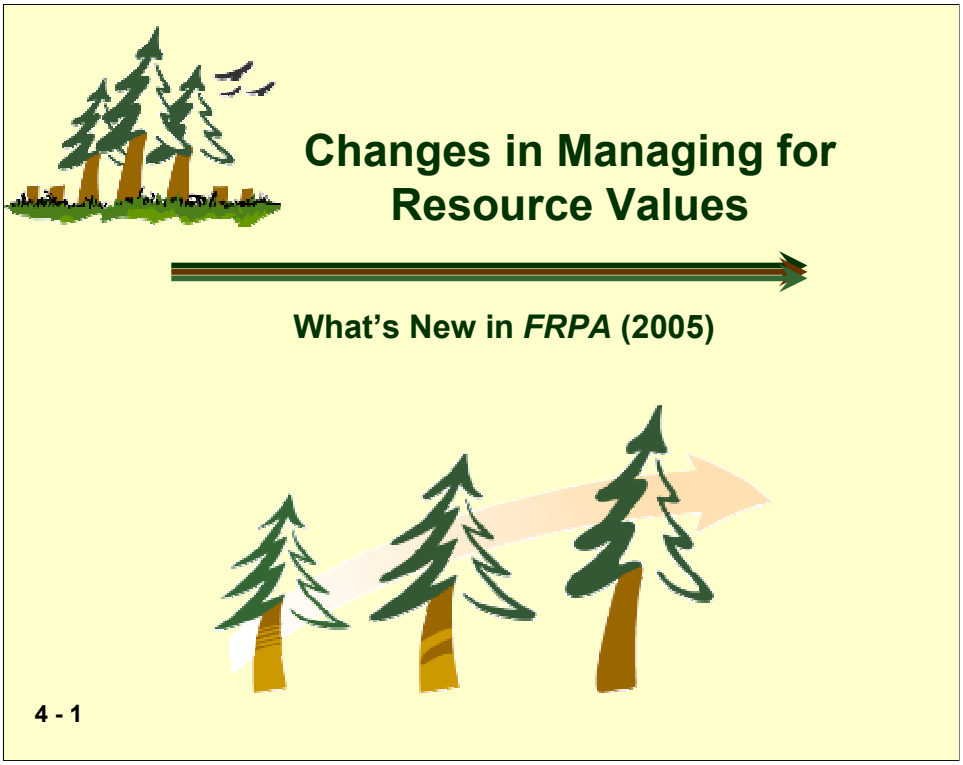


In this topic, I will cover the major changes how we manage, conserve and protect resource values under *FRPA* including objectives set by government and orders under GAR, and in the case of the provincial non-spatial old growth order, objectives established under s. 4 of FPC. I will also explain the implications to FSPs drafted and approved.

- Please hold your questions until the end of each speaker (e.g., timber, wildlife) in order to ensure we can cover all the material

NOTE TO PRESENTER(S):

- Refrain from quoting section numbers of the *FRPA* and regulations unless asked by participants. The section numbers have been included in the speaking notes for your benefit should you wish to read the legislation corresponding to the overhead

Changes in Managing Resource Values

- Timber
- Visual quality
- Biodiversity
- Wildlife and other environmental values

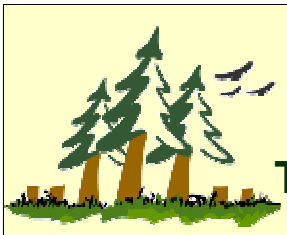
Changes in Managing for Resource Values

4 - 2

Changes in managing for resource values includes major changes to further enable objectives and provisions in the following values that affect your FSP:

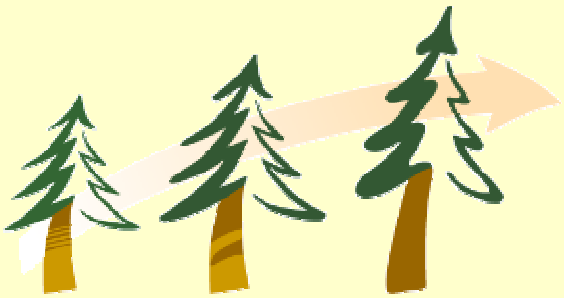
- Timber—the timber objective in regulation was amended and some changes in stocking standards
- Visual quality—new objectives in regulation and objectives established under order
- Biodiversity:
  - an old growth objective established under the provincial non-spatial old growth order
  - changes to the wildlife and biodiversity objectives in FPPR
- Wildlife—the objective in regulation was "brought to life" through FPPR section 7 notices listing:
  - species at risk and specified ungulate species;
  - indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of habitat for those species

Today's session only covers changes in these four resource values. The other values such as soils, riparian areas and cultural heritage resources have not changed and still must be addressed in the FSP. We will not be reviewing the requirements for these values in today's session. They are covered in Chapter 4 of the *FRPA* Training Companion Guide and in the *FRPA* and the FPPR.



Timber Regime under *FRPA*

What's New in *FRPA* (2005)



4 - 3

Changes in Timber

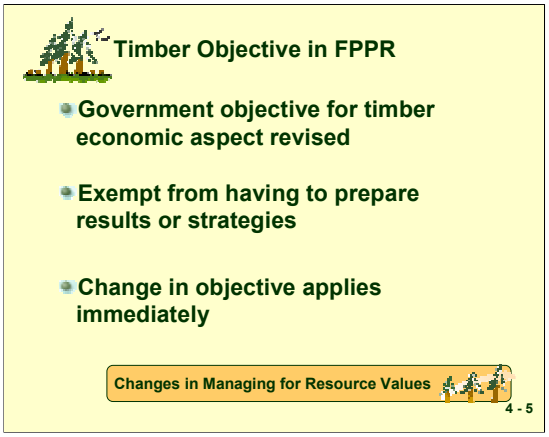
- Objectives in FPPR (s. 6 FPPR)
- Stocking standards

Changes in Managing for Resource Values

4 - 4

Changes in managing timber under *FRPA* occurred in the :

- Objectives in FPPR (s. 6 of FPPR)
- Stocking standards



Objectives in FPPR for timber (s. 6 of FPPR)

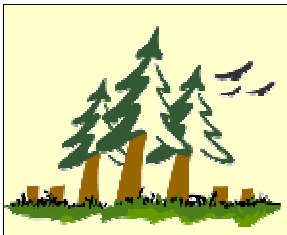
- the economic aspect of government's objective for timber in FPPR was modified to include a consideration that delivered wood costs are competitive relative to other jurisdictions. NOTE: further direction on "other jurisdictions" is coming. Delivered wood costs are defined in FPPR as the costs associated with accessing and harvesting timber and delivering it to a timber processing facility. This modification removes the previous reference to a "vigorous, efficient and world competitive" statement in the original objective and replaces with a more quantifiable objective for delivered wood costs
- The objectives set by government for timber are now—section 6 of FPPR (paraphrased):
  - Maintain timber supply from BC's forests;
  - Ensure delivered wood costs are competitive with other jurisdictions; and
  - Avoid unduly constraining the agreement holder's rights to access and harvest under a *Forest Act* agreement
- A plan holder is exempt from having to prepare results or strategies consistent with this objective. However, licensees may choose to draft a result or strategy for this timber objective.
- A timber objective is required to give equal footing to other objectives and may be used in the balancing objectives activity of the FSP approval test and when new objectives are being established (e.g., consistency with established objectives test)
- This revised objective is effective immediately (as of December 13, 2004)

NOTE to Presenter (extra information if asked:

- The part of the old timber objective (section 6a of FPPR) that dealt with stocking standards was moved into the appropriate stocking standards section of the FPPR (s. 16 of FPPR)

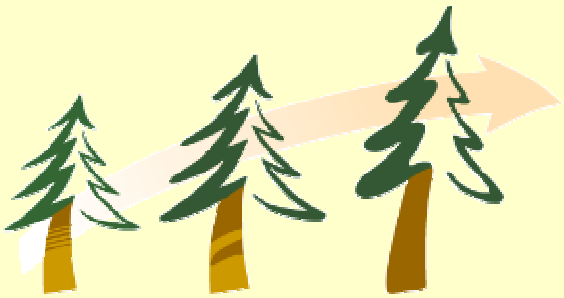
The changes in stocking standard include the following:

- If the stand was harvested under a forestry licence to cut that is not a major licence or a minor tenure, and 500 m3 or more is harvested from the cut block, the government will undertake obligations to ensure the stand conforms to the applicable standards in the MOF Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards or other standards specified by the Minister (s. 46 of FPPR)
- community salvage licence holders must ensure the area conforms to the stocking standards authorized by the Minister or as specified in the MOF Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards for a period of 12 months after completion of harvesting. If not, the holder must establish a free growing stand on the net area to be reforested.



Visual Quality Regime under *FRPA*

What's New in *FRPA* (2005)



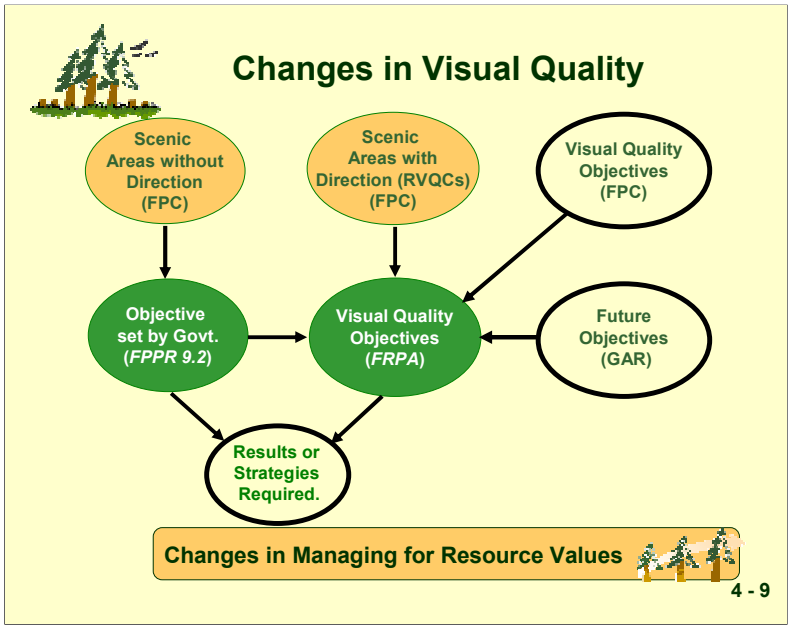
4 - 7

What's new?

Under *FRPA*, visual quality is managed only through objectives. To achieve FPC equivalency within *FRPA* objectives for visual quality have been established in regulation (FPPR) for scenic areas previously established with no objectives, and future objectives are enabled through regulation (GAR). If no objective is defined, then the licensee does not need to address it through results and/or strategies in their plan.

To ensure a more consistent interpretation and application across the province the levels of alteration for VQOs are defined in Section 1.1 of the FPPR. These definitions also apply to Objectives set by Government.

Where results and/or strategies for VQOs are prepared by a professional, they may carry an additional certification by that professional, signifying that the professional believes the results and/or strategies meet the content and approval tests listed in *FRPA* section 5 and that they are consistent with the objectives (FPPR, Sect. 22.1).



Changes in visual quality

- The changes to *FRPA* and regulations bring the various ways we managed for visual quality in scenic areas under FPC into the *FRPA* world. These changes are:
  - Existing scenic areas with management direction in the form of visual quality classes have been carried forward as visual quality objectives under *FRPA* (s. 17 of GAR)
  - Existing scenic areas without management direction have objectives in regulation under *FRPA* (s. 9.2 of FPPR). These can be superceded by GAR objectives (s. 7 of GAR)

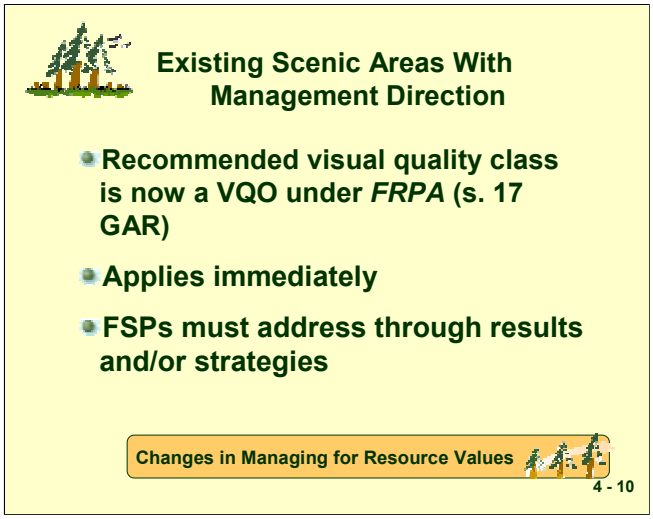
The following has not changed

- Existing visual quality objectives in FPC that were grandparented to *FRPA* under s. 181 of *FRPA* remain unchanged
- In the future, new visual quality objectives will be established under section 7 of GAR

More information on the management of visual quality under *FRPA* is contained in a visual quality bulletin being prepared by the MOF. It will be available on the *FRPA* website shortly.

NOTE to presenter…

- this visual quality bulletin may be available by the time training is delivered. If so, please state it is now available off the *FRPA* website.



What is new?

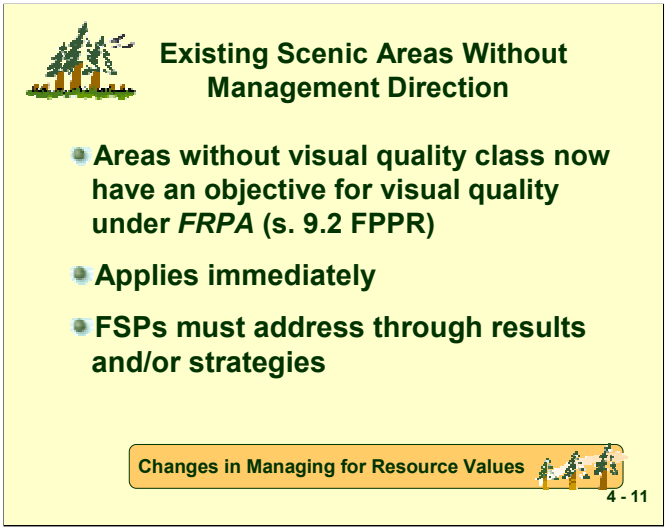
- scenic areas that existed under FPC, with management direction in the form of recommended visual quality classes continue under *FRPA* as scenic areas with a visual quality objective (s. 17 of GAR)
- In order for this provision to apply:
  - The district manager must have made the visual quality class known before October 24, 2002 to the agreement holders including BCTS, or
  - the visual quality class was included in most recent TFL visual landscape inventory approved by the regional manager as part of Management Plan.

When does it apply?

- This objective is effective immediately (as of December 13, 2004)

Implications

- Scenic areas that had a visual quality class, now have a visual quality objective under *FRPA*. FSPs must contain results and/or strategies that are consistent with the objective



What is new?

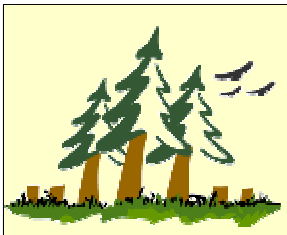
- scenic areas that existed under FPC, without management direction, now have an objective set by government for visual quality (established under FPPR (s. 9.2 of FPPR)). These are the scenic areas that did not have recommended visual quality classes or VQOs but were being managed using the FPC's manage and converse test.
- In order for this provision to apply:
  - The district manager must have made the scenic area known before October 24, 2002 to the agreement holders including BCTS, and
- the objective set by government for visual quality comprises a range of prescriptions based on the Visual Landscape Inventory Visual Sensitivity Class.

When does it apply?

- This objective is effective immediately (as of December 13, 2004)

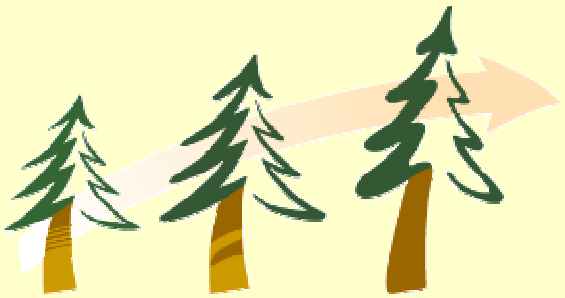
Implications

- If a designated scenic area under FPC did not have a visual quality objective, it now has an objective set by government for visual quality under *FRPA.*
- FSPs must contain results and/or strategies that are consistent with the objective



Biodiversity Regime under *FRPA*

What's New in *FRPA* (2005)



4 - 12

NOTE TO PRESENTER: This overhead has changed from the participant's materials to include the website address for the old growth order.

Provincial Non-spatial Old Growth Order

What is it?

- In June 2004, MSRM established old forest retention objectives—via a Provincial non-spatial old growth order under section 4 of FPC
- Order establishes objectives in areas where **old growth objectives have not otherwise been established.**
- Order provides "blanket" coverage for the Province for old growth if no other objectives established—filling any gaps in areas without old growth objectives
- The objectives intend to conserve biodiversity values and species associated with old growth forests by identifying the amount of old forest that must be maintained
- The objective is "non-spatial". It defines target amounts of old forest retention but does not specify areas to be retained
- More detailed objectives for old growth at the local level are anticipated to be established as part of an ongoing process by MSRM. When more detailed old growth objectives for a given area are established, they will rescind the general direction continued in the provincial order
- FSPs must contain results and/or strategies that are consistent with the objectives

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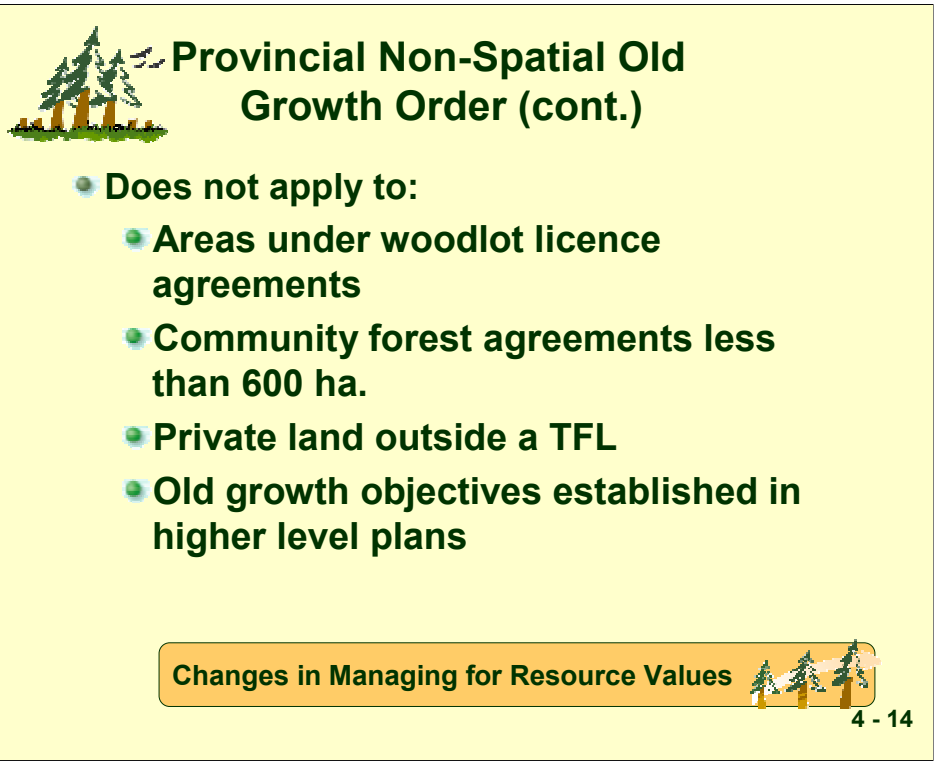


Continued from previous slide…

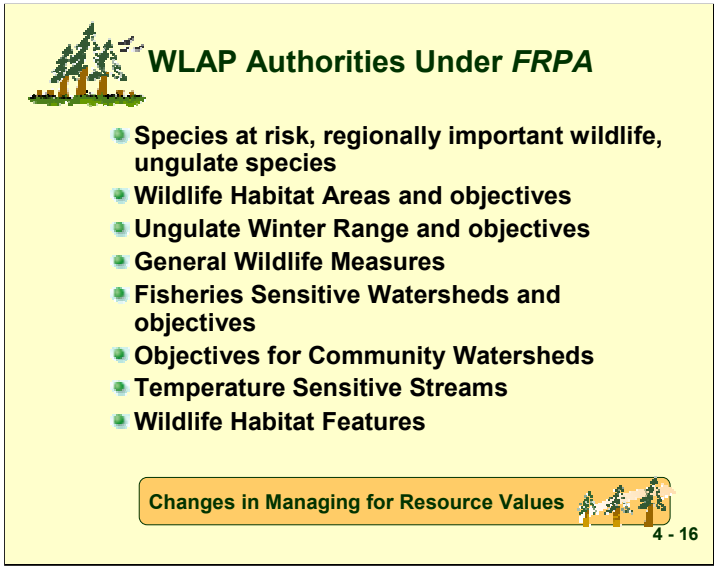
- Order does not apply to woodlot licence agreements, community forest agreements less than 600 hectares and private land outside of a TFL
- Order also does not apply in areas where spatial old growth management areas (OGMA) or other non-spatial old growth objectives have been established, either before or after the effective date of the provincial order.

NOTE to Presenter:

- if you are asked about OGMA and draft OGMAs, you can state the following. If you have a OGMA legally established, this order is turned off—follow the OGMA. But if you have a draft OGMA, this order may or may not apply—depending if the Minister of MSRM approved the draft OGMA as an objective (s. 8 of Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Order). If it applies, if must be used in the FSP (e.g., results or strategies drafted that are consistent with objective).

- Welcome and introduce yourself (ministry, title, etc).

- This part of the presentation will discuss progress in implementation of the provisions for wildlife and other environmental values under *FRPA*, that are administered by the Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection.

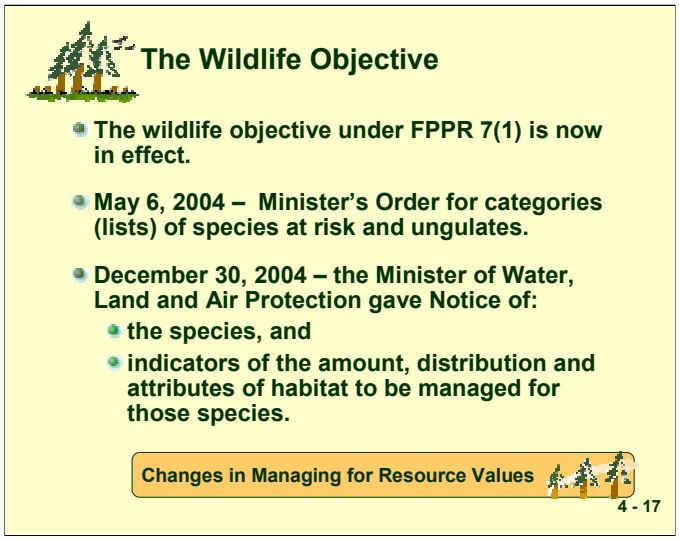


Let's first review the authorities granted to the Minister of Water Land and Air Protection by way of the Act and the Government Actions Regulation (GAR). The Minister may:

- Establish categories (lists) of Species and Risk, Regionally Important Wildlife, and ungulate species for which an ungulate winter range is required;
- Establish Wildlife Habitat Areas, and objectives for these areas;
- Establish Ungulate Winter Ranges, and objectives for these areas;
- Establish General Wildlife Measures for a specified area, a WHA or a UWR;
- Identify Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds (FSW), and establish objectives for these watersheds;
- Establish water quality objectives for community watersheds that are continued from the Code, or designated by the Minister of Sustainable Resource Management;
- Designate Temperature Sensitive Streams; and
- Identify Wildlife Habitat Features.

Related to these resource values,

- I will provide an update as to what WLAP is doing implement these provisions, and which ones affect forest stewardship plans versus selection of forest practices.



NOTE TO PRESENTER: this overhead has changed from the participant material. The date "May 3, 2004" was changed to "May 6, 2004"

- In addition to the list of WLAP authorities we have just reviewed, there another provision that is important to planning – the Wildlife Objective in section 7 of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*.
- This objective must be brought into effect for the purposes of *FRPA* by way of a Notice given to agreement holders by the Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection.
- The Notice must list:
  - the species, and
  - the indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat to be managed for the listed species.
- The Minister of WLAP approved categories (or lists) of species for Species at Risk and Ungulates. The Order was approved on May 3, 2004 and took effect on May 6, 2004.
- On December 30, 2004, notices of the wildlife habitat indicators for each forest management unit and Forest District were given to all agreement holders in the province, including BC Timber Sales.
- Regionally Important Wildlife were not listed by the minister. At this time, no actions are required for these species, and there will be no implications for planning until supporting policy is approved.

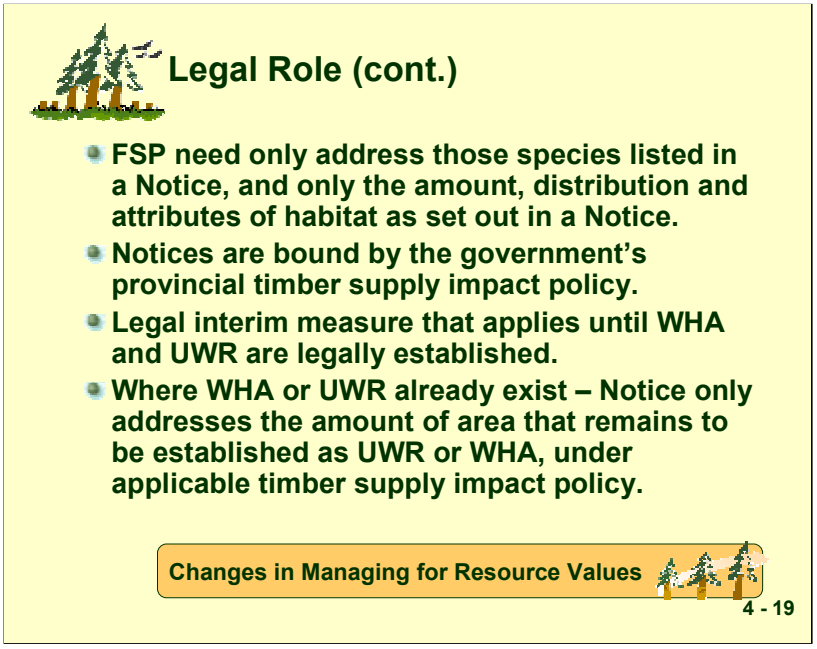
Legal Role of the Section 7 Notice

- **The Notice provides information that adds clarity to the objective.**
- **It is a legal instrument that triggers the objective, and adds detail regarding the intent of the objective.**
- **Results and/or strategies must be consistent with the FPPR 7 objective, considering information in the Notice – *in as much as the Notice is relevant to an FDU within the area covered by the FSP.***

Changes in Managing for Resource Values

4 - 18

- The Notice provides important information that defines the scope of application of the FPPR7 (1) objective.
- The Notice triggers the legal function of the objective for the purposes of *FRPA*, and it provides important detail on the extent to which the objective is to be applied for conservation of wildlife habitat.
- The information in the Notice must be "read into" the objective, and becomes a legal part of the objective.
- Results and/or strategies must be consistent with the objective as it reads while incorporating the information in a Notice.
- The extent to which the Objective is relevant in the area of a plan depends on the extent to which a Forest Development Unit (FDU) in a FSP cover areas of suitable habitat for a species in the list.
- If no suitable habitat exists within the area of an FDU in an FSP, then there would be no use in preparing results/strategies – remember than results and/or strategies must pertain to an FDU in an FSP.



- The objective is constructed to provide certainty as to what exactly needs to be addressed in FSP content for wildlife. The objective, combined with information given by the Notices, provides a clear statement of the scope of application of the objective.
- A Forest Stewardship Plan is only required to address those species listed in a Notice, and only the amount, distribution and attributes of habitat as set out in a Notice.
- Note the " without unduly reduce the timber supply" clause – This is a direct reference to the province's timber supply impact policy. It is here to remind both government and industry that management of wildlife habitat (like all *FRPA* values) is bound by the parameters of timber supply impact policy.
- The joint government/industry policy team chose to draft the objective in this manner so that it would act as a legally effective interim measure that would apply until government and industry have worked collaboratively to complete provincial coverage of UWR and WHA consistent with policy.
- Where only some of the required UWR or WHA already exist, the Notice only addresses that amount of area that remains to be established as UWR or WHA under timber supply impact policy applicable to the forest management unit or Forest District.

Notices Apply Immediately

- As Notice was given December 30, 2004, the FPPR 7 Wildlife Objective applies immediately.
- Results and/or strategies must be consistent with the wildlife objective. This includes:
  - plans being developed now,
  - plans being advertised, and
  - any plan submitted for approval.

Changes in Managing for Resource Values

4 - 20

- As Notice was given December 30, 2004, the FPPR7 Wildlife Objective applies immediately.
- Results and/or strategies must now be prepared consistent with the FPPR 7 objective, considering the information in the Notices.
- Plans being developed now, and any plan submitted for approval, will need to be consistent with the Section 7 Wildlife Objective.
- A plan that was approved before December 30, 2004 will need to be amended within two years.
- Notices were **not given** for:

  - areas where HLP have already set objectives for wildlife,
  - species that were not on the Ministers lists of SAR or ungulates,
  - species that are not forest dependant
  - species where government has no information or inventories that would support results and strategies for that species

Wildlife Planning Considerations

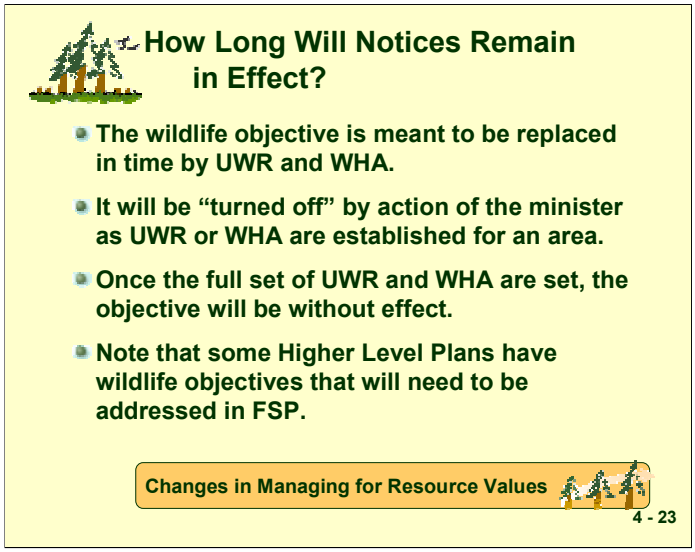
- **The " indicators" in the Notices are a-spatial and not specific to tenures or FDU.**
- **Persons preparing a plan should consider available information. Is there suitable habitat in the area that requires attention?**
- **How much of the "indicator of amount" from the Notice should be addressed in the plan? How should it be distributed considering the "indicators of distribution", and timber supply implications.**

Changes in Managing for Resource Values

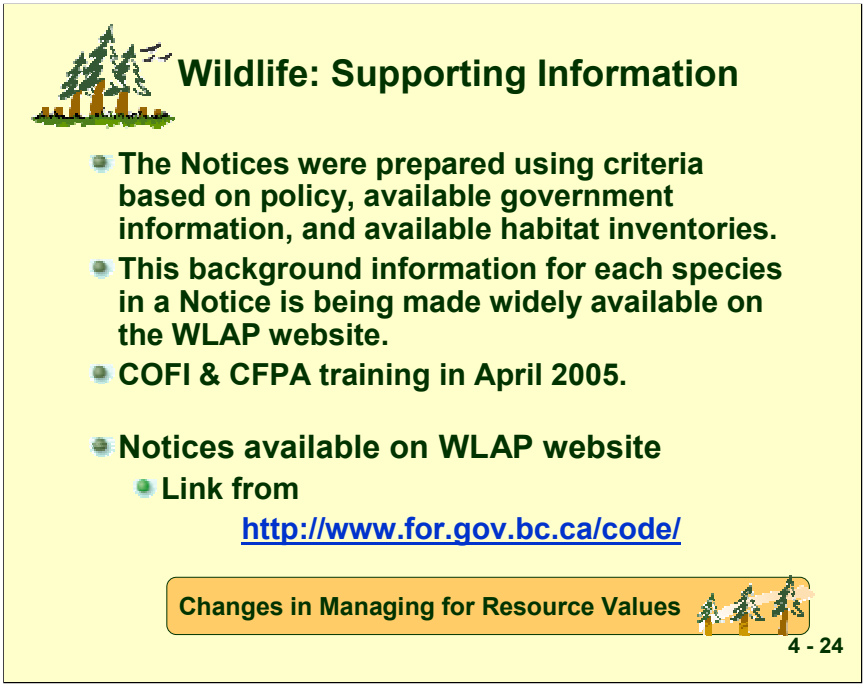
4 - 21

- A person preparing a FSP must consider the FSP and the location of FDU, and based on available information, determine the extent to which the objective applies in their planning area.
- Once it has been determined that there is suitable habitat in an FDU, results and/or strategies must be prepared.
- If no habitat, or if information from government shows no management intent for the habitat in a FDU, then plan content would not be required. This will have to be explained to the Delegated Decision Maker in the rationale supporting the proposed FSP.
- Where an order has established UWR and WHA to limits provided by policy, such Orders replace the Wildlife Objective, and the notice will no longer have effect when stated by the minister.

- The information in the Notices is a-spatial (not specific land designations). As such, the Notices can be read and addressed differently by different licensees operating on a common or immediately adjacent land base.
- The planning commitments of one licensee can confound the planning or compliance of another licensee on the same land base.
- Salvage operations, and operators under other tenures or licenses to cut, can act in a manner that would compromise the best planning and compliance intentions of a licensee.
- Persons preparing FSP really need to talk to each other, agency staff (especially WLAP), professional biologists, and the DDM when considering the location of FDU and development of plan content for FPPR 7(1).
- The main avenue to reduce this uncertainty and complexity is to accelerate UWR and WHA. Setting these land designations, with GWM, will eliminate most of the potential conflict between volume-based tenures, will reduce planning costs, and will deliver the same compliance conditions for all forest tenure holders.



- The requirement to prepare plan content for the section 7 Wildlife Objective will be incrementally "turned off" by the Minister as UWR or WHA are established, until at some point, the section 7 wildlife objective will cease to have any legal effect.
- The UWR or WHA Orders will inform agreement holders as to whether or not a Notice still applies to an area, and to what extent.
- Note that Higher Level Plans (HLP) have already set objectives for wildlife. If so plan content is required for the HLP objectives. As no notice was given in such areas, the section 7 Wildlife Objective has not been triggered.
- **CCLUP, KBLUP, Kamloops LRMP, Bulkley LRMP areas (and other HLPs) :** information on the species that should be addressed consistent with the HLP is available from WLAP.
- **Muskwa Kechika Management Area Act:** no notice was given for the area covered by this statute as it already requires management consistent with the Fort Nelson and Fort St. John LRMPs.

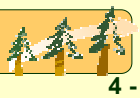


NOTE TO PRESENTER: this overhead has changed from the participant's material. The URL for the link to the section 7 notices was added.

- Where would a person go to access information that would support planning for wildlife habitat, considering a Notice that pertains to the area of a proposed FSP?
- WLAP has summarized available information that supports the FPPR 7 notices, and has made it available by way of our website….. For the sake of clarity, these documents are referred to as "Background information that supports the Notices but is not part of the Notices".
- These background documents provide information on occurrences of species listed in the notices, reference to information that locates suitable habitat, references to the location and shape files of any proposed GWMs, WHA or UWR, or areas intended for management of wildlife habitat consistent with timber supply impact policy.
- COFI and CFPA training programs on crafting results and/or strategies for Section 7 will address the details related to the preparation of plan content. This training will be jointly delivered by WLAP, COFI and the CFLA in April.

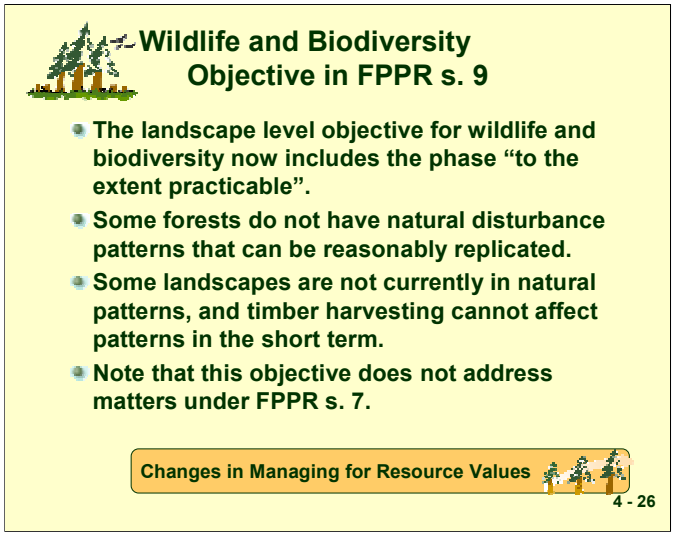
Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHA) & Ungulate Winter Range (UWR)

- **New UWR and WHA have been established**
- **UWR and WHA proposals, with General Wildlife Measures are being submitted for approval.**
- **UWR and WHA are being established with General Wildlife Measures (GWM), not objectives.**
- **There is no requirement to prepare results or strategies for GWM – forest practices must comply with GWM.**



4 - 25

- In addition to the Notices, many new WHA and UWR have been approved. Check the WLAP website or contact your WLAP regional office.
- These UWR and WHA have been the product of joint industry and ministry investments – a process that we wish to continue as a business priority.
- Several more WHA and UWR are in queue awaiting the consideration of the minister's delegate over the next few weeks.
- It is important to note that WHA and UWR are being established with General Wildlife Measures. There is no requirement to prepare plan content for UWR or WHA with GWM. Forest practices must comply with GWM.



Objectives in FPPR (s. 9 and 9.1) …. What has changed?

- the wildlife and biodiversity objective in FPPR at the landscape level was clarified by adding a phrase "to the extent practicable" in the objective statement to recognize the need for flexibility when developing results and/or strategies considering local forest conditions.
- The landscape level objective for wildlife and biodiversity requires that timber harvesting be designed to resemble, both spatially and temporally, to resemble the patterns of natural disturbance that occur within the landscape.
- The phrase "to the extent practicable" has been included to reflect that:
    - the natural disturbance patterns of some forest ecosystems (single tree replacement) would preclude reasonable use of acceptable silviculture systems. In these cases, openings larger than natural patterns would be "practicable".
    - the current condition of some landscapes is far different than the natural disturbance pattern, and it will take time for timber harvesting to emulate the natural disturbance patterns. In these cases, openings that are working toward natural patterns would be "practicable"
- The design of timber harvesting on the landscape must not unduly reduce the timber supply
- "Practicable" as it pertains to results and/or strategies, means an action that is feasible and relevant under current circumstances and is the best option available when consistency is not possible under the circumstances

Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds (FSW)

- The FPPR now includes a schedule that identifies FSW that are continued into *FRPA*
- An objective for FSW is now set in regulation
- Plan content is required if an FDU encompasses an area of a watershed identified in the regulation

Changes in Managing for Resource Values

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NOTE TO PRESENTER: this overhead has changed from the participant materials. The overhead was replaced with the information as contained in the amended FPPR which was brought into force on February 23, 2005.

- A revision of the regulation was required to allow FSW to be managed under *FRPA*, and to reconcile a potential conflict between approved plan content and practice provisions in the regulation.
- The regulation changes for FSW are in effect immediately.
- Plan content consistent with the objective in regulation is required if an FDU encompasses any area of a FSW identified in regulation.
- Plans that include an area of an identified FSW, that have been submitted but are not yet approved will have to be retrieved and amended to address the objective.
- A plan that is currently approved will need to be amended within two years.

Community Watersheds

- Existing community watersheds are continued for the purposes of *FRPA*
- Existing water quality objectives have no effect under *FRPA*
- The regulation now includes an objective for community watersheds that applies immediately

Changes in Managing for Resource Values

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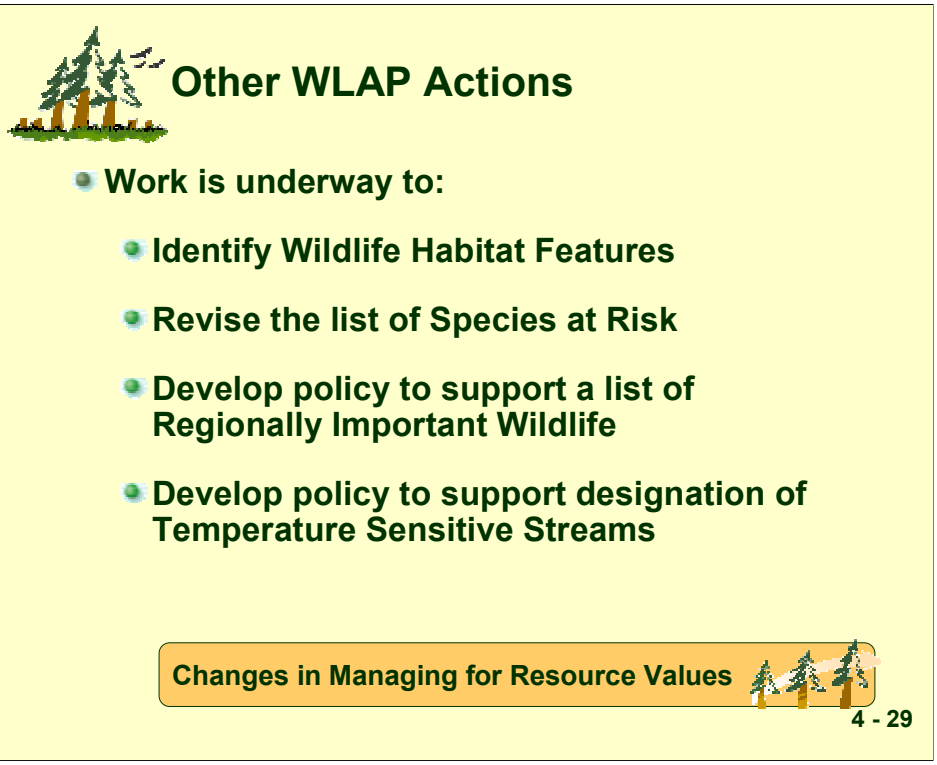
NOTE TO PRESENTER: this overhead has changed from the participant materials. The overhead was replaced with the information as contained in the amended FPPR which was brought into force on February 23, 2005.

- All Community Watersheds that were established under FPC provisions before January 31, 2004 are continued for the purposes of *FRPA*.
- An objective has been established in FPPR for these watersheds to continue management under *FRPA*
- Note that existing water quality objectives are not functional for the purposes of *FRPA* – and plan content is not required for those pre-existing water quality objectives.
- The objective is effective immediately.
- Plan content must be prepared consistent with the objective for areas of planning that include a continued CW.
- Plans that have been submitted but not yet approved, and include the area of a continued CW, will need to be retrieved and amended consistent with the objective.
- Approved plans that include an area of a continued CW will require a mandatory amendment within two years.



- Consultation is underway on Wildlife Habitat Features for both the Coast and Interior areas. This action will not affect FSP preparation, but will eventually have effect on selection of forest practices.
- WLAP is working on policy that will support revisions to the Minister's list of species at risk, and will support the eventual development and approval of a list of Regionally Important Wildlife. This action will not affect plans.
- Regionally important wildlife are not expected to have effect for the purposes of an FSP as forest practices will be guided by General Wildlife Measures in a WHA or specified area. This is not expected to occur until early 2006.
- WLAP is also working on policy to support the designation of Temperature Sensitive Streams. These designations will not affect preparation of FSP. They only affect the selection of practices.

In summary….

- **The FPPR 7 Wildlife Objective has immediate application to your planning activities.**
- **UWR & WHA – New areas may have been established in your area. Check the applicable websites, and select practices accordingly.**
- **Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds & Community Watersheds – Regulation changes will have immediate effect on your planning.**
- **Other WLAP actions – Check for any that may affect selection of practices.**

Changes in Managing for Resource Values

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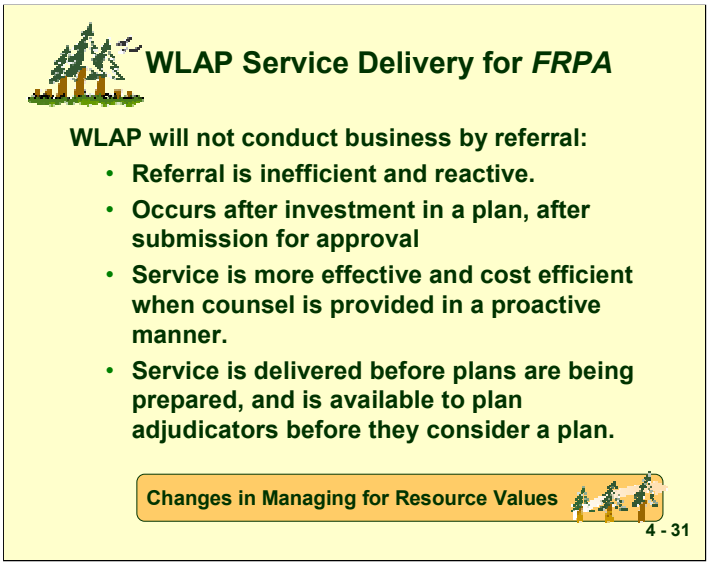
- In summary, note that FPPR 7(1) affects almost all planning areas.
- If you were not given a Notice because of a Higher Level Plan provisions, consider seeking information that will help you address the land use objectives for wildlife in that plan.
- If you have questions on new UWR or WHA, or the background information for wildlife, communicate with your district's WLAP contact and your DDM.
- Take note of the imminent regulatory changes for FSW and CW, and consider what may be required for plan content in your area.
- Remember to check for new designations under the *Government Actions Regulation* that may affect selection of practices. All of these designations occur by way of orders under the Government Actions Regulation. Orders are listed on the WLAP website.



Presenters…. You need only present to this first slide and note to the audience the other 2 provided for their information. Let them know where in the room to get copies of the Service Delivery information bulletin we have prepared for this exercise.

- The next slides describe the manner in which WLAP will deliver service to the forest and range sectors under *FRPA*.
- There have been many enquiries, and we take this opportunity to explain our approach to *FRPA* business.
- Referral is inconsistent with our Shared Stewardship business model.
- Referral involves interference in planning investments, plan adjudication, and practice selection. Referral is inefficient, time consuming, process laden and reactive – and shifts accountability and liability away from those who must by law bear those burdens.
- WLAP is a service agency, who assists those who are required by statute and regulation to deliver environmental stewardship.
- This business model requires WLAP to deliver service to those who must deliver in compliance with the law.
- WLAP does this in a pro-active manner, by making information, risk assessments and guidelines available for consideration before they are needed.
- Those who must carry out actions to deliver environmental stewardship include persons, agencies or business entities that are required by law to prepare plans, select practices, adjudicate plans and practices, and comply with the statute and regulations. WLAP informs those actions.
- We are successful when planners, practitioners and plan adjudicators have the all the information we can offer, in hand, as they enter into their respective deliberations.

Pro-active Service Delivery

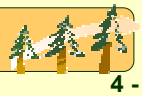
- **We deliver information prior to plan preparation and determinations.**
- **Information is expected to assist planners and practitioners, and help establish the level of diligence in delivery of consistent plans in compliance with the law.**
- **We inspect for compliance and support enforcement action.**
- **We will conduct effectiveness monitoring.**

- WLAP will strive to deliver the information, risk assessments and guidelines required by those who must act consistent with the law….. before they need it.
- If there are challenges that the information or guidelines do not address, and where these challenges pose a risk to environmental values, WLAP will be available on a limited basis to provide further information or interpretation, and risk assessment.
- WLAP will provide risk assessments, but will not respond to requests on whether a plan is approvable or not.
- We will decline to state whether a certain approach to planning is acceptable, or whether a certain set of practices will deliver the outcome required by law. These matters are the sole responsibility of those who must demonstrate due diligence in complying with the statute and regulation.
- The onus is on the planner, practitioner or adjudicator to determine the relevance of WLAP products considering the circumstances they face.

Service Delivery to Planners

- **WLAP will help identify and communicate relevant considerations for results and strategies**
- **Summarise key considerations in the state of the land or forest relative to the objective**
- **Provide references on available science and information**
- **Outline risks to objectives, the nature and the location of these risks, and**
- **Make this information freely available to licensees, decision makers, public**

Changes in Managing for Resource Values



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- For planners and plan adjudicators, WLAP will strive to let those preparing and adjudicating plans of the key considerations that should inform preparation of plan content consistent with the statute and regulation.
- It will remain the sole obligation of the planner to prepare plan content and provide sufficient rationale to satisfy a MOF Delegated Decision Maker.
- The DDM is obliged to consider plan content against the requirements of the law – a process that will require consideration of information relevant to the management issues and risks inherent in the planning area.

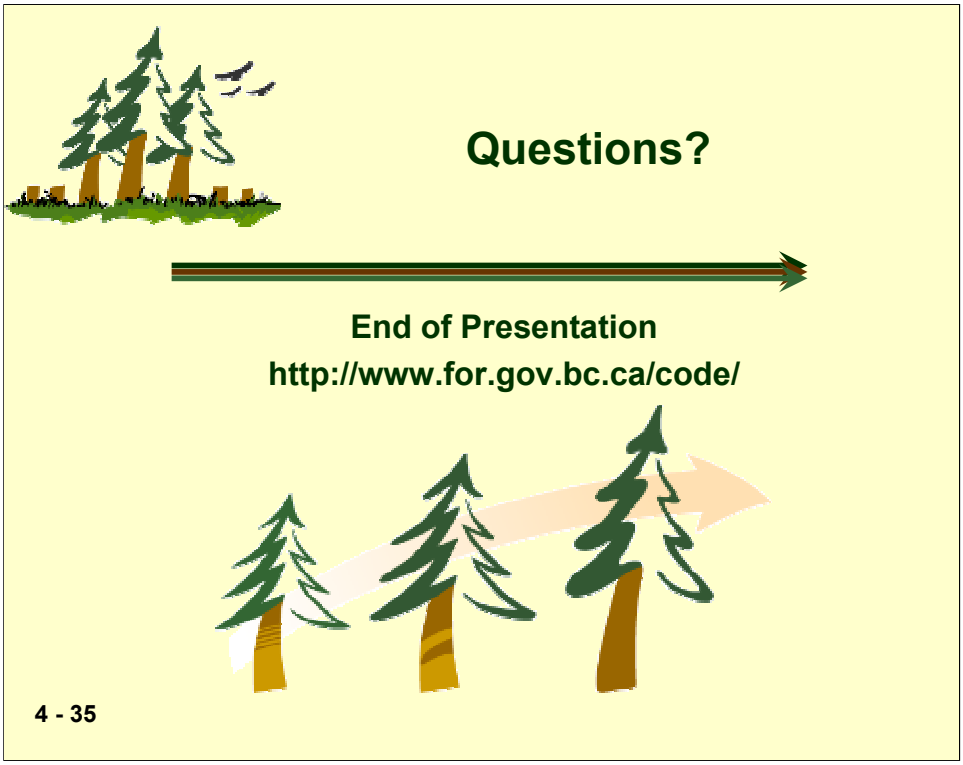
Issues or Questions….

If issues arise, or if there are questions regarding WLAP actions to implement *FRPA*:

- **Please document these matters and forward them by e-mail to attention of Rodger Stewart.**
- **Rodger is lead manager responsible for WLAP implementation of *FRPA*.**
- **We will consider your questions, and will supply response to participants in this forum.**

rodger.stewart@gems3.gov.bc.ca

- We know that this presentation will lead to questions and discussion. It is quite likely that all your interests will not be met today. We expect that questions will arise as you think about this on the way home.
- So …. We offer a means for all participants to seek clarification as needed.
- We have a lead manager who can act as our "one window" of service for such questions.
- Please pose your questions as clearly as possible, and wherever possible, link them to specific situations and specific legal provisions so the context of your question is clear.



Questions?

NOTE to Presenter:

- Introduce the next presenter(s) and hand the floor over to them to begin Topic 5: Implications for Your FSP.