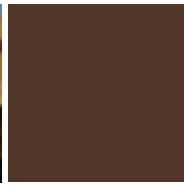




# THE WOODLAND ALMANAC



www.woodlot.bc.ca

Spring 2019

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## Champion of the Woodlot Program: Jim Simpson Retires

by Lisa Marak

After 33 years, Jim Simpson's last day of work with the Ministry of Forests, Lands & Natural Resource Operations was February 28, 2019.

Jim began his career in the forest sector in 1981 after graduating from Selkirk College as a Forest Technician. From 1981 to 1983 he worked for Reid Collins in the Kootenays. With the downturn in BC's economy in the early 1980s, he went to Malaysia as a CUSO volunteer. In 1986 Jim was hired by the Ministry of Forests (now FLNRORD) and moved to Campbell River.

Jim is best known as the Woodlot Licence Coordinator for the Campbell River Forest District having spent 24 years working diligently to expand and improve BC's Woodlot Licence Program.

Among the woodlotters in his district, he's seen as a champion of the program. It was



no surprise that he was nominated for the Premier's Award in 2013, an honour given to individuals who have "made an exceptional and lasting contribution throughout their public service career."

According to Jim, the woodlot program grew over two decades in "ideal" conditions. The region was peppered with small Crown plots that were extremely difficult for the Province to manage effectively. It made sense to

entrust the Crown land to private landowners, who have a very personal attachment to their own piece of the forest. Under the guidance of the woodlot program, the government could be confident their resources were in good hands.

A stalwart advocate for the program, Jim earned the respect of his peers by providing "guidance, direction, and

cont'd on page 5 ...



[www.woodlot.bc.ca](http://www.woodlot.bc.ca)

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Almanac & Annual Report: Chris Hawkins, Brent Petrick; AGM: Dean Daly; Contract Management: Dean Daly, Brent Petrick; Extraordinary Project Proposals: Brent Petrick, Chris Hawkins, Lee Pond; FBCWA Liaison: Dean Daly; Financial Management: Alison Patch; Fund Management Liaison: Blain Arnett; Nominations/Succession: John Massier; R&D Project Proposals: Brent Petrick, Chris Hawkins, Lee Pond; Questionnaire: Blain Arnett, John Massier, Website: Blain Arnett; Woodlot Stewardship: John Massier

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Ian Lanki  
Tyler Hodgkinson  
Brian McNaughton

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# Social Licence and Public Trust through the Woodlot Lens

by Brian McNaughton

A great deal of the provincial government's desire for making changes to the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) was the perception that the forest sector lacks social licence and public trust. For those not familiar with the term, social licence is when a project has the ongoing approval within the local community and other stakeholders, ongoing approval or broad social acceptance and, most frequently, as ongoing acceptance.

So how does that assertion about social licence and public trust relate to woodlot licences?

Interestingly, the Woodlot Licence (WL) Program probably wouldn't exist if it weren't for social licence. We know that the program began in 1948 – over 70 years ago - when the Forest Act was amended to allow farmers to acquire farm woodlots and that it has been expanded over time. Today there are 855 WLs throughout BC and program expansion, as per the program's stated purposes, was largely motivated by social licence.

## Purpose of the Woodlot Licence Program

*The Woodlot Licence Program (Woodlot Program) was established to increase opportunities for small-scale forestry in British Columbia and is designed to:*

- *increase the amount of private forest land being managed on a sustained yield basis;*
- *increase the productivity of small parcels of forested land;*
- *promote local employment opportunities; and*
- *promote excellence in forest management.*



Brian McNaughton,  
General Manager

*Support for the concept of small-scale, locally based forestry rests on several perceived benefits over large-scale operations, including expectations that there will be:*

- *increased economic opportunities in British Columbia's forests;*
- *better management of the forest;*
- *a greater investment in silviculture;*
- *more attention paid to environmental and other non-timber values; and*
- *more benefits flowing to local communities.*

*Managing the Woodlot Licence Program  
Auditor General of BC report –  
1999/2000*

As for public trust, consider that ~750 of BC's 855 WLs have some or all of their crown land with 2km of communities! In terms of area, that works out to approximately 315,000 hectares or 1/2 of the WL land base. In addition, 84.2% (720 of 855) of WLs were issued prior to 2000 and have been in the same location for 20+ years; 93.6% were issued prior to 2010 and have been in the same location for 10+ years; and 99.6% were issued prior to 2014 and have been in the same location for 5+ years.

I think it's fair to say that if the WL program; i.e. the granting of small area-based forest tenures located predominantly in community interface that authorize timber harvesting, didn't have the public's trust and wasn't achieving social licence, then it wouldn't have lasted 70+ years and

been expanded over time!

So, what do communities think of WLs? In March 2016, the Union of BC Municipalities released its forestry survey findings entitled "Forest Policy Decision-Making: The Case for Greater Community Consultation and Engagement." The comments about WLs were positive; for example - "The Community forest and woodlot models are already hugely successful in BC and hence should be expanded." - "...reconsideration of how the AAC is allocated; provide for more woodlot, salvage and community forest licences..." - An answer to the question - What has been the community impact of those forestry decisions? was an "Increased interest in small scale woodlots."

When it comes to FRPA changes, the Federation's challenge is to ensure that FLNRORD acknowledges the WL program is achieving social licence and public trust. WLs are different and need to be treated differently. They are part of the solution; not part of the problem! FRPA for WLs is working. Sure, some improvements are possible, but we need to make sure that changes aren't being made simply for the sake of change or because we are falling into the one-size-fits-all trap!

For more information about the proposed changes to FRPA, please read the notice from the Office of the Chief Forester on page 7 in this edition of the Woodland Almanac.

Have a great summer and I hope to see many of you at the annual conference in Smithers this fall. Be safe. ♦

# Waste Penalties

By Ed Hughes

## Coastal Revitalization penalties for waste will impact Coastal Woodlots:

From the first time I heard about a plan to revitalize the coastal forest sector I was more than a little concerned. The Woodlot sector has been rebounding from a point in time a little more than a decade ago when there was an industry wide collapse. Everyone suffered, with log prices that plummeted, taking many years for the forest sector to rebound. Any forest tenure holder that survived the 2007 downturn followed wise business practices or were lucky.

The Woodlot sector has worked towards and accomplished many different forest goals, and over the past few years improvements are evident. A coastal tenure success! Many of the small woodlot sector businesses have become stable, respected forestry companies who are sensitive to social and community issues. Managing the forest environment to meet multiple resource objectives, usually within close proximity to small towns throughout coastal BC.

On the coast, many of the small communities are growing outwards, usually towards and often adjacent to Woodlots. Interface considerations are handled in different ways by licensees and their neighbours. Most Woodlot licensees get along well with their neighbours and have for many years. The social licence has been improved by Woodlot licensees over time, revitalizing forest resource management, accomplished through a slow and steady long-term approach to forestry. It is expensive to operate a woodlot meeting multi resource objectives on the coast, which is one of the rationales for our TAB rate system.



Ed Hughes,  
Coastal Timber Pricing  
Coordinator

One only needs to think back to when the Woodlot program was expanded, a couple of decades ago. Most of the areas selected for woodlots were in the most controversial forest urban interface locations. Should these sensitive forest areas become parks

or Woodlots was evaluated by government, who concluded that Woodlots were the best tenure option for managing these forests for multiple values. It took time to gain the trust of the rural community, where 20 years ago the forest sector had been brought to a standstill with logging protests at every turn. Woodlots are accepted by the public, within most small coastal communities. I could go on, but my point is that the Coastal Woodlot sector is not in need of a wholesale revitalization, yet one of the first steps has been to charge a triple stumpage penalty on waste!

## **New Provincial Logging Residue and Waste measurements procedure Manual – Coast, Woodlot Licenses and Community Forest Agreements makes significant changes that all Woodlot Licensees should be aware of to avoid triple stumpage penalties for waste.**

As part of the Coastal revitalization we have seen fibre recovery zones created as of April 1, 2019. The coastal Fibre Recovery Zone map is found online at: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/competitive-forest-industry/timber-pricing/forest-residue-waste>.

Most licensees (including Woodlots) could be paying triple stumpage as a penalty for leaving excessive waste. For those Woodlots within the fibre recovery zone (majority of Woodlots

are within this zone) the penalty will apply to waste volumes after primary harvesting of more than 10m<sup>3</sup>/ha (benchmark to account for Coarse woody debris). It is a logical goal to keep waste levels low but using a financial hammer to force utilization is not the preferred option for those licensees I have talked to.

## **The new Coast manual was amended on April 1, 2019 as per section 7.4.1.2.**

### **7.4.1.2 Waste Rate Within a Fibre Recovery Zone**

#### *1. Applicability of Waste Rates*

Waste assessment areas with any portion of the harvest area located within a Fibre Recovery Zone will be billed using the waste rate derived in this section with the following exceptions:

- i. Areas within a Fibre Recovery Zone harvested using helicopter logging methods will not be subject to a Fibre Recovery Zone waste rate.
- ii. Forestry licences to cut with stumpage rates determined under Chapter 7 of the Coast Appraisal Manual, master license to cut and occupant license to cut will not be subject to a Fibre Recovery Zone waste rate.

#### *2. Fibre Recovery Zone Waste Rate Calculation*

The following rates will apply to waste from timber originating in a Fibre Recovery Zones:

- i. The avoidable conifer grade X, Y and grade U hemlock and balsam waste volumes will be billed at the rates applicable under section 1.2.4.1
- ii. Deciduous species within a Fibre Recovery Zone will be subject to the waste rate applicable under section 1.2.5
- iii. The waste rate for coniferous sawlog grades other than those listed in (i) for:
  - a. major licensees,
  - b. community forest agreements,

## ► From page 1

education through countless field visits, training sessions and meetings,” according to one licensee. He’s known for his “cooperative, creative and solution-oriented” style, his aversion to red tape, and his ability to balance the sometimes-conflicting interests of licensees, First Nations and community stakeholders.

Through his efforts, combined with the efforts of the woodlotters, a healthy forest sector was nurtured in the region. Considering its size, and the geographical and social barriers that come to bear on the area, this is a significant achievement.

Woodlots are the ultimate private/public partnership, and the North Island is a shining example of the benefits that can be enjoyed by all stakeholders, no matter the challenges.

We wish Jim all the best in his retirement. ♦



c. woodlot licenses,  
d. road permits, and  
e. forestry licences to cut with  
stumpage rates determined under  
Chapter 6 of the Coast Appraisal  
Manual will be the greater of:

- \$2.00 per m<sup>3</sup>, or
- **the waste rate calculated for each species and grade under section 7.4.1.1(1) multiplied by 3.**

### **Woodlot Fibre recovery operational procedures (current vs new)**

Woodlot licensees within the fibre recovery zones do not waste wood excessively. Most are clean as a whistle prior to site preparation and planting. The normal waste measurement process following primary harvesting is to complete a waste survey which often has volumes ranging from 10-60m<sup>3</sup>/ha. The two logging truck loads or 20 cords of firewood from a hectare is another way to look at the 60m<sup>3</sup>/ha. Special Forest Products (primarily firewood) that are removed from the site after the waste survey is how the harvest area becomes cleaner than a whistle. The old procedure of following up your waste survey with the utilization of firewood for volumes >10m<sup>3</sup>/ha will now carry a triple

stumpage penalty.

Within the rural areas many homeowners still use wood burning stoves as their primary source of heat. Firewood on woodlots is usually utilized after the waste survey has been completed, to ensure that the stumpage is paid, and the volume is accounted for. Once a waste survey has been completed, either commercial or the general public cut firewood from almost every single stick of merchantable wood that is within reach of the road edges. Often waste is cut into firewood far from road edges, sometimes taking out our legislated amount of mandatory Coarse Woody Debris. Coastal Woodlots waste is already utilized to a close utilization level to keep the rural public warm during the winter months. The triple penalty being applied on Woodlots through waste reporting forces a more expensive approach (need to stick or sample scale road side piles) than the historic method. The approach used in the past on Woodlots worked, without the need for a heavy-handed stick.

The high penalties for waste might have unintended consequences. When licensees are pressured or forced

to sell waste to the pulp sector as a result of triple penalties the markets will evaluate this fact and likely lower their prices. The pulp market currently is quite strong (\$40-50/m<sup>3</sup>) with utilization as low as a 2” top and 6ft min lengths. This good price for pulp and the option to continue to use firewood, has already resulted in close utilization levels in locations that have access to these markets, all within the fibre recovery zone.

If this triple stumpage penalty is our first experience with revitalization it is not a well thought out approach. If Woodlot Licensees were asked some serious questions like, what do you think should be done, or what is the best approach to revitalization, the use of an incentive approach might have been the outcome. The woodlot sector has recommendations that need to be heard.

### **New Appraisal Issues – Continuous communication**

The Coastal Timber Pricing portfolio provides assistance to Woodlot Licensees upon request. If you have any concerns or issues, I can be reached at 778-424-6129 or by email at ehughes2@shaw.ca. ♦



## ■ Interior timber pricing

# Post Harvest Waste Assessment and Your Legal Requirement

by Debbie Zandbelt, RPF

### NEW! April 1, 2019 Logging Residue and Waste Measurements Procedure Manual

On April 1st, 2019 Timber Pricing Branch introduced a New Provincial Logging Residue and Waste Measurements Procedure Manual (Waste Manual). It is available at the following link:

[https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/timber-pricing/residue-and-waste/rwp\\_amend\\_29.pdf](https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/timber-pricing/residue-and-waste/rwp_amend_29.pdf)

**NOTE!** The new waste measurement system in the new Waste Manual will NOT APPLY to Woodlot Licences until APRIL 1, 2021. This is contrary to my previous direction/communication (from the Fall 2018 Almanac) when the policy had not been finalized. However, there are 3 changes to the Coast Area that support the Coast Forest Sector Revitalization Initiative that are effective April 1st, 2019. These include: (coast only) updated benchmark values and calculations, creation of the Coast Fibre Recovery Zones, and establishment of new waste rates within Fibre Recovery Zones.

This new full implementation date will allow the Federation time to work and develop new options for woodlots. It will also allow licensees to become informed on the new waste procedures currently in place for the Interior major tenure holders. The Forest Act requires a waste assessment post harvest. It is not a requirement that can be waved in any form. Failure to do a waste assessment post harvest is a contravention of your license obligation and is subject to fines.



Debbie Zandbelt, RPF  
Interior Timber Pricing  
Coordinator

Updated  
IAM Table  
6-2 Woodlot  
Stumpage rates –  
May 1st, 2019.

The **DRAFT amendment** to the Interior Appraisal Manual which includes the proposed values for May 1st, 2019

has been produced and is available. This information has been sent to the Association contacts. Otherwise my contact information is below for the information to be sent directly to you.

The rate increase was expected with strong lumber markets affecting stumpage over time. The increase varies by species by Zone – so please check the table diligently.

### Harvest Billing System (HBS)

One of the easiest ways to confirm your stumpage rate for your CP is to go to into HBS and key in your timbermark. You do not need any passwords or clearances for use and is free to use. <https://a100.gov.bc.ca/pub/hbs> On the welcome screen select Stumpage rate search, fill in the requested data. (Grade 1, rate return type normal for generic searches), hit the submit button – and your data will appear on the next screen. My contact information is below if any issues arise.

If any questions, please feel free to call or email at: [Debbie@woodlot.bc.ca](mailto:Debbie@woodlot.bc.ca)

Debbie Zandbelt, RPF  
FBCWA – Timber Pricing Forester  
Interior  
1-250-549-3089 ♦



## FBCWA Vision

Woodlot holders/owners will participate in a healthy and diverse forest industry with woodlot licences and private forest lands, making significant contributions to local communities and providing a sustainable supply of forest products.

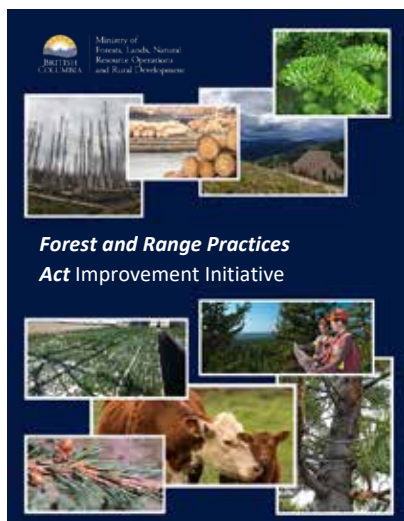
The FBCWA will have a voice in forest and economic policy. BC's woodlots will be models of forest management excellence, and world-renowned for their social, economic, recreational, cultural, and educational contributions to rural communities. ♦

## Please note:

*The opinions expressed in the Almanac do not necessarily reflect those of the Federation, the Council, or their members.*



# Forest and Range Practices Act Improvement Initiative



The Office of the Chief Forester (OCF) in the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNRORD) is leading work on behalf of the Province of British Columbia to make improvements to the *Forest and Range Practices Act* legal framework.

## WHAT IS THE PROVINCE'S APPROACH?

Through the OCF, the Province has initiated a multi-year, incremental process to improve *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA). The improvement initiative begins with initial enabling changes in spring 2019 and moving into comprehensive changes to the Act and regulations that are being developed with the participation of First Nations, local government, stakeholders, industry and professional associations over the next few years.

## WORKING DRAFT GUIDING FRPA PRINCIPLES

The *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA) framework and its principles play a key role in supporting sustainable forest and range management in B.C. at multiple scales and focus on putting the land first. Sustainable forest management<sup>1</sup> has been defined to mean “management that maintains and enhances the

long-term health of forest and range ecosystems for the benefit of all living things, while providing environmental, economic, social and cultural opportunities for present and future generations.” In keeping with this definition, the Minister’s Forest and Range Practices Advisory Council (PAC) has drafted the following seven core principles that are meant to be evolving over time as required:

### 1. *Resource availability, ecosystem resilience and stewardship*

The FRPA framework supports long term forest and range resource availability, ecosystem resilience and capacity through sustainable forest and range management

### 2. *Multiple benefits*

The FRPA framework supports multiple social, cultural, environmental and economic benefits while transparently dealing with trade-offs and uncertainty

### 3. *Indigenous trust and collaboration*

The FRPA framework supports effective collaboration with First Nations to ensure that forest and range planning and practices are within the context of evolving Provincial-Indigenous government-to-government relationships and associated higher-level land use objectives

### 4. *Public trust*

The FRPA framework provides meaningful opportunities for participation, timely and transparent information, and ensures that results are being achieved and communicated

### 5. *Cost, complexity and administrative efficiency*

The FRPA framework administers efficient and cost-effective forest and range planning and practices to support healthy forest and range sectors and their long-term benefits for communities

### 6. *Sound information, science and uncertainty*

The FRPA framework uses current scientific knowledge, local knowledge and information through research, monitoring, and auditing while respecting uncertainty and working to avoid poorly understood risks

### 7. *Adaptability, flexibility and innovation*

The FRPA framework allows flexibility to adapt to, and proactively address, existing and emerging challenges such as climate change

## WHY DO WE NEED CHANGE?

Over the last decade, the Ministry has received, and continues to receive, feedback from First Nations and various stakeholders that changes to FRPA were needed to better reflect Indigenous values and be more responsive and adaptive to new opportunities and challenges, both now and in the foreseeable future. These areas of change include:

- Identifying opportunities to strengthen collaboration and involvement with First Nations in forest and range management in B.C.
- Meeting commitments to local government, industry, and other stakeholder organizations.
- Helping to strengthen the economy and develop new opportunities for rural communities.
- Improving planning and coordination at the landscape level to help mitigate the effects of climate change and cumulative effects.
- Establishing planning certainty and security of access to the land base for industry and other resource users.
- Providing greater transparency and continual improvement in the management of forest and range resources.
- Striving to ensure the safety of all British Columbians.

cont'd on page 8 ....

<sup>1</sup> Modified from the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers, 2008. *Marking Canada's Progress in Sustainable Forest Management*, p.1

## WHAT ARE THE PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS?

Changes to FRPA are planned to occur over several years. The initial statutory changes planned for introduction in spring 2019 address several priority recommendations and concerns. Further amendments to FRPA over the next two years are intended to:

- Improve landscape level management of forest and range resources through the introduction of a sustainable forest and range management planning framework that will:
  - Increase opportunities for collaboration with First Nations;
  - Improves communication with local governments;
  - Broaden government's objectives;
  - Increase responsiveness to changing circumstances across the landscape.
- Enhance government's role as the steward of B.C. forests and range resources by:
  - Increasing government discretion in evaluating proposed operational plans;
  - Enabling government to require forest and range tenure holders to take action in specific circumstances to protect the environment, property and public safety;
- Enhance government's ability

to ensure compliance with legal requirements by:

- Introducing additional mechanisms for ensuring compliance;
- Improving the enforceability of specific forest and range practice requirements;
- Increase public confidence in forest and range management by:
  - Increasing transparency and public access to forest and range management information.

Each of these amendments are within the broader context of ensuring that forest and range planning and practices are within the context of evolving Provincial-Indigenous government-to-government relationships and associated higher-level land use objectives

## HOW IS ENGAGEMENT OCCURRING?

- B.C.'s First Nation communities were first notified in September 2018 that government will consider amendments to FRPA, as part of a multi-year initiative. We are, and will continue to, seek feedback over the next several years to ensure comprehensive collaboration on all changes to the *Forest and Range Practices Act*.
- The Ministry notified industry and stakeholders including forest and range tenure holders, contractors,

consultants and others through standing joint working groups including the Provincial Forestry Forum. These groups have been informed and have provided comments and input over the development of changes to FRPA.

- The Ministry plans to host a province-wide conversation on forestry starting mid-April and running until June 2019 to inform a multi-year suite of improvements to FRPA. Legislative amendments to FRPA in the spring of 2019 are the first-step toward implementing changes. Further amendments made through regulation will be required to set out important details and to bring the changes into force.

### Contacts:

The Forest and Range Practices Advisory Council (PAC) to the Minister is a critical team that advises the Ministry on FRPA. Members are informed and available to receive and convey input to the Ministry.

Please contact: Brian McNaughton, General Manager, Federation of BC Woodlot Associations  
email: [gen\\_manager@woodlot.bc.ca](mailto:gen_manager@woodlot.bc.ca)  
Tel: 250.398.7646

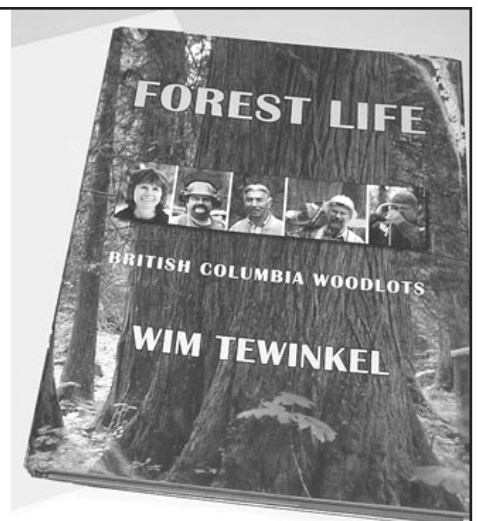
Specific questions can also be sent directly to Resource Practices Branch at: [EngageFRPA@gov.bc.ca](mailto:EngageFRPA@gov.bc.ca) ♦

## “Forest Life” makes a great gift

Are you looking for a great gift idea? Look no further! *Forest Life: British Columbia Woodlots* by Wim Tewinkel showcases and celebrates BC's woodlots, woodlot licensees, and their families.

Through beautiful photos and a few words, this book captures the seasonal beauty of coastal and interior woodlots and portrays the landscapes and diversity of our forests as well as the stewardship of those who manage them.

You can order it from [www.woodlot.bc.ca](http://www.woodlot.bc.ca) for only \$39.95, or woodlot licensees can buy it from their woodlot associations for only \$20.00 ♦





# Resource Road Maintenance Guideline

A Resource Road Maintenance Guideline has been developed by a group of subject matter experts and stakeholders in response to an initiative from the Log Truck Technical Advisory Committee an industry-based group working to identify and bring forward issues and projects that are important to the safety performance of the log-hauling sector.

The purpose of the initiative is to provide industry with a guideline for implementing a road maintenance program that ensures that resource roads are maintained for safe operations. The need for a specific focus on log hauling has been identified as the configurations, weight and maneuverability of log trucks increases the risk of incident when roads are not maintained adequately to provide safe operations.

A road maintenance program should include criteria that provide for:

- Consistent road maintenance for safe log hauling activities;
- Increased efficiency and production through consistent/improved cycle times;
- Reduced vehicle maintenance costs;
- Healthier workplace and environment (physical and mental);
- Increased lifespan of roadways; and
- Responsible parties taking ownership for compliance.

The key components of the guideline are:

- Road use assessment;
- Risk hazard assessment process;
- Inspection and inspection criteria;
- Monitoring; and
- Administrative controls.

The guideline is intended for those that do not have road maintenance standards in place as well as used to supplement those that have a current system. You can find and download the Resource Road Maintenance Guideline at: <https://www.bcforestsafe.org/node/3025> ♦



Federation of BC  
Woodlot  
Associations  
@woodlotsbc



# Professional Governance Act Will Affect Woodlot Licence Holders

Subsequent to introducing the *Professional Governance Act* in the Fall of 2018, Government released an intentions paper to seek feedback on the future policy and regulations under the Act. The Act and intentions paper can be found at <https://engage.gov.bc.ca/professionalreliance/>.

The deadline for feedback on the intentions paper was March 4, 2019. The Federation's response to the intentions paper is below.

Woodlot licensees and private forest landowners should be aware of this new Act and the pending legislation. There are aspects of it which are likely to be an improvement over the status quo; but there also are aspects with which licensees may be concerned.

Please direct your any thoughts or concerns you have to your Woodlot Association representative or directly to Brian McNaughton at [gen\\_manager@woodlot.bc.ca](mailto:gen_manager@woodlot.bc.ca).

*From: Brian McNaughton*  
*Date: Wednesday, February 20, 2019 at 12:55 PM*  
*To: <NRS.PR.Review@gov.bc.ca>*  
*Subject: Proposed Professional Governance Act Feedback*

The Federation of BC Woodlot Associations (FBCWA) submits the following comments on the proposals outlined in Part Two "Regulations Intentions Paper Consequent to the Proposed *Professional Governance Act*," notably with respect to practice rights of professionals, regulation of firms, competency declarations and conflict of interest declarations.

By way of introduction, the origin of BC's Woodlot Licence program



dates back to 1948 when the Forest Act was amended to allow farmers to acquire farm woodlots. Today, there are ~858 woodlot licences (WL) throughout BC. One of the original goals of the WL program was to provide British Columbians with opportunities to be involved in forest management. As a result, WLs are held by people from different backgrounds and walks of life; e.g. lay people, ranchers, professionals, First Nations, societies, and even some educational institutions. Approximately one-half of WLs include private forest land contributed by the holder. It is a unique program with a high degree of reliance on professionals which is what makes the Federation's interest in this legislation so important. The legislation and associated regulations have the potential to both help and seriously hurt WL holders, depending on how it is constructed.

### **Conflict of interest -**

Professionals who are WL holders often work to personally benefit themselves. It is part of a perfectly acceptable business model that has worked well for decades. It is imperative that the definition and declaration requirement for conflict of interest take this into account. Working for yourself is not, and should not, be a conflict of interest.

**Double jeopardy** - A professional who is also a WL holder should not

be subject to double jeopardy by being held accountable for the same mistake under two different Acts; i.e. as a licence holder under the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) and as a professional under the Professional Governance Act (PGA). The legislation needs to be structured so that a person can only be

charged for the same contravention under one of the Acts, but not both.

**Exacting accountability** - Current legislation; e.g. the Foresters Act, defines scope of professional practice and establishes the requirement for a WL holder to engage a professional for certain services. However, FRPA holds the WL holder accountable if a professional makes a mistake. It is blatantly unfair for the person who was deemed not qualified to do the work in the first place to be held accountable for mistakes made by a professional. The PGA needs to ensure that professionals, and not WL holders, are held accountable. Maybe changes to FRPA are required as well.

### **Whistleblower protection -**

Whistleblowing, complaint protection, and the ability to challenge a professional's competency, care and standards of practices are important to ensuring accountability. The PGA or associated regulations need to contain protection for whistleblowers so that people, including WL holders, are not subject to repercussions or the threat of repercussions for speaking up. Bullying and intimidation have no place in professional governance.

**Complaint support & financial aid** - Due process associated with a complaint or assertion of professional malfeasance can be beyond the capabilities and resources of an average person. Keep in mind that a



person who was deemed not qualified and required to hire a professional in the first place may be the one wanting or needing to file an official complaint. It can be daunting for such people to enter a world of due process controlled by the professional's own organization or government. The PGA should provide a mechanism by which people can access financial, independent professional advice and legal support if required.

**Equitability** - The PGA needs to apply equitably to all professionals regardless of employer. More specifically, government professionals must be held to the same requirements and standards as non-government professionals; i.e. be required to provide competency and conflict of interest declarations to tenure holders.

**Government decision makers** - The PGA or associated regulations needs to address situations where a statutory decision maker is a professional who is making decisions outside their areas of expertise. As currently written, it appears that the PGA would require the decision maker to declare that they are not competent but then, by virtue of their job description, that person would have the authority to make a decision for which they just admitted they were not qualified.

**Increased consulting costs** - It is apparent that the PGA is going to increase professional associations' duties and workload; and inevitable that associations will pass the additional costs onto their members in the form of dues increases. The members, in turn, are going to pass the increases on to their clients in the form of higher rates. Consumers of professional services are going to end up paying for the PGA. They need protection. The PGA or an associated regulation should include provisions that limits the amount by which an association can increase dues. Better yet, there should be a cost analysis done to determine how much the new PGA and regulations are going to increase costs and ensure the costs are worth the benefits.

Thank you for considering these comments.  
Brian McNaughton, RPF  
General Manager  
Federation of BC Woodlot Associations ♦

## Purpose of the WPDC

The primary purpose of the WPDC is to ensure that levy fees are spent on woodlot licensee priorities to benefit and promote the woodlot industry throughout BC. Funds are collected through powers granted to Council under the Farming and Fishing Industries Development Act. ♦

# Woodlot Product Development Council Extraordinary Project Proposals:

The Board of Directors for the Woodlot Product Development Council (WPDC) is commencing a pilot initiative to allocate funds to Extraordinary Projects that are not included in the joint work plan with the Federation of BC Woodlot Associations (FBCWA). Eligible proponents must be one of the following: Woodlot Licensee, Woodlot Association, WPDC Board of Directors or FBCWA Board of Directors. The total amount allotted is \$100,000. Applications will be received throughout the fiscal year. In the event of competing proposals, the Board will assign the highest priority to Provincial projects that benefit the most woodlot licensees, a medium priority for regional and a lower priority for association level projects. Application forms can be found on the website: [www.woodlot.bc.ca](http://www.woodlot.bc.ca).

For more information, please contact WPDC Coordinator:  
Cathy McClary  
Email: [cjmclary401@gmail.com](mailto:cjmclary401@gmail.com)  
Phone: 250-961-0271 ♦



## WPDC Director Vacancies:

*Interested in providing direction on the spending of the woodlot levy?*

Volunteer Directors are needed to sit on the Board for 2-year terms. Annually the Board needs to fill 3-4 positions.

Directors must be woodlot licensees. The Board meets twice a year in Spring and Fall and conducts business through monthly teleconferences that last about one and a half hours. Expenses are reimbursed for travel to the annual woodlot conference, meetings and phone calls. Contact Cathy McClary for more information: 250-961-0271 or email: [cjmclary401@gmail.com](mailto:cjmclary401@gmail.com). ♦

# Woodlot Licensee Annual Survey Responses

By John McClary

**Editor's Note:** Thank you to all those who took the time to complete the survey. Your names were entered to win free registration at the 2019 Woodlot Conference in Smithers in October. Congratulations to Philip Blake W0598!

The Woodlot Licence Program has been in place for over 35 years in British Columbia. The Woodlot Product Development Council (WPDC) is accountable to the 855 Woodlot Licensees in the Province. The WPDC Board of Directors has a legal responsibility to ensure the \$0.25/m<sup>3</sup> Levy from Woodlot annual rent contributions is used only for work and activities consistent with the Council's vision to promote sustainable, small-scale resource management on British Columbia's Woodlot tenures. To assist in this mandate, the Board annually surveys Woodlot Licensees for their input to guide activities that are funded by the WPDC.

In 2017, the survey response rate was 14%. For 2018, the Board decided to conduct a random phone survey in addition to the mail-in/online survey. Through personal contact, the phone survey allowed the respondents to discuss the questions and provide more complete answers.

This article summarizes the responses, similarities and differences from the phone and mail-in surveys



for the 219 Woodlot licensees (160 phone/59 mail-in) who responded.

## Response summary:

Highlights of the responses: pride in good management of a Crown forest resource; successful integration of the Woodlot operations with their other land-based ventures; and potential revenue opportunities.

Council Directors are considering ways to address two issues of concern mentioned by several licensees: mitigation and/or compensation for Wildfire and Pest attacks in the Interior; and succession planning for aging licensees throughout BC.

Some additional concerns expressed included: ensuring Stumpage rates stay in the present Tabular format; reducing "red tape" and dealing with inconsistencies between forest districts; restricted local log markets; First Nation's consultation costs and issues; lack of up to date Forest Inventories; and

inactive local Woodlot Associations.

Based on the responses, successful program strengths are:

- Favourable (low) Tabular Stumpage rates.
- Cooperative and supportive local MFLNRORD office with knowledgeable Woodlot staff.
- Good timber (volumes, species, logging chance, etc.).
- Up to date Forest Inventory.
- Absence of major Wildfire and/or Pest presence.
- Access to suitable harvesting equipment to maximize wood value (e.g. processor).
- Experienced Woodlot Licensee and/or Consultant.
- First Nations issues managed appropriately (consultation, etc.).
- Receptive local log buyer/market.
- Active local WL Association.

Challenges reported by Woodlot Licensees:

- Inexperienced or uncooperative MFLNRORD local office and Woodlot staff.
- Excessive First Nation demands for money and time to consult.
- Restrictive local log market (only 1 buyer).
- Little commercial timber left on Woodlot.
- Aging licensee with no succession plan.
- Local residents not supportive of Forestry activities.
- Out of date timber inventories.

## R & D Project Funding Available

The annual work plan has an allotment of \$5,000 for R & D Projects that will benefit woodlot licensees. If you have an idea for a project, submit a proposal to the Woodlot Product Development Council by January 31. Once submitted, proposals will trigger a discussion between the Council, Federation and proponent(s). The project proposal form can be found at: <http://www.woodlot.bc.ca/wpdc.html#projects>. ♦



- Poor communications (no interest in Program, local WL Association inactive, list of WLs inaccurate and out of date, MFLNRORD too busy with other issues).

#### Similarities between the two survey methodologies:

A large majority (89.4% phone/86% mail-in) find managing their Woodlot personally rewarding and respondents surveyed (97.5% phone/89.5% mail-in) stated that Timber Pricing is essential to Woodlot Licence operations.

Less than half (42% phone/45.6% mail-in) see a need for strategies, recommendations and goals to reduce fire risk be developed specifically for Woodlots. Also, fewer respondents (39.4% phone/47.4% mail-in) felt that Private Land was still important for Woodlots.

Many (65% phone/57.9% mail-in) said their local Woodlot Association is effective in representing their interests. Licensees get information from other Woodlot Licensees (97% phone/51% mail-in), Government staff (83% phone/72% mail-in) and Forest Consultants (84% phone/72% mail-in).

Most people (77% phone/72% mail-in) still like the paper copy of the Almanac. Almost half (46%) of Woodlots surveyed said they would likely

attend the next AGM in Smithers in October.

#### Differences between the two survey methodologies:

The response rate was highest in the Quesnel Woodlot Association (14.4%) for the phone survey, while Nadina and North Island Woodlot Associations had the highest response rate (13.6%) for the mail-in survey. Lowest response rates were in the Clearwater, MacKenzie, Robson/Canoe (phone) and Bulkley, East and West Kootenays and Sea to Sky (mail-in) Woodlot Associations. Selection of the priority statements varied slightly between the surveys. For the phone survey: Fair and Reasonable Administration, Retaining Timber Harvest Land Base and Maintaining Healthy Forests were the top three. Maintaining Healthy Forests, Practicing Good Management and Fair and Reasonable Administration were identified by those who mailed in the survey.

Based on the review of the 219 survey responses, licensees' expectations are generally being met. Licensees are generally pleased that previous concerns such as high Stumpage rates or one Cutting Permit per Woodlot have been resolved. ♦

*Editor's Note: With apologies to George Benwell, this originally appeared in the Winter 2018 issue but there were a few errors, so it is reprinted here correctly.*

## Wildfire Lament

*By G.L. Benwell  
(ex-Forest Service Ranger 1963-1979)*

In historic days we wished to learn,  
Why Nero fiddled while Rome did burn.  
But now it seems we do ignore,  
Those lessons which came from times before.

Twas in nineteen hundred and ninety-five  
A decision was made with much surprise,  
For the Wildfire Branch to separate  
From the Forest Service – its vertebrate.

And from that time to recent days,  
Wildfire control in so many ways,  
Has failed to protect the forest resource,  
Now is the time to correct this course!

This bureaucracy will not easy bend,  
And it will be hard to break this trend;  
But as our forests must endure,  
Then change is needed to thus insure.

The citizens of this land of progress,  
Must be open to review and process,  
That wise use of our lands and forests,  
Are critical to the time before us.

So politicians with Nero's sight  
Bestir yourselves and make things right.  
For if you do not clear our skies,  
This province wilts and sooner dies! ♦

## Links of Interest

- Our own website: <http://woodlot.bc.ca> ; Check out the BC Wildfire Service contact information.
- Forest Enhancement Society's (FESBC) mandate is to enhance forest resilience to wildfire and climate change for the lasting benefit of BC's environment, wildlife, forest health and communities. Read 2019 Accomplishment Report <https://fesbc.ca> ♦





## Scholarship Award Information and Application Form

### RULES & REGULATIONS

1. Applications for this award must be received on or before July 12, 2019. Late applications will not be considered.
2. Applicants must be a direct family member of a woodlot licensee or private land owner who is a member of the local Woodlot Association and/or the FBCWA or a woodlot licensee can sponsor an applicant who has no direct family connection. In cases where the woodlot is not owned by an individual, one applicant per woodlot is eligible to apply in any given year.
3. Applicants must be planning to attend a post secondary institution including a trades school within 24 months of the application deadline.
4. Preference will be given to students in grade 12 and recent high school graduates.
5. Preference will be given to students entering a forestry-related program. Students entering other areas of study are welcome to apply, knowing there is preference for forestry related study.
6. **Two scholarships, one for \$2,000.00 and one for \$1,000.00 will awarded to the top two ranked applications.**
7. The awards will be payable on receipt by the FBCWA of documentation confirming registration into the institution for post secondary education. This generally occurs in mid September.
8. Essays or letters and photos from applicants, particularly the successful applicants, may be printed in the Almanac.
9. The decision of the Awards Committee is final.
10. The Award Committee of the Federation of B. C. Woodlot Associations will be empowered to:
  - a) grant this award at its discretion;
  - b) withhold this award in any year if there are no eligible applicants, or for any reason deemed good or advisable.

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### IMPORTANT

Incomplete or late applications will not be considered. Please complete the application form and attach:

1. A letter describing the reasons which you feel qualify you for this award. Your letter should also include a detailed description of your experience in forestry, particularly on woodlots. Your letter may include information about your various interests and extra curricular activities.
2. A one page (approximately 500- 700 word) type-written essay answering the question **“In addition to providing timber, jobs and supporting local economies, why else would communities want woodlot licenses in their community?”**
3. Two letters of reference from previous or current teachers or employers,
4. A copy of your most recent report card, and
5. A recent photo of yourself.

Return to: Federation of B.C. Woodlot Associations  
Attention: Nancy Pezel, Treasurer  
304-4510 Willingdon Ave.  
Powell River, BC V8A 2M8

Or send it digitally to [nancypez@telus.net](mailto:nancypez@telus.net) with a subject heading of FBCWA Scholarship Application

**Applications must be received by July 12th, 2019**





**Scholarship Award Application Form**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

**Educational Information:**

Currently enrolled in: \_\_\_\_\_

Post Secondary School you plan to attend: \_\_\_\_\_

Program you will be registered in for 2019-20: \_\_\_\_\_

**Relationship/connection to Woodlot Licensee or to private land owner for Woodlot #:**

(ie; daughter of Joe Smith, Woodlot #2345) \_\_\_\_\_

**Woodlot Licensee/Private Land Owner to whom you are a direct family member or sponsored by, has been a member of which woodlot association and for how many years?**

**Please include information on volunteer work, extra curricular activities, membership in school and community organizations, sports, interests, hobbies etc as well as employment information.** (you may use another sheet if you need more room or if it's more convenient for you) \_\_\_\_\_

# An Inexpensive Water Delivery System for Initial Attack Fire Suppression

by Alan Waters

Here is an inexpensive mobile water delivery system for initial attack fire suppression without doing exhaustive research for pricing alternatives. The system consists of a 1000-litre plastic tank in a galvanized steel cage, a 7 horsepower BE Powerease 2 inch water pump, two female camlock fittings to quickly connect the pump to the tank with a short (+/- 18") piece of 2" suction hose, an adapter to allow 1 ½ inch forestry hose to be coupled to the discharge port of the pump, an 8 foot 2 inch suction hose with a female camlock fitting for refilling the tank, several lengths of 1 ½ inch or preferably big inch forestry fire hose, a water thief, several lengths of garden hose and nozzles for the garden hose and standard 1 ½ inch forestry fire hose.

The 7 horsepower BE Powerease 2-inch water pump retails for \$252.00 at Home Depot. It was chosen in preference to a smaller pump (e.g. Shindowa) designed to only use garden hose. Using a water pump with a standard 1 ½ inch forestry fire hose will fill the 1000-litre tank faster. It can run both garden and 1 ½ inch fire hose and also provides higher volumes of water from a tank or natural water source if the fire flares up. I have owned one since 2012 and it has worked well for me. A comparable fire pump with a Honda engine would cost over \$600.00.

I can obtain a limited number of surplus 1000-litre plastic tanks for free. To connect the pump to the shut off valve on the bottom of the tank, two 2 inch female camlock fittings (\$ 10.51/ each) and a short section of 2 inch

suction hose (\$ 2.01/ft.) are needed if a male 2 inch camlock fitting is fastened onto the threaded suction port on the pump (\$ 5.48). A reducer to go from 2 inch threaded discharge port on the pump to 1 ½ inch costs \$14.01 and an adapter to quick couple standard 1½ inch forestry fire hose costs \$ 9.50.

I have not priced various sizes of forestry fire hose (1 ½", big inch or garden hose) water thieves or nozzles but it may be possible to obtain some discount pricing if enough woodlot licensees are interested in arranging a group purchase of these items.

If anyone wants information on setting up one of these water delivery systems please contact Alan Waters by phone 250-747-0649 or email: alanwaters@quesnel.bc.com ♦

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***Congratulations to Mike Simpson who was the successful proponent for the Fire Mitigation and Fuel Hazard Reduction on Woodlot Licences project. Look for a presentation of his findings at the Woodlot Conference in Smithers in October.***

# Government launches initiative to renew B.C.'s Interior forestry industry

In early April, coincidental with his appearance at the BC Council of Forest Industries annual conference, Premier John Horgan issued a News Release (copy below) and Op-Ed to the Vancouver Sun - <http://vancouversun.com/opinion/op-ed/john-horgan-b-c-s-forest-sector-has-a-strong-sustainable-future> announcing a major initiative to renew BC's interior forest sector. The Premier asked the CEOs of the major forest companies to lead a process with government to 'chart a sustainable path forward' on a TSA by TSA basis. At this point, details about the process are unclear. So too is the role that Woodlot Licences, Community Forests and other tenure holder will play, if any. What is clear is that the Premier expects local governments and First Nations to be fully engaged. This initiative has the potential to affect your Woodlot Licence, your family and your community.

The British Columbia government is launching a regionally driven renewal of the province's Interior forest industry, aimed at developing a competitive, sustainable future for forest companies, workers and communities.

In announcing the renewal initiative during a speech to the Council of Forest Industries (COFI), Premier John Horgan said he already has written to the chief executives of Interior forest companies, inviting them to lead the process with government and to partner with labour leaders, First Nations and communities to chart a sustainable path forward. While focusing on the entire Interior forest industry, individual strategy discussions will be carried out in each timber supply area (TSA).

"This will be a local process, led

by those who are committed to the future of forestry in their regions, and who are willing to do the tough work to create a shared vision of a prosperous, competitive industry," Premier Horgan said. "We will expect the results to maximize the potential of the existing timber supply, maintain jobs, incorporate First Nations' interests, and address the economic, cultural, recreational and other uses of B.C.'s land base."

This renewal strategy comes just months after government launched a similar initiative for the coastal forest industry. But the Interior industry faces its own unique challenges – after years of enhanced cut levels when the pine beetle epidemic was at its peak, the industry is now facing significantly reduced timber supply and record wildfire seasons, as well as lower prices for Western spruce, fir and pine lumber. This initiative will focus specifically on ways to increase value-added production from a reduced wood fibre supply.

"Enhancing competitiveness for our forest industry means shifting some production from high volume to high value," Premier Horgan said. "It's a step forward that we all must take if we want a future defined by opportunity and sustainability."

"This process will empower regions to maintain forest-industry competitiveness within a framework that is locally led and collaboratively driven, leading to a secure future for forest-dependent communities by building, creating and innovating using B.C. wood," said Doug Donaldson, Minister of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development.

To help increase market demand for value-added production – and as part of the CleanBC plan to reduce

climate pollution – government announced earlier this year that it was changing the building code to allow the construction of wood buildings up to 12 storeys, using fire-resistant engineered wood.

The Premier announced that government is taking the next major step by requiring engineered wood to be used wherever possible for the construction of two major projects: the new Royal BC Museum in Victoria and the new St. Paul's Hospital in Vancouver.

"This is the beginning of the change our forest industry needs," Premier Horgan said. "We have committed \$20 billion in public infrastructure over the next three years – schools, housing, hospitals and more. I have directed that all these projects consider the use of engineered wood as a primary building material, whenever and wherever possible."

Where local coalitions and commitments emerge at the TSA level, government will enable a facilitated planning process, provide capacity support to First Nations, and deliver analytical resources to assist local coalitions in developing a vision for industry competitiveness and transition, and community economic stability.

"There's no question this will be a period of unprecedented change, but British Columbians are ready to meet that challenge," Premier Horgan said. "People in this industry are proud of where they live and what they do, and our government will work with them every step of the way to make sure they have a secure future in the communities they call home."

Revitalizing the forest sector is a shared priority with the BC Green Party caucus, and is part of the Confidence and Supply Agreement. ♦



# For RESULTS: Enable Compatibility View

by Tom Bradley

## Compatibility View

I regularly get asked by frustrated RESULTS users “Where did the buttons that let you report an activity go?”

The user is trying to report logging or planting or a survey, and when they go to Activities tab for their block in RESULTS, the three click boxes along the bottom of the screen (<Copy Regime>, <Add Activity> and <Add Disturbance>) are not there.

These users are using Internet Explorer (IE), as RESULTS viewed through Chrome or Firefox is not reliable. But it still is not working!

The solution is generally to enable Compatibility View for the gov.bc.ca domain. This lets new versions of Explorer correctly interpret older web sites.

You get to Compatibility View through the <Tools> tab in the Menu Bar at the top of the IE window. No <Tools>? Click on a blank spot in the main IE window, then press <Alt>. The menu bar with <Tools> should appear.

Halfway down the <Tools> menu is <Compatibility View Settings>. Open it and add gov.bc.ca to the “List of websites you’ve added to



Tom Bradley

Compatibility View” box.

This generally fixes the missing Activity reporting click boxes issue, and you can proceed.

## Where Did the RESULTS Test Go?

Every two years, your RESULTS submitter access expires and you are required to retake The RESULTS Test to renew your permission to submit the information you are legally required to submit.

I went to take my test this spring, and was dismayed that I could not find the test! The New Government Web had moved it.

With help from AppHelp, I did find it in the end. To find it yourself, Google “RESULTS Training and Resources “. Near the top of the search results, you will see the RESULTS Training and Resources. Go there.

Depending on how your browser window is zoomed, the “Competency Testing” link will be at top right or the very bottom of the RESULTS Training and Resources window.

Remember: Woodlot licensees can have non-expiring, view only access to RESULTS for their WL simply by asking. That way you can review what the government has been told about your WL, when Free to Grow FG due dates are, etc. Contact RESULTSAccess@gov.bc.ca if the view only option suits you.

## Fuel Hazard Assessment

WL have had difficulty complying with Wildfire Regulation Section 11(3.1), which delegates the responsibility to conduct fire hazard assessments at specified times to “qualified holders”, such as woodlot licensees.

The Wildfire Act Section 7 requires that a person carrying out an industrial activity on a woodlot that creates or increases a fire hazard or is likely to do so must assess fire hazards created by their operations on a set time frame. When an assessment identifies that a fire hazard is present, abatement must take place within a set time frame, and to a level specified by the assessment.

Section 11 of the Wildfire Regulation specifies the frequency of hazard assessments. These are:

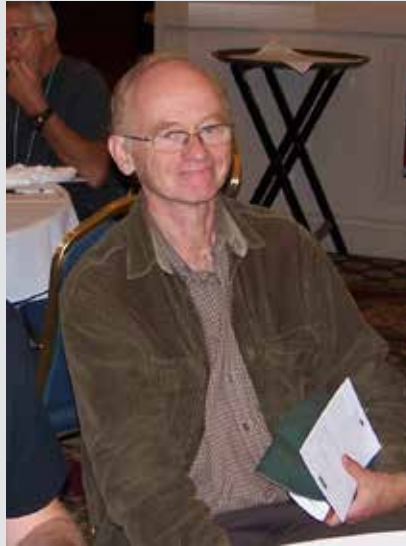
- If the harvesting is inside or within 2 km of a local government (defined in act) or a fire protection district in a regional district, every 3 months, or upon shutdown if the activity ceases for an expected period of 3 months or more.
- If outside of the area defined above, every 6 months, or upon shutdown if the activity ceases for an expected period of 6 months or more.
- A different frequency specified by a forest professional.

Section 12 of the Wildfire Regulation specifies abatement timeframes. Many other situations and requirements are addressed in the Wildfire Act and Regulation that are not discussed here. As a licensee, you need to be familiar with the Act and Reg, or to retain a forest professional who is familiar with them to advise you of your responsibilities and to recommend courses of action.

BC Wildfire Service published guidance on fire hazard assessment procedures in 2012. Googling “2012 fire hazard assessment” finds it right away. This guidance is intended to help a qualified holder assess fire hazard. But I could not make the 2012 procedures work rationally when I used them. Every slash loading situation I measured came out in

The FBCWA has several items that would make great gifts for Friends, Family, Contractors and others on your list. Items in stock include Screen-printed logo on T-shirts and Coffee Mugs, Embroidered FBCWA logo on golf shirts, oilskin ball caps and knitted toques. Order through the WPDC coordinator, Cathy McClary. ♦





## In Memory of Peter de Marsh

*by Peter R.W. Sanders, FBCWA Life Member #1  
(Former President of the FBCWA, 1st Vice-President of the CFWO)*

Peter de Marsh passed away on March 10, 2019 in a plane crash in Ethiopia. He was en route to a conference in Nairobi, representing the woodlot sector as President of the International Family Forestry Alliance.

My association with Peter goes back some 30 or more years, and I was impressed by his level-headedness and rational approach to all and every woodlot owner issue. Above all, he was a listener who had time to hear all aspects of some issue from any source that expressed interest. He was at ease with the individual woodlot owner, political leaders, industrialists, government representatives, environmental groups – you name it, he had patience with them and above all, listened and made his judgement accordingly.

He was a leader who, in his own methodical manner, gained respect by his actions, his lifestyle and abilities. Peter was instrumental in bringing together the incredibly diverse interests and backgrounds of woodland owners, large and small, leading the formation of the Canadian Federation of Woodlot Owners (CFWO) and later, the International Family Forests Alliance (IFFA).

I have fond memories working with him. These include (among a myriad of other matters), negotiations with respect to woodlot inheritance taxation, development of the Canadian National Forest Strategy, the World Forestry Conference in Quebec, northern community developments, and a host of local issues. He was always there, regardless of location and always had time to listen.

Peter worked tirelessly for people. It was a privilege to know him and work with him. His passing is a tragedy not only for the grass-root woodland owners sector but every strata of the human race. He will be sorely missed.

--

The FBCWA was a long-time member of the CFWO.

Peter de Marsh, as CFWO President, spoke on Canada's success with woodlots at the 2011 FBCWA & WPDC conference in Harrison Hot Springs when it was the "International Year of Forests". ♦

*The Woodland Almanac is always looking for creative submissions for "Member Reflections" related to small-scale forestry. We'd like to hear from you on stories from the woodlot or see your photos from the block. "Member Reflections" can also be used to share obituaries on licensees who are no longer with us. If you'd like to submit an article or photo, contact Cathy McClary at [cjmclary401@gmail.com](mailto:cjmclary401@gmail.com).*





## In Memory of Bob Clark

*Submitted by: Lori Borth,  
Resource Manager Strategic Initiatives*

Robert Goldwin Clark (Bob) of Vanderhoof passed away on March 11, 2019 due to complications of a tragic car accident last year, which also took the life of his beloved wife, June. Bob was born in North Battleford, Saskatchewan on February 4th, 1951 to Matilda and Goldwin Clark. He moved to Princeton with his family at a young age, and spent his adult life living in Vanderhoof, working for the Ministry of Forests.

Bob was predeceased by his parents, his wife June and brother in law, Patrick. He is survived by his sister, Patricia, children Jami (Jamie) and Dave (Andrea) and grandson, Remi.

Bob started his career as a dispatcher with the BC Forest Service in 1972. Bob then became an assistant ranger and then a bird dog officer in Kamloops. Bob moved on as the Operations Manager in Dawson Creek. In 1985 Bob became the District Manager in the Vanderhoof Forest District until 2002 when he was appointed as the Provincial Bark Beetle Coordinator until 2006.

Vanderhoof staff remembers Bob as a dedicated public servant and strong leader who clearly saw the forests for more than the trees. Bob was a supporter of the community, stakeholders, licensees and First Nations interests and instilled these values into his staff. The Vanderhoof Land and Resource Management Plan was regarded as very important to Bob. Bob was not afraid to take a stance to ensure all values were considered and incorporated.

One of the first large provincial initiatives that Bob led was a study of District workloads. Bob took diligence and pride in that Districts had ample resources to manage the land and do a job well. Bob insisted on high performance and accountability from his staff and that we spend time assisting other Districts and mentoring for the future. Bob was proud of the Vanderhoof District and the staff and was very comfortable in providing recognition where warranted and course correction when needed.

Bob loved to spend his time outdoors hunting and fishing with his faithful dogs. He cared deeply about family and friends, and was always very involved in bettering his community and the environment. The lasting memories of Bob will continue to be with us as we continue our important work in the BC Public Service. ♦

Please help us out! If you are transferring or selling your woodlot make sure the new licensees get their own copy of the Almanac by asking them to send their contact information to the WPDC Coordinator. Also if you wish to remain on the Almanac's mailing list let Cathy know. ♦



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## FLRNO OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT NOTICE BOARD

# Amendments to the Private Managed Forest Land Council Regulation

Effective: July 1, 2019

Effective July 1st, 2019, amendments to the Private Managed Forest Land Council Regulation (Council Regulation) will come into force.

Owners of managed forest land in British Columbia subject to the Private Managed Forest Land Act are currently required to protect Licensed Waterworks Intakes (LWI).

With this amendment, owners of managed forest land, while conducting a forest management activity, must now protect licensed drinking water intakes issued for a domestic or industrial purpose. Owners must not cause a material adverse effect to water quality in a stream that may affect human health at the point of diversion.

Further details on this and other amendments to Council Regulation can be found at <http://mfcouncil.ca/regulatory-changes-july-2019/> ♦

## MEMORANDUM

# Forest Tree Seed Users Distribution List

*Office of the Chief Forester Division*

*From: Diane Nicholls, ADM, Chief Forester*

### **Re: Amendment to the Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use**

I am pleased to announce that the *Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use* (Standards) have been amended to update Climate Based Seed Transfer (CBST) Areas of Use for British Columbia (referenced in Section 8.4.1). The amended Standards come into effect after a four month notice period, on August 12, 2019; however, forest licence and silviculture agreement holders may waive the notice period and begin using the amended Standards immediately.

Changes to the CBST Areas of Use are part of ongoing refinement in British Columbia's transition to Climate Based Seed Transfer. The following changes are included in this amendment:

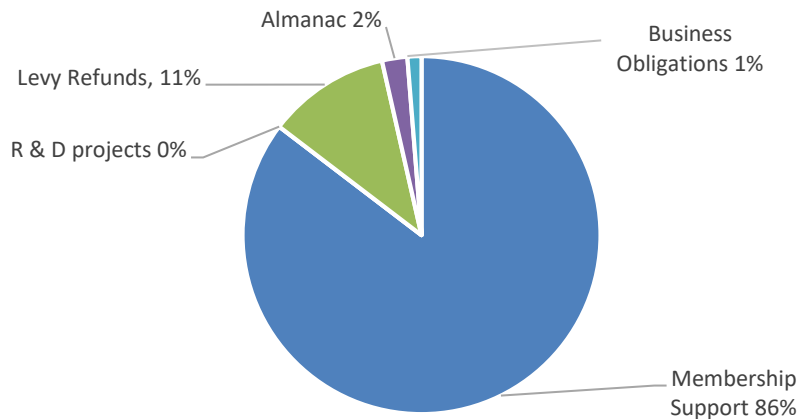
- more accurate areas of use for Grand fir seed, based on updated provenance data;
- for BEC variants with no eligible seed procurement options (i.e., for BEC variant plantation "orphans"), at least one BEC variant has been made available from which to procure tree seed. This results in minor increases in the areas of use for the following species: At, Ba, Bl, Cw, Dr, Ep, Fdc, Fdi, Hm Lt, Pj, Plc, Pli, Sb, and Sxs;
- previous latitude and elevation restrictions for Western Red cedar have been removed and replaced by a recommendation related to site specific 'precipitation as snow' levels; and,
- minor adjustments to Whitebark pine, Lodgepole pine and Western White pine Areas of Use, based on review by the geneticists.

All of the above changes result in greater deployment and procurement of seed under the CBST transfer standards (Section 8.4 of Standards).

The option to use both CBST and Geographically based transfer standards (GBST) continues under the Standards. In my

# Where your \$0.25 annual levy goes

The Woodlot Product Development Council has a responsibility to ensure funding originating from the woodlot levy is prudently managed and used only for work and activities consistent with the Purpose of the Council which are to: Promote a positive image of the woodlot industry and its products; educate the general public and buyers about the benefits of BC woodlots and small-scale forest management and initiate and support research programs for the development and enhancement of the woodlot industry in the province. The pie chart shows a breakdown of where the levy is used. ♦



## FBCWA-WPDC 2019 Woodlot Conference

Mark your calendars! The annual Woodlot Conference and AGM will be held at the Prestige Hudson Bay Lodge and Conference Centre in Smithers on October 6-7, 2019. Prime Steelhead fishing time! Plan to spend an extra few days to catch the BIG One! Arrive on October 5th and join us in the evening for a social in Don Cherry's pub! While the planning committee is still developing the theme and list of speakers, the event is sure to be informative and fun for all woodlot licensees, Ministry woodlot staff, First Nations Bands and anyone else with an interest in small scale forest management. Book your hotel guest room now by calling the Lodge (250-847-4583), mention the Woodlot Conference or Group booking #2254 to get the preferred rate starting at \$106/night plus taxes. Hope to see you there! ♦

letter of April 2018, I identified a two year target for removal of the option to use GBST. I now anticipate that the GBST standards will not be removed before April 2021, given that mitigation options are still under development and more changes to areas of use are anticipated in April 2020.

Since only the "CBST Areas of Use in British Columbia" file posted on the *Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use* website has been amended, I will not be releasing a new consolidated version of the *Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use* at this time. Please refer to the [Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use website](#) for both the [current Standards \(PDF\)](#) and the [amended CBST Areas of Use file \(Excel\)](#).

The revised CBST Areas of Use have been incorporated into SPAR and the CBST Tool. Impact assessment and gap analysis tools developed by

the Forest Improvement and Research Management Branch (FIRM) will also be updated over the next few months to assist with 2020 sowing requests and forward planning. FIRM is developing webinars on use of these tools and they will be added to the [CBST web-site](#) shortly.

CBST development and transition work continues. Replacement of current seed planning zones / breeding zones with new CBST seed planning / breeding zones is expected in 2 to 5 years' time. New orchards are also in various stages of planning. Collaboration between the CBST and the climate change informed species selection (CCISS) project also continues<sup>1</sup>.

During this time of change, I encourage seed owners and users to collaborate on seed use planning, and to see this as a necessary response to climate change, promoting healthy, resilient, and productive forests and

ecosystems in support of all British Columbians.

FLNRORD District Managers are requested to forward copies of this letter to local forest licensees and silviculture agreement holders who may not be on the Forest Tree Seed Users Distribution List.

For questions pertaining to CBST or the amended *Chief Foresters Standards for Seed Use* please contact Margot Spence, Tree Seed Policy Officer and CBST project lead (Margot.Spence@gov.bc.ca) at FIRM. ♦

<sup>1</sup> *Until the climate informed tree species selection project advances, the current Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards (including the 2014 Update: Climate-change Related Stocking Standards) applies to integrated silviculture strategies and forest stewardship planning ([https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/silviculture/stocking\\_stds.htm](https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/silviculture/stocking_stds.htm)).*





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"In the spring, I have counted 136 different kinds of weather inside of 24 hours."

— mark twain



**Thank you  
to our contributors for  
this issue:**

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## Advertising Rates

As a service to FBCWA members, the Woodland Almanac will make space available for non-commercial ads, free of charge. Commercial advertising space is also offered to enterprises at the following rates:

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