



THE WOODLAND ALMANAC



www.woodlot.bc.ca

Summer 2019

IN THIS ISSUE

- 3 GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT
- 4 WPDC PRESIDENT'S REPORT
- 5 INTERIOR TIMBER PRICING
- 6 COASTAL STUMPAGE + TIMBER PRICING
- 8 SIMPLER REPORTING FOR ICP ROADS
- 8 R&D FUNDING AVAILABLE
- 9 EXTRAORDINARY PROJECT PROPOSALS
- 9 DIRECTOR VACANCIES
- 10 INTERIOR FOREST SECTOR RENEWAL
- 11 CUT CONTROL LIMITS
- 11 LINKS OF INTEREST
- 12 FIRE MITIGATION AND FUEL HAZARD REDUCTION ON WOODLOTS
- 13 WHERE YOUR \$0.25 ANNUAL LEVY GOES
- 14 2019 MINISTER'S AWARD FOR INNOVATION AND EXCELLENCE - CALL FOR NOMINATIONS
- 15 DOWNTURN OF THE FOREST SECTOR
- 16 MEMBER REFLECTIONS
- 17 LETTER TO THE EDITOR
- 18 FLRNO GOVERNMENT NOTICE
- 20 THANK YOU TO OUR CONTRIBUTORS

2019 Boundary Woodlot Summer Meeting

On July 06, 2019, the Boundary woodlot Association held their annual summer field meeting on W1770 near Greenwood. It was well attended with 31 people showing up. We were happy to have Emma Neill and Geoff Klassen from the Tenures Branch in Victoria attend the meeting as well

to shipping the right log to the right mill. The ecosystems varied from wet belt cedar to dry Ponderosa Pine sites. Emma and Geoff were happy to hear that for the most part we are a happy group especially with the "One CP" and Tabular rates. It sounds like both are here to stay with no

plans to change anything. That made the Boundary membership even happier. It was excellent to have Ministry staff come out to the field and meet as many of us woodlot licensees as they did. We are looking forward to seeing them again in the near future.

The Selkirk District was represented by Marley Chewter (Selkirk tenure officer), Marnie

Duthie-Holt (Kootenay Boundary Region Entomologist), and Lisa Tedesco (MoE biologist). Field training for Wildlife Habitat Features was completed by Lisa to complement her office training session we had at our winter meeting. Management of the Douglas-Fir

Bark Beetle developing in the Boundary got a big boost from Marnie in the form of a promise of extra funnel traps to be dispersed for next year's Douglas Fir Bark Beetle flight. We hope to have funnel traps throughout many Woodlot areas where open space allows.

PHOTOS BY TOM BRADLEY



as touring three other woodlots (W410, W411, W1469) in the Boundary the previous two days. We were able to show them the diversity in the Boundary Woodlot Program, not only from different management strategies, but also the vast difference in the ecosystems being managed. This varied from Value Added, to Species at Risk management practices, to salvage, to weed management,

cont'd on page 9



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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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Three (3) Key Initiatives that Affect Woodlot Licensees

by Brian McNaughton

Interior Forest Sector Renewal

On April 5th, 2019, at the Council of Forest Industries' Annual General Meeting, Premier Horgan announced a regionally driven initiative to renew the interior forest sector. The news release quoted the Premier as saying "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."

In light of all the curtailments of operations and permanent & temporary mill closures so far this year, this initiative has taken on increased importance. It is just now getting underway. Invitations to engagement sessions in various communities are being sent out. Woodlot Associations are being invited. It's important for WLs to be heard. The outcome of this exercise will materially affect all WL licensees. It could be something as straightforward as being able to sell logs to constraints on the land base on which you operate and everything in between.

The Premier's new release and letter to the forest sector can be found at:

News Release - <https://news.gov.bc.ca/releases/2019PREM0033-000590>

Letter - https://news.gov.bc.ca/files/Premiers_Letter_to_Forest_Industry.pdf

A discussion paper identifying key issues is supposed to be released



Brian McNaughton,
General Manager

soon and will be available at <https://engage.gov.bc.ca/govtogetherbc/>.

The Federation's initial thoughts and overarching messages are printed on page 10 in this edition of

the Almanac. Undoubtedly there will be more issues to consider and address once the discussion paper is released. Since the objective of the exercise to establish 'regional visions,' you are encouraged to make your views known to your local WL Association. Don't have one? Then forward your thoughts to me at gen_manager@woodlot.bc.ca.

Bill 22 Impacts on WLs

Bill 22 – the Forest Amendment Act 2019 received royal assent on May 30th, 2019. The Forest Act now requires the minister to refuse to approve the disposition (transfer or exchange) of a woodlot licence (WL) if "...it would not be in the public interest for the intended recipient to acquire the agreement under the disposition or to hold rights under the agreement." The Bill does not define public interest or establish any legal parameters or tests to guide statutory decision making.

Why the change? According to the government's April 11, 2019 news release - "We want all British Columbians to benefit from the forest industry, including companies, large and small, First Nations, workers and

communities," said Doug Donaldson, Minister of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development. "These amendments will help support a vibrant and diverse forest sector by preventing further concentration of harvesting rights."

The Federation was neither informed nor consulted on the development of this legislation despite it having significant ramifications to woodlot licence holders and their families. To understand the implications, please read the Federation's email to the Premier Horgan and Minister Donaldson which is re-printed elsewhere in this edition of the Almanac.

Changes to FRPA

In recent months, Bill 21 – the Forest & Range Practices Amendment Act 2019 was passed, a FRPA discussion paper released, and two FRPA webinars for WL holders were held. Many good questions were asked, and inquiries made, during the webinars. Thanks to all those who attended.

For more information about changes to FRPA and in particular how they might affect WLs, please read the Federation's submission to government. It is available at www.woodlot.bc.ca. The Ministry's FRPA discussion paper is at <https://engage.gov.bc.ca/forestandrangepactices/background/>.

Have a great summer. I hope to see you at the Woodlot Conference in Smithers this fall. ♦

Managing Council Business on Behalf of Woodlot Licensees

by Dean Daly

The WPDC Board members, and Coordinator Cathy McClary, have been busy this year managing the business of the Council on behalf of woodlot licensees. I want to again thank them very much for their continued commitments to the organization!

Some highlights of recent WPDC work include the following:

While the WPDC investment fund growth has been somewhat volatile recently, it continues to perform reasonably well given market uncertainty and the conservative nature of the investment mix. The balance of the fund at the end of May was approximately \$3.32 million and has had a 12 month return as of May 31, 2019 of 5.9% (June 1, 2018 to May 31, 2019). The Board reviews this fund performance with our professional manager at TD on a monthly basis and we will be considering our strategic investment goals and options again in the coming year to ensure this fund provides the ongoing benefits that all licensees have enjoyed.

During the last several months the WPDC and FBCWA Directors have worked cooperatively to streamline and clarify the WPDC policy regarding the Extraordinary Project Proposal funding, review, approval and implementation processes. This important work required significant



Dean Daly
President

volunteer effort from both the WPDC and FBCWA Board members. Thanks to all involved for committing your valuable time to this exercise!

Two Extraordinary Project Proposals are funded by the WPDC

and ongoing at this time. Firstly, the FBCWA-led training initiative designed to help licensees, consultants and government staff review and interpret key components and requirements of FRPA, the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation and the Woodlot Licence Plan as they relate to management on woodlots continues to deliver workshops and benefits to many licensees. Second, a research and extension project regarding Fire Mitigation and Fuel Hazard Reduction on Woodlots is being completed this summer by Mike Simpson, MA, RPF, and has been administered jointly by the WPDC and FBCWA. Mike Simpson will also be at the Woodlot Conference and Annual Meeting in Smithers in October 2019 to present the report findings and be available for one on one discussions. A third project funded under the Research and Development initiative is allowing Al Waters, RPF to complete a template for woodlot licensees regarding fuel hazard assessment requirements. This project is due for completion later this summer.

WPDC has worked closely with the FBCWA to develop a new set of quarterly reporting requirements for FBCWA projects funded by the WPDC. While the process is new, the WPDC wish to thank the FBCWA and its contractors for their commitment to assist us in our financial stewardship mandate for all licensees.

In the past several months significant work has been done, in conjunction with the Federation of BC Woodlot Associations (FBCWA), to help the Nadina, Bulkley and Kispixox Associations organizing committee prepare for the October 5-8, 2019 Woodlot Conference and annual general meetings. We look forward to enjoying the northern hospitality, learning, and visiting with you all at the 2019 Conference!

The WPDC has two vacant Director positions anticipated in the fall of 2019 and we encourage all licensees to consider putting their name forward for consideration to join our volunteer board. Without our collective, committed volunteer efforts, delivery of continued benefits to all licensees is a challenge. Please consider volunteering with the WPDC.

On behalf of the WPDC Directors, I would like to thank all woodlot licensees for their continued support. It continues to be a privilege to work on your behalf to steward the WPDC levy funds, and to help deliver programs which benefit and promote woodlots in BC. ♦

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. ♦

Challenging Times

by Debbie Zandbelt, RPF

When it comes to challenging times 2019 fits the scenario with the crash in log markets and high stumpage for the major tenure holders, resulting in Woodlot Tabular Rates continuing to rise. I hope to be able to write something different by the next Almanac!

Woodlot licensee tabular stumpage rate tables are updated in the Interior Appraisal Manual twice annually: once in May and again in November. The rates produced in May are the rates that will get used for the August 1 annual rate redetermination for existing cutting permits. For any new cutting permits the stumpage rate will be rate in effect at the time of when the cutting permit is issued. The updated table is shown below.



Debbie Zandbelt, RPF
Interior Timber Pricing
Coordinator

lumber, but at the same time approved a long-outlawed US trade policy for the use of zeroing to calculate margins. Canada is appealing this decision.

The Canadian Gov't, BC Gov't, and expected Industry respondents are currently preparing for the first administrative review of Countervail and Anti Dumping orders, which is expected to take place over the coming months. This process is similar to the initial investigation and will establish new duty rates going forward until the next (second) administrative review.

detail is important. Going through different scenarios will help with confidence if things do not go as planned.

Stumpage is still rising for the major tenures. This is largely due to high bids on BCTS sales throughout the last reporting period. You can expect another increase in tabular rates for November 2019.

Know your cut control options. Know your cut control position. Are you under cut? Over cut? The Ministry of Forests Lands and Natural Resource Operations Cut Control Administrative Guide, 2017 Chapter 2, gives options to reconcile cut at the end of cut control periods and describes restart provisions. It is worth the read for those who have volume remaining and near the end of your cut control. Please give me a call or email if need help locating this document.

Fire season is here! In 2017 the Federation put together some checklist documents that are helpful if fire has burned in your woodlot. They can be found on the Federation Website, www.woodlot.bc.ca

Besides the detail in those summaries, document activities, take pictures, and know what the rules are if crews and or equipment show up on your woodlot. Be diligent on any fire harvest: know the rules and follow-up obligations with the differing forms of tenure (Cutting permit, Road permit or salvage) that can be used to manage the burnt wood.

Please contact me if you have any questions: Debbie Zandbelt, RPF, FBCWA Interior Timber Pricing Forester, Debbie@woodlot.bc.ca 250-549-3089 ♦

Table 6-2: Community Forest Agreements and Woodlot Licences: Coniferous Average Sawlog Stumpage Rates in \$/m³

FOREST ZONE	BALSAM	CEDAR	FIR	HEMLOCK	LARCH	L. PINE	SPRUCE	W. PINE	Y. PINE	OTHER ¹
North Central	5.24	-	6.97	5.48	-	4.75	5.29	-	-	5.26
North East	2.67	-	-	-	-	2.83	2.57	-	-	2.62
North West	1.40	1.26	-	0.82	-	4.23	3.25	-	-	1.85
South Central	1.72	-	2.12	-	-	1.59	1.56	-	-	1.80
South East	5.13	4.64	4.79	3.82	4.95	5.05	5.11	4.37	4.03	4.88
South West	5.59	5.51	4.61	5.23	4.35	4.57	5.77	5.47	-	4.97

¹ Average for the Forest Zone

Often, I am asked about the Softwood Lumber update. At the Regional Appraisal Advisory Committee's brief updates are provided. Countervail and Anti-Dumping duties are still in effect and the litigation process is ongoing through NAFTA and World Trade Organization (WTO). In April the WTO panel examined the methodology used by the US Department of Commerce (DoC) to calculate anti-dumping duties. It was ruled that the US violated international trade rules in a way it calculated tariffs on Canadian imports of softwood

And from a note I sent to the Associations back in July...

From time to time I send out Interior Timber Pricing updates - what's new and what isn't. What is new is: a significant change to log markets. As most of you know, markets are significantly down from a year ago with mill closures and downtimes with no expected improvement soon. This is the time to do your diligence on your log purchase agreements and their security. Know your stratum well and spend that extra time on your logging and hauling contracts. The

Log Markets and Prices

By Ed Hughes

Coastal woodlots TAB rate projections for 2020/2021

The Coastal Appraisal Manual Section 7.2 (TAB) projected rates (Table1) are based on 6 months of data (final rates are based on a full calendar year) and should be considered preliminary estimates only. These rates are provided by Western Forest Products as a planning tool for Coastal Woodlot Licensee's.



Ed Hughes,
Coastal Timber Pricing
Coordinator

sellers. Woodlot Licensees on the coast have much different market situations when compared to the interior.

One of the biggest marketing advantages on the Coast is the transportation of logs by water, once they reach the ocean. When traveling along the Island highway north of Campbell

River one can see firsthand the transportation advantages, with 2000m3 log barges and booms of logs for as far as the eye can see. Each barge, boom or section of logs is packaged to a specific market

and log buyer. With multiple sales destination options for each package of logs and water storage for the harvested inventory, there are lots of market options (domestic, exports, or local sales) over time. Once logs are delivered to the ocean, access to a large, diverse domestic and world market opens. This market access opportunity certainly helps the coast through turbulent log markets.

As part of this update on diminishing log markets and declining log prices, it is important to consider the complexities of the coastal situation. The Average Market Values (AMV's) for the Vancouver Log Market between Jan 2018 to April 2019 show log price

fluctuation (increases and decreases), representative of a stable market. Since April 2019 there has been a price reduction for most species and products. Some alternative sorts (poles, boom sticks, cedar) have increased. It is difficult to predict the future of log prices.

One of the main influencing factors impacting the turmoil is the increased supply of logs, which has resulted in a glut. As a result of the need to store the increased log supply the demand for boom sticks has increased resulting in a good replacement option for sawlogs. The options on the coast to continuously evaluate alternative markets is a huge benefit. There are many different factors at play that have an impact on our log prices and the net values woodlot licensees generate from their low annual harvest volumes.

Some of the factors are:

- fire season impacts on log supplies,
- the cautious attitude within all the forest sector due to the flurry of new forest policy changes and those proposed to still come into effect,
- current log supply is high, with mills curtailing purchases until log inventories are back in balance,
- China, and its slowdown and price uncertainty due to trade tensions and other issues for both logs and lumber,
- the overall demands from world markets, especially the US (SLA and new trade agreement),
- the looming follow-up price adjustments by the domestic log market if the export market AMV are negatively impacted due to anticipated new rules.

The factors at play often change

Table 1: Projected TAB rates (based on January 1, 2018 to June 29, 2019 data) for March 1, 2020 are compared to current rates. Current rates are effective until the end of February 2020 within section 7.2 of the Coastal Appraisal Manual.

Species	North Coast	South Coast
	Projected/Current	Projected/Current
	\$	\$
Balsam	12.41/4.51	3.66/3.56
Hemlock	2.52/3.75	3.76/4.10
Cedar	5.44/8.44	6.91/7.06
Cypress	2.15/4.04	5.14/4.98
Fir	3.40/5.53	6.08/6.42
Spruce	1.75/3.89	3.72/6.59
Other	1.86/13.82	6.56/5.03

The rates for all species within the north and south zones are projected to decrease except for Balsam in the north zone. Final rates will be different. The downward trend is likely to continue based on decreasing log values during the first half of 2019. For comparison to the projected rates for 2020/2021, the current rates until the end of February 2020 are also noted.

Diminishing log markets and declining log prices: A coastal perspective

The log market turmoil that is occurring in the middle of 2019 throughout the province is concerning for the pessimistic and a possible opportunity for the optimistic log

quickly, and some cause immediate log price fluctuations. A long hot summer with prolonged fire shutdowns will reduce log supplies which will likely increase prices. More economic uncertainty in US and China will impact demand and investments, which will cause pressures on price. Market disruptions have impacted log prices negatively since April 2019. With an end to the super cycle, where log prices have now peaked, is now a new reality, where trends into the future are difficult to predict.

There is added uncertainty in the log market as a result of government policy changes like the new waste penalties, which might have the effect of reduced investment in manufacturing. This new policy has already caused hesitation by the log buyers (price and time commitments are being reduced for some species and grades). Additional policy changes, especially those anticipated for log exports, are making log buyers nervous as a result of not knowing what is coming. The indications are that there will be additional restrictions on log exports, which will reduce log prices on the coast, both domestically and internationally. Looming changes are making the industry reluctant to hold large log inventories for export. The export policy changes will likely impact access to the world market for our logs, resulting in a reduction in demand and price.

China is a big factor, as they import from all world sources roughly 60million m3/year of logs. Canada (mostly coastal BC) supplied 6% of China's log imports in 2018, where we continue to be a small player. Canadian logs sold to China in 2018 was 28% lower than in 2017. The export of logs to China is expected to be lower still in 2019. There is also the annual cycle in China where log purchases are curtailed in the spring and increased in the fall.

Logs are sold to many different Countries, with the US still being our

main market, where housing starts, and the economy are doing well. Trade agreements, especially the SLA continue to be unresolved, which does not help with log sales.

Log markets tend to be flooded at the slightest sign of a downturn, which exasperates the price declines, so until inventories are in balance, prices will be softer. Historically the flooding of markets has pushed prices downward for some sorts and species, which is currently the case. There is literally no room to store logs in many of the Vancouver Island sorts, as forest companies deliver logs in record amounts, without considering the consequences.

As a review of the AMV based on log sales records from Timber Pricing branch for some of our main woodlot species (Fd, Hw, Cw) the trend of low to high prices by species from January 2018 until April 2019, do not show a serious log price reduction. Any short-term price reduction is not helpful but compared to the past decade when log prices have increased significantly, they are still holding their own.

Stumpage rates for Woodlot Licensees have increased steadily since 2013. It is predicted that there will be a slight reduction to our TAB rates in 2020/2021. We will need to keep an eye on the impact of lower log prices compared to our TAB rates. Any future stumpage reductions will come slowly over time and only if there is a significant change in BCTS bidding practices.

The majority of Woodlot Licensees are experienced log sellers. It is important for anyone who is planning on selling logs to look for alternative market options, such as pole/piling, boom sticks and other buyers, who continue to need supply, when existing buyers are oversupplied. Hold some inventory for the fall when it is expected that the inventories will have been reduced and companies will need a winter supply of logs. ♦



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.



Simpler Reporting for 1CP Roads

Article contributed by
Emma Neill

On July 5, 2019, under authority of WLPPR s.76(3)(c), the Chief Forester approved a new way to report roads on Schedule B land that were constructed and/or used for an industrial use under a One Cutting Permit (1CP). More information, including a copy of the Chief Foresters memo and the reporting form called the Woodlot Licence Road



Reporting Information Submission (WLRRIS), can be found at: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/forest-tenures/timber-harvesting-rights/woodlot-licence>.

This new reporting requirement means WL licensees are no longer required to apply for Road Permits (RP) and can instead continue to use roads for industrial purposes under subsequent 1CPs.

The form, along with spatial data, must be submitted to the District Manager on or before May 31st of the year following the expiry of the 1CP. A WL licensee who wants a new 1CP immediately or soon after the expiry of their current 1CP will want to report sooner than later so there is no delay in getting the new permit.

So, upon expiry of a 1CP, a WL licensee's options are

- (a) to deactivate roads constructed and/or used for an industrial purpose;
- (b) to maintain industrial use authorization for a road constructed under 1 CP by either
 - reporting the road as per the Chief Foresters requirements and obtaining a new 1 CP, or
 - by amending the road section into an existing or new RP
- (c) some combination of options (a) and (b). A licensee may choose to deactivate some roads, report others and even put others under a RP.

If opting for (c), it would be best to discuss your plans with the district

manager to ensure there are no misunderstandings that could inadvertently impact the issuance of your next 1CP.

There are situations where a WL licensee might prefer to hold a RP over roads under a 1CP, such as when there are multiple industrial users of the same road or section of road. For example, a licensee may wish to have a RP so other industrial users

would need a Road Use Permit (RUP) to use the road and require them to share in any maintenance, deactivation or reconstruction costs.

Non-status roads do not have to be reported. Legislation provides for limited use of a non-status roads only as prescribed; i.e. for purposes of fulfilling a continuing liability, silviculture obligations, engineering, timber cruising, etc. Non-status roads do not have to be identified, reported or included in a Road Permit until such time as they are used for an industrial purpose. At that time, the person using the road becomes responsible for maintenance and deactivation. ♦

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>. ♦

There were some very interesting issues discussed during the summer meeting, some that have been discussed for many years and some new ideas. Some of the discussion was centered on, “Do we really need Woodlot License Plans, or can it be rolled into one of our other plan requirements?” Also, the old-time favourite of “Cut Control Carry Forward,” or as an alternative, a “Ten Year Cut Control Period.” There was discussion around the “Cut Control Exemptions” process and ease of its use. The Selkirk District tenures team and Regional office were complimented on how helpful they were to the woodlot licensees that have had to use the exemption process. Emma Neill and Geoff Klassen discussed concerns of over cutting and how the Tenures Branch is looking into raising the penalty to discourage this business practice.

There were some proposed administrative changes brought up that the attendees of the meeting were very concerned about. Specifically, the new “Waste Assessment Proposal.” The Boundary Woodlot Association does not want to go backwards to a system that spends upwards of \$500.00 in “Field Data Collection” or measurement costs just to generate a \$3.50 stumpage bill for waste, or even worse to find out that there is no waste to be billed at all. The point was made that we have two years for the Woodlot Federation to find the middle ground on the waste file before the Ministry brings something into law.

It was brought up that the proposed waste changes could be a serious disincentive to go after small volumes damaged from storms, insect damage, fire damage, or other environmental impacts within woodlots. The cost of going after small salvage volumes was considered high enough and that we do not need more administrative costs added to it. As always, it is the cost of not doing something that needs to be weighed against the cost to do something. That is the most important factor when making decisions for managing our natural resources.

Warm Regards,
George Delisle
Boundary Woodlot Association ♦

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.

For more information, please contact WPDC Coordinator:
Cathy McClary
Email: 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. ♦

Interior Forest Sector Renewal

by Brian McNaughton

See the General Manager's report for information about the purpose of the interior forest sector renewal initiative including links to various documents. The following are overarching principles which the Federation believes are essential to renewing the interior forest sector. Now is the time to correct mistakes of the past while building on our successes. The bullet points listed below are numbered for ease of reference, not to reflect priority.

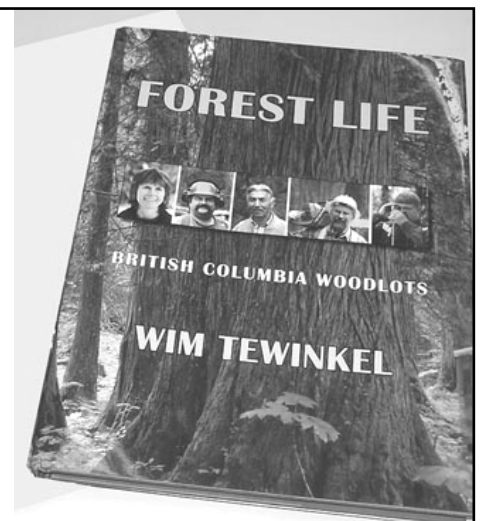
1. For the Province to commit to creating and maintaining a strong and robust forest industry and for the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations & Rural Development to strongly advocate for it.
2. For every region of the Province to have a globally competitive, prosperous and diversified forest sector upon which log sellers and forest managers, like woodlot licence holders, can rely. A more diversified forest sector means a good mix of large, medium and small businesses producing a wide range of primary, secondary and value-added products. Businesses must be economically viable; i.e. not dependent on subsidies or discounts from government or other businesses in order to be profitable.
3. For more woodlot licences to be awarded throughout the province; particularly in areas where societal and/or environmental values are best achieved by sustainable management of a small parcel of land by a tenure holder who resides locally.
4. For BC's forests to be well managed; where sustainability and healthy forests are the key characteristics of the management paradigm. For legislation and policies to incent better management both in the short and long term.
5. To protect and retain the timber harvesting land base and promote integrated and multiple use as guiding principles while respecting First Nations rights and interests.
6. To replace constraints based management for areas subject to land use and other designations, i.e. saying what we won't do, with attribute based management that expresses what can and needs to be done. Where appropriate, set partitioned allowable annual cuts based on principles of sustainability to ensure these areas are well managed.
7. To better utilize fibre throughout a rotation to lessen fuel loading and waste at final harvest.
8. In addition to good resource stewardship, for social licence and public trust & confidence to include consideration of the jobs and support that rural communities receive from a stable, reliable industry.
9. For the Province to publicize and celebrate the benefits of practicing good forestry.
10. To promote and support more research, trials and innovation.
11. For trust and reliance on WL licensees to be re-established with a corresponding reduction of unwarranted professional involvement in subject matters that don't really require professionals.
12. To eliminate unnecessary administration and bureaucracy respecting WLs; including the improper and/or inconsistent application of laws and policies. ♦

“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 for only \$39.95, or woodlot licensees can buy it from their woodlot associations for only \$20.00 ♦



Cut Control Limits

by Brian McNaughton

Woodlot licensees are responsible for ensuring that the volume of timber harvested and charged against cut control does not exceed 120% of the sum of the allowable annual cut(s) for a 5-year cut control period. If the volume charged against cut control exceeds 120%, the licensee will be subject to a monetary penalty and the excess volume will be charged against the next cut control period (i.e. the volume in excess of 100% is charged to the next cut control period.

“If the holder of an agreement exceeds the applicable cut control limit, the volume exceeding the cut control limit is subject to an automatic penalty at the rate prescribed in the Cut Control Regulation.”

*Cut Control Administration Guide,
March 20, 2017*

Some of the most common reasons why WL holders exceed 120% are:

- Not tracking or paying close enough attention to cut control
- Not accounting for waste & residue volume that will be billed based upon the waste assessment which is done after harvesting is complete.
- Conversion rates resulting in more scaled volume than anticipated.
- Changes to grading rules during the term of the permit.
- Volumes harvested from Road Permits being overlooked.
- Unbilled or late scales being

applied.

- AAC being reduced; e.g. as a result of private land being deleted.
- Not obtaining approval of a cut control limit exemption or AAC uplift to cover volumes harvested as a result of a catastrophic event; e.g. wildfire, blowdown, insects, flooding, etc.
- Not accounting for volume to be charged against cut control from other developments such as a hydro line, gravel pit, etc.

To avoid exceeding a cut control limit, it is strongly recommended that licensees

- Plan and conduct operations targeting the 100% cut control limit, not 120%. Use the 20% as a buffer as a cushion to be used against volume being charged after harvesting is complete; e.g. waste, the sawlog component of grade 4 loads, the extra load or two that occurs, etc.; and
- Check regularly with your contractor and/or log buyer, whomever is looking after your harvesting. Ask them for scale summaries and check those against the AAC limits.
- Be aware of all the volume that will be charged against cut control.

If you do find yourself in a situation where your cut control limit must be exceeded to recover large volume damaged by wind, fire, insect or disease, there are a couple of options. The first, and preferred option, is to apply for and receive a cut control limit exemption (CCLE). Please note that a CCLE is subject to District Manager discretion and is not

guaranteed. A CCLE allows a licensee to harvest to a higher volume limit. It is restricted to addressing blowdown, fire kill or beetle infested timber. Be aware that the ‘extra’ volume will get charged as an overcut carry forward to the next cut control period(s). However, licensees may submit a new Management Plan and propose a one-time AAC uplift for the extra volume along with a new, sustainable AAC for the future.

The other option is to submit a new Management Plan and request an AAC uplift. Remember, you will be charged annual rent on the uplift volume whether you harvest it or not. The Management Plan should articulate the proposed uplift and the base AAC so that once the need for the uplift is over, you will not need to submit another MP to establish a new sustainable AAC. The cut control exemption is a much more efficient and effective way of addressing situations where a short-term increase in AAC is required.

It is best to not exceed the cut control limit than seek a resolution afterwards. Exceeding cut control puts the licence into a position of non-compliance and should it remain in that position, a contravention will occur at the end of the cut control period. There is no legal authority to grant a cut control exemption once the period ends and similarly, the Ministry has no legal authority to grant an AAC uplift retroactively.

Lastly, be aware that intentionally exceeding cut control limit may result in licence suspension or even cancellation. ♦

Links of Interest

- Our own website: <http://woodlot.bc.ca> ;
- Tools for Fuel Management. <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/wildfire-status/prevention/vegetation-and-fuel-management/fire-fuel-management/fuel-management> ♦



Fire Mitigation and Fuel Hazard Reduction on Woodlot Licences

By Mike Simpson

Note: This report is part of the requirements for an extension project funded by the Woodlot Product Development Council and administered jointly by the WPDC and the FBCWA.

Reducing the risk of wildfire on a woodlot licence (WL) is nothing new to woodlot licensees; as stewards of the land, it's been done for decades post-harvest. As more interest and opportunities arise to reduce wildfire risk, particularly in areas adjacent to communities known as the wildland-urban interface, understanding the difference between the obligation to abate fire hazards after timber harvesting and non-obligatory fuel management to protect structures, forests and resource values within or outside the WL is important. This article aims to inform you of the terminology, why you should or should not consider undertaking fuel management, what needs to be considered, and funding sources that are available.

First, let's clarify the terminology. The Wildfire Act requires a licensee to carry out wildfire hazard assessments and abate fire hazards (if necessary) associated with timber harvesting. Fuel management, on the other hand, is non-obligatory.

Although fuel management is optional, there are many reasons to mitigate fire hazards on your WL. The main purposes of fuel management, or wildfire risk reduction, is to reduce the likelihood of a wildfire but should one occur, to reduce the intensity and increase the ability to control and suppress it. The primary motivation is often protecting your own home and property but at the same time you may also be safeguarding your neighbours' homes and property. But, fuel management treatments also work both ways – they can protect your WL from a fire that started outside your WL (e.g. a neighbour's yard or small acreage debris burning) or protect neighbouring forests and structures from a fire that started on your WL.

It is up to you to decide what, if any, treatments are acceptable on your WL. And if your WL is in a critical area, you can expect to get lots of advice and recommendations from district and/or BC Wildfire Services staff or perhaps consultants working on community wildfire protection plans. For example, you may be approached about establishing a fire break through your WL or with a prescription to reduce fuel loading on a particular area.

Within your WL you can select the highest priority areas to treat and

minimize the area treated; e.g. only treat high priority areas such as within 100 m adjacent to the structure, and even then, the most intensive treatments are within the first 10-30m. Or, if you are concerned that the treatments may impact timber supply or other objectives, you could tailor a fuel management prescription to meet your objectives since it is, in effect, a form of density management that will result in increased piece size and value per log in the future, but likely less volume per hectare.


There are also many reasons to not do forest fuel management on your WL. It may not be compatible with your goals, management plan or woodlot licence plan (e.g., render an area below stocking standards; contrary to a wildlife tree strategy; leave an area susceptible to blowdown, insects, disease). Treatments may conflict with wildlife habitat requirements. There may be root rot or other issues that limit ability to partial cut. It may be considered too much hassle or too complex – especially separating commercial phases (your cost) from non-commercial phases (funded). There may be costs to be incurred by the licensee, beyond what is funded, and therefore deemed too expensive. There is a lack of clear treatment parameters - districts, fire centers, consultants and funders aren't always

12



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 Woodlots BC
Learn about WLs and past
stewardship recipients

on the same page for treatment expectations and costs.

If optional fuel management is being pursued, there are several issues to consider, from planning to operations to ensuring the treatment is authorized. In planning, amendments may be needed to your woodlot licence plan to address issues such as conflicts with wildlife tree strategies or to modify stocking standards. If you are undertaking a commercial timber harvest in advance of a fuel management project, there may be implications to your cut control and AAC. Separating phases of timber harvest (your costs as a licensee) from the funded, non-commercial fuel management phase is necessary. Once the timber harvest phase is complete, a residue and waste survey, fire hazard assessment and abatement if necessary, and silviculture survey to declare that the area is stocked all need to be completed before the funded fuel management phase can begin. Before undertaking a treatment, make sure the proper authorization is in place. In most cases, a fuel management treatment must be authorized in accordance with FRPA s. 52. A checklist has been created for key considerations, see _____.

Subject to meeting certain conditions, funding for non-obligatory fuel management may be available. The Forest Enhancement Society of BC (FESBC) has funded much of the wildfire risk reduction work in the past few years. Their role may be ending, but MFLNRORD is said to be taking this over.

In summary, the decision to undertake fuel management on your WL is yours. As a licensee, you have obligations, and you should not be coerced into

undertaking fuel management without fully understanding the benefits and drawbacks for your situation.

For more information, talk to your forest professional or email admin@woodlot.bc.ca

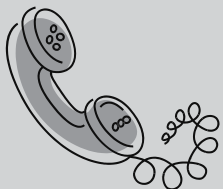
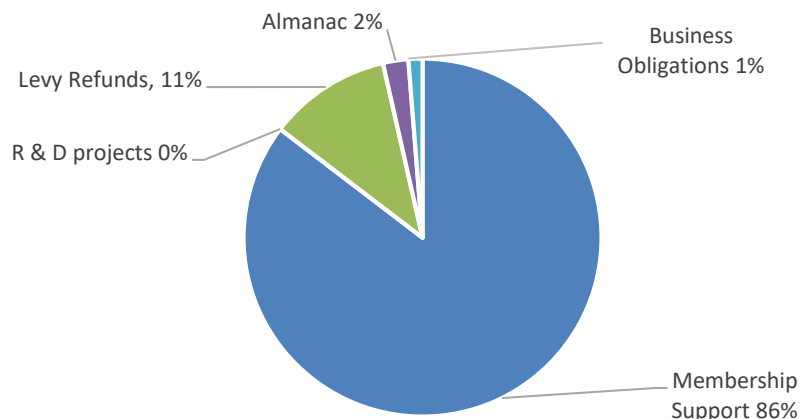
Mike Simpson, MA, RPF

M.F. Simpson Ltd.
2021 Panorama Court
Kamloops, BC V2E 2S1
Cell 250-299-1202
Email mfs518@telus.net
www.mfsimpson.ca ♦

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. ♦

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. ♦



Telephone Support for using the Woodlot for Windows AAC program is available to all woodlot licensees or their representatives.

Contact Mike Bandstra
ph: 250-847-4822 fax: 888-273-0209 email: mbandstra@forsite.ca ♦

2019 Minister's Awards for Innovation and Excellence in Woodlot Management

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

Nominations for the 2019 Minister's Awards for Innovation and Excellence are now being accepted.

The deadline for nominations is Friday, August 30, 2019.

This is your chance to nominate a woodlot licensee who you consider to be a good manager and worthy of being recognized!

One WL licensee from each of the Coast, South & North Regions will be recognized and awarded \$2,500. Of those three, the top performer will be selected as the provincial recipient and awarded an additional \$2,500. Information about eligibility, award criteria and the application process can be found at www.woodlot.bc.ca.

For additional information please contact

Brian McNaughton

FBCWA General Manager

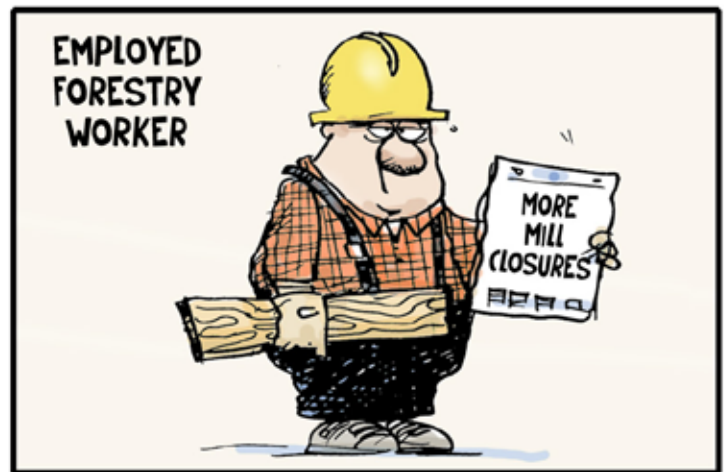
gen_manager@woodlot.bc.ca

Contributed by Greg Perry, Cartoonist

ENDANGERED IN B.C.

Greg Perry

14



Downturn of the Forest Sector

For the past few months, it seems as if there's are mill closures, curtailments and/or layoffs announced every week. Some call it a crisis. Others a downturn. Some think of it as a forest sector correction. Most point fingers at the mountain pine beetle and wildfires as the main causes while some blame set asides and constraints on the land base as unduly constraining fibre supply and contributing to excessive fuel loads, volatile wildfires and forest health problems.

The fact is that people are losing their jobs, small businesses and contractors are being impacted, families and rural communities are suffering, and companies are hurting. But it doesn't stop there! What's happening in rural BC affects people in urban BC. Merlin Blackwell is the mayor Clearwater. He recently wrote an opinion piece in the Vancouver Sun which serves a good reminder of the mutually dependency between rural and urban BC. It's an important message that everyone should think about and is reprinted here. <http://vancouver.sun.com/opinion/op-ed/merlin-blackwell-metro-vancouver-residents-should-care-about-small-town-b-c>

Merlin Blackwell: Metro Vancouver residents should care about small-town B.C.

OPINION: A century or so ago, everyone in the big cities knew exactly why rural B.C. was important to the provincial economy. Everything flowed past them in boats and barges from the Interior.

A Metro Vancouver reporter asked me recently, "Why should I care about the mill closing in your small town?"

The small towns are where the wealth of this province begins. Towns like mine — Clearwater — are the little dots on the B.C. map where the big truckloads of raw resource dollars come from. Sure, they may get refined into something cleaner and prettier in the big cities like Vancouver, but our places are the places where dirty hands carve wealth from the forests and the ground, receive dollars from awestruck world travellers and herd or harvest your food across the fields into waiting trucks.

A century or so ago, everyone in the big cities knew exactly why rural B.C. was important to the provincial economy. Everything flowed past them in boats and barges from the Interior. They watched booms of logs float down rivers, canoes full of fur paddle into trading posts, bags full of gold trickle into town in the pockets of weary miners. They watched trains and boats loaded with cattle and grain

steam into ports and warehouses. Before the modern highway systems, the wealth of this province poured down small rivers into larger rivers, eddied around in towns like Prince George and Kamloops, before flowing down to feed the people and the industries in what is now Metro Vancouver.

The modern supply chain has muddied the waters of where your food, lumber and other resources come from. We forget that most of what we use begins in nature. Young children don't understand that milk and eggs come from animals. The same disconnect can be seen with all the materials that build your homes, that feed your factories, that drive trade. Everything you use or eat flows from somewhere else.

So why should you care about small towns in B.C. that are losing their industries? It's very simple. Like the rivers of old, if we go dry, you will go dry.

If my mill closes and another town's mill closes, building your house gets more expensive. If a rancher or farmer loses a crop to climate change, your food gets more expensive — or disappears altogether. If our Interior tourism economy goes down due to wildfire or some other effect of climate

change, the dollars we harvest from tourists don't roll down to your bus charter companies, to the taxi drivers and gift shops, to the Vancouver hotels and restaurants that support your friends and neighbours.

If our workers are out of work, we don't buy your new cars, we don't use your services, we don't buy new clothes or furniture that you sell or make.

My one town is a drop in the bucket to you, but when one town after another goes down, when farmers and ranchers go down, eventually the effects will trickle down into your world. We are the birthplace of the wealth of this province. We are the place you escape to, we are the big backyard you dream about while zoning out on SkyTrain or while you work away at your office desk.

We ask for very little in return, but when the going gets tough, we ask of those elsewhere to remember where B.C.'s prosperity begins. Small-town B.C. doesn't ask for much, but when we do ask, it's because we need it. And you need to care because you need us, too. If we go dry, you also will go dry.

Merlin Blackwell is mayor of Clearwater. ♦

New Normal

by Fred Newhouse

Events over the past few years have left some devastating results. Former B.C. forest minister George Abbott's review of the 2017 fire season was titled "Addressing the New Normal". Our general manager, Brian McNaughton suggests a need for a "paradigm" shift in concluding remarks on a recent FRPA videoconference. What does the new normal look like and what kind of paradigm shift is needed?

We live in a unique landscape. Policy makers have a broad landscape to sketch out the future. When things are "normal" the plans all make sense, but climate change or financial upheavals like 2008 kick us into a new normal. The chaotic change catches us unaware and leaves financial turmoil in our forests and communities.

Maybe a look into the past can provide a way forward. If we look at climate change in B.C. it becomes apparent that it's not something uncharted and that there has always been a cycle. The Pacific Decadal Oscillation has played a major role in B.C. climate for thousands of years. The landscape and people living on it have had to adapt to this 10-20 year cycle of wet/cool followed by dry/warm.

One insight resulting from the Pine beetle pandemic was the recognition that indigenous cultures burnt off the forest before the natural fire disturbance cycle. This burning was within a traditional context of meaning but the end result was a hazard reduction that reduced the catastrophic impact a warm/dry climate cycle could cause. In terms of sustainability the practice ticked off all the boxes, economy, environment, culture and society. Effectively there were two zones, the back and beyond where people seldom ventured and the local haunts of village, travel and hunting.

Within the United Nations the "new normal" has come

under scrutiny. Roberto Poli, UNESCO Chair in Anticipatory Systems (2014-2017), has compiled a paper that reviews the leading research findings in the sciences related to Anticipation. <<http://www.cadmusjournal.org/node/419>> To summarize the research I'd say that the human capacity to anticipate is more valuable than we give it credit for. That the "ethics of the possible" may be more successful in an uncertain future than an overreliance on the "ethics of the probable". Sustainability is about having a future and the evidence is piling up that the possible is more adaptable than the model of the probable.

Maybe what's needed to make our landscape sustainable isn't a better model of the past but a model that makes room for the possible. The anticipation that comes with consciousness worked well for past cultures in B.C. Given the level of uncertainty in the woods these days maybe we should return to the two-forest zone concept. The possible forest where we live and the probable forest where catastrophe can cycle.

As woodlot licensees we have a good idea of what the possible looks like since it's our disturbance pattern sculpting the landscape. Recent comments by Dr. Jerry Franklin suggest that not all is well in the landscape with the programmed forest and that a role exists for the anticipation inherent in human consciousness in the landscape. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RTdiodUIOgc&list=FLlRnMscWxgAWGUo2WPSBerg&index=5&t=0s>

Maybe the paradigm shift isn't so complicated, we already have the pre-adaptive, anticipatory capacity that makes us the clever monkey. The new normal is the old normal, the possible forest linked to our conscious mind.

♦

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.

Letter to the Editor

Forest Act Amendment 2019 (Bill 22) Adversely Impact WLS

Bill 22 changes the law respecting the transfer or exchange of some forest tenures. It has received considerable media coverage in the past few months, mostly regarding its potential impacts to major forest licence holders and that it was developed without consultation with the industry. Virtually nothing has been said regarding its impact on WLS or other small tenures. The Federation was neither informed nor consulted when it was drafted.

The Federation sent the following email to Premier Horgan (Premier@gov.bc.ca), copied to Minister Donaldson (FLNR.Minister@gov.bc.ca), expressing its concerns over the impacts that Bill 22 will have on woodlot licensees, their families and management of forest resources on WLS.

Dear Mr. Premier

Bill 22 – Forest Amendment Act 2019 requires the Minister to refuse to approve the disposition (transfer or exchange) of a woodlot licence (WL) if “...it would not be in the public interest for the intended recipient to acquire the agreement under the disposition or to hold rights under the agreement.” The Bill does not define public interest or establish any legal parameters or tests to guide statutory decision making.

Public interest has been a cornerstone to BC’s Woodlot Licence program since its inception in 1948 when farm woodlots were awarded to farmers with the express intent of providing them with a means to earn income in the winter months. Over the next 7 decades, the program has evolved and expanded but has always remained true to its roots. Today, the program’s stated purposes are still based on social licence and public interests. They are:

- to increase the productivity of small parcels of forested land;*
- to promote excellence in forest management,*
- to pay more attention to environmental and non-timber values,*
- to promote local employment opportunities, and*
- to provide more benefits to local communities.*

There are 855 Woodlot Licences located throughout the province - 70 of which are held by First Nations. In other words, approximately 1/3 of BC’s First Nations hold a WL. Approximately 600 WLS have some of all of their crown land located within 2 km of communities or in what is commonly referred to as the wildland urban interface. Most others are located in areas with important resource or societal values. The provincial government intentionally located woodlot licences in these sensitive areas because a small area-based tenure, held by a local person, managed to be sustainable in perpetuity, and with due regard for environment and non-timber values was the best way to manage these forests in the public’s interest.

Approximately 725 WLS have been in the same location for more than 20 years, more than 800 for 10+ years, and the public is calling for more WLS to be awarded. In 2016, as a solution to concerns about industrial forest activity near communities, the Union of BC Municipalities called for more woodlot licences. In fact, some expressed the view that 1/2 of the provincial allowable annual cut should be re-allocated to woodlot licences and community forests.

The Federation understands government’s intent behind Bill 22 is to ensure that the public interest is protected when a large company seeks to transfer a forest tenure of significant volume. However, the law prohibits large companies or corporations that hold one or more licences with a cumulative allowable annual cut (AAC) greater than 10,000m³/year from acquiring or

holding a woodlot licence. Woodlot licences may only be held by individuals, families, partnerships, small family owned companies and First Nations.

Furthermore, the average woodlot licence (WL) represents ~0.002% of the provincial AAC. While vitally important to the holder of the woodlot licence and his/her family, the volume involved is of minor significance in the broader context of the public at large. To the people who hold them, a woodlot licence contributes to their way of life and is a precious asset. Being allowed to sustainably manage public forests is considered a privilege. The woodlot is a source of pride and accomplishment.

The problem with Bill 22 as it relates to Woodlot Licences is that it creates uncertainty which adversely impacts families and the forests they are entrusted to manage. Bill 22 means that the holder of a Woodlot Licence can no longer count on receiving fair value for their WL because the Minister might not approve a disposition, including an intergenerational transfer; i.e. from parents to their children. That compromises a family’s ability to do financial and estate planning. It adversely affects their lives. It could be the difference between sending children to college/university or committing to caring for elderly family members. For many, their WL is their retirement plan. With respect to intergenerational transfers, why at a time when we are all trying to find ways to encourage young people to get into forestry would government establish such an obvious impediment to achieving that goal? Bill 22 is unfair to the residents of BC who in good faith entered into a woodlot licence with government years if not decades ago and worked hard to manage and improve public forests for their entire lifetimes.

In addition, why would a person bother investing their time, money and sweat equity into their woodlot licence when the return for their investments and efforts can arbitrarily be denied by the Minister or his/her delegate refusing to allow a disposition? The fact is, Bill 22 serves as a disincentive to practicing a standard of management above and beyond the minimum required by law.

On behalf of the woodlot licence holders throughout BC, the Federation of BC Woodlot Associations requests that the Provincial Government exempt Woodlot Licences from the provisions of Bill 22.

Yours truly,

Jeff Beale

President

Federation of BC Woodlot Associations

cc. Doug Donaldson, Minister of FLNRORD



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FLRNO OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT NOTICE BOARD

Woodlot Licence Program FTB Staff Update

Woodland Almanac July 2019

Emma Neill & Geoff Klassen

There are presently lots of initiatives underway that are utilising staff resources at Forest Tenures Branch (FTB) and we remain committed to the Woodlot Licence Program. We spend a significant amount of time providing expert advice to District staff and encourage licensees to work with District staff to explore local solutions. Conference calls are scheduled each 2 months to include all District Woodlot Staff; this provides the opportunity to discuss any emerging issues and promote administrative consistency across District lines. District-specific woodlot issues can be overwhelming to administer, given ever-changing resources and very unique situations at times. In some cases, there may be no established policy to reference for quick or obvious solutions.

Recently, we had opportunity to visit the Selkirk Forest District and attend the Boundary Woodlot Association Summer Meeting. This was a great opportunity to view partial cutting in the IDF and see first hand the challenges in play for these licensees and forest managers. Special thanks to Tyler Hodgkinson for the invitation – also to the Davidsons, Freers and George Delisle for some excellent woodlot tours and engaging conversations. We were particularly pleased with the open, honest and respectful dialogue that manifested itself in both casual conversation and our presentation Q&A. We try to provide outreach services to a few Districts on an annual basis where there are new staff or specific challenges or concerns. We also attend FLNRORD Woodlot Forester Area meetings and training sessions which are generally held on an annual basis. These have proven particularly successful, especially for the new staff entering the program. It's also a great opportunity to connect with old colleagues and continue to build strong relationships, much like our visit to the Boundary.

Most recently, there have been questions about Bill 22 and the implications of the 'Public Interest Test' for Woodlot Licences and we are currently in discussions with senior staff and decision makers. Resource Practices Branch is leading the FRPA initiative and we provide advice specific to Woodlots, Community Forest Agreements and First Nations Woodland Licences. FTB has worked with the FBCWA to modify the model for road reporting within Woodlot Licences through the Office of the Chief Forester. The letter was signed July 5, 2019 and details can be found on our website located here: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/forest-tenures/timber-harvesting-rights/woodlot-licence>. We are also working with the FBCWA Joint Working Group on a strategy to reduce the occurrence of exceeding cut control limits on some Woodlot Licences. We are always open to explore new ideas and encourage woodlot licensees to contact us directly if there is anything of interest you wish to discuss – we can link in District staff for an open discussion. We look forward to seeing everyone in Smithers and we can try to be available to attend local Association meetings! ♦

600 HA Wood Lot for Sale

Gold Bridge, BC

- Woodlot License WO 366 is 600 hectares in size for sale
- Evergreen license in perpetuity
- Approximately 800 cubic meters of annual harvest
- Douglas fir is predominant specie
- Douglas fir is used for high strength veneer and gets the highest rate per cubic meter-120/cubic meter, May 2019
- 75% net if logged yourself. 50% net if contractor hired
- All systems in place (operational, marketing, licensing)
- New 5 year harvest cycle started in 2018 January
- All requirements up to date
- Woodlot is well developed with one central road and all spur roads into blocks are like spokes of a wheel
- Woodlot has been managed for select, uneven age logging
- Updated timber cruise information could result in mid-range growth opportunity of allowable harvest
- More intense forest management could increase quality of timber by 20–30 %
- Woodlot has no private land attachment
- 5 hour cycle time to mill in Lillooet
- Woodlot held in limited company for share transfer

Want to know more about this opportunity?

or email kevan.bracewell@gmail.com or phone 1-250-238-2274



West Fraser

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bjohnson@dunkleylumber.com



“Summer afternoon—summer afternoon; to me those have always been the two most beautiful words in the English language.”

~ Henry James



Thank you to our contributors for this issue:

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Quarter page	\$135.00
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Full page	\$250.00

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