



**SMALL SCALE SALVAGE  
THREE YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN  
2007/08 – 2010/11**

*FINAL*

December 21, 2007



---

Approved  
Tim Sheldan, ADM Operations Division

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## Three Year Strategic Plan

1. Purpose
2. Intro/History
3. Objectives and Goals
  - a) Other Strategic Direction (Ministry Service Plan; MPB Action Plan)
  - b) Small Scale Salvage Objectives
  - c) Strategies
4. Forest Stewardship
5. Pricing
6. First Nations
7. Communication Plan

## APPENDICES

<b>Appendix 1</b>	MFR Service Plan Goals .....
<b>Appendix 2</b>	Definition of Small Scale Salvage.....
<b>Appendix 3</b>	Delivery Method.....
<b>Appendix 4</b>	Small Scale Salvage Toolkit.....
<b>Appendix 5</b>	Three Year Strategic Plan Review Recommend Matrix (McClary) .....
<b>Appendix 6</b>	District Strategic Plan Format Template .....

**SMALL SCALE SALVAGE  
THREE YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN  
(2007/08 – 2010/11)**

**1. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this Strategic Plan is to:

- 1) Define small scale salvage (see Appendix A).
- 2) Outline the Ministry of Forests and Range's objectives and scope for small scale salvage for the next three fiscal years.
- 3) Present strategies to achieve the stated objectives.
- 4) Provide direction and a provincial framework for forest district to prepare local small scale salvage strategic plans.

**2. INTRODUCTION/HISTORY**

Small Scale Salvage has been used as a tool to salvage and utilize timber that would otherwise not have been harvested as well as addressing forest health objectives for many years. The scope, size and focus of the program have evolved over the years in response to a number of factors including availability of salvage type timber, log and lumber markets, timber pricing, the number small scale salvage clients and the implementation of the professional application process.

A strategic plan for small scale salvage (04/05 – 06/07) as well as a number of directives has provided guidance to ministry staff and salvagers for the past three years. The last plan outlined three tools to be used for scale salvage. These included the Forestry Licence to Cut (FLTC); Salvage Non-Replaceable Forest Licence (SNRFL) and the Community Salvage Licence (CSL).

Significant changes occurred to the policies and procedures during the term of the last strategic plan and are summarized as follows:

- A shift to professional applications for FLTC transferred some of the up-front planning to the small scale applicant significantly streamlining the process.
- SNRFLs evolved to something different than what was originally described in the strategic plan. SNRFLs were ultimately not limited to less than 1 hectare blocks and were generally dedicated to harvesting intermediate sized salvaged timber (up to 15 hectares blocks).
- Certain difficulties were encountered when implementing CSLs, and there is currently a moratorium on inviting new applications.

- An independent evaluation was completed that included numerous recommendations. Many of the recommendations have been implemented.
- Move to tabular stumpage rates.
- Intermediate Salvage (competitive up to 5000 m<sup>3</sup>) was piloted and approved as a new tool (forest management imperative) to use in limited circumstances. IS is limited to the interior regions and to timber that has been killed or will be killed by insects including the MPB.
- Directives were issued to ensure that as of April 1, 2007, all new small scale salvage openings were to include spatial information and managed for reforestation. Levies are now applied in order to collect sufficient funding to reforest all areas, despite the size.
- MOFR district offices were directed to establish local strategic plans detailing how small scale salvage fits into the local plans given the unique set of circumstances each district manager is facing.

The changes noted above, as well as forest conditions, had a significant impact on the size and scope of small scale salvage. Accomplishments increased dramatically during the second year from approximately 500 000 to almost 2 million m<sup>3</sup> under FLTC alone. This was a result of increased opportunities resulting from the mountain pine beetle (MPB) epidemic, streamlining of the applications process, the demand for logs, and client participation.

In a number of areas, particularly in the MPB epidemic areas, small scale salvage grew beyond the policies and tenure upon which it was built. This led to concerns with respect to the high volume of timber being directly awarded, forest stewardship, displacement of timber harvested under other tenures, and impact on other MFR program areas.

In order to address these concerns, staff were directed to confine operations to the original intent. This meant restricting operations to small isolated patches of timber, with intermediate salvage being approved on a limited scale.

The forest sector is currently experiencing a very significant downturn in the lumber markets. This has resulted in saturated log markets in many parts of the province and low log prices at the mills. Therefore, a decrease in the estimated accomplishments under small scale salvage over the foreseeable future is anticipated.

At the beginning of the last plan, staff for small scale salvage were clearly identified and tracked for small scale salvage. These resources have now been included with the regular Business Areas and are not solely dedicated to small scale salvage. It is recognized that small scale salvage is now considered as a permanent tool to be used for forest management purposes and all phases (tenure; stewardship; compliance and enforcement) are to be resourced accordingly.

On the Coast, it is anticipated that small scale salvage will continue to focus on the salvage of blow down, and cedar. Salvage of disease and insect killed timber is relatively low.

Much of the pine forests of the province's interior are being killed faster than they can be harvested. While it is important to recover as much economic value as possible from the trees before the wood quality deteriorates, it is equally important to balance this with other Crown objectives for forest resources (wilderness, wildlife habitat, etc.).

Many interior TSAs are heavily impacted and much of the harvesting effort is directed toward the salvage of dead or dying pine before it burns or decays. It is anticipated that small scale salvage will continue to play a role in harvesting salvage timber for the foreseeable future. Currently, there is a focus on establishing non-sawlog and bioenergy as a future industry in the province and purchaser of salvage type timber. Small scale salvage has the potential to be a source of fibre supply to this industry.

The province is faced with ever-changing forest and economic conditions. In order to salvage timber in an economic and efficient manner, we must remain flexible, continuously improving our processes and be able to adapt to new challenges and priorities in a timely manner.

### **3. MINISTRY OBJECTIVES FOR SMALL SCALE SALVAGE**

#### **Provincial Strategic Direction**

The development of this strategic plan was guided by a number of other strategic documents including:

The three goals included in the Ministry of Forests and Range Service Plan (07/08 – 09/10) are:

- Sustainable Forest and Range Resources;
- Sustainable Socio-Economic Benefits from Forest and Range Resources; and
- Highly Effective, Innovative and Responsive Organization.

Further details on these goals are included in Appendix 1.

The Mountain Pine Beetle Action Plan 2006 – 2011. Specific reference is made to Objective 3 – *“Recover the greatest value from dead timber before it burns or decays, while respecting other forest values.”*

#### **Ministry Objectives for Small Scale Salvage**

The ministry's objectives for small scale salvage include the following:

1. Harvest and utilize small, isolated patches of timber that are dead and/or in danger of being significantly reduced in value, lost or destroyed and would otherwise not be harvested.

2. Ensure small scale salvage operations take place within the context of overall, long-term forest stewardship and economic objectives.
3. Reduce the spread of insects and disease and contribute to forest health management. Small scale salvage is to be used judiciously in regard to MPB salvage operations and continue to focus on “leading edge” areas.
4. Exert forest worker safety as a priority. (Ministry staff are exploring how to best implement this important priority for Small Scale Salvage.)
5. Ensure areas harvested are reforested within acceptable timeframes with acceptable species.
6. Small scale salvage is promoted as a tool to use in achieving other ministry and government priorities such harvesting for safety (public and infrastructure) purposes (powerline and road rights of way; community wildfire interface; range, recreation sites, etc.).
7. Provide a source of opportunities for small independent operators and First Nations.
8. Cost-effective delivery and contributing to government revenues.

#### **Strategies to Achieve the Objectives**

- Continue to administer applications (professional and conventional) for salvaging small volumes of salvage material (direct award FLTC < 2000 m<sup>3</sup>).
- Continue to advertise and award Intermediate Salvage Licences where appropriate and review a potential expansion of the scope of intermediate salvage (i.e. to the Coast Forest Region).
- All forest districts maintain an up-to-date small scale salvage strategic plan.
- District goals are planned and delivered in accordance with provincial and local strategic plans, existing resources, forest conditions and client demand.
- Maintain policy of reforesting all openings regardless of size and collect sufficient silviculture levy to cover all reforestation costs.
- Review the policy and legislation regarding the application of small scale salvage on Forestry Revitalization “take-back” areas that remain within a TFL.
- Continually improved and adapted policies and processes to address newly evolving opportunities and challenges (e.g. bioenergy fibre supply; silviculture levy collection).

#### **4. FOREST STEWARDSHIP**

While it is important to recover economic value from the trees before wood quality deteriorates, it is equally important to balance this with other Crown objectives for forest resources (wilderness, wildlife habitat, old-growth, etc.).

Forest Stewardship Plans (FSP) are required to be in place prior to any harvesting taking place under a SNRFL. An FSP is not required for a FLTC; however, district strategic plans and processes, as well as the professional applications and reporting requirements provide an appropriate framework for addressing stewardship concerns.

A professional application process has been developed and implemented, in order to be efficient, effective and transparent. This requires a suitable application signed by a forest professional, prior to issuing a FLTC, and a post harvest report signed by a forest professional to document that operations were completed in compliance with the approved standards, guidelines and licence conditions.

Under the *Forest and Range Practices Act* and regulations, harvested openings that are less than or equal to one hectare do not generate any legal free-growing obligation because it is assumed these areas would reforest naturally. However, there are indications that relying on natural regeneration may not result in adequate stocking being achieved. As a result, MFR has made a decision to require that all new SSS openings be adequately reforested.

Directives were issued to ensure that as of April 1, 2007, all new small scale salvage openings were to include spatial information and managed for reforestation. With some minor exceptions, levies are now applied in order to collect sufficient funding to reforest all areas, despite the size. It is essential that districts collect enough funds through the levy to cover the work needed to meet silviculture obligations and that there is good communication between tenures, stewardship and finance staff. Procedures for the collection and expenditures of such funds will continue to be reviewed and improved.

District and regional staff will work closely with FFT and FIA to fund the reforestation of sites that were less than 1 hectare and were harvested prior to April 1, 2007.

## **5. PRICING**

A very significant component of small scale salvage is the pricing of the timber. Stumpage rates for small scale salvage tenures are determined using either the Interior or Coast Appraisal Manual. These can be found online at: <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hva/manuals.htm>.

A stumpage rate can be determined from either a table or on the basis of a full appraisal.

The average sawlog stumpage rate tables are based on forest zone and species in the Interior or by district, species and type of salvage on the Coast. This method does not involve cruising or submitting an appraisal data submission. There are, however, restrictions on volume, area, and sometimes AAC that can apply before a stumpage rate can be determined using these tables.

Alternatively, a stumpage rate can be determined using a full appraisal, which requires the submission of site specific data in an appraisal data submission signed by a forest professional.

## 6. FIRST NATIONS CONSULTATION

To address legal obligations, proposed forest development decisions will be the subject of consultation efforts between First Nations and government. An appropriate consultation process should be employed for each type of proposed decision under the ministry's mandate that is capable of impacting aboriginal interests. The consultation process will consider the degree to which the First Nation likely has aboriginal interests within the area under decision, and the proposed forestry decision impacts the land base and the First Nation's aboriginal interests.

The Ministry of Forests and Range relies on working relationships between local staff and aboriginal groups to carry out consultation in a flexible, workable and efficient manner. Where possible, steps should be taken to consolidate consultation activities at the TSA (regional/district) level. The process of "batching" consultation activities (perhaps for all salvage decisions to be made in the management unit) can be conducted to reflect the nature of the impact of these activities on the land base, and to address the volume of referrals that would be provided to First Nations.

The Provincial Consultation Policy (2002) and Ministry of Forests Aboriginal Rights and Title Policy (2003) with guidelines can be viewed at:

<http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/haa/policies.htm>.

Consultation requirements may vary from the established policy if there is a subsequent agreement signed with a First Nation that stipulates a revised consultation process. There are several types of agreements such as: Interim Measures Agreements, Consultation Agreements, or Forest and Range Agreements.

## 7. COMMUNICATION PLAN

It will be important to communicate effectively with ministry staff, salvage operators, First Nations, and other key stakeholders. Districts are encouraged to establish and maintain communications with stakeholders as appropriate. District strategic plans are available through local offices or district websites.

Competitive opportunities are advertised on the Official Notices website. This can be found online at: <http://www23.for.gov.bc.ca/notices/init.do>.

In addition to this three year strategy, various directives, bulletins, templates, presentations, and policy updates will be developed as necessary. These documents will be posted to the ministry's small scale salvage public webpage: <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hth/timten/small-scale-salvage.htm>.



# **APPENDICES**

# **APPENDIX 1**

## **EXCERPT FROM MINISTRY OF FORESTS AND RANGE SERVICE PLAN**

### **Goal 1: Sustainable Forest and Range Resources**

As stewards of British Columbia's forest and range resources, the Ministry of Forests and Range has the responsibility to ensure the use of these resources to generate economic benefits is balanced with their long-term viability. The ministry will ensure appropriate forest and range management practices are used to maintain and improve the long-term sustainability and health of the province's forest and range resources. The ministry will also ensure incremental investments in the forest resource are effective through the Forest Investment Account.

### **Goal 2: Sustainable Socio-Economic Benefits from Forest and Range Resources**

Forestry remains a major contributor to British Columbia's current and future economic health, generating substantial revenue to the provincial government and yielding a significant net benefit to the broader public interest. Economic benefits from forest and range resources rely on globally competitive forest and ranching sectors and competitive market pricing. The ministry leads the response to the socio-economic impacts of the mountain pine beetle epidemic, working with other agencies, and provides public access to forest-based communities, rural residences and recreation areas. In addition, the ministry recognizes the interests of First Nations in accessing forest and range benefits now and in the future.

### **Goal 3: Highly Effective, Innovative and Responsive Organization**

The ministry's vision, mission and value statements reflect our role as steward of the province's forest resources. Effectiveness in achieving our core goals of ensuring sustainable forest and range resources and sustainable socio-economic benefits for the people of British Columbia depends upon collaborative relationships with partners across governments, agencies, municipalities and First Nations, as well as our expert and knowledgeable staff who will continue to be innovative, responsive, client focused and results oriented. To this end, the ministry is focusing on leadership development, being a learning organization and improving organizational safety and wellness.

## APPENDIX 2

### DEFINITION OF SMALL SCALE SALVAGE

Salvage is defined as the harvesting of:

1. dead and/or down timber;
2. trees which have been damaged or infested with insects and will die within one year; and
3. logging residue.

For Western Red and Yellow cedar species, regional executive directors may further refine the definition to account for local issues.

This definition includes the salvage of timber floating on a lake or submerged in a lake (outside the E&N land grant) but does not include marine salvage within the Vancouver Log Salvage District. Marine Log Salvage within the Vancouver Log Salvage District will continue to be directed in accordance with Part 9 of the *Forest Act*.

For the Coast Forest Region, small marine operations, including root buck permits, A-frames, handlog operations, and beachcombing (also known as Marine salvage) on the Coast, north of the Vancouver Log Salvage District will be managed in accordance with separate strategy/policy developed by the Coast Forest Region's Regional Executive Director.

The maximum volume of incidental green timber required for access to the salvage timber or to remove a hazard posed to the operations that must be harvested in association with a small scale salvage operation should be minimized and should not exceed ten percent of the total volume of timber harvested without a strong rationale approved by the district manager.

Salvage of logging residue may be conducted where waste assessments have been completed and salvage operations will not conflict with any obligations (silviculture/roads) that have been incurred by the original licensee that harvested the area.

Small scale salvage operations should not require the construction of roads.

# APPENDIX 3

## DELIVERY METHOD

The current methods available to deliver small scale salvage include:

1. Forestry Licence to Cut <2000 m<sup>3</sup>;
2. FLTC < 5000 m<sup>3</sup>
3. Salvage non-replaceable forest licence (SNRFL).
4. Community Salvage Licence (CSL) – current policy is not to advertise or request applications for CSLs.

These methods provide flexibility to the regions and districts to meet their individual situations and the ability to meet the local small scale salvage objectives. The percentages of volume harvested under the different methods will vary from district to district.

The following provides additional details on the various delivery methods: In addition, a matrix identifying the different criteria is provided in Appendix 3.

### 1 FORESTRY LICENCE TO CUT

#### 1.1 General (<2000 m<sup>3</sup>)

- Authorized under Section 47.6 of the *Forest Act*.
- Grants right to harvest a maximum volume of 2000 m<sup>3</sup>.
- Should be initiated by a professional application submitted by the client (conventional applications accepted under certain circumstances).
- Directly awarded in most cases.
- May be entered into by RED or DM.
- If authority is delegated, a forest officer may enter into agreement up to 500 m<sup>3</sup>.
- Generally no restrictions on who can hold a FLTC.
- Security deposit may be required.

- Penalties for exceeding the authorized sale volume.
- Term must not exceed five years, but for small scale salvage; the term is usually less than one year or less.
- Not designated as major licences.
- Tabular appraisal rates apply, may do full appraisal.
- Silviculture levy usually applied.

### **1.2 General (up to 5000 m<sup>3</sup>) – Intermediate Salvage**

- Authorized under Section 47.6 of the *Forest Act* and the FLTC Regulation.
- Grants right to harvest a maximum volume of 5000 m<sup>3</sup>.
- Initiated by MFR.
- By policy must be competitively awarded (bonus bid or bonus offer).
- May be entered into by RED or DM.
- No restrictions on who can hold a FLTC.
- Security deposit required.
- Penalties for exceeding the authorized sale volume.
- Term must not exceed five years, but for small scale salvage; the term is usually less than one year.
- Not designated as major licences.
- Silviculture levy almost always applies.

### **1.3 Planning and Silviculture**

- A Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) is not required (Section 3, FRPA).
- Current regulations impose a formal obligation on the government to establish a free-growing stand if the licence operations result in an opening of greater than 1 hectare in size (Section 46(1) of FPPR).
- Policy as of March '07 is to spatially track and reforest all openings created under small scale salvage FLTC despite the size of the opening. (See Appendix 3.)
- A silviculture levy is to be added the stumpage rates and deposited into the Forest Stand Management Fund to be used by the district manager for reforestation activities.

## **1.4 Conventional Application**

- The applicant identifies the area for potential salvage.
- Ministry staff are responsible for the planning, lay-out, estimating volume, referrals, and assessments.
- The client notifies ministry when operations are complete.
- Ministry staff responsible for all post harvesting surveys.

## **1.5 Professional Application**

- The applicant is responsible for the planning, lay-out, estimating volume, referrals and assessments.
- The applications signed and sealed by professional forester.
- In addition, any post harvesting reporting requirements will also be signed and sealed by a professional forester.

## **2. SALVAGE NON-REPLACEABLE FOREST LICENCE**

### **2.1 General**

- A non-replaceable forest licence that restricts harvest to salvage material within a given geographic area of a TSA.
- Authorized under Part 3, Division 2 of the *Forest Act*.
- Competitively awarded.
- Only a bonus bid or bonus offer is considered in evaluating competing applications.
- Annual rent and deposits apply.

### **2.2 Planning and Silviculture**

- Licensee required to prepare a Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP), Section 3 of FRPA.
- Licensee required to prepare site plans for individual cut blocks (Section 10 of FRPA).
- Operations are exempt from free-growing obligations if the operations are selective harvesting and the residual stand meets stocking standards for a period of 12 months (Section 44(3) of FPPR).

- The district manager may exempt from free-growing if clearcut < 1 hectare and volume is less than 500 m<sup>3</sup> (Section 91(2) of FPPR).
- Operations under a SNRFL are restricted to the harvesting of small blocks of salvage timber as defined in the advertising and the licence document. Generally blocks will be less than 15 hectares in size and are not able to be harvested under other tenures such as a NRFL, TFL or BC Timber Sales.
- Silviculture obligations are imposed on the licensee who may in turn transfer these obligations to a third party or the district manager in accordance with the terms established under the FRPA.

### **3. COMMUNITY SALVAGE LICENCE (*currently no new CSLs are being contemplated*)**

#### **3.1 General**

- Authorized under Division 7.2 of the *Forest Act*.
- Minister may invite an application for a CSL (direct award) or may invite one or more applications for a CSL (competitive).
- At least initially, the number of CSL opportunities that are invited or advertised will be limited.
- The CSL will have a maximum volume harvest limit for qualifying timber for the term of the licence.
- Annual rent and deposits apply.

#### **3.2 Planning and Silviculture**

- Licensee required to prepare a Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP), Section 3 of FRPA.
- Licensee required to prepare site plans for individual cut blocks (Section 10 of FRPA).
- Any clearcutting operations under CSL are restricted to areas less than 1 hectare (Section 43.8(g) of the *Forest Act*).
- No free-growing obligations imposed under legislation (Section 29(1) of FRPA does not include CSL).

## **4. OTHER SALVAGE OPERATIONS**

### **4.1 Forest Health Project**

- Special case of a Forestry Licence to Cut restricted to sanitation in accordance with a government approved bark beetle management strategy.
- Contract must be awarded competitively.
- Silviculture obligations incurred (Forest Stand Management Fund).

### **4.2 Licensee Operations on Area-Based Tenures (WL/TFL)**

- Licence holder is obliged to comply with management plan with respect to forest health and salvage opportunities.
- In general, licensees undertake small scale salvage operations to deal with small patches of salvage, or arrange a contract with a salvage operator.
- Operations carried out under blanket salvage permits issued under existing licence.

### **4.3 Operations in a TSA**

- All TSA available for small scale salvage, but need to refer to licensees\BCTS first prior to approval (no conflict).
- Major licensees will have first refusal to salvage material within the district manager approved portion(s) of their operating area.
- Operations carried out under blanket salvage permits issued under existing licence (FL).



## APPENDIX 4

### SMALL SCALE SALVAGE TOOLKIT

<b>Instrument</b>	<b>Award Option</b>	<b>Term (Years)</b>	<b>Harvest Limits</b>	<b>Planning requirements</b>	<b>Silviculture Liability</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<i>Forestry Licence to Cut – (&lt;2000)</i>	Direct award or may be competitive.	Up to 5 years; generally not exceeding 1 year.	up to 2000 m <sup>3</sup>	No FSP or site plan. MOF does admin planning.	Formal liability to DM if > 1 hectare. Policy to track and reforest all openings.	Most issued pursuant to professional applications submitted by licensee.
<i>Forestry Licence to Cut – (up to 5000 m<sup>3</sup>).</i>	Competitive award	Up to 5 years; generally not exceeding 1 year.	up to 5000 m <sup>3</sup>	No FSP or site plan. Licensee does admin planning.	Formal liability to DM if > 1 hectare. Policy to track and reforest all openings.	Initiated by MOFR staff.
<i>Forestry Licence to Cut – forest health project.</i>	May direct award to contractor if Forest Health contract was competitive.	Up to 5 years.	None	No FSP or site plan.	Formal liability to DM if > 1 hectare. Policy to track and reforest all openings.	Only be issued in association with a contract under bark beetle management strategy.
<i>Salvage Non-Replaceable Forest Licence</i>	Competitive	Up to 20 years; limited to 5 years by policy.	None	FSP and site plan.	Licensee obligation.	
<i>Community Salvage Licence</i>	Direct or competitive.	5 years	Clearcut < 1 hectare.	FSP and site plan.	None – <i>Forest Act</i> specifies clearcut < 1 hectare.	Currently no new applications for CSLs being considered.
<i>Actions by major licensees</i>	N/A	Blanket salvage CP (4 years).	None	FSP and site plan.	Licensee obligation.	

## APPENDIX 5

### SSS Three Year Strategic Plan Review – May 15, 2007 Recommendations Matrix

RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS
<p>1. MFR complete all outstanding 2006/07 SSS Action Plan items as soon as possible. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSS volume targets based on resources;</li> <li>• add good forest stewardship to next Three Year Plan;</li> <li>• assert worker safety;</li> <li>• develop a registration/certification system;</li> <li>• improve overall program management; and</li> <li>• review options for small size tenure opportunities.</li> </ul>	<p>Completed: Resources are a consideration for use of SSS as a forest management tool.</p> <p>Completed: Added stewardship section to 07/08 – 10/11 Three Year Strategic Plan.</p> <p>Completed: Added safety section to 07/08 – 10/11 Three Year Strategic Plan.</p> <p>Completed: Decision made not to pursue development of a registration/certification system at this time.</p> <p>Ongoing: SSS incorporates the principles of continuous improvement.</p> <p>Completed: Intermediate Salvage added.</p>
<p>2. RTEB/Operations Division prepare a new “rolling” Three Year SSS Strategic Plan with emphasis on the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the plan.</p>	<p>In Progress: A new three year strategic plan (07/08 – 10/11) is being prepared, but will not be “rolling”.</p>
<p>3. Operations Division set maximum volumes for SSS yearly. 1 000 000 m<sup>3</sup> has been approved provincially for SSS and IS FLtC in 2007/08.</p>	<p>Completed: Maximum volumes will not be established for future years. The need for SSS is forest management driven. District goals are established in district strategic plans.</p>
<p>4. Ministry maintain current direction for not issuing any more CSLs.</p>	<p>Completed: Current direction is a moratorium on issuing CSLs.</p>
<p>5. Operations Division manage SNRFLs up to set maximum volume/year (500 000 m<sup>3</sup>).</p>	<p>Completed: Maximum volumes will not be established for future years. The need for SSS is forest management driven.</p>
<p>6. RTEB/Operations Division prepare a review of SNRFL tenures to date.</p>	<p>Completed: Informal review done and will be rolled into the new 07/08 – 10/11 Three Year Strategic Plan.</p>
<p>7. RTEB/Operations Division review apportionment issues for SSS, CSLs and SNRFL volumes.</p>	<p>Not completed at this time.</p>
<p>8. Executive Review IS FLtC pilot and decide how to proceed as soon as possible.</p>	<p>Completed: Current direction is to implement IS. Refer to Tim Sheldon’s memo (dated July 24, 2007, File #19567-01).</p>

9. Operations Division use Business Analysis Initiative (BAI) process for requests for SSS FTEs and resources (new or reprioritized).	Completed: Any new requests will use the BAI process.
10. RTEB/Operations Division works with Aboriginal Affairs Branch on SSS First Nations consultation and direct award tenure licenses.	Direction in the new 07/08 – 10/11 Three Year Strategic Plan to cooperatively develop in conjunction with Aboriginal Affairs Branch.
11. Assistant Deputy Minister Operations to send memo to operation's staff for clarification of SSS future attaching final copy of this review.	Completed: Refer to Tim Sheldon's memo (dated July 24, 2007, File #19567-01).
12. RTEB/Operations Division to look for synergies between other program initiatives and SSS tenures (e.g. Protection).	Ongoing: Current direction is to continue with recommendation.
13. The Provincial BA 7 Team review and update the SSS IPMs to reflect the current direction of SSS FLtCs that the tenure is now another function in the Tenure's Business Area.	In Progress: Review complete and recommendation to remove SSS IPMs as need for SSS is forest management and client application driven. Accomplishments of SSS will continue to be tracked.

# APPENDIX 6

## PROVINCIAL SMALL SCALE SALVAGE STRATEGIC PLAN TEMPLATE

### 1. Purpose:

- Clearly describe the purpose of the forest district strategic plan.
- Provide a link to the Provincial Strategic Plan and a Regional Strategic Plan.
- Provide a link to the BC Mountain Pine Beetle action Plan (where applicable).
- Role of program within district.

### 2. Application and Scope:

- Reviewed annually (fiscal year, tied to service plan).
- Identify tenure types to be used for program.
- Identify areas where salvage operations are to be carried out (describe and attach map).
- Identify volume targets (should match Performance Measures in MAX).
- Define specifically what types of stands are eligible for salvage in the forest district (e.g. blow down, beetle infestation, fire killed, species, etc.).
- SSS applications will only be accepted for unencumbered Crown land. Proposals will not be acceptable on tree farm licences, woodlots, agriculture leases, extensions of holdings, deeded land with Crown timber reserves or grazing leases.
- Program is focused on stands less than one (1) hectare clearcut.

### 3. General Forest Conditions

- Short description the general forest conditions for the district and/or TSA, including the extent of forest health conditions (e.g. extent of pine beetle).

### 4. Strategic Goals

- Emphasize focus of program within the district.
- Direct salvage activity to areas where they fulfil the greatest forest management needs.

- Communicate and consult district SSS with other stakeholders, tenure or agreement holders, First Nations and public.
- Synergies with other programs.

## **5. District Priorities**

- Niches for potential salvage opportunities.
- Order of district priorities using locations, access, species composition, ecosystems, age, site productivity, and forest health agents.
- Priority may given to areas adjacent to private land, woodlots, settlement corridors, green attack, scenic areas, fuel management, and other values that may be at risk.
- Provide information on any special circumstances (e.g. hydroelectric reservoirs, utility distribution lines, public or forest roads).

## **6. District Objectives for the Use of FLTC's, Intermediate Salvage and SNRFL's.**

- Identify which tenure type would be used in which circumstance.
- For FLTC may provide direction on use of professional versus conventional applications.

## **7. Roads**

- Ensure it is clear that no new roads will be authorized to be constructed under the SSS Program.
- If using existing roads covered under some form of permit, describe the process to enter into a road use agreement, if required.

## **8. Implementation**

- Link to document or package where information can be found regarding procedures, site eligibility, and other key aspects associated with district SSS program. (Could be attached as Appendix.)

## **9. Future Considerations**

## **10. Contact**

- Provide name, address, phone numbers and email address for district person responsible for the SSS program.