



FRPA Continuous Improvement Woodlot Licence Plans

Training supported by the



FRPA Continuous Improvement Woodlot Licence Plans

Woodlot Licensees

Plan Preparers

Professionals

Plan Reviewers

Decision Makers

Purpose of this Training

- Inform & educate
- Provide guidance
- Help ensure correct interpretations of the Act & regulations
- Address common misconceptions & misunderstandings
- Clarify ministry/licensee responsibilities & obligations
- Convey government's expectations per WLP template
- Discuss/resolve local concerns & issues
- Identify issues/concerns that warrant further attention; i.e. interpretations, bulletins, FRPA/WLPPR amendments, etc.

Non-Legal Guidance

- WLP template (updated 2018)
- FRPA Administration and General Bulletin
<https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hth/frpa-admin/frpa-implementation/bulletins.htm>
- FRPA 'WL specific' Bulletins
 - # 5 - Woodlot Licence Planning: First Nations Information Sharing (Nov. 8, 2006)
 - # 9 - Interpretive Guidance Respecting Woodlot Licence Plans (Jan. 8, 2007)
 - #16 - Interpretive Guidance Respecting the Extension of Woodlot Licence Plans (Jan. 4, 2016)
- Woodlot Licences: Information Sharing and Consultation with First Nations (May 2016)
- "Preparing a Woodlot Licence Plan" training package (Fall 2005)
- Glossary of Forestry Terms in British Columbia, Ministry of Forests & Range (March 2008)
<https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfd/library/documents/glossary/>
- District Manager's Letter of Expectation

Key document - provides guidance and expresses government's expectations.

Some apply, some don't; e.g. *"Invasive Plant Measures: Consideration for Plan Preparers"* (June 2016) doesn't apply to WLPs.
2018 WLP template

Check to see if applicable. Often specific to FSPs and not applicable to WLs because WLPPR contains default road & practice requirements and clearly specifies required WLP content.

Forest & Range Practices Act (FRPA)

Woodlot Licence

**Planning & Practices Regulation
(WLPPR)**

Forest & Range Practices Act

- FRPA - assented to November 21, 2002
- Major shift from the Forest Practices Code
 - Freedom to manage
 - Results-based
 - Professional reliance
- Almost a decade and a half has passed;
 - Lots of experience gained
 - Some misconceptions & misunderstandings have developed

This Act has "Not in Force" sections. *See the Table of Legislative Changes.*

FOREST AND RANGE PRACTICES ACT

[SBC 2002] CHAPTER 69

Assented to November 21, 2002

*Other Acts & regulations also apply;
e.g. Forest Act, Heritage Conservation
Act, Industrial Roads Act, etc.*

FRPA

FRPA Regulations (11)

- Administrative Orders and Remedies Regulation
- Administrative Review and Appeal Procedure Regulation
- Forest Planning & Practices Regulation
- Forest Practices Board Regulation
- Forest Recreation Regulation
- Forest Service Road Use Regulation
- Government Actions Regulation
- Invasive Plants Regulation
- Range Planning & Practices Regulation
- Security for Forest & Range Practice Liabilities Regulation
- **Woodlot Licence Planning & Practices Regulation (WLPPR)**

In addition to the WLPPR, some of the other FRPA regulations (or sections thereof) apply to WLs.

B.C. Reg. 21/2004
O.C. 24/2004

Deposited January 23, 2004
effective January 31, 2004

This consolidation is current to October 3, 2017.

[Link to Point in Time](#)

Forest and Range Practices Act
**WOODLOT LICENCE PLANNING
AND PRACTICES REGULATION**

WLPPR - effective
January 31, 2004

FRPA

There are 3 kinds of objectives:

1. Objectives Set By Government
2. FRPA Objectives
3. WLPPR Objectives

Objectives Set By Government (OSBG) - WLPPR s. 9(1)

- a) Maintaining or enhancing an economically valuable supply of commercial timber from the WL area;
- b) Conserving the productivity and the hydrologic function of soils;
- c) Conserving within riparian areas, at the landscape level, water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity;
- d) Conserving and protecting cultural heritage resources (CHR) that are
 - (i) the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people, and
 - (ii) not regulated under the *Heritage Conservation Act*;
- e) Subject to section 52(1) [*wildlife tree retention*], any land use objective.

Objectives Set By Government must not be changed, amended or re-worded in a WLP.

Archaeology is not part of FRPA.

FRPA

FRPA Objectives

1. Soils
2. Water
3. Fish
4. Wildlife
5. Timber
6. Biodiversity
7. Resource Features
8. Recreation Features
9. Cultural Heritage Resources
10. Visual Quality
11. Forage & associated plant communities

WLPPR Objectives

- **Conserve sufficient wildlife habitat** *WLPPR s. 9(2) & (3)*
in terms of amount of area and distribution of areas, and attributes of those areas for:
 - the winter survival of specified ungulate species,
 - the survival of a species at risk, and
 - the survival of a species of regionally important wildlife.
- **Lakeshore management zone objective** *WLPPR s. 41*
- **Fisheries sensitive watershed objective** *WLPPR s. 57*
- **Water quality objective** (*WLPPR s. 58*) established for a watershed within which the woodlot area is located. *WLPPR s. 9(2)*
- **Visual quality objective** *WLPPR s. 59*
- **Recreation objectives** *WLPPR s. 60*

Only if the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act notifies the WL holder of the species and indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of necessary habitat.

Woodlot Licence Planning & Practices Regulation (WLPPR)

WLPPR applies to a woodlot licence holder, and the holder's employee, agent, contractor or subcontractor who is carrying out an activity on or in relation to

- the area for which the WL has been issued; and
- an area identified in a road permit that provides access to the WL area.

WLPPR s. 2(1)

What - the regulation (WLPPR) applies.

The 4Ws

What
Who
When
Where

Who - WL licensee & their employee, agent, contractor or subcontractor.

When - carrying out an activity.

Where - on or in relation to the area in WL and area in a RP that provides access to WL.

WLPPR may apply to an area outside a WL, but the WLP may only apply to the area within a WL (WLPPR s. 7).

FPPR does not apply to WLs

WLPPR s. 2(3) - the Forest Planning & Practices Regulation (FPPR) does not apply to WLs...

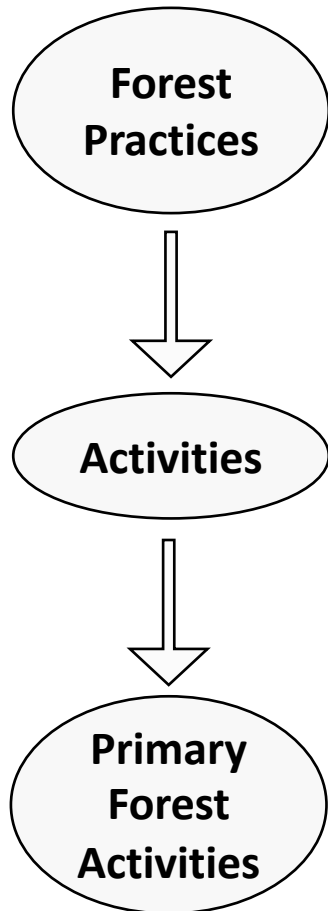
- unless the WLPPR specifies otherwise, and
- except for section 1.2.

Section 1.2 prescribes certain activities as forest practices.

WLPPR does specifies otherwise – DEFINITIONS!

Unless otherwise indicated, words and expressions not defined in the WLPPR have the meaning given to them in FPPR section 1 [*definitions*]. WLPPR s. 1(1)

FRPA 1.2 - Forest Practices



FPPR s. 1.2 prescribes the following **activities** as **forest practices**:

- (a) Timber harvesting,
Road construction, maintenance, use & deactivation,
Silviculture treatments,
Collecting botanicals, and
Fire use, control & suppression;
- (b) An activity under a Forest Act agreement, special use permit or road use permit;
- (c) An activity related to an activity in (a) or (b).

FPPR defines the following **activities** as **primary forest activities**.

- Timber harvesting
- Silviculture treatments
- Road construction, maintenance and deactivation

WLPPR

Forest Practices, Primary Forest Activities or Activity

When interpreting FRPA or the WLPPR, pay close attention to whether it says ***forest practice, primary forest activity*** or specifies a particular ***activity***.

Examples:

WLPPR s. 14 [Invasive Plants] & FRPA s. 48 [Natural Range Barriers] - measures only apply if required as a result of a WL holder's ***forest practice***.

WLPPR s. 45 [Protection of fish and fish habitat] - must conduct the ***primary forest activity*** at a time and in a manner that is unlikely to harm fish or destroy, damage or harmfully alter fish habitat.

WLPPR s. 8(3) [Mapping & Information] ... must describe areas where ***timber harvesting*** will be avoided or modified during the term of the plan.

FPPR defines "harvest" as...in relation to timber, means to fell or remove timber, other than under a silviculture treatment, including to

- a) Yard, deck or load timber,
- b) Process timber on site,
- c) Construct excavated or bladed trails or other logging trails,
- d) Pile or dispose of logging debris,
- e) Rehabilitate an area referred to in section 35, and
- f) Carry out sanitation treatments associated with operations referred to in paragraphs (a) to (e).

Woodlot Licence Plan

WLP Area

A WLP must cover entire WL area, unless the minister is satisfied that a smaller area is sufficient because no timber harvesting or road construction will take place on the WL area not in the plan.

WLPPR s. 7

No provision for a WLP to apply to an area outside of a WL.

WLP Required

With certain exceptions (WLPPR, s. 5), a WL licensee must have an approved WLP before harvesting timber or constructing a road on their WL.

FRPA s. 12(1)

WLP Approvals, Amendments & Extensions

FRPA s. 16(1.1) - Approving a WLP or an Amendment

The minister must approve a WLP or an amendment if it conforms to section 13.

FRPA s. 14(2) - Extending WLPs

The minister must extend a WLP that conforms to prescribed requirements for 10 year unless the holder requests a shorter term in writing 6 months prior to expiration of the current plan.

FRPA s. 16(1.2) specifies what is required for a WLP to 'conform' to section 13.

WLPPR Part 2 Division 2
– Woodlot Licence Plan Content

Both say **must**; not may...

Use of **minister** means it's a statutory decision.

- In both cases, decision making authority has been delegated to the District Manager.
- Staff may advise and recommend, but DM must make the decision.

Both use the term **conform...**

- to section 13
- to prescribed requirements

Section 13 and prescribed requirements (WLPPR Part 2 Division 2) describe WLP content.

WLP content is the to approvals & extensions

FRPA Section 13 - Content of Woodlot Licence Plan

A WLP must:

- include a map
- provide prescribed information about forest resources
- show the boundaries of areas for which the WLP specifies intended results or strategies
- except in prescribed circumstances, specify intended results or strategies that are consistent with the objective set by government and other objectives that are established under this Act and that pertain to all or part of the area subject to the plan
- **conform to prescribed requirements**
- be signed by the licensee and elements of the WLP that fall under the scope of professional practice must be signed and sealed by a qualified professional

A WLP need not be consistent with an OSBG for the retention of old forest, seral stage distribution, landscape connectivity, or temporal and spatial distribution of cutblocks.

WLPPR – Woodlot Licence Plan Content Part 2, Division 2, sections 7 to 15

- (7) Woodlot licence plan area
- (8) Mapping and information
- (9) Established objectives
- (10) Results or strategies not required
- (11) Wildlife tree retention strategy required
- (12) Stocking information for specified areas
- (13) Alternative performance requirements
- (14) Invasive plants
- (15) Natural range barriers

Conforms...

Legal test to determine conformance

FRPA s. 16(1.2)

A WLP or amendment conforms to section 13 if

a) a person with prescribed qualifications, certifies that it conforms to section 13 in relation to prescribed subject matter,

and

b) the minister is satisfied that it conforms to section 13 in relation to subject matter not prescribed for the purpose of paragraph (a).

...prescribed qualifications means a professional.

...certifies means signed and sealed.

...prescribed subject matter means required content, objectives, objectives set by government, road and practice requirements.

Note: **...satisfied** is limited to conformance with s. 13 relation to subject matter not prescribed.

...subject matter not prescribed means measure, result, strategy or alternative performance requirement.

FRPA s. 16(3)

The minister must give written reasons for refusing to approve a WLP or WLP amendment.

WLP content

Rules that apply to WLP approvals, amendments & extensions.

4-month rule

A WLP or amendment must be considered to have conformed to FRPA, the WLPPR, the standards and objectives set by government if the WLP conforms to the relevant provisions as they were 4 months before the date the plan or amendment was submitted to the minister.

FRPA 16(2)

...unless the Lt. Gov in Council, by order, declares that the WLP must immediately conform.

FRPA 16(2.1)

5-year rule

No later than 5 years after the date an objective is established, the holder of a WLP that becomes inconsistent with an objective must submit an amendment to the minister for approval.

FRPA 15(1)

A WLP that is coming to expiry does not have to be consistent with an objective if the 5 years has **not** passed. A WL holder may choose to amend their WLP with respect to the objective but cannot be required to do so.

WLP Extensions

The minister must extend a WLP that conforms to prescribed requirements for 10 years unless the holder requests a shorter term in writing 6 months prior to expiration of the current plan.

FRPA s. 14(2)

Interpretive Guidance Respecting the Extension of WLPs

“The bulletin emphasizes the importance of a ministry driven process to review and extend woodlot licence plans that conform to the prescribed requirements in FRPA and that the review must be completed prior to the expiry of an existing plan.”

*Cover memo - Tim Sheldan, Deputy Minister
FRPA Bulletin #16 (Jan. 4, 2016)*

...ministry driven process means a WL holder doesn't have to apply for a WLP to be extended.

...review must be completed... means the decision to extend a WLP or not is supposed to be made before a WLP expires.

Before or after the expiration of a woodlot licence plan that does not conform to the prescribed requirements referred to in subsection (2), the minister may extend the term of the plan for a period or periods not exceeding 2 years in total.

WLPPR s. 14(3)

...extend the term – to allow time so a WLP can be amended to conform with prescribed requirements.

One or more extensions may be granted but not exceeding 2 years in total.

Woodlot Licence Plan Template

- **February 9, 2005 – Initial release.**

- **November 5, 2007 - Revised.**

“The guidance provided by the template is consistent with the intent of the Forest and Range Practices Act and the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation. The content and proposed wording provide practical and understandable approaches to addressing Wildlife Tree Retention Strategies, Cultural Heritage Resources, Invasive Plants and Natural Range Barriers to facilitate WLP adjudication.”

Cover memo -WLP template, Tim Sheldan, ADM, Operations Division – Nov. 27, 2007

- **April 20, 2018 - Updated**

“The new template has been developed to provide updated guidance for staff and licensees and to promote provincial consistency in the interpretation and application of the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) and specifically the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation.”

Cover memo -WLP template, Doug Stewart, Director, Forest Tenures Branch, April 20, 2018.

Mapping and information - WLPPR s. 8(1)

A WLP must include information and maps that describe or identify:

- a) the forest cover;
- b) topography;
- c) the location and riparian class of streams, wetlands and lakes shown on government-endorsed
 - i. forest cover maps,
 - ii. terrain resource inventory maps, and
 - iii. fish and fish habitat inventory maps;
- d) any of the streams identified in paragraph (c) that are fish streams;
- e) the biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification of the area, to the subzone level;
- f) public utilities on Crown land including
 - i. transmission lines,
 - ii. gas and oil pipelines, and
 - iii. railways;
- g) resource management zones, landscape units and sensitive areas that are continued or established under the *Land Act*;

Information and maps that describe or identify.
No rationales or explanations required.

- j) ungulate winter ranges;
- k) community watersheds or fisheries sensitive watersheds;
- l) community and domestic water supply intakes that are licensed under the *Water Sustainability Act* and any related water supply infrastructures;
- m) contiguous areas of sensitive soils;
- n) existing roads;
- o) temporary or permanent barricades to restrict vehicle access;
- p) private property within or adjacent to the woodlot licence area;
- q) resource features other than wildlife habitat features, archaeological sites, and domestic water supply intakes licensed under the *Water Sustainability Act*.

Mapping and information - WLPPR s. 8(1)

A WLP must include information and maps that describe or identify:

- a) the forest cover;
- b) topography;
- c) the location and riparian class of streams, wetlands and lakes shown on government-endorsed
 - i. forest cover maps,
 - ii. terrain resource inventory maps, and
 - iii. fish and fish habitat inventory maps;
- d) any of the streams identified in paragraph (c) that are fish streams;
- e) the biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification of the area, to the subzone level;
- f) public utilities on Crown land including
 - i. transmission lines,
 - ii. gas and oil pipelines, and
 - iii. railways;
- g) resource management zones, landscape units and sensitive areas that are continued or established under the *Land Act*;
- h) wildlife habitat areas;
- i) scenic areas;
- j) areas of sensitive soils;
- k) water supply intakes licensed under the *Water Sustainability Act*;
- l) water supply intakes licensed under the *Water Sustainability Act*;
- m) contiguous areas of sensitive soils;
- n) existing roads;
- o) temporary or permanent barricades to restrict vehicle access;
- p) private property within or adjacent to the woodlot licence area;
- q) resource features other than wildlife habitat features, archaeological sites, and domestic water supply intakes licensed under the *Water Sustainability Act*.

...**government-endorsed** means an already existing government map.

It does not mean a WL licensee must locate and classify streams, wetlands and lakes then get a map endorsed by government.

Mapping and information - WLPPR s. 8(2)

A WLP must include information and maps that describe or identify:

- a) the forest cover;
- b) topography;
- c) the location and riparian class of streams, wetlands and lakes shown on government-endorsed
 - i. forest cover maps;
 - ii. terrain resource maps;
 - iii. fish and fish habitat inventory maps;
- d) any of the streams identified in paragraph (c) that are fish streams;
- e) the biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification of the area, to the subzone level;
- f) public utilities on Crown land including
 - i. transmission lines,
 - ii. gas and oil pipelines, and
 - iii. railways;
- g) resource management zones, landscape units and sensitive areas that are continued or established under the *Land Act*;
- h) wildlife habitat areas;
- i) scenic areas;
- j) ungulate winter ranges;
- k) community watersheds or fisheries sensitive areas and domestic water supply intakes licensed under the *Water Sustainability Act* and any related water supply infrastructures;
- m) contiguous areas of sensitive soils;
- n) existing roads;
- o) temporary or permanent barricades to restrict vehicle access;
- p) private property within or adjacent to the woodlot licence area;
- q) resource features other than wildlife habitat features, archaeological sites, and domestic water supply intakes licensed under the *Water Sustainability Act*.

WLPPR s. 8(2) - Exemptions

The minister may exempt (b), (e) & (h).

Mapping and information - WLPPR s. 8(4)

A WLP must include information and maps that describe or identify:

- a) the forest cover;
- b) topography;
- c) the location and riparian class of streams, wetlands and lakes shown on government-endorsed
 - i. forest cover maps,
 - ii. terrain resource inventory maps, and
 - iii. fish and fish habitat inventory maps;
- d) any of the streams identified in paragraph (c) that are fish streams;
- e) the biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification of the area, to the subzone level;
- f) public utilities on Crown land including
 - i. transmission lines,
 - ii. gas and oil pipelines, and
 - iii. railways;
- g) resource management zones, landscape units and sensitive areas that are continued or established under the *Land Act*;

- h) wildlife habitat areas;
- i) scenic areas;
- j) ungulate winter ranges;

WLPPR s. 8(4) – It is what it is on the ground

If a stream, wetland or lake was not identified or was incorrectly classified, the RRZ and RMA have widths as determined under Division 3 [Riparian areas] of Part 3 [Practice requirements].

- m) contiguous areas of sensitive soils,
- n) existing roads;
- o) temporary or permanent barricades to restrict vehicle access;
- p) private property within or adjacent to the woodlot licence area;
- q) resource features other than wildlife habitat features, archaeological sites, and domestic water supply intakes licensed under the *Water Sustainability Act*.

Mapping and information - WLPPR s. 8(5)

A WLP must include information and maps that describe or identify:

- a) the forest cover;
- b) topography;
- c) the location and riparian class of streams, wetlands and lakes shown on government-endorsed
 - i. forest cover maps,
 - ii. terrain resource inventory maps, and
 - iii. fish and fish habitat inventory maps;
- d) any of the streams identified in paragraph (c) that are fish streams;
- e) the biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification of the area, to the subzone level;
- f) public utilities on Crown land including
 - i. transmission lines,
 - ii. gas and oil pipelines, and
 - iii. railways;
- g) resource management zones, landscape units and sensitive areas that are continued or established under the *Land Act*;
- h) wildlife habitat areas;
- i) scenic areas;
- j) ungulate winter ranges;
- k) community watersheds or fisheries sensitive watersheds;
- l) community and domestic water supply intakes that are licensed under the *Water Sustainability Act*;
- q) resource features other than wildlife habitat features, archaeological sites, and domestic water supply intakes licensed under the *Water Sustainability Act*.

WLPPR s. 8(5) – It is what it is on the ground

If a biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification was not identified or was incorrectly classified, the biological ecosystem classification is as described in the Ministry of Forests' publication, Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification Codes and Names, as amended from time to time.

Mapping and information - WLPPR s. 8(3)

WLPPR s. 8(3) - Areas where timber harvesting will be avoided or modified

A woodlot licence holder must describe in the holder's WLP areas where timber harvesting will be avoided or modified during the term of the plan for the following reasons:

- a) to protect resource features;*
- b) to address the interests of private property owners or aboriginal peoples;*
- c) to manage resource values including specifying retention of trees in riparian management zones;*
- d) to address areas described in subsection (1)(g) to (k)*

Applies to timber harvesting only;
not other activities or practices.

Spatial required – map or text.

Discussed later.

...specify retention - not to be confused with other sections that require a description of when trees may be cut or removed; e.g. WLPPR s. 8(1)(c) or 13(1)(f).

WLPPR s. 53 - Restriction on harvesting applies

- **Avoided** - No harvesting allowed. Must amend WLP if want to harvest.
- **Modified** - Harvesting allowed but only in accordance with the modifications described in an approved WLP.

Exemptions

There are different kinds of exemptions that relate directly to WLPs:

Exemptions specific to mapping & information requirements.

- WLPPR s. 8(2) – just discussed.
- Exemption from including maps or information about topography, biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification and wildlife habitat areas.

Exemption from having an approved WLP.

- WLPPR s. 5

Exemptions from plan content, practice requirements, road requirements and notification of timber harvesting or road construction.

- Various sections.

These are exemptions that relate specifically to WLPs. There are other FRPA & WLPPR exemptions such as from doing a free growing survey, survey on intermediate cut areas or coarse woody debris requirements.

What exemptions, if any, apply to your WL?

Exemption from having an approved WLP – WLPPR s. 5.

Describes situations and circumstances when a WL holder is exempt or may be exempted from the requirement to prepare a WLP.

For example, a WL holder is exempt from the requirement to prepare a WLP if the timber harvesting or road construction is limited to:

- (a) eliminating safety hazard;
- (b) facilitating seed collection with opening ≤ 1 ha;
- (c) removing felled trees from landings and road rights of way;
- (d) harvesting timber ≤ 500 m³ that, in the opinion of the minister,
 - i. is in danger of being significantly reduced in value, lost or destroyed, by insect infestation, fire or disease, or
 - ii. has been treated or will be treated by WL holder to facilitate the entrapment or elimination of pests;
- (e) other prescribed purposes.

or authorized under another enactment, or is ancillary to the carrying out of an activity that is authorized under another enactment.

Regulatory exemption based on circumstance; e.g. see (a), (b) or (c) below.

No approval required.

...opinion of the minister - a discretionary decision limited to consideration of (i) &(ii).

3. Exemptions from plan content, practice requirements, road requirements and notification of timber harvesting or road construction.

- WLPPR s. 78 - Minister may grant exemptions
- WLPPR s. 79 - Exemptions by minister responsible for *Wildlife Act*

Both are exemptions subject to legal tests specified in the WLPPR.

WLPPR s. 79 Exemptions

(1) The minister responsible for the *Wildlife Act* may exempt a person from section 55 [General Wildlife Measures] of this regulation in relation to a general wildlife measure, if satisfied that

- a) the intent of the general wildlife measure will be achieved, or
- b) compliance with that provision is not practicable, given the circumstances or conditions applicable to a particular area.

(a) & (b) are the legal tests; only 1 need apply.

(2) The minister responsible for the *Wildlife Act* may exempt a person from section 56(2) [Wildlife Habitat Feature], 57 [Fisheries Sensitive Watershed objectives] or 58 [Water Quality objectives] of this regulation if satisfied that compliance with that provision is not practicable, given the circumstances or conditions applicable to a particular area.

WLPPR s. 78 Exemptions

(1) If the minister is satisfied that it is **not practicable, given the circumstances or conditions applicable to a particular area**, the minister may exempt a woodlot licence holder from

- a) FRPA s. 29 [Free Growing Stands] and 29.1 [Transfer of obligations to establish a FG stand], or
- b) one or more of the following sections of this regulation:

- **Plan content** - measures for invasive plants (s.14) & natural range barriers (s.15);
- **Practice requirements** - s. 30; 31; 39 (3); 40 (2), (3) and (4); 41; 42; 43 to 52; 54; 56 (1); 59 & 60.
- **Road requirements** - to s. 62; 64; 65; 67; 68; 72 & 74.
- **Notification of timber harvesting or road construction** - s. 74.

WLP
content

(2) The minister may exempt a woodlot licence holder from FRPA sections 29(3) [Transfer of free growing obligation] and 34 [Free Growing Stands] or WLPPR s. 35 [Conforming to stocking standards], in relation to a specific area, if all of the following apply:

- a) the timber to be harvested is in danger of being significantly reduced in value, lost or destroyed;
- b) the volume will not exceed 500 m³;
- c) the area, when taken together with adjoining areas, will not result in a clearcut exceeding 1 ha, unless the adjoining area is occupied by a free growing stand.

Notes re s.78(2):

- Exemption must apply to a specific area; and
- all 3 of (a), (b) & (c) must apply.

Section 78(1)(b) Exemptions

Plan Content

- 14 Invasive plants
- 15 Natural range barriers

Road Requirements

- 61 Roads and associated structures
- 62 Design of bridges
- 64 Structural defects
- 65 Culvert fabrication
- 67 Clearing widths
- 68 Road maintenance
- 72 Hazard warning
- 73 Notice – road in community watershed

Notification

- 74 Notification of timber harvesting or road construction

Practice Requirements

- 30 Modification of insect behavior
- 31 Measure re use of livestock for site prep
- 39(3) Silviculture treatments not allowed in a RRZ
- 40(2) Road maintenance in RRZ
- 40(3) Removing gravel/fill from RMZ
- 40(4) Removing trees and stream bank/channel stability (S4, S5, S6)
- 41 Lakeshore management zones
- 42 Temperature sensitive streams
- 43 Stream crossings
- 44 Fish passage
- 45 Protection of fish & fish habitat
- 46 Protection of fish & fish habitat
- 47 Protecting water quality
- 48 Licensed waterworks
- 49 Excavated or bladed trails
- 50 Roads in a community watershed
- 51 Use of fertilizers
- 52 Wildlife tree retention
- 54 Coarse woody debris
- 56(1) Resource features & wildlife habitat features
- 59 Visual quality objectives
- 60 Recreation objectives

Exemptions cont'd.

“...not practicable, given the circumstances or conditions applicable to a particular area...”

Must know the *circumstances or conditions* as they relate to a specific area within the WL.

Must know the location, i.e. the specific area within a WL to which the exemption would apply.

Practicable - Is possible and can be accomplished with known means and resources.

Glossary of Forestry Terms in BC, Ministry of Forests & Range, March 2008

Like the term “feasible,” “practicable” has a connotation of “reasonableness,” i.e. what is practicable is generally determined not only by what is theoretically possible, but also what is reasonable in the circumstances.

*Looking Outside the Legislation.
Roberta Reader, February 2006.*

How to Request an Exemption

Exemption request should

- be in writing
- cite the applicable section,
- describe the requirement, and
- provide a rationale.

An exemption request can be made

- in a WLP; or
- as an amendment to a WLP; or
- as a stand-alone request separate from a WLP at any time.

If approved;

- The request & rationale should be Included in Appendix III – Supplemental Information; and
- the exemption should be noted in the applicable section under Practice Requirements – use the ‘tick box.’

An exemption may

- include conditions; and
- conditions may be removed or varied by a DDM (on their own or on request)

FRPA s. 112

Practice Requirements
Road Requirements
Alternative Performance Requirements
Measures
Results
Strategies

Definitions

Practice & Road Requirements

A practice that a licensee is legally required to undertake or abide by. Sometimes referred to as 'defaults.'

Alternative Performance Requirement

A different performance standard for a practice requirement.

Measures

Steps, actions or practices as the means to an end. The 'end' is likely to occur but not assured.

Strategy

A general plan or approach that describes an intended course of action to achieve an objective or requirement.

Result

A measurable or verifiable description of an outcome.

Applicable Sections - WLPPR

Practice Requirements

- WLPPR Part 3.

Road Requirements

- WLPPR Part 4.

Alternative Performance Requirement

- WLPPR s. 13.
 - a) Soil disturbance
 - b) Permanent access structures
 - c) Stocking standards, regeneration date and free growing date
 - d) Minimum riparian management area (RMA), riparian reserve zone (RRZ) and riparian management zone (RMZ) widths
 - e) Cutting, modification or removal of trees in a RRZ
 - f) Road construction which may occur in a RMZ
 - g) Wildlife tree retention areas
 - h) Coarse woody debris
 - i) Resource features

Measures

- WLPPR s. 14 - Invasive Plants
- WLPPR s. 15 - Natural Range Barriers
- WLPPR s. 56 - Resource Features

Result or Strategy

- WLPPR s. 9 - Cultural Heritage Resource

Strategy

- WLPPR s. 11 - Wildlife Tree Retention

Measurable or Verifiable

Definitions

Measurable - Capable of being measured; susceptible to mensuration or computation.

Verifiable - Capable of being verified or disproved by experiment or observation.

Measurable or verifiable; not measurable and verifiable.
By being measurable, something is verifiable.

Result, Strategy & Measures – What must be measurable or verifiable?

Result - the outcome.

Strategy - each step or action described in the plan or strategy.

Measures - each practice, step or action.

Strategies and measures do not ensure outcomes!

Measurable or Verifiable - Example

A WLP contains the following measures to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive plants

- As soon as practicable or within one year following the completion of operations, grass seed all newly constructed roads, landings, pits, and quarries that are greater than 0.25 hectare and have exposed mineral soil that will support vegetation at an industry acceptable rate using Canada Common #1 Forage Mixture as defined by the *Seed Act*.
- Inspect and remove invasive plant parts/propagules from clothing and vehicle/equipment undercarriages.

M/V test - whether or not the licensee applied grass seed at an appropriate rate on areas >0.25ha when they said they would; not if the grass germinated and prevented the introduction or spread of invasive plants.

M/V test - did the licensee inspect and remove invasive plant parts/propagules; not the effectiveness of the actions in preventing the introduction or spread of invasive plants.

Measurable or Verifiable - the 4Ws

WLPPR s. 2(1) specifies what, who, when & where

WLPPR applies to a woodlot licence holder, and the holder's employee, agent, contractor or subcontractor who is carrying out an activity on or in relation to

- the area for which the WL has been issued; and
- an area identified in a road permit that provides access to the WL area.

WLPPR s. 2(1)

Where – on or in relation to the area in WL and area in a RP that provides access to WL.

Who - WL licensee, employee, agent, contractor or subcontractor.

When - carrying out an activity.

What – the regulation (WLPPR) applies.

Practice Requirements – WLPPR Part 3

“... the WLPPR contains a series of practice requirements to ensure that the plan is consistent with the other government objectives.”

Q#1 FRPA bulletin #9

A practice that a licensee is legally required to undertake or abide by. Sometimes referred to as ‘defaults.’

Practice requirements...

- apply when and where applicable, unless exempted (WLPPR s. 78) or an alternative performance requirement (WLPPR s. 13(1)) has been approved.
- do not have to re-stated in a WLP.
- must not be re-worded, changed or modified in a WLP.
- do not require further description of what a licensee will or won't do.

Example of WLPPR & FPPR being different. Where the FPPR often requires results or strategies, the WLPPR does not!

A person, including a WL holder, is exempt from Part 3 as necessary to allow the person to conform to the Workers Compensation Act and associated regulations.

Road Requirements – WLPPR Part 4

- Apply to the:
 - area for which the WL has been issued; and
 - area under a Road Permit that provides access to the WL area.

WLPPR s. 2(1)(b)

A practice that a licensee is legally required to undertake or abide by. Sometimes referred to as 'defaults.'

- Some road requirements may be exempted

- Roads and associated structures (s.61)
- Design of bridges (s.62)
- Structural defects (s.64)
- Culvert fabrication (s.65)
- Clearing widths (s.67)
- Road maintenance (s.68)
- Road deactivation (s.71(2))
- Hazard warning (s.72)
- Notice – road in community watershed (s.73)

**The WLPPR applies;
but a WLP does not!**

WLP only applies to
the WL area (*WLPPR s.7*).

A person, including a WL holder, is exempt from Part 4 as necessary to allow the person to conform to the Workers Compensation Act and associated regulations.

Alternative Performance Requirements – WLPPR s. 13

- a) soil disturbance
- b) permanent access structures
- c) stocking standards, regeneration date and free growing date
- d) minimum riparian management area (RMA), riparian reserve zone (RRZ) and riparian management zone (RMZ) widths
- e) cutting, modification or removal of trees in a RRZ
- f) road construction which may occur in a RMZ
- g) wildlife tree retention areas
- h) coarse woody debris
- i) resource features

WLPPR s.13(1)

What Alternative Performance Requirements do you want to propose in your WLP?

Alternative Performance Requirement
A different standard for a practice requirement.

To propose an Alternative Performance Requirement a WL holder must:

- **reference** the applicable WLPPR provision;
- specify the **location** where the APR applies; and
- provide a **rationale** for how the proposed APR is consistent with government objectives.

WLPPR s. 13(2)

Include rationale in Appendix III -
Supplemental Information.

An Alternative Performance Requirement may be proposed...

- in WLP; or
- at any time as an amendment to a WLP.

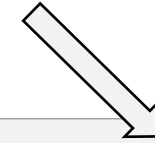
WLPPR specifies content requirements for Alternative Performance Requirements

Each subsection in WLPPR s. 13(1) specifies the content requirement

- a) amount of soil disturbance
- b) area for occupation by permanent access structures
- c) stocking standards, regeneration date and free growing date
- d) minimum width for riparian management areas (RMA), riparian reserve zones (RRZ) and riparian management zones (RMZ)
- e) circumstances in which cutting, modification or removal of trees may occur in a RRZ
- f) circumstances in which road construction may occur in a RMZ
- g) proportion of the WL area that may consist of WTR areas
- h) quantity of coarse woody debris
- i) measures that relate to resource features

Content Requirements for Alternative Performance Requirements cont'd.

Each subsection in WLPPR s. 13(1) contains the clause *...for the purposes of section ____*. Each of the sections describes the content requirements in quantifiable terms; e.g. an amount of soil disturbance for the purposes of section 24 (1)(a).



Practice	Content Requirement	Applicable Section	Quantifiable Terms per applicable section
Soil disturbance	Amount	s. 24(1)(a)	# of ha or % disturbance on the NAR
Permanent Access Structures	Area	s. 25(1)(a), (2)(a), (3)(a)	Area (ha or %) of a cutblock
Stocking standards, regen & FG dates	Standards & dates	s. 35(1)(a)	Stocking standards, regen & FG dates
RMA, RRZ & RMZ	Minimum width	s. 36(4)(a), 37(3)(a), 38(2)(a)	Meters
Cut, modify or remove trees from a RRZ	Circumstances	s. 39(1)	Description
Construct road in a RMZ	Circumstances	s. 40(1)(a)	Description
Wildlife Tree Retention	Proportion	s. 52(1)(b)	% of WL area
Coarse Woody Debris	Quantity	s. 54(1)(a)	Min # logs/ha, min length & diameter (cm) at one end
Resource Features	Measures	s. 56(1)(a)	Not damage or render ineffective

Approving an Alternative Performance Requirement – WLPPR s. 18(4)

The minister must not refuse to approve an alternative performance requirement solely on the basis that performance of the alternative performance requirement

...must not refuse to approve...

a) would result in an outcome that is outside of the range of natural variation that is characteristic of a season, an area or a forest resource,

OK that an outcome is outside the range of natural variation.

b) would cause or contribute to an adverse impact on a forest resource, if that impact would be consistent with the objectives described in section 8 [mapping and information],

c) proposes an innovative means of meeting the intent of the requirement to which the alternative performance requirement relates, or

Supposed to promote innovation.

d) is based on a factor other than one specified in Schedule 1.

WLPPR, Schedule 1, section 6 -
Factors relating to stocking specifications

There are two other sections that allow for alternatives:

Use of Seed

Chief Forester may approve an alternative to any standard respecting the use, registration, storage, selection or transfer for seed to be used in the establishment of free growing stands.

WLPPR s.32

Retention in a RMZ

In a area where timber harvesting will be avoided or modified, specify retention of trees in in a riparian management zone for purposes of managing a resource value.

WLPPR s.8(3)

Measures

WLPPR requires two (2) measures:

- **Invasive Plants (s.14)**
- **Natural Range Barriers (s.15)**

...and gives a WL holder the option to include measures for

- **Resource Features (s.56(1))**

Steps or actions which a reasonable person believes will achieve a desired outcome.

Measures

Invasive Plants

There are two provisions that apply

WLPPR s. 14 – Invasive Plants

Unless exempted under S. 78(1), a WLP must specify measures to prevent the introduction or spread of species of plants prescribed in the Invasive Plants Regulation, if the introduction or spread is likely to be the result of the holder's forest practices.

Controlling invasive plants is not a stated objective; but...

Including IP measures is a WLP content requirement (WLPPR).

FRPA s. 47(1) - Invasive Plants

A person carrying out a forest practice or a range practice must carry out measures that are

- (a) specified in the applicable operational plan, or*
- (b) authorized by the minister*

to prevent the introduction or spread of prescribed species of invasive plants.

Carrying out IP measures, when required, is a FRPA practice requirement.

Measures

Understanding WLPPR s. 14 - Invasive Plants

Unless exempted under S. 78(1), a WLP must specify measures to prevent the introduction or spread of species of plants prescribed in the Invasive Plants Regulation, if the introduction or spread is likely to be the result of the holder's forest practices.

Introduction **or** spread - not introduction **and** spread.

Only applies to certain species.

...likely means based on the balance of probabilities.

...forest practices
– see FPPR 1.2

Measures **to** prevent; not **will** prevent

i.e. it is not practicable to specify measures, given the circumstances or conditions applicable to a particular area.

Per WLP template, examples of 'not practicable' are:

- No IPs in the area
- IPs are already widespread so measures not likely to be effective.
- Intro or spread likely due to something other than the holder's forest practices; e.g. wildfire.

Measures

Invasive Plants

The measures specified in the WLP should be reasonable in the circumstances and need not provide certainty that invasive plants will not be introduced or spread.

FRPA Bulletin #9

Suggested measures (2018 WLP template);

- Begin working in un-infested areas before moving to infested areas.
- Don't park vehicles or equipment in patches of invasive plants.
- Wash equipment regularly.
- Grass seeding

Example text:

As soon as practicable or within one year following the completion of operations, all newly constructed roads, landings, pits, and quarries that are greater than 0.25 hectare and have exposed mineral soil that will support vegetation will be seeded at an industry acceptable rate using Canada Common #1 Forage Mixture as defined by the *Seed Act*.

“Invasive Plan Measures: Considerations for Plan Preparers”
(June 2016) bulletin does not apply to WLPs.

2018 WLP template

...**industry acceptable rate** can be a point of contention.
Consider specifying application rate in WLP or committing to reaching an agreement with FLNRORD re applicable rate prior to commencing operations.

Measures

Natural Range Barriers (NRB)

Definition

MFR's "Definitions of Forestry Terms" defines a NRB as a river, a rock face, dense timber or any other naturally occurring feature that stops or significantly impedes livestock movement to and from an adjacent area.

FRPA General Bulletin #21

Natural Range Barrier
is not defined in FRPA
or a regulation.

Two Provisions

- **WLPPR s. 15** which makes including measures in a WLP a plan content requirement; and
- **FRPA s. 48** which makes carrying out the measures when required a legal requirement..

Measures

WLPPR s. 15 – Natural Range Barriers

Unless exempted under s. 78(1), a woodlot licence holder must specify measures in the holder's WLP to mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective NRBs.

Not practicable to specify measures, given the circumstances or conditions applicable to a particular area.

...**mitigate** means to lessen.

The extent of mitigation required depends on the NRB's effectiveness at the time it was removed or rendered ineffective.

Measures

FRPA s. 48(1) - Natural Range Barriers

A person carrying out
(a) a forest practice, or
(b) a range practice
that directly or indirectly removes or renders ineffective
a natural range barrier must carry out measures that are
(c) specified in an operational plan for the area, or
(d) authorized by the minister
to mitigate the removal or the ineffectiveness of the
natural range barrier.

Must be WL holder's forest practice that removes or renders NRB ineffective; e.g. if a NRB is removed or rendered ineffective by a wildfire, a WL holder is not responsible for carrying out measures when they salvage log.

Even if exempted from including measures in a WLP (WLPPR s. 15), FRPA s. 48 still applies.
Minister may authorize measures for a NRB for which a WL holder is responsible; or a WL holder could, as per WLPPR s.23, amend WLP to include measures.

Applies to range tenure holders.

Grazing livestock is a range practice.

Before carrying out a forest practice in an area with a NRB, check if range tenure holder has met their legal obligations because it could affect what you may or may not have to do.

Measures

Measures – NRBs

Measures must be sufficiently comprehensive so that a reasonable person would believe that, if implemented, they would mitigate the impact of removing or rendering the NRB ineffective.

FRPA Admin Bulletin #9

Suggested measures (WLP 2018 template):

- erecting short drift fences or other appropriate barriers,
- installing cattle guards or replacement barriers on newly constructed roads, or
- carrying out other activities that will limit the movement of cattle.

A WL holder is not responsible for on-going maintenance of a replacement barrier.

WLP template (2018)

Provincial Guidance re NRB exemptions

WLP template (2018) and FRPA Administration Bulletin #9 - Interpretive Guidance Respecting Woodlot Licence Plans (questions #12 &13) say exemptions may be granted if:

- There are no Range Act agreements to graze livestock over the WL area;
- No such agreement is advertised and will be awarded before the date the WLP is submitted for approval; or
- The range tenure holders indicate there are no NRBs located in the WL area.

Measures

Must a NRB be known?

FRPA & WLPPR do not specifically state that a NRB must be known, but ... provincial guidance says not knowing is a reason for granting an exemption.

Known

- what it is
- where it's located; &
- degree to which it is effective.

If a NRB isn't known, DDM and WL holder have to decide if it's fair, reasonable or legally possible for a

- professional to prescribe measures;
- WL holder to make legal commitments;
- DDM to determine if proposed measures are reasonable in the circumstance; or
- DDM to determine if an exemption should be granted given the legal test is based on knowing the the circumstances and conditions applicable to a particular area.

"Exemptions be granted if ...the holders of the agreements under the Range Act for the woodlot licence area indicates there are no natural range barriers located in the woodlot licence area."

FRPA Admin Bulletin #9

Measures

What if no NRBs have been identified?

- Obtain an exemption.
- Write in WLP that no NRBs have been identified; therefore no measures are included. Acknowledge FRPA s. 48(1)(d); i.e. if a NRB for which the WL holder has a legal responsibility becomes known, the minister may approve measures
...or, you will act in accordance with WLPPR s. 23 [Mandatory Amendments] and cease operations, notify the DM and amend WLP to include measures.
- Obtain an exemption with a condition. DM could set a condition that if a NRB for which the WL holder has a legal responsibility becomes known, the WL holder will submit measures for the minister's approval (FRPA s. 48(1)(d)) or amend their WLP (WLPPR s. 23).

Measures

Resource Features - Government Action Regulation (GAR), section 5

*..the minister responsible for the Forest Act **by order** may identify one or more of the following as resource features in relation to a specified area:*

- a) a surface or subsurface element of a karst system;*
- b) a range development;*
- c) Crown land used for research or experimental purposes;*
- d) a permanent sample site used as a snow course by or on behalf of the federal or Provincial government for the purpose of measuring the water content of the snow pack on a given area;*
- e) a cultural heritage resource that is the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people and that is not regulated by the Heritage Conservation Act;*
- f) an interpretive forest site, recreation site or recreation trail;*
- g) a trail or other recreation facility referred to in section 57 of the Act that is authorized by the minister or under another enactment;*
- h) a recreation feature that the minister considers to be of significant recreational value.*

No order = no resource feature.

The identification of a resource feature must be sufficiently specific to enable a person to identify it in the ordinary course of carrying out a forest or range practice. GAR s. 5(3)(b)

Measures

Resource Features

WLPPR s. 56(1)

Unless exempted under section 78 (1) [minister may grant exemptions], a woodlot licence holder who carries out a forest practice that could affect a resource feature must

- a) carry out the **measures** specified in the holder's woodlot licence plan that relate to the resource feature, or*
- b) if no measures are specified in the holder's woodlot licence plan, ensure that the forest practice does not damage or render ineffective a resource feature.*

Licensee's option to include measures in a WLP (recommended).

If no measures in WLP, (b) becomes the default practice requirement.

Don't get confused... because WLPPR s. 13(1)(i) says a WL holder may propose alternative performance requirements for the purposes of WLPPR s. 56(1)(a).

Resource Features

A GAR order may make a Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) a Resource Feature.

Make sure you know if a CHR is a Resource Feature.

If a CHR is **not** a resource feature;

- a WLP must include a result or strategy
WLPPR s.10(a)

If a CHR **is** resource feature;

- default (*WLPPR s. 56(1)*) applies; or
- a WLP may include measures (*WLPPR s. 56(1)*) or alternative performance requirements (*WLPPR s. 13(1)(i)*).

A forest practice must not damage or render a resource feature ineffective.

Government Action Regulation, s. 5

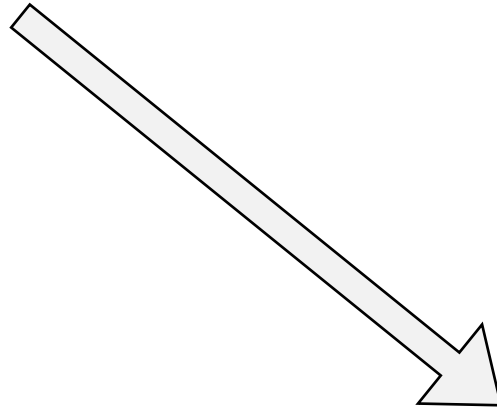
- a) a surface or subsurface element of a karst system;
- b) a range development;
- c) Crown land used for research or experimental purposes;
- d) a permanent sample site used as a snow course by or on behalf of the federal or Provincial government for the purpose of measuring the water content of the snow pack on a given area;
- e) a cultural heritage resource that is the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people and that is not regulated by the Heritage Conservation Act;
- f) an interpretive forest site, recreation site or recreation trail;
- g) a trail or other recreation facility referred to in section 57 of the Act that is authorized by the minister or under another enactment;
- h) a recreation feature that the minister considers to be of significant recreational value.

Resource Feature

A GAR order may make

- an interpretive forest site, recreation site or recreation trail;
- a recreation trail, site or facility a resource feature; or
- a recreation feature resource feature.

More on this later.



- a) a surface or subsurface element of a karst system;
- b) a range development;
- c) Crown land used for research or experimental purposes;
- d) a permanent sample site used as a snow course by or on behalf of the federal or Provincial government for the purpose of measuring the water content of the snow pack on a given area;
- e) a cultural heritage resource that is the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people and that is not regulated by the Heritage Conservation Act;
- f) an interpretive forest site, recreation site or recreation trail;
- g) a trail or other recreation facility referred to in section 57 of the Act that is authorized by the minister or under another enactment;
- h) a recreation feature that the minister considers to be of significant recreational value.

Government Actions Regulation , s. 5

Result or Strategy

WLPPR requires a WLP to include:

- **Strategy** for Wildlife Tree Retention (WTR)
- **Result or Strategy** for Cultural Heritage Resources (CHR)

Result

A measurable or verifiable outcome.

Strategy

A general plan or approach.

“A WLP only requires the preparation of one result or strategy - to conserve and protect CHRs that are important to First Nations.

Results or strategies are not required for all other government objectives because the WLPPR contains a series of practice requirements to ensure that the plan is consistent with the other government objectives.

Unlike FSPs, all WLPs must contain a wildlife tree retention strategy, which describes the characteristics of wildlife tree retention over the area of the plan.”

FRPA Bulletin #9, Question #1

Wildlife Tree Retention (WTR)

Two sections of the WLPPR apply:

- s. 52 - Wildlife Tree Retention; and
- s. 11 - Wildlife Tree Retention Strategy Required.

WLPPR s. 52(1) - Wildlife tree retention

Unless exempted under section 78(1) [minister may grant exemptions], a woodlot licence holder must ensure that the proportion of the woodlot licence area that is occupied by wildlife tree retention areas is no less than the least of the following:

- a) the proportion specified for the area in a land use objective;*
- b) the proportion specified for the area in the holder's woodlot licence plan;*
- c) 8% of the woodlot licence area.*

Proportion must be maintained at all times.

FLNRORD may assess at any time.

A licensee is not required to commit in WLP to assessing the proportion or specifying who, when or how it will be done.

Unless exempted – not practicable...

Examples:

- WL in landscape with able reserves and other retentions areas
- Where wildlife trees could be a safety concern
- WUIs or where there is concern over fuel loading, snags, etc.

Wildlife Tree Retention (WTR)

WLPPR s. 52(2)

A woodlot licence holder must not cut, damage or remove wildlife trees or trees within a wildlife tree retention area except in accordance with the wildlife tree retention strategy prepared under section 11 [WTR strategy required].

Default practice requirement is not cutting, damaging or removing wildlife trees

Strategy required if you want to cut wildlife trees.
No strategy = no harvesting!

Wildlife Tree Retention (WTR)

WLPPR s. 11 - Wildlife Tree Retention Strategy Required

For the purpose of section 52(2) [wildlife tree retention], a woodlot licence holder must specify in the holder's woodlot licence plan a wildlife tree retention strategy that describes

- (a) generally, the species and characteristics of individual wildlife trees,*
- (b) generally, the forest cover attributes of wildlife tree retention areas,*
- (c) the conditions under which individual wildlife trees may be removed,*
- (d) the conditions under which trees may be removed from within a wildlife tree retention area, and*
- (e) how trees removed under subparagraphs (c) and (d) will be replaced.*

In the WLP template, Individual wildlife trees are referred to as dispersed retention.

...*generally*, not specifically

...*describes*, not prescribes

The location and/or area of patches or individual trees is **not** required content. ...but you may want to include the estimated area occupied (m²) on average by each individual wildlife tree so that the proportion of the WL in wildlife trees can be determined.

WTR Strategy cont'd.

Amending a WTR Strategy

A WTR strategy may be amended without the approval of the District Manager providing it doesn't decrease the nature or quality of wildlife trees or wildlife tree retention areas. *WLPPR, s. 21(1)(c)*

Considerations when developing a WTR strategy

- Factors Relating to Biodiversity (*WLPPR, Schedule 1, section 2*)
- Guidance in the WLP template
- Contributions of wildlife trees from
 - Areas where harvesting will be avoided
 - Areas where harvesting will be modified
 - Areas subject to selection harvesting
 - Riparian Areas
 - Ungulate Winter Ranges
 - Wildlife Habitat Areas
 - Old Growth Management Areas
 - Parks
 - Scenic Areas
 - Etc.

Factors relating to biodiversity

The following factors may be used for the purpose of developing a comprehensive wildlife tree retention strategy referred to in section 11 [wildlife tree retention strategy required]:

- (a) the size, structure, amount, location and other characteristics of trees that
 - (i) make the trees suitable for wildlife habitat, and
 - (ii) have ecological attributes that contribute to stand level biodiversity;
- (b) the extent to which wildlife habitat areas, ungulate winter ranges, riparian management zones, riparian reserve zones, scenic areas and other areas established to manage forest resources
 - (i) provide suitable wildlife habitat, and
 - (ii) assist in the conservation of stand level biodiversity.

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR)

Definition

The *Forest Act* defines CHRs as objects, sites, and locations of a traditional societal practice that are of historical, cultural or archaeological significance to British Columbia, a community or an aboriginal people.

Objective Set By Government – WLPPR s. 9(1)(d)

For the purpose of section 13(1)(b)(i) [content of WLP] of the Act, the **objective set by government** is conserving and protecting cultural heritage resources that are

- i. the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people, and
- ii. not regulated under the *Heritage Conservation Act*

Archaeology is not addressed under FRPA.

Legal test to determine if a CHR is an objective set by government.

If it is an OSBG, then a result or strategy is required.

See WLPPR, Schedule 1, Section 5 for factors to determine if a WLP is consistent with the objective set by government.

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR)

WLPPR, Schedule 1, Section 5 - Factors Relating to Cultural Heritage Resources

The following factors may be used to determine if a WLP is consistent with the objective set out in section 9(1)(d):

- a) the relative value or importance of a particular CHR to a traditional use by an aboriginal people;
- b) the relative abundance or scarcity of a CHR that is the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people;
- c) the historical extent of a traditional use by an aboriginal people of a CHR;
- d) the impact on government granted timber harvesting rights of conserving or protecting a CHR that is the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people;
- e) options for mitigating the impact that a forest practice might have on a CHR that is the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people.

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) – Result or Strategy

A **result or strategy** is not required for:

- a) any established objectives (*WLPPR s. 9*), except conserving and protecting cultural heritage resources;
- b) an objective for an interpretive forest site recreation site or recreation trail;
- c) a wildlife habitat area objective;
- d) an ungulate winter range objective;
- e) a lakeshore management zone objective;
- f) a visual quality objective.

WLPPR s. 10

Kind of a back-handed way of saying that a result or strategy for CHRs is required.

Result - A measurable or verifiable outcome.

Strategy - A general plan or approach.

Cultural Heritage Resource - WLP Content

Result or strategy - it's the licensee's choice.

Spatial Required

- A WLP **must** include a map that shows the boundaries of areas for which the WLP specifies intended results or strategies. *FRPA s. 13(1)(a)(iii)*
- A woodlot licence holder must describe in the holder's WLP areas where timber harvesting will be avoided or modified during the term of the plan to address the interests of aboriginal peoples. *WLPPR s. 8(3)(b)*

Legal duty to consult

A WL holder must make reasonable efforts to meet with First Nations groups to discuss a WLP or amendment.

WLPPR s. 17(3.1)

...and make revisions considered appropriate based on the feedback received.

WLPPR s. 17(4)

WLPPR s. 17(3.1) is the delegation of a procedural aspect respecting government's legal duty to consult with FNs.

Only applicable to WLP and WLP amendment.

Does not apply to a WLP extension
...but does apply amendments for the purpose of extending a WLP.

WLP Content - CHR continued

Must a result or strategy include a commitment to communicate with FNs regarding site level operations?

No. As long as the result or strategy meets the approval tests, the person who prepares a WLP has complete flexibility in the design of the result or strategy.

Question #9, FRPA Bulletin #9

FRPA Bulletin #9 also says... While the approval tests do not preclude the inclusion of a commitment to communicate with First Nations regarding site level operations, such a commitment is not expressly required by the legislation, and may not be required in order to meet the approval tests.

Should a licensee include additional information in a WLP beyond what is stated as content requirements in the WLPPR?

No. Any additional information included in a WLP becomes an integral part of the WLP when approved and could result in the woodlot licence holder being held accountable for meeting any additional requirements, standards, results or strategies.

Question #16, FRPA Bulletin #9

WLP Content - CHR continued

May a WL holder may commit to sharing information with First Nations outside of a WLP?

The Supreme Court of Canada in Haida (2004) said if a proponent has indicated a willingness to undertake the procedural aspects of consultation, the Province may rely on these efforts.

BC Guide to Involving Proponents When Consulting First Nations

Willingness

“Inferring or suggesting that a plan or permit cannot or will not be approved, or approval may be delayed if a licensee doesn’t accept a delegation that is not a legislated requirement is not appropriate and could render a delegation invalid.”

Bulletin - Woodlot Licences: Information Sharing and Consultation with First Nations, May 2016

Examples of information sharing:

- Meet with FNs to discuss WLP during the term of the plan,
- Provide copy of CP/1CP application (with an offer to discuss WLP); &/or
- Provide FN with Notification of Timber Harvesting or Road Construction (*WLPPR s. 74*).

If a CHR that is an objective set by government becomes known

- a WL holder must conserve and protect the CHR; and
- act in accordance with WLPPR s. 23 – Mandatory Amendments; i.e. cease operations, notify DDM and amend WLP.

WLP Content - CHR continued

When drafting a result or strategy, consider:

- Factors Relating to Cultural Heritage Resources (WLPPR, Schedule 1, Section 5)
- Avoiding areas with specific aboriginal interests
- Identifying modified harvesting practices to conserve and protect CHRs
- Suggested text in the WLP template (2018)

If opting for a strategy, consider:

- Specifying arrangements you feel are reasonable or necessary for on-going communication with a FN
- Identifying steps to be taken to manage requests by First Nations to obtain or access CHR areas

Result:

Should a CHR be made known the woodlot licence holder will, after due consideration of the factors listed in WLPPR, Schedule 1, Section 5, only carry out forest practices at a time and in a manner that will conserve and protect cultural heritage resources that are the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people.

Strategy:

The following strategy is proposed to conserve and protect cultural heritage resources that are the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people and of continuing importance to them. This strategy applies to cultural heritage resources that are not protected under the *Heritage Conservation Act*. The woodlot licence holder is committed to carrying out forest practices at a time and in a manner that is unlikely to damage or harmfully alter cultural heritage resources.

Does a CHR have to be known?

FRPA and the WLPPR do not say specifically but...

- a person, including the DDM, must be able to determine if a CHR is an objective set by government; i.e. the focus of a traditional use and of continuing importance,
- boundaries of an area to which a result or strategy applies must be mapped;
- a qualified person must write a result or strategy in measurable or verifiable terms;
- a DDM must be able to determine if a result or strategy is reasonable in the circumstance, and
- a licensee must be sufficiently informed to legally commit to a result or strategy.

For more information:

- Woodlot Licence Planning: First Nations Information Sharing;
FRPA Administration Bulletin #5, November 8, 2006
- Woodlot Licences: Information Sharing and Consultation with First Nations;
May 20, 2016

Summary - Cultural Heritage Resources

- ✓ Source information about CHRs from First Nations, FLNRORD and others.
- ✓ Confirm that a CHR is an objective set by government; i.e. is the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people and is of continuing importance to that people.
- ✓ Check if there's an order making the CHR a resource feature.
- ✓ Draft result or strategy in WLP that will conserve and protect CHRs (achieve OSBG).
- ✓ Include a map showing the boundaries of the CHR.
- ✓ Describe areas where timber harvesting will be avoided or modified to address the interests of aboriginal peoples, if required.
- ✓ Make reasonable efforts to meet with First Nations to discuss the WLP or an amendment – and incorporate feedback received.
- ✓ Operate in accordance with WLP.
- ✓ If a CHR becomes known, cease operations, notify the minister and amend WLP

(WLPPR, s.23).

Recreation

- **Interpretive forest site, recreation site or recreation trail**
 - Must be established under FRPA s. 56; FPC s. 6; or the *Forest Act*.
- **Trail or recreation facility**
 - Must be authorized under *FRPA*, s 57.
- **Recreation feature**
 - A biological, physical, cultural or historic feature that has recreational significance.
 - Must be established by an 'order.'
- **'Non-status' trail, site or facility**
 - Not authorized so no legal status.

Resource Features

- Government Action Regulation s. 5

- a) a surface or subsurface element of a karst system;
- b) a range development;
- c) Crown land used for research or experimental purposes;
- d) a permanent sample site used as a snow course by or on behalf of the federal or Provincial government for the purpose of measuring the water content of the snow pack on a given area;
- e) a cultural heritage resource that is the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people and that is not regulated by the Heritage Conservation Act;
- f) an interpretive forest site, recreation site or recreation trail;
- g) a trail or other recreation facility referred to in section 57 of the Act that is authorized by the minister or under another enactment;
- h) a recreation feature that the minister considers to be of significant recreational value.

Recreation

Interpretive forest site, recreation site or recreation trail

Established under FRPA s. 56; FPC s. 6;
or designated under the *Forest Act*.

FRPA s. 56(3) - minister **may** establish an objective for an interpretive forest site, recreation site or recreation trail.

If the minister establishes an objective, then

- WLPPR s. 60 [Recreation objectives] applies
- A WL holder is not required to specify a result or strategy in relation to an objective for an interpretive forest site, recreation site or recreation trail.

WLPPR s. 10(b)

Unless exempted under section 78(1), if an objective for a recreation site, recreation trail or interpretive forest site applies to a WL area, a woodlot licence holder must carry out primary forest activities in the area only in a manner that is consistent with the objective.

If the minister does **not** establish an objective, WLPPR s.60 does not apply.

If the minister issues an order to protect interpretive site, rec site or rec trail (FRPA s, 58), then a WL holder must comply with the order.

If an interpretive forest site, recreation site or recreation trail is a **Resource Feature**

- the default applies (WLPPR s. 56(1)); or
- a WLP may include measures (WLPPR s. 56(1)) or alternative performance requirements (WLPPR s. 13(1)(i)).

Recreation

Trail or other recreation facility

FRPA s. 57 - A person is required to have an authorization in order to construct, rehabilitate or maintain a trail or recreation facility on Crown land.

WLPPR s. 60 [Recreation Objectives] is specific to interpretive forest sites, recreation site or recreation trails and does not apply to s. 57 trails and facilities.

If the minister issues an order to protect a trail or rec facility (FRPA s, 58), then a WL holder must comply with the order.

If a s. 57 trail or facility has no 'protection,' social licence still applies.

If a trail or other recreation facility is a resource feature, then

- the default applies (WLPPR s. 56(1)(b)); or
- a WLP may include measures (WLPPR s. 56(1)) or alternative performance requirements (WLPPR s. 13(1)(i))

Recreation

Requires an 'order.'

Recreation Feature

If the minister, by order, identifies a recreation feature that the minister considers to be of significant recreational value as a resource feature; in which case

- the default applies (WLPPR s. 56(1)(b)) applies; or
- a WLP may include measures (WLPPR s. 56(1)(a)) or alternative performance requirements (WLPPR s. 13(1)(i))

'Non-status' trail, site or facility

- No legal status.
- No requirement to address in a WLP, but...
- Any commitments you make in your WLP are legally binding.
- **Social licence applies.**

Recreation

Forest Recreation Regulation, s. 16 - Other uses requiring authorization

Unless authorized by a recreation officer, a person must not use

(a) a recreation site, recreation trail or interpretive forest site for

(i) a competitive sporting event, or

(ii) a business or industrial activity,

or

(b) a recreation site as

(i) part of a gathering of 15 or more persons, or

(ii) a place of temporary residence while engaged in a business or industrial activity outside the site.

Established under FRPA s. 56;
FPC s. 6; or the *Forest Act*.

Regardless of having an approved WLP, CP or RP; a WL holder must obtain authorization to carrying out the industrial activity on a recreation site, recreation trail or interpretive forest site.

Does not apply to s. 57 or non-status trails, sits or facilities.

Wildlife Habitat Features (WHF)

If the minister is satisfied that the WHF requires special management that has not otherwise been provided for under the Government Action Regulation (GAR) or other enactment then he/she, by order, may identify one or more as a wildlife habitat feature.

- *a fisheries sensitive feature*
- *a marine sensitive feature;*
- *a significant mineral lick or wallow;*
- *a nest of a bald eagle, osprey, great blue heron or bird species at risk;*
- *any other localized feature that the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act considers to be a WHF.*

Government Actions Regulation, s. 11

Practice Requirement for WHF – WLPPR s. 56(2)

Unless exempted, a woodlot licence holder who carries out a forest practices that could affect a wildlife habitat must not damage or render the WHF ineffective.

Practice requirement is a default. No additional information need be provided in a WLP.

Consider including a WHF in a WTR area or in an area where harvesting will be modified or avoided.

Must a WLP address unknown values?

Neither FRPA nor the WLPPR definitely state that unknown must or must not be addressed in a WLP.

What we do know:

- Known values, e.g. CHR, NRB, WTR, IP, resource features, etc. must be addressed.
- When a previously unknown value becomes known,
 - objectives and practice requirements apply; and
 - WLPPR s. 23 [Mandatory Amendments] applies.
- Location is often required; i.e. a WLP must :
 - show areas where harvesting will be avoided or modified - *WLPPR s.8(3)*.
 - include a map that shows boundaries of areas for intended results or strategies - *FRPA s.13(1)(a)(iii)*
 - Specify the location to which an alternative performance requirement applies - *WLPPR s.13(2)*
- FRPA Admin Bulletin #9 – Interpretive Guidance for WLPs advises licensees to not include additional information in a WLP beyond what is stated in the WLPPR as content requirement.

Wanting to avoid or lessen the likelihood of future WLP amendments by having a WLP address unknown values is something that a licensee and DDM could mutually agree to do; but it is not a WLP content requirement.

Stocking Standards

Standards for Specified Areas

Stocking Standards

Applicable stocking standards, regeneration date and free growing date are those specified for the applicable silvicultural system in

- a) the approved WLP, or
- b) the Ministry of Forests' publication, Reference Guide for Forest Development Plan Stocking Standards, as amended from time to time, if the stocking standards, regeneration date or free growing date are not specified in the holder's woodlot licence plan.

WLPPR s. 35(1)

Recommended:

- Removes any doubt as to which stocking standards apply
- Avoid confusion re 'as amended from time to time...'
- Clarify free growing date

Also, be aware that the Reference Guide:

- Includes early and late free growing dates - but FRPA only requires a late free growing date; defined as "the end of the period, following the commencement date, by which a free growing stand being established on the net area to be reforested must conform to stocking standards set in respect of the free growing stand."
- For some subzones, sets a 15-year late free growing date for WLs but 20 years for major licensees.

Stocking Standards for Specified Areas – WLPPR s. 12

*WLPPR s. 12 - A woodlot licence holder must specify in the holder's woodlot licence plan stocking standards for **areas referred to in section 34(3)** [free growing stands].*

Why are specified stocking standards needed?

Because these areas are exempt from free growing but a WL holder must ensure that the areas subject to specified stocking standards conform to those standards for a period of 12 months after completion of harvesting.

- commercial thinning, removal of individual trees, or a similar type of intermediate cutting; and
- harvesting special forest products.

"intermediate cuttings" means

- (a) the harvesting of timber if
 - (i) the harvesting takes place before the final harvest or regeneration cut, and
 - (ii) the majority of the pre-harvest stand volume is not removed, or
- (b) the harvesting of bark beetle infested timber by harvesting scattered trees, small clumps of trees or for access trails required to harvest the timber.

WLPPR, s. 1 - Definitions

Stocking Standards for Specified Areas – WLPPR s. 12

WLPPR s. 12 - A woodlot licence holder must specify in the holder's woodlot licence plan stocking standards for areas referred to in section 34(3) [free growing stands].

***WLPPR s. 34(3)** - A woodlot licence holder who harvests timber for the reasons referred to in subsection (2)(d) or (e) must ensure that, for a period of 12 months after completion of harvest, the area on which timber harvesting was carried out conforms to the stocking standards specified in section 12 [stocking information for specified areas] for the area.*

WLPPR s. 34(2) - A woodlot licence holder is exempt from the requirements of section 29 [free growing stands] of the Act in respect of an area if timber harvesting is limited to one or more of the following:

- a) harvesting timber to eliminate a safety hazard;*
- b) harvesting timber to facilitate the collection of seed, leaving an opening not greater than 1 ha;*
- c) removing felled trees from landings and road rights of way;*
- d) commercial thinning, removal of individual trees, or a similar type of intermediate cutting;*
- a) harvesting special forest products.*

Note:
(a) to (e) are
exempt from
free growing.

Stocking Standards for Specified Areas cont'd.

WLP template provides two options:

1. Create your own

- a) Describe post harvest stand structure.
Include basal area or trees/ha but not both;
or
- a) Include a layered stocking standards table

2. Adopt the Uneven-aged Stocking Standards for Single-Tree Selection as found in the Ministry publication -“Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards.”

Description of Post-Harvest Stand Structure		
Description:		
Trees to be Retained	Species	
	Characteristics	
Minimum Residual Basal Area (m ² /ha):	or	Minimum # of Residual Trees/ha:

SU	Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification			Preferred Species	Acceptable Species	Layer	TSS (sph)	MSSpa (sph)	MSSp (sph)
	Zone	Subzone	Variant Site Series						
1						1			
						2			
						3			
						4			

- Layered stocking standards don't work well for intermediate cuts.
- Describing post-harvest stand structure in terms of basal area is recommended.

Writing your own Stocking Standards

Factors relating to stocking specifications (WLPPR, Schedule 1, section 6) apply.

...and for stocking standards that are an alternative performance requirement – refer to WLPPR s. 18(3)

The minister must approve an alternative performance requirement in respect of regeneration date, free growing date and stocking standards, and a stocking standard described under section 12 [stocking information for specified areas], if the minister is satisfied that the alternative performance requirement or stocking standard will result in the area being stocked with or retaining, as applicable, ecologically suitable species that address immediate and long-term forest health issues on the area, to a density or to a basal area that, in either case, is consistent with

- (a) section 9 (1) (a) [established objectives], and
- (b) the timber supply projections and forest management assumptions that apply to the area covered by the plan on the date that the plan is submitted for approval.

Factors relating to stocking specifications

- (1) In this section:
 - "even-aged stand" means a stand of trees consisting of only one or two age classes;
 - "uneven-aged stand" means a stand of trees consisting of three or more age classes.
- (2) The following factors apply to the development of stocking standards generally:
 - (a) the long term forest health risks that are relevant to species selection for the purposes of establishing a free growing stand under section 29 [free growing stands] of the Act;
 - (b) the occurrence and extent of forest health factors.
- (3) The following factors apply to the development of stocking standards under section 35 [conforming to stocking standards]:
 - (a) for an area that is managed as an even-aged stand,
 - (i) the types of commercially valuable and ecologically suitable species that should be established on the area, and
 - (ii) the numbers and the distribution of healthy trees of a species referred to in subparagraph (i) that are required to adequately stock a free growing stand established on the area;
 - (b) for an area that is managed as an uneven-aged stand,
 - (i) the factors referred to in paragraph (a) that are applicable to those parts of the area that will be reforested,
 - (ii) the types of commercially valuable and ecologically suitable species that should be retained on the area, and
 - (iii) the characteristics, quantity and distribution of retained trees referred to in subparagraph (ii).
- (4) The following factors apply to developing stocking standards under section 12 [stocking information for specific areas]:
 - (a) the types of commercially valuable and ecologically suitable species that should be retained on the area;
 - (b) the characteristics, quantity and distribution of retained trees of a species referred to in paragraph (a) that are required to ensure the area will remain adequately stocked.

WLP Amendments

1. **Minor amendments that require approval** (WLPPR s.20)
2. **Minor amendments that do not require approval** (WLPPR s.21)
3. **Mandatory amendments** (WLPPR s.23(1))

Understanding WLP amendments is important, but it's particularly important with respect to WLP extensions if a non-conforming plan has been extended so it can be amended into conformance.

WLP Amendments

Minor amendments that require approval – WLPPR s. 20

An amendment to a WLP requires the minister's approval if the amendment adds or varies an alternative performance requirement.

Alternative Performance Requirements *(WLPPR s. 13(1))*

- soil disturbance
- permanent access structures
- stocking standards, regeneration date and free growing date
- minimum widths for a RMA, RRZ or RMZ
- cutting, modification or removal of trees in a RRZ
- road construction which may occur in a RMZ
- wildlife tree retention areas
- coarse woody debris
- resource features

WLP Amendments

Minor amendments that do not require approval - WLPPR s. 21

- a) Correcting a mapping or non-substantive data entry per section 8 (mapping & information), that will not
 - (i) decrease the area where harvesting will be avoided or constrained), or
 - (ii) increase the adverse impact on forest resources, or
- b) Reclassification of a stream, wetland or lake
- c) Amendment to the WTR strategy providing it does not decrease the nature or quality of wildlife trees or WTR area.

Implications to WLP extensions – some things can be amended without approval and need not become a non-conformance issue.

WLP Amendments

WLPPR s. 23 - Mandatory Amendments

Often overlooked &/or not fully understood.

WLPPR s. 23(1) - A WL holder who knows or ought reasonably to know that performing the operations specified in a WLP will not achieve the results specified in the plan or the requirements of this regulation, must

- a) submit an amendment; and
- b) not carry out an operation that would be materially affected by the amendment when it were to be approved.

Results specified in WLP or requirements of the regulation
e.g. objectives, OSBG and practice & road requirements

...results in WLP; i.e. content, alternative practice requirement, result, strategy, measure, commitment, etc.

WLP Amendments

WLPPR s. 23(2) - If the requirements of the WLP cannot be met as a result of the WL holder carrying out, or failing to carry out, a forest practice on the area covered by the plan, or the occurrence of a natural event, the holder must

- a) notify the minister, and
- b) if an amendment is required, not carry out an operation that would be materially affected by the amendment until the amendment is approved.

3 circumstances

1. Carrying out a forest practice
2. Failure to carry out a forest practices
3. Occurrence of a natural event

WLPPR s. 23 [Mandatory Amendments] is

- the way FRPA deals with previously unknown values that become known; and
- intended to keep WLPs up to date and compliant with FRPA; e.g. changing objectives, occurrence of a natural event, etc.; and

Additional Information in WLP


FRPA s. 16(2.1) limits additional information in a WLP to what the minister reasonably requires in order to determine if a WLP or amendment conforms to FRPA s. 13.

A woodlot should not include additional information in a WLP beyond what is stated as content requirements in the WLPPR.

Q #16, FRPA Bulletin #9

Role of a Professional

54



RPF Signature and Seal

- Required for results, strategies and measures that do not have default performance requirements
 - Strategy for protecting FN cultural heritage resources
 - Wildlife tree retention strategy
 - Stocking information for specified areas
 - Measures to prevent the spread of invasive plants,
 - Measures to mitigate the effect of removing natural range barriers, and
 - any alternative performance requirements
- Seriously consider the benefits of the WLP being signed and sealed by an RPF
 - Risks, liabilities of managing a woodlot
 - Due diligence, professional accountability

Other Acts, not FRPA, define and govern the scope of professional practice.

WLPPR and WLP apply to a licensee's professional (*WLPPR s. 2(1)*).

FRPA s. 16(1.2)

A WLP or amendment conforms to section 13 if


- a) a person with prescribed qualifications, certifies that it conforms to section 13 in relation to prescribed subject matter,*

See disclaimer in front of WLP template

- Licensee is responsible for operating in accordance with the practice requirements.
- Professional involvement required for alternative performance requirements, results, strategies and measures presented in WLP.

A WLP need not state when, where or under what circumstances a professional will be engaged; e.g. a measure or strategy need not say a professional will perform a specific assessment or write a prescription.

Questions & Discussion



INSPIRATION
E
C
O
ADVERSITY
E
EFFORT
Y

**FBCWA 31st WPDC 21st
Annual Joint AGM & Conference
October 12-14, 2018**

WILLIAMS LAKE, BC

The graphic features a central grey cloud shape containing a crossword puzzle. The puzzle words are: INSPIRATION (horizontal), E (vertical), C (vertical), O (vertical), ADVERSITY (horizontal), E (vertical), EFFORT (horizontal), and Y (vertical). The background is split into a blue sky on the left and a red and orange flame pattern on the right.