

British Columbia's Approach to Collaborative Forest Management in Allowable Annual Cut Determinations

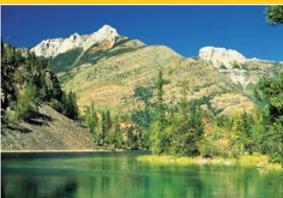
Diane Nicholls, Chief Forester

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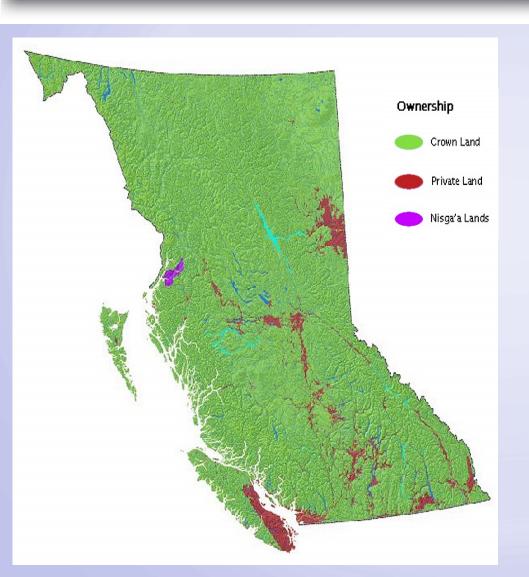






Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations





Overview of BC Forests

- 95% is Crown (public) land managed by the provincial government
- > 95 million ha total area
- > 55 million ha forested
- 22 million ha available for harvest
- ~200,000 ha harvested every year







Forest Management in BC

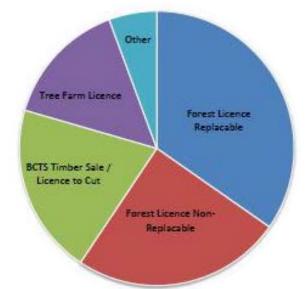
- Forest and Range Practices Act, a professional reliance framework
 - Government sets objectives, licensees set the path
 - Government and licensees share the obligation for First Nations consultation and public engagement
 - Government issues licenses to cut and sets the harvest level





Timber Allocation in BC

- > 13 forms of timber licenses under the *Forest Act*
- Non-replaceable licenses for short-term objectives
- Replaceable licenses (20 to 25 years)
 - Volume-based (38 Timber Supply Areas)
 - Area-based (35 Tree Farm Licenses)

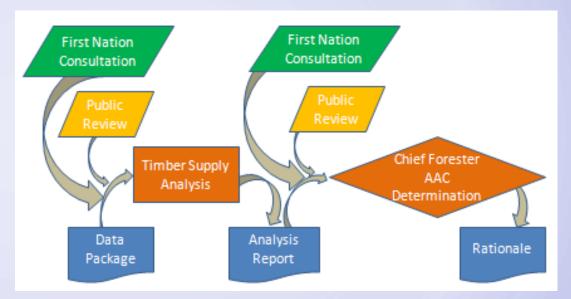






Allowable Annual Cut Determination

- Chief Forester determines an allowable annual cut at least once every 10 years
- Must consider:
 - sustainable rate of timber production
 - short- and long-term implications of alternative rates of timber harvesting
 - the economic and social objectives of the government
 - abnormal infestations and major salvage programs
 - First Nations consultation
 - land use plans and public input



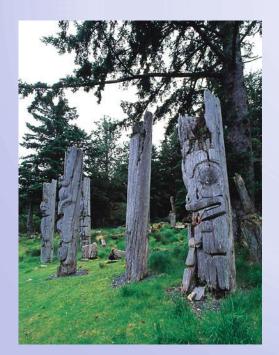






Public, Stakeholders and First Nations Consultation

- British Columbia provides many opportunities for engagement
- Government has a legal duty to consult First Nations commensurate with strength of claim
- Chief Forester must consider and, where appropriate, accommodate First Nations interests in determining allowable annual cut



- > Interests include:
 - > wildlife
 - > fish
 - monumental cedar and culturally modified trees
 - > medicinal plants
 - sacred sites
 - > timber rights and employment
 - access in traditional territory
 - drinking water
 - traditional use (e.g., trapping)





Collaboration to Meet Future Timber Supply Challenges

- wildlife habitat requirements
- cumulative effects of all land base activities
- climate change
- First Nations treaty negotiations
- losses from forest health and wildfire









QUESTIONS