

Private Managed Forest Land Act



Presentation to: Association of Vancouver Island and Coastal Communities

April 12, 2014

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- Brief history of the Private Managed Forest Land Act
- Private Managed Forest Land Council
- Management objectives on Private Managed Forest Land
- Private managed forest land legislation & regulation
- Private managed land forestry vs. crown land forestry
- > Overview of regulations
- Questions & answers





- Regulation of forest practices enabled in 1999 under the Forest Land Reserve Act administered by the Forest Land Commission
- In 2004, provincial government dissolved forest land reserves & repealed the Forest Land Reserve Act
- The Private Managed Forest Land Act was enacted to encourage sustainable forest management & protect key environmental values on private managed forest land





<u>Chair</u> : Rod Davis				
Owner Representatives:	Government Representatives:			
Will Pryhitko	Michael Alexander			
Blair Robertson	Rod Visser			

Executive Director:

Phil O'Connor





> LEGISLATIVE

Make regulations respecting performance requirements

> JUDICIAL

- Make compliance determinations (penalties, remediation orders, revoke status)
- Issue stop work orders

> ADMINISTRATIVE

- Determine operating budget & levy fee on landowners
- Review landowner applications to enter managed forest land
- Impose exit fees when owner leaves managed forest land
- Review annual declarations by owners
- Notify BC Assessment Authority (owner application; performance)
- Prepare & submit an annual report to the Minister



Accountability

> TO GOVERNMENT

- Must submit an annual report
- Subject to audit by minister

> TO LANDOWNERS

- Annual budgeting process
- May appeal enforcement actions to Forest Appeals Commission
- Bylaws, Policies & Procedures posted on website

> TO PUBLIC

- Regulations must conform with Regulations Act
- Annual report publicly available
- Council must respond to public inquiries/complaints
- Compliance determination process open to public



Legislated Management Objectives

- Soil conservation protect soil productivity by minimizing the area occupied by roads, landings & trails
- Water quality protect human drinking water, both during and after harvesting
- Fish habitat protect fish habitat by retaining sufficient streamside trees
 & understory vegetation to protect habitat conditions
- Critical wildlife habitat provide an opportunity for MoE to assess critical wildlife habitat & foster agreements for the protection of critical wildlife
- Reforestation regenerate areas with healthy & commercially valuable stand of trees





Private Managed Forest Land Act	 Establishes & defines jurisdiction of the Council as public –private partnership Defines forest management objectives for key public environmental values Provides administration remedies /compliance 	
Private Managed Forest Land Regulation	 Defines forest management activities Owner protection of critical wildlife habitat Determining exit fees 	
Private Managed Forest Land Council Matters Regulation	 Water quality objectives in community watershed Remediation orders Fines for offences 	
Private Managed Forest Land Council Regulation	 Council powers & administration requirements Landowner requirements for soil conservation, streams, water supply areas, reforestation 	
Other applicable legislation	 Water Act (Ministry of Environment) Drinking Water Protection Act (Ministry of Health) Wildlife Act (Ministry of Environment) Fisheries Act (Fisheries & Oceans Canada) Species at Risk Act (Environment Canada) 	



Land Owner Requirements

- May voluntarily enter or exit regulatory framework
- Are required to comply with legislation
- Pay for the annual operating costs of the Council
- Comply with the PMFL Act & Regulations
- Protect soil, fish streams, water quality, wildlife habitat
- Restock within 5 years of harvest or destruction, successful regeneration to be established within 15 years
- Submit annual declaration of forest management activities
- Pay an exit fee if property withdrawn from program within 15 years



Private Managed Forest Land



- ~ 260 managed forest properties
- Range in size from 3.5 ha to 166,000 hectares
 - ~ 824,000 hectares total area
- Located primarily on Vancouver Island, the southern mainland coast, the Kootenays, Okanagan -Shuswap



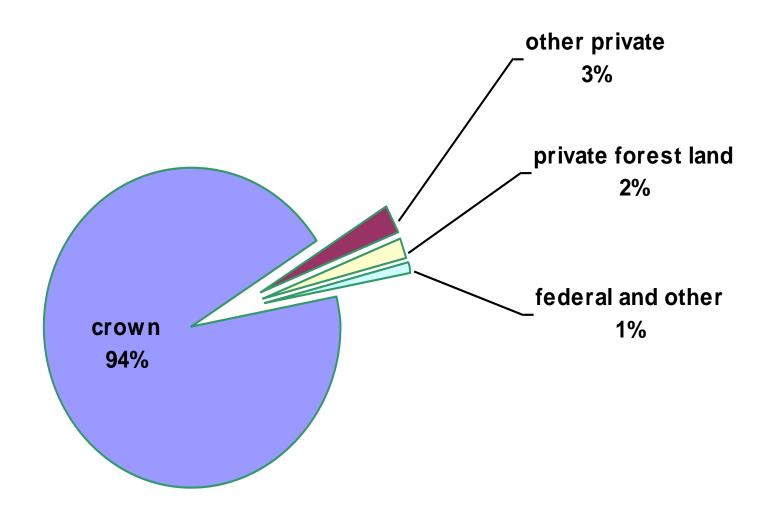
2012 Program Activity



- Harvest volume 3,94 million m³
- > Harvest area 8567 ha
- Road construction 414 km
- Restocked 9,978 ha
- > Regenerated 8,966 ha

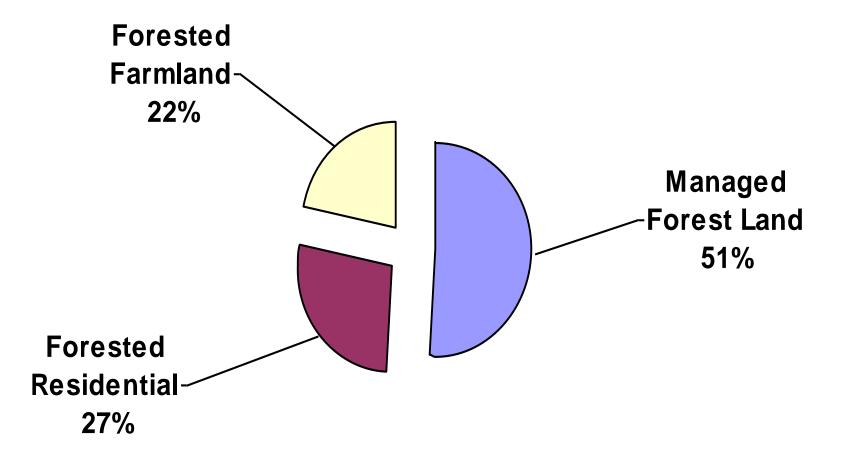


Private Land in BC











Private Managed Forest Land vs. Crown Land Forestry

Crown

- Required to submit a forest stewardship plan for approval by government
- Forest management plans must be consistent with objectives set by government
- Forest management includes comprehensive array of timber & nontimber objectives & practices requirements
- Government issues permits for harvesting and road construction
- Sustainable harvest levels established by the MoF Chief Forester

Private

- Not required to submit a plan for approval by government
- Must file a commitment to use the property for production & harvesting of timber & associated forest management activities
- Protection limited to 4 key public values
- Standard of practice for harvesting, stream protection, road construction/ maintenance & reforestation similar to crown land forestry
- Land owner not constrained on level of harvest beyond commitment to protect environmental requirements



Council Regulation

- PMFLC enacted a new Private Managed Forest Land Council Regulation effective September 1st, 2007
- New regulation:
 - Strengthened the protection of water quality at licensed waterworks intakes for human consumption
 - Strengthened fish habitat protection by increasing riparian protection requirements
 - Requires activities to not have an adverse effect on fish habitat or water quality
 - Updated road construction & maintenance standards consistent with Crown land practices



Soil Conservation



- Limits on areas that may be occupied by roads and logging trails
- Requires rehabilitation & reforestation of logging trails



Protecting Water Quality & Fish Habitat

- Forest management must not cause sediment transport or deposition
- Roads not allowed adjacent to fish habitat or upstream of licensed waterworks intakes
- Stream crossings must protect stream channel & banks, mitigate stream disturbance & and not cause an adverse effect on fish habitat or drinking water quality
- > Natural surface drainage patterns must be maintained
- Soils exposed during road construction/deactivation must be revegetated
- Licensed waterworks intakes must be protected
- Roads must be maintained to ensure structural integrity & function of drainage systems
- Roads must be deactivated if no longer maintained
- Landslides impacting streams must be reported to Council



Protecting Water Quality & Fish Habitat

Stream Class	Stream Width (Meters)	Retention Requirement (# of trees)	Regulated Zone (Meters)
A (fish stream or upstream of LWI)	> 10	30	30
B (fish stream or upstream of LWI)	3 – 10	25	30
C (fish stream or upstream of LWI)	1.5 - 3	15	10
D (fish stream or upstream of LWI)	< 1.5	0	10
E (direct tributary to A,B,C or D)	> 1.5	0	10



Protecting Water Quality & Fish Habitat



- Must not construct a road within:
 - 30 m of class A or B stream
 - 10 m of a class C, D or E stream
- Must retain non-commercial trees and understory vegetation:
 - within 30 m of Class A or B stream, or
 - within 10 m of Class C, D, or E stream



Reforestation



- Areas where timber has been harvested must be restocked and successfully regenerated
- Restocking standards equivalent to requirements on Crown Land
- Newly disturbed areas must:
- be restocked < 5 years, and
- successfully regenerated < 15 years
- If disturbed before becoming owner's land:
- restock < 10 years, and
- successfully regenerate < 20 years



Inspection Program



- Objective: Inspect all MFs at least once every 5 years, new MFs within 3 years
- Assess performance relative to Management Commitments & regulatory practices
- High rate of compliance (99.5% based on 15% inspection rate)
- Opportunity to discuss management practices with a professional as well



Investigations (2012/13)



- 14 self-reported slides, 4 into fish streams
- Slides were not associated with operations; some were associated with old roads
- 2 underwent formal compliance review
- Investigation underway to followup information provided to Council by Forest Practice Board staff





- Council supports a culture of continuous improvement
- Past internal audits have lead to numerous changes
 - Tighter definition and protection of fish streams
 - Strengthened protection of licensed water supply intakes
 - Strengthened soil protection and road deactivation requirements

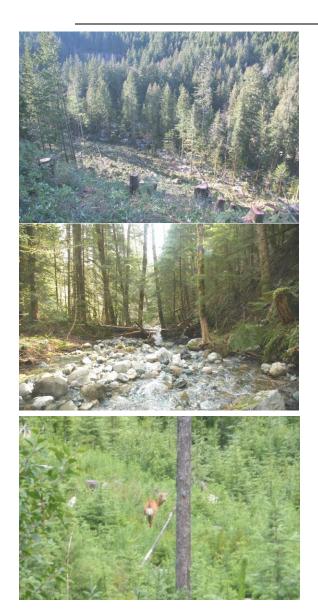




- Results-based regulatory model
- High rate of compliance (since 2004, council has conducted 11 formal investigations, issued 5 penalty determinations & 4 remediation orders under the Act)
- Cost-effective funded by land owners
- Council cost is \$0.85/ m³
- Private managed forest land located provincewide on both the coast and interior







Conversations with local governments and public have highlighted some common concerns:

- Urban interface issues
- Viewscapes
- Watershed management and domestic water quality
- Wildlife habitat; Species at risk
- Noise







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