



## **Audit of Forest Planning and Practices**

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*South Island District Woodlot  
Woodlot Licence W1632*

**FPB/ARC/162**

February 2014

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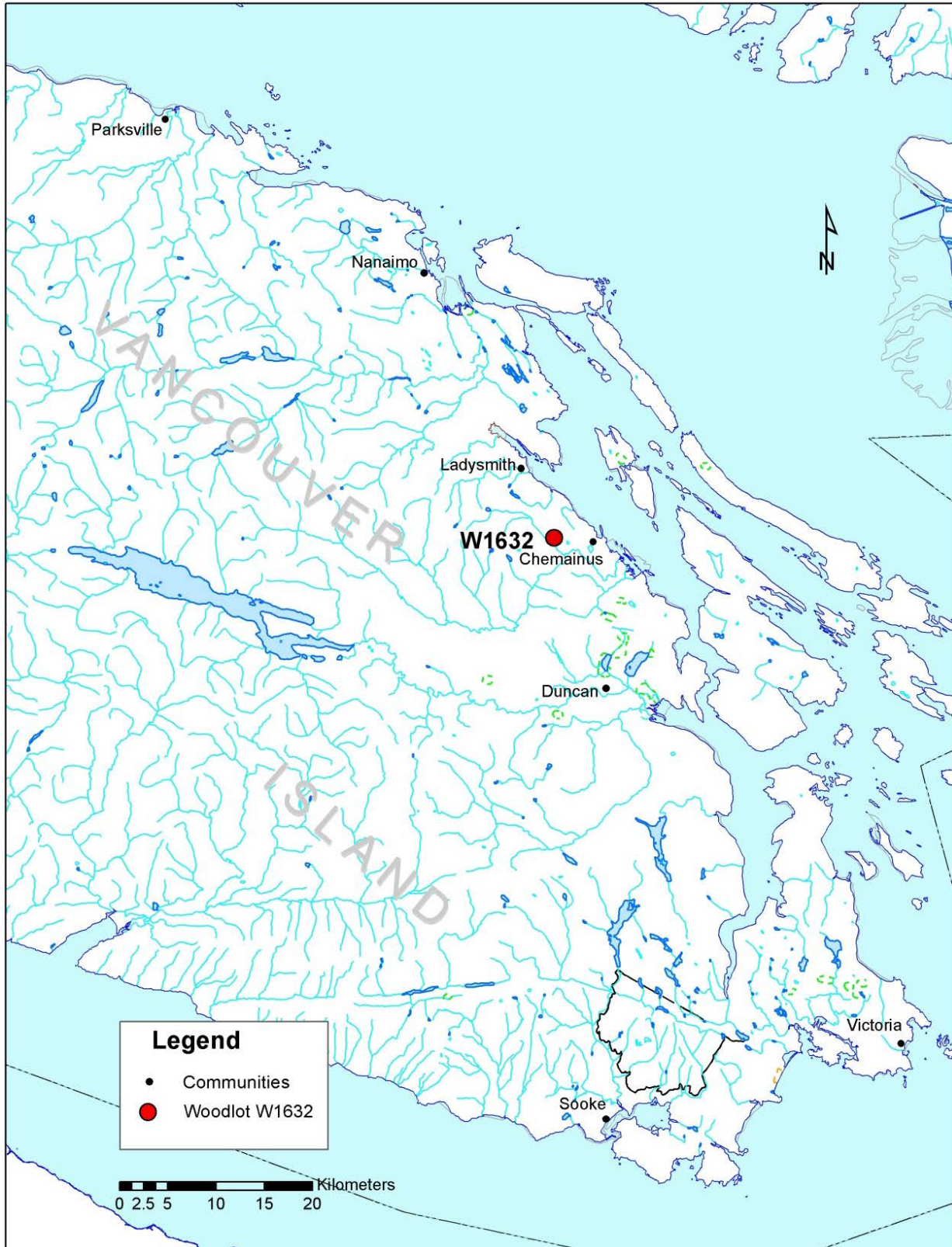
## Board Commentary

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This audit examined forest planning and practices on woodlot licence W1632, held by the Halalt First Nation (Halalt), in the South Island District, near Chemainus, BC. While most planning and practices complied with requirements of the *Forest and Range Practices Act* and the *Wildfire Act*, the auditors found one significant non-compliance.

Halalt failed to meet requirements to report its activities to government on an annual basis. Annual reporting is important because it informs government of the woodlot activities on Crown land and facilitates tracking of reforestation obligations. This has been a fairly common non-compliance in board audits of woodlots across the province. The Board wishes to draw the woodlot licence holder's attention to its bulletin #10 entitled [Woodlot Licences – What's a Woodlot Licensee Required to Do?](#) as a convenient reminder of key forest practice requirements for woodlots. The Board also requests that Halalt notify it by April 30, 2014, of the progress made in reporting the required information on current and past activities to government.

## Location Map for Woodlot Licence W1632



# Audit Results

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## Background

As part of the Forest Practices Board's 2013 compliance audit program, the Board selected the South Island District as the location for a full scope compliance audit. Within the district, the Board selected 10 woodlot licences for audit. This is the audit report for woodlot licence W1632, held by Halalt First Nation (Halalt). Results for the other nine woodlot licences are reported separately.

The Board randomly selected the South Island District and, from the population of licences within the district, noted that woodlot licences had not been audited in recent years. The individual woodlot licences were selected for audit based on the level of harvest activity, and not on past performance or geographic location. The Board selected all woodlot licences with a cut of greater than 5000 cubic metres within the audit period, which was February 2011 to May 2013.

Woodlot licence W1632 was awarded to Halalt in 2007 and consists of a total area of 432 hectares, all of which is Crown land. The licence is located near Chemainus, just west of the Panorama Ridge subdivision and the Island Highway, south of Ladysmith. The licence has an allowable annual cut of 3012 cubic metres per year. During the two-year audit period, the holder of licence W1632 harvested approximately 16 100 cubic metres of timber.<sup>1</sup>

Two forestry professionals and a chartered accountant made up the audit team. The Board's audit field work took place on May 20, 2013.

Additional information about the Board's compliance audit process is provided in Appendix 1.



Douglas-fir seedling planted in a harvested block.

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<sup>1</sup> Although most woodlots have a relatively small allowable annual cut, it is possible for woodlot holders to harvest up to 120 percent of their five-year cut control cycle in just one or two years, creating the appearance of a harvest that is larger than actual allowable annual cut.



## Audit Approach and Scope

The audit examined Halalt's planning, field activities and obligations related to:

- operational planning (including woodlot licence plans<sup>i</sup> and pre-harvest maps<sup>ii</sup>)
- timber harvesting
- road construction, maintenance and deactivation
- silviculture activities and obligations
- fire fuel hazard management
- fire prevention practices

These activities were assessed for compliance with the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA), the *Wildfire Act* (WA) and related regulations, in particular, the *Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation* (WLPPR). All activities, planning and obligations for the period February 1, 2011, to May 20, 2013, were included in the scope of the audit.

The audit work included an evaluation of records and plans, and ground-based inspections of roads and cutblocks.

The Board's audit reference manual, *Compliance Audit Reference Manual, Version 7.0, September 2012*, set out the standards and procedures that were used to carry out this audit.

## Planning and Practices Examined

### Operational Planning

The 2008-2018 woodlot licence plan (WLP) identified Halalt's activities in W1632. Pre-harvest maps apply to the six cutblocks harvested during the audit period.

### Timber Harvesting

Halalt harvested 6 cutblocks covering 53.3 hectares, totaling approximately 16 100 cubic metres during the audit period. The auditors examined all 6 cutblocks as part of the audit.

### Road Construction, Maintenance and Deactivation

The road population for W1632 included 8.1 kilometres of construction or reconstruction and 11.3 kilometres of maintenance. Auditors examined all of the road construction and maintenance activities.

There was no bridge construction, bridge maintenance or road deactivation during the audit period.

### Silviculture Activities and Obligations

Silviculture activities during the audit period included planting in six cutblocks. Auditors examined all planting activities.



## Fire Protection

Auditors examined hazard assessment and abatement activities on six cutblocks in conjunction with harvest auditing. Fire tool inspections were not conducted, since there were no active operations.

## Findings

The audit found that, with one exception, the planning and field activities undertaken by Halalt on W1632 complied in all significant respects, with the requirements of FRPA, WA and related regulations, as of May 2013.

The audit identified a situation of significant non-compliance relating to annual reporting requirements, as discussed in the Post-harvest Obligations section below.

### Post-harvest Obligations

Under FRPA and the WA, woodlot licence holders are responsible for a number of post-harvest obligations. These obligations include:

- timely completion of fire hazard assessments and abatement.
- ensuring that harvested areas are re-stocked with a sufficient number of well-spaced and desirable seedlings within the specified timelines.
- maintenance of roads and bridges.
- ensuring that harvested areas with reforestation obligations meet free-growing specifications.
- annual submission of information specifying the nature of forest management activities that have been undertaken.

Auditors found that Halalt did not comply with legislated requirements to submit information annually. The information it is required to submit includes data regarding the area harvested, as well as statistics about silviculture activities. When this information is not submitted and tracked, there is a risk that reforestation obligations will not be met. This is considered a significant non-compliance with forest practices obligations, specifically with the WLPPR section 76<sup>iii</sup> requirement to annually report to government the forest cover information for areas where silviculture treatments have occurred.

The lack of information in government's database (called Reporting Silviculture Updates and Land Status Tracking, or RESULTS) made it difficult for auditors to confirm the type and amount of planting in two of the blocks, making the field inspection inconclusive for those two blocks.

### Operational Planning

Planning at the stand level was consistent with the WLP and legal requirements.

Pre-harvest maps were provided for all harvest population blocks. The maps contained all required content and also accurately showed stream locations, wildlife tree patches and proposed road locations.

### Timber Harvesting

Harvesting practices were consistent with the WLP and pre-harvest maps. Soil disturbance was well-managed and within FRPA limits and natural drainage patterns were maintained. Wildlife tree retention consisted of patches and was preserved as planned.

## Road Construction, Maintenance and Deactivation

No concerns were identified with road construction or maintenance. Roads were stable and stream crossings were well maintained and in good condition.

No roads were deactivated.

## Silviculture Activities and Obligations

All blocks were reforested promptly. All seedlings met the Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use<sup>iv</sup> and there were no concerns noted with planting.

## Fire Protection

No concerns were identified with respect to hazard assessment or abatement. Fire hazard was assessed at the completion of harvesting and slash was either piled, or piled and burned, on all blocks.

## Audit Opinion

In my opinion, with one exception, the operational planning; timber harvesting; road construction, maintenance and deactivation; silviculture; and fire protection activities carried out by Halalt First Nation on woodlot licence W1632 between February 1, 2011, and May 20, 2013, complied in all significant respects with the requirements of the *Forest and Range Practices Act*, the *Wildfire Act* and related regulations, as of May 2013. No opinion is provided regarding fire tools and road deactivation.

In reference to compliance, the term "in all significant respects" recognizes that there may be minor instances of non-compliance that either may not be detected by the audit, or that are detected but not considered worthy of inclusion in the audit report.

As described in the Post-harvest Obligations section of this report, the audit identified significant non-compliance related to not submitting required annual reports.

The Audit Approach and Scope and the Planning and Practices Examined sections of this report describe the basis of the audit work performed in reaching the above conclusion. The audit was conducted in accordance with the auditing standards of the Forest Practices Board. Such an audit includes examining sufficient forest planning and practices to support an overall evaluation of compliance with FRPA, and WA.



Christopher R. Mosher CA, EP (CEA)  
Director, Audits

Victoria, British Columbia  
January 28, 2014



# Appendix 1:

## Forest Practices Board Compliance Audit Process

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### Background

The Forest Practices Board conducts audits of government and agreement-holders under the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA), section 122 and the *Wildfire Act* (WA). Compliance audits examine forest or range planning and practices to determine whether or not they meet FRPA and/or WA requirements.

### Selection of auditees

The Board conducts about eight or nine compliance audits annually. Most of these are audits of agreement holders. The Board also audits the government's BC Timber Sales Program (BCTS). This section describes the process for selecting agreement holders to audit.

To begin with, auditors randomly select an area of the Province, such as a district. Then the auditors review the forest resources, geographic features, operating conditions and other factors in the area selected. These are considered in conjunction with Board strategic priorities (updated annually), and the type of audit is determined. At this stage, we choose the auditee(s) that best suits the selected risk and priorities. The audit selections are not based on past performance.

For example, in 2010, the Board randomly selected the Mackenzie district as a location for an audit. After assessing the activities within that area, we discovered that a large licensee had recently closed operations due to financial problems. As the Board has expressed concern in the past about financially strapped companies failing to meet outstanding obligations, such as reforestation and road maintenance, and we knew that some of the licence area is very remote, the new licence holder was selected for audit.

For BCTS audits, a district within 1 of the 12 business areas within the province is selected randomly for audit.

### Audit Standards

Audits by the Board are conducted in accordance with the auditing standards developed by the Board. These standards are consistent with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. The standards for compliance audits are described in the Board's *Compliance Audit Reference Manual*.

### Audit Process

#### Conducting the Audit

Once the Board randomly selects an area or district and determines the scope of audit to be conducted and the licensee(s) to be audited, all activities carried out during the period subject to audit are identified (such as harvesting or replanting, and road construction or deactivation activities). Items that make up each forest activity are referred to as a population. For example, all sites harvested form the timber harvesting population and all road sections constructed form the road construction population.

A separate sample is then selected for each population (e.g., the cutblocks selected for auditing timber harvesting). Within each population, more audit effort (i.e., more audit sampling) is allocated to areas where the risk of non-compliance is greater.

Audit fieldwork includes assessments of features using helicopters and ground procedures, such as measuring specific features like riparian reserve zone width. The audit teams generally spend one week in the field.

## **Evaluating the Results**

The Board recognizes that compliance with the many requirements of FRPA and WA is more a matter of degree than absolute adherence. Determining compliance, and assessing the significance of non-compliance, requires the exercise of professional judgment within the direction provided by the Board.

The audit team, composed of professionals and technical experts, first determines whether forest practices comply with legislated requirements. For those practices considered to not be in compliance, the audit team then evaluates the significance of the non-compliance, based on a number of criteria, including the magnitude of the event, the frequency of its occurrence and the severity of the consequences.

Auditors categorize their findings into the following levels of compliance:

***Compliance*** – where the auditor finds that practices meet FRPA and WA requirements.

***Not significant non-compliance*** – where the auditor, upon reaching a non-compliance conclusion, determines that one or more non-compliance event(s) is not significant and not generally worthy of reporting. However, in certain circumstances, events that are considered not significant non-compliance may be reported as an area requiring improvement.

***Significant non-compliance*** – where the auditor determines a non-compliance event(s) or condition(s) is or has the potential to be significant, and is considered worthy of reporting.

***Significant breach*** – where the auditor finds that significant harm has occurred, or is beginning to occur, to persons or the environment as a result of one or many non-compliance events.

If it is determined that a significant breach has occurred, the auditor is required by the *Forest Practices Board Regulation* to immediately advise the Board, the party being audited, and the Minister of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations.

## **Reporting**

Based on the above evaluation, the auditor then prepares a draft audit report. The party being audited is given a draft of the report for review and comment before it is submitted to the Board.

Once the auditor submits the draft report, the Board reviews it and determines if the audit findings may adversely affect any party or person. If so, the party or person must be given an opportunity to make representations before the Board decides the matter and issues a final report. The representations allow parties that may potentially be adversely affected to present their views to the Board.

The Board then reviews the draft report from the auditor and the representations from parties that may potentially be adversely affected before preparing its final report. Once the representations have been completed, the report is finalized and released: first to the auditee and then to the public and government.

## ENDNOTES

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<sup>i</sup> Under the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA), a woodlot licence plan replaces the woodlot forest development plan and site plans. The woodlot licence plan must be consistent with government's objectives for values such as water, soils and cultural heritage resources. The woodlot licence plan must address the entire woodlot licence area and performance requirements such as the obligation to reforest a site after logging, and the requirements set out in the *Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation* 21/2004 (WLPPR). The term of a woodlot licence plan is ten years.

<sup>ii</sup> Under the *Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation*, Pre-harvest mapping, Section 33(2) Before a woodlot licence holder harvests timber from an area where the holder is required to establish a free growing stand, the holder must prepare a map for the area according to the standards set under subsection (1), showing (a) the biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification, including the site series listed within that classification, for the area, and (b) the stocking standards that apply to the area.

<sup>iii</sup> Section 76 of the *Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation*:

### **Annual reports**

76 (1) The chief forester may specify

- (a) the form of an annual report required under this section, and
  - (b) the information that is to be included in an annual report under this section.
- (2) A woodlot licence holder must submit to the minister, on or before April 30 each year, an annual report in accordance with the requirements of subsection (1).
- (3) In addition to the information required under subsection (1) (b), a woodlot licence holder must include with the annual report information respecting the following matters that occurred during the period to which the annual report applies:
- (a) a copy of any amendment that was made under section 20 (1) of the Act, unless the holder had previously provided a copy of the amendment to the minister;
  - (b) a copy of any amendment to the wildlife tree retention strategy made under section 11;
  - (c) a map describing the location of any area that has been the subject of one or more of the following:
    - (i) a transfer under section 29.1 (3) of the Act;
    - (ii) an exemption under section 78 or 79;
    - (iii) a declaration under section 107 of the Act that an obligation has been completed;
    - (iv) relief being granted under section 108 of the Act;
  - (d) the approximate location of any resource feature or wildlife habitat feature contiguous to a cutblock or road that the holder became aware of, if
    - (i) the holder has not previously reported the resource feature or wildlife habitat feature, and
    - (ii) the order establishing the resource feature or wildlife habitat feature requires the location of the resource feature or wildlife habitat feature to be reported under this section.

<sup>iv</sup> The Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use can be found at:

<http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/code/cfstandards/CFstds03Jun2010.pdf>



**Forest  
Practices  
Board**

PO Box 9905 Stn Prov Govt

Victoria, BC V8X 9R1 Canada

Tel. 250.213.4700 | Fax 250.213.4725 | Toll Free 1.800.994.5899

For more information on the Board, please visit our website at: [www.fpb.gov.bc.ca](http://www.fpb.gov.bc.ca)

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## **Woodlot near Chemainus passes audit**

VICTORIA – An audit of Halalt First Nation’s forest planning and practices on forest licence W1632, near Chemainus, on Vancouver Island, found compliance with B.C.’s forestry legislation, according to a report released today.

“We are pleased to see that most planning and practices complied with requirements of the Forest and Range Practices Act and the Wildfire Act,” said Tim Ryan, board chair.

However, Halalt failed to meet a requirement to report its activities to government annually, a significant non-compliance that the board has noted as fairly common in its audits of woodlots throughout the province.

Halalt harvested six cutblocks covering 53.3 hectares—approximately 16,100 cubic metres of timber—during the two-year audit period, from February 2011 to May 2013. The audit fieldwork took place on May 20, 2013.

The Forest Practices Board is B.C.’s independent watchdog for sound forest and range practices, reporting its findings and recommendations directly to the public and government. The board audits forest and range practices on public lands and appropriateness of government enforcement. It can also make recommendations for improvement to practices and legislation.

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More information can be obtained by contacting:

Helen Davies  
Communications  
Forest Practices Board  
Phone: 250 213-4708 / 1 800 994-5899