate theoretically produces a total stumpage rate that is equivalent to the total rate for all grades as if the same timber was subject to the more

rigorous full cruise, full appraisal, scaling, and waste survey of a scale based cutting authority.

### Decked and Partially Harvested Timber for a Cutting Authority Other than a Cutting Authority Entered into Under a BCTS Licence

This section outlines procedures for determining stumpage rates for “decked timber” or “partially harvested” timber both of which are defined in Chapter 1 of the *IAM*. The procedures for determining the stumpage rate or the upset stumpage account for how long the timber has been sitting and whether the timber will be sold competitively or sold without competition.

A table showing the various scenarios for determining rates under this section are provided below.

When this timber has been advertised and no applications are received or when the RED does not anticipate that applications will be received due to market conditions or timber profiles, the RED can approve an upset stumpage rate. The rate cannot be less than the district’s variable cost to prepare the timber for sale.

Where a non-competitive or competitive forest licence to cut applies to both decked timber and partially harvested timber, the upset stumpage rate will be calculated the same as if it were all decked timber.

Where the stumpage rate or the upset stumpage rate has been determined using this section, the total stumpage rate shall be fixed for the term of the cutting authority and all extensions.

Decked and Partially Harvested Timber for a non-BCTS Cutting Authority	- Fixed	The upset stumpage rate for the timber must be the total of the silviculture levy and i) the prescribed minimum stumpage rate ii) Table 6-4 - 70% of the stumpage rate from this table can be used	When <b>decked timber is advertised</b> for sale to the highest bidder, and i) if the decked timber has been decked for >3 years , OR, ii) if the timber has been decked for <= 3 years
	- Monthly		
	- Fixed	iii) Table 6-4 iv) Table 6-5 - 70% of the stumpage rate from this table can be used	When <b>decked timber only is awarded directly</b> without the use of the competitive bidding process and iii) if the timber has been decked for >3 years, OR, iv) if the timber has been decked for <= 3 years
	- Monthly	v) use the prescribed minimum stumpage rate vi) Table 6-5	When <b>partially harvested timber is advertised</b> for sale to the highest bidder v) if the timber has been felled for >3 years, OR, vi) if the timber has been felled for <= 3 years
	- Fixed	vii) use the variable cost to prepare the timber for sale viii) Table 6-5	When <b>partially harvested timber is awarded directly</b> without the use of the competitive bidding process and vii) if the timber has been felled for >3 years, OR, viii) if the timber has been felled for <= 3 years
- Fixed	ix) Regional Manager’s approval of the upset stumpage rate. The upset stumpage rate must not be less than the district’s variable cost to prepare the timber for sale.	ix) When applications for decked timber or partially harvested timber being sold to the highest bidder have been invited with an upset stumpage rate and no applications have been received <b>OR</b> where the regional manager does not anticipate that applications will be received.	

### Miscellaneous Stumpage Rates

This section consists of Table 6-7 and identifies the stumpage rates for; miscellaneous species, special forest products, specific salvage or area clearing situations.

### **Specific Licences to Cut**

This section outlines the procedure for determining the stumpage rate for Master licences to cut, Occupant licences to cut or forestry licences to cut that are: issued under section 47.6(3) of the *Forest Act* in conjunction with an activity funded out of the BCTS account, or (ii) issued in conjunction with a works contract other than BCTS, or (iii) issued for a fence line or protection of a fence line administered under the *Range Act*. Table 6-1 is used to determine stumpage rates for Specific Licences to Cut.

These may also apply to area-base stumpage rates with area of less than 10 hectares issued for Oil/Gas and Mining related tenures.

### **Controlled Recreation Areas**

This section outlines the procedures to determine stumpage rates for a very specific type of tenure, a Controlled Recreation Area, for operations such as large ski resorts, backcountry commercial recreation operations, etc. The Resort Development Branch of MOF manages these tenures and has authority to calculate the stumpage rate under section 1.2.1 of the *IAM*.

The stumpage rate is either the average sawlog rate approved by the director for the quarter or alternately the stumpage rate may be determined through a full appraisal.

### **Cruise Based Stumpage Calculations**

This section outlines the minister's criteria as to when a cutting authority has to be cruise based. Cruise based means the stumpage billed for the cutting authority will be based on the volume information provided by a cruise of the timber before it is cut, instead of a scale of the timber after it is cut.

In addition, the cutting authority must be issued between June 1, 2010 and December 31, 2023 where the licensee submitted an ADS to the district manager on or after June 1, 2010.

### **Section 103(3) of the *Forest Act***

For unauthorised harvest, the procedures approved by the Director are used to calculate fixed stumpage rates.

## Requests for Miscellaneous Stumpage Rates

For all cutting authorities requesting a tabular rate using one of the tables in Chapter 6, Tables 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-5, 6-6, 6-7, 6-8 and for Section 6.8 of the *IAM* (submitted by the Timber Administration Section of the Resort Development Branch if regional staff are processing on their behalf) an *Interior Stumpage Rate Request Form* (Short Form), must be completed and submitted to the appropriate forest region.

The Stumpage Rate Request Form and instructions to users are located on the Timber Pricing Branch website. Please use the newest version of the form and ensure that all persons who prepare, review and forward the short forms are made aware of these changes, including the district resource clerks, and any consultants and licensees who complete these forms.

The cutting authority must be issued before the request is completed and rates issued by timber pricing staff at the region. If levies or bonus bids are applicable to specific species and grades, they must be indicated.

A professional signature and seal and the signature of the district review officer are required on all cutting authorities with the exception to Blanket Salvage Permits, Road Permits, Community Forest Agreements and Woodlot Licences.

Where the district review officer has completed the form on behalf of the licensee, only the signature of the district review officer is required. However, in this case, the district review officer accepts full responsibility for the content of the form and must be an RFT or RPF.

Guidance document for filling out the short form can be found on the Timber Pricing Branch website:

[https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/timber-pricing/interior-timber-pricing/iam\\_miscellaneous\\_timber\\_pricing\\_procedures.pdf](https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/timber-pricing/interior-timber-pricing/iam_miscellaneous_timber_pricing_procedures.pdf)

Figure 6: Sample of Interior Stumpage Rate Request Form (Short Form)

<b>Post-Nov 1, 2023 Effective Date - Interior Stumpage Rate Request Form (short form)</b>			
Select an option in this section to help refine the rate calculation methods <b>OR</b> select a rate calculation method manually.			
BCTS <input type="checkbox"/> BCTS - Advertising Stumpage Rate: <input type="checkbox"/> BCTS - Works Contract: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="button" value="Clear Form"/>			
Non-BCTS Advertising Stumpage Rate: <input type="checkbox"/> Works Contract: <input type="checkbox"/> FESBC or WRR Funded Contract: <input type="checkbox"/> Decked Timber: <input type="checkbox"/>			
Rate Calculation Method			
IAM Sec.	Adjustable	IAM Sec.	Adjustable or Fixed for Term and All Extensions
6.1.2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Community Forest Agreements - monthly</b> (all cutting authorities) Table 6-2 If FESBC funding, refer to IAM 6.11	6.2.1(1)(a) <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>FLTC for Specific Purposes (No Volume Limit)</b> FLTC to the highest bidder (RED Rate, no contract): Scale Based* FLTC to the highest bidder (RED Rate, no contract): Cruise Based* *must include a completed Variable Cost Update Rate calculation form with the submission. Stumpage rate must be confirmed by Region before advertising and will be fixed for the term.
6.1.3 <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Woodlot Licences – monthly</b> (CP, BSP or RP) Table 6-2 If FESBC funding, refer to IAM 6.11	6.2.1(1)(b) <input type="checkbox"/>	
6.1.4 <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Incidental Conifer in Deciduous Leading Stands - monthly</b> , Table 6-1	6.2.1(1)(c)(i) <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>FLTC (no contract) or an FLTC with a direct award contract for community wildfire protection</b> (i) Table 6-1 rates (ii) Damaged Timber (>1/3 of volume damaged by blow down, fire, disease, snow press, or pest) Table 6-4 rates Stumpage rates under this subsection will be adjusted monthly.
6.2(1) <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Cutting Authorities With 5000 m<sup>3</sup> or Less Volume - monthly</b> - ≤2000m <sup>3</sup> , licence with ≤3000m <sup>3</sup> AAC or no coniferous AAC Table 6-1	6.2.1(1)(c)(ii) <input type="checkbox"/>	
6.3 <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Road Permit Stumpage Rates – May 1 &amp; Nov 1</b> (Including Woodlot Road Timber Marks with an eligible ERA) If Sec. 6.3(7) -Associated Licence is required	6.2.1(1)(c)(iii) <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>FLTC awarded with a competitively awarded contract for community wildfire protection</b> If including stumpage rates in the advertisement, the rates must be confirmed by Region before advertising. Rate confirmed by Region before advertisement?* Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> *If yes, include the rates confirmation email with the submission of this form, otherwise stumpage rates will be set to the FLTC effective date. <input type="checkbox"/> (i) Table 6-1 rates <input type="checkbox"/> (ii) Damaged Timber (>1/3 of volume damaged by blow down, fire, disease, snow press, or pest) Table 6-4 rates Stumpage rates under this subsection will be fixed for the term.
6.4.1 <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Salvage Timber Stumpage Rates</b> —Licences without an AAC *Clear cuts must not exceed 5.00ha* (5)(a) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Damaged Timber</b> (>1/3 of volume damaged by blow down, fire, disease, snow press, or pest) Table 6-4 (5)(a)(i) <input type="checkbox"/> ≥ 80% Burnt Table 6-4a (6) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Post Harvest Material</b> (wood culverts and bridges or post logging residue) *incl'd sawlog component* Table 6-5		
6.4.2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Blanket Salvage Cutting Authorities – Licences with an AAC (Scale Based) - monthly</b> , Table 6-4	6.2.1(1)(d) <input type="checkbox"/>	Direct award FLTC issued to the lowest bidder on a contract for removing damaged timber from natural stands or plantations. Rates fixed for the term.
6.4.2 <input type="checkbox"/>	≥ 80% Burnt – monthly Table 6-4a	6.2.1(1)(e) <input type="checkbox"/>	
6.4.3 <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Cruise Based Salvage Cutting Authorities – redetermine per IAM 6.4.3(7)</b> Table 6-6 attach Cruise Based Salvage CP Data Sheet	6.5 <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Decked and Partially Harvested Timber for a non-BCTS Cutting Authority</b> Decked: <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Harvested: <input type="checkbox"/> Both: <input type="checkbox"/> (6)(a or b) Competitive? Yes*: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/> *If yes, stumpage rates must be confirmed by Region before advertising >3 years: <input type="checkbox"/> <3 years: <input type="checkbox"/> Rates fixed: <input type="checkbox"/> (1)(a) or (3)(a) prescribed minimum stumpage <input type="checkbox"/> (1)(b) 70% table 6-4 <input type="checkbox"/> 3(b) 70% of table 6-5 <input type="checkbox"/> (2)(a) or (4)(a) variable cost to prepare* *must include a completed Variable Cost Update Rate calculation form with the submission. Rates adjusted monthly: <input type="checkbox"/> (2)(b) table 6-4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4(b) table 6-5
6.8 <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Controlled Recreation Areas (CRAs) - monthly</b> , Table 6-1		
IAM Sec.	Fixed for Term and All Extensions		
5.1.1(2) <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>BCTS Decked or Partially Harvested Timber</b> Requested rate \$/m <sup>3</sup> OR Upset Value \$		
6.2(2)(a) <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Competitive cutting authorities with 5000 m<sup>3</sup> or Less</b> Scale based (70% of Table 6-1)		
6.2(2) (b&c) <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Regional Manager Requested Rate (RED Rate)*</b> *must include a completed Variable Cost Update Rate calculation form with the submission. Stumpage rate must be confirmed by Region before advertising		
6.4.4 <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>BCTS Salvage TSL</b> attach pre-rated Table 6-4 or Table 6-4a data sheet	6.5(5)(a or b) <input type="checkbox"/>	Regional Manager approved rate*. Rates fixed *must include a completed Variable Cost Update Rate calculation form with the submission.
6.6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Miscellaneous Stumpage Rates</b> Table 6-7 Species: _____ Product: _____		
6.7.1(2)(a) <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Area Based Stumpage Rate</b> Table 6-8 [for over 10 hectares, refer to 6.7(3)]	6.7(3) <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Licences to Cut-Non-Forestry Tenures</b> Rates adjusted monthly Table 6-1 plus the average silviculture add on cost for the forest zone (no silviculture obligations) If FESBC funding, IAM 6.11 may apply. Please contact a Regional Revenue Specialist.
6.7.1(3) <input type="checkbox"/>	Seismic lines - Category 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Category 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Category 3 <input type="checkbox"/>		
The Interior Appraisal Manual Chapter 6 Procedures document provides additional details specific to completing this form. Links are found here: <a href="#">South Area</a> <a href="#">North Area</a>		6.7(6) <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Licences to Cut FLTC issued under section 47.6(3) of The Act in conjunction with a BCTS contract</b> Rates fixed Rate required for advertising? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, stumpage rate must be confirmed by Region before advertising. Please contact a Regional Revenue Specialist.
Revised: 15-May-2024			

Submission Details				
Licensee Name:	License #:	Timber Mark:	CP#:	RP#:
Forest District:	Forest Zone:	Area (ha):	Timber Supply Area:	
Effective Date:	Expiry Date:	TSA Block:		
Additional Requirements				
Volume Estimates				
Total Coniferous Volume:	m <sup>3</sup>			
Total Deciduous Volume:	m <sup>3</sup>			
Silviculture				
Silviculture Responsibility: (For Sec. 6.5: if Crown is selected AND no silviculture obligations exist, enter \$0.00 in the Silviculture Levy field) Crown <input type="checkbox"/> Licensee <input type="checkbox"/>				
Apply Silviculture Levy for the following Grades: 1 & 2: <input type="checkbox"/> 4: <input type="checkbox"/> 6: <input type="checkbox"/> Deciduous: <input type="checkbox"/>				
Silviculture Levy: \$      per m <sup>3</sup>				
Bonus Section				
Bonus Offer : <input type="checkbox"/> Amount: \$		Bonus Bid: <input type="checkbox"/> \$/m <sup>3</sup>		
Apply bonus bid to the following Grades: 1 & 2: <input type="checkbox"/> 4: <input type="checkbox"/> 6: <input type="checkbox"/> Deciduous: <input type="checkbox"/>				
Re-advertised <input type="checkbox"/>				
Comments (Submitter & District)				
Comments (Region)				
Authority:				
This Appraisal Data Submission must be submitted by a forest professional as per IAM 1.5.2(1)(b).				
Select who completes the form and takes responsibility for the content of this form:				
Licensee Representative: Yes <input type="checkbox"/>				
District Review Officer: Yes <input type="checkbox"/>				
Name of Licensee Representative:		Name of District Review Officer:		
Email:		Email:		
Phone #:		Phone #:		
Date Acknowledged:		Date Acknowledged:		
Licensee to send submission to District staff or District email address		Changes Made? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
		Submitter Notified? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
		Field Verified? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		

LICENSEE REPRESENTATIVE	DISTRICT REVIEW OFFICER
Email:	Email:
Phone #: Date Acknowledged: Licensee to send submission to District staff or District email address	Phone #: Date Acknowledged: Changes Made? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Submitter Notified? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Field Verified? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>  District Review Officer to Email submission to either: <b>South:</b> REVSFRMS@gov.bc.ca <b>OR</b> <b>North:</b> RNIREVShortForms@gov.bc.ca
RPF: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Number:	RPF: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Number:
RFT: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Number:	RFT: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Number:
<b>Regional Revenue Employee</b>	
Name: <input type="text"/>	
Date: <input type="text"/>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div data-bbox="240 751 496 814" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #cccccc;">Attach Files</div> <div data-bbox="659 751 915 814" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #cccccc;">Return/Submit</div> <div data-bbox="1078 751 1334 814" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #cccccc;">Clear Form</div> </div>	

Revised: 15-May-2024





# Appendix

## **Links to Additional Information**

### **Timber Pricing Branch**

<http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/competitive-forest-industry/timber-pricing>

### **Forest Professionals BC - FPBC**

<https://www.fpbc.ca/>

### **Forest Appeals Commission**

<http://www.fac.gov.bc.ca>