
PRINCIPAL Reading List

The PRINCIPAL Reading List is a list of forestry legislation and policies about which all Alberta Forestry Professionals are expected to be knowledgeable. Exam questions will be drawn from the materials referenced on this list. Links have been provided to all the documents on this list as all materials are available on the internet.

16 specific topic areas have been identified that correspond to the 16 questions on the professional exam. (Please see the Exam Policy on the Forestry Commons for an explanation of the exam parts A and B). Each document has been tagged to specific exam topics.

Related Topics Codes

Code	Topic	Exam Part	Code	Topic	Exam Part
CPP	College Policies and Procedures	A	IRM	Integrated Resource Management	A
DAO	Delegated Administrative Organizations	B	LU	Land Use	B
FH	Forest Health	B	PP	Professional Practice	A
FLF	Forestry Legislation Framework	A	REC	Reclamation	B
FMP	Forest Management Planning	B	REF	Reforestation	B
FT	Forest Tenure	B	RM	Range Management	B
FWM	Fish and Wildlife Management	B	THP	Timber Harvest Planning	B
HWM	Hydrology and Watershed Management	B	WFM	Wildfire Management	B

For the topic “College Policies and Procedures”, CAPFT members must know the CAPFT policies and procedures, while CAPF members must know CAPF policies and procedures. Please note that the complaint resolution process applies equally to members of both colleges, though each college maintains different reference materials on this topic.

Each document is accompanied by a summary which identifies:

- the purpose of the act, regulation or policy
- the relevance of the document to the practice of forestry
- the level of knowledge of the document expected by Forestry Professionals.

In addition, a SUPPLEMENTAL Reading List is provided that contains additional reference material. This list will not be directly tested on the Professional Exam, but provides more detailed, background and supporting information. It also contains links to websites where Forestry Professionals can find up-to-date changes to forestry policy in Alberta.

Revision History

Version 1 (February 2016)

- Prepared for Spring 2016 Exam

Version 2 (March 2016)

- 4 documents added to list (highlighted in green)
- Addition of related topic codes

Version 3 (April 2016)

- Fixed broken links due to government restructuring (forestry-related documents moved from Environment and Parks website to Agriculture and Forestry)

Version 4 (August 2017)

- Updated list and fixed broken links
- Removed level of knowledge guidelines as they were confusing.
- Incorporated existing “Document Summaries” into PRINCIPAL Reading List (NOTE: not all documents have a complete and current summary)

Version 5 (October 2018)

- Updated list and fixed broken links

PRINCIPAL READING LIST

Reading List Item	Link	Related Topics	Summary
Alberta (Provincial) Legislation			
Alberta Land Stewardship Act	Queen's Printer	IRM	
Code of Practice for Watercourse Crossings <i>(Water Act and Water (Ministerial) Regulation)</i>	Queen's Printer (code) Alberta EP (guide)	HWM, LU, THP	
Conservation and Reclamation Regulation <i>(Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act)</i>	Queen's Printer	REC	
Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act	Queen's Printer	LU	
Expenses and Review Fees Regulation <i>(Regulated Forestry Profession Act)</i>	Queen's Printer	CPP, PP	
Forest and Prairie Protection Act	Queen's Printer	FH, FLF, WFM	
Forest and Prairie Protection (Ministerial) Regulation <i>(Forest and Prairie Protection Act)</i>	Queen's Printer	WFM	
Forest and Prairie Protection Regulation <i>(Forest and Prairie Protection Act)</i>	Queen's Printer	WFM	
Forest Reserves Act	Queen's Printer	RM	
Forest Resources Improvement Regulation <i>(Forests Act, Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act)</i>	Queen's Printer	DAO	
Forests Act	Queen's Printer	FLF, FT, IRM, REF	
Municipal Government Act	Queen's Printer	WFM	
Public Lands Act	Queen's Printer	FH, LU, RM	
Public Lands Administration Regulation (PLAR) <i>(Public Lands Act)</i>	Queen's Printer (regulation) Alberta EP (handbook of instruments)	LU, RM	
Registered Professional Forest Technologists Regulation <i>(Regulated Forestry Profession Act)</i>	Queen's Printer	CPP, PP	
Registered Professional Foresters Regulation <i>(Regulated Forestry Profession Act)</i>	Queen's Printer	CPP, PP	

PRINCIPAL READING LIST			
Reading List Item	Link	Related Topics	Summary
Regulated Forestry Profession Act	Queen's Printer	PP	
Timber Management Regulation (Forests Act)	Queen's Printer (Regulation) Forestry Commons (visual representation of reforestation responsibilities)	DAO, FH, FLF, FT, REF, THP	
Water Act	Queen's Printer (Act) Alberta EP (fact sheet)	HWM	
Weed Control Act	Queen's Printer	FH	
Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves, Natural Areas, and Heritage Rangelands Act	Queen's Printer	RM	
Wildlife Act	Queen's Printer	FWM	
Wildlife Regulation	Queen's Printer	FWM	
Other Alberta (Provincial) Policy			
2010 Reclamation Criteria for Wellsites and Associated Facilities	Alberta (Application Guidelines) Alberta (for Forested Lands)	LU, REC	
Alberta Forest Management Planning Standard	Alberta AF (standard) Forestry Commons (workshop notes)	FMP, FWM, HWM, PP	
Alberta Timber Harvest Planning and Operating Ground Rules	Alberta AF (provincial Framework for Renewal) Alberta AF (by FMA/FMU)	FH, FWM, HWM, PP, THP	
Alberta Timber Quota Policy	Alberta AF	FT	
Alberta's Strategy for the Management of Species at Risk	Alberta EP	FWM	
Alberta Wetland Policy	Alberta EP	LU	

PRINCIPAL READING LIST			
Reading List Item	Link	Related Topics	Summary
Differences Between the Main Types of Forest Tenure in Alberta	Alberta AF	FT	
Enhanced Approval Process (EAP) Manual	Alberta	LU	
Environmental Management Frameworks	Alberta EP Landuse	IRM	
Fish Conservation and Management Strategy for Alberta	Alberta EP	FWM	
Forest Management Agreements	Alberta AF	FMP, FT, REF, THP	
Grazing and Timber Integration Manual	Alberta EP	RM	
Guide to Watershed Management Planning in Alberta	Alberta EP	HWM	
Land-use Framework	Alberta EP Landuse	IRM	
Mountain Pine Beetle Management Strategy	Alberta AF	FH	
Policy on Consultation with First Nations on Land and Natural Resource Management	Alberta Indigenous Relations	FMP, LU, THP	
Provincial Wildfire Priorities	Alberta AF Wildfire	WFM	
Reforestation Standard of Alberta	Alberta AF (standard)	REF	
	Alberta AF (directive)		
Regional Plans – Landuse Framework	Alberta EP Landuse (Lower Athabasca)	IRM	
	Alberta EP Landuse (South Saskatchewan)		
Water for Life	Alberta EP (strategy)	HWM	
	Alberta EP (action plan)		
A Woodland Caribou Policy for Alberta	Alberta EP	FWM	
Canada (Federal) Legislation and Other Policy			
Canadian Environmental Assessment Act	Canada Justice	FWM, LU	

PRINCIPAL READING LIST			
Reading List Item	Link	Related Topics	Summary
Fisheries Act	Canada Justice (Act) Fisheries and Oceans Canada (self-assessment)	FWM, HWM	
Migratory Birds Convention Act	Canada Justice (Act) Environment Canada (Avoidance guidelines)	FWM	
Migratory Birds Regulations	Canada Justice	FWM	
Navigation Protection Act	Canada Justice	FWM, THP	
Plant Protection Act	Canada Justice	FH	
Plant Protection Regulations <i>(Plant Protection Act)</i>	Canada Justice	FH	
Species at Risk Act (SARA)	Canada Justice	FWM	
College Policies and Documents – applies to members of both CAPF and CAPFT			
Complaints Manual	CAPFT	CPP, PP	
Discipline Process Flow Charts	Forestry Commons	CPP, PP	
Member-specific College Policies and Documents			
CAPF Bylaws	CAPF	CPP	
CAPF Code of Ethics & Standards of Practice	CAPF	CPP	
CAPF Continuing Competence Program	CAPF	CPP	
CAPF Policy for Authenticating Professional Documents	CAPF	CPP	
CAPFT Bylaws	CAPFT	CPP	
CAPFT Code of Conduct	CAPFT	CPP	
CAPFT Continuing Competence Program Reporting Instructions	CAPFT	CPP	
Other Documents			

PRINCIPAL READING LIST			
Reading List Item	Link	Related Topics	Summary
Crown Charges Related to Tenure	Forestry Commons	FT	
CSA Z809-02: Sustainable Forest Management: Requirements and Guidance	Forestry Commons	FMP	
Forest Resource Improvement Association of Alberta	FRIAA	DAO	
Foresters and the Law of Professional Negligence	Forestry Commons	PP	
Overview of Fire Control Agreements and Fire Control Plans	Forestry Commons	WFM	
Overview of Forest Tenure in Alberta	Forestry Commons	FT	
Principles and Policies Governing Professional Legislation in Alberta	Forestry Commons	PP	
Professional Regulation – Summary Paper	Forestry Commons	PP	

Document Summaries: Alberta (Provincial) Legislation

“The summaries and their associated interpretations contained in this document are for general information only, not legal advice. To interpret or apply the law, you must consult the legally enforceable documents (Acts, Regulations, Agreements etc...). This information is provided ‘as is’, without representation or warranty. Neither the the College of Alberta Professional Foresters nor the College of Alberta Professional Forest Technologists will be responsible for any loss or damage arising from your reliance on this information. These summaries and interpretations are provided for your personal or educational use; it cannot be reproduced for commercial distribution.”

Alberta Land Stewardship Act (A-26.8, SA 2009)

Current as of December 11, 2013

Summary:

The Alberta Land Stewardship Act establishes the legal basis for the development of regional plans under the Land-use Framework. This legislation is intended to plan for the future needs of Albertans and manage growth, while respecting existing property rights.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: The Alberta Land Stewardship Act:

- provides a means by which government can give direction and provide leadership in identifying the objectives of the province, including economic, environmental and social objectives;
- provides a means to plan for the future, recognizing needs of current and future Albertans;
- provides for coordination of decisions by decision-makers concerning land, species, human settlement, natural resources and the environment;
- creates legislation and policy that enable sustainable development by taking into account and responding to cumulative effects of human endeavour and other events.

Under ALSA, land-use decision-makers and the provincial government will coordinate their planning and decision-making.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

Part 1: Regional Plans - Making, Amending and Reviewing and Contents of Regional Plans

Part 2: Nature and Effect of Regional Plans and Compliance Declarations

Part 3: Conservation and Stewardship Tools

Part 4: Regional Planning Process and Administration

Part 5: Transitional Provisions

Document summary updated September 2015

Link: [Queen's Printer](#)

Code of Practice for Watercourse Crossings (Water Act and Water [Ministerial] Regulation)

Consolidated to include amendments in force as of June 24, 2013

Summary:

The Code of Practice for Watercourse Crossings is incorporated in the *Water (Ministerial) Regulation* under the authority of the *Water Act*. Water crossings and operations in the vicinity of water courses are strictly regulated in order to protect water courses and fish habitat.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: Care must be taken when operating in these areas and foresters must be familiar with requirements and obligations.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

- Section 1:** Definitions - including engineering technical specialist, fish, qualified aquatic environment specialist, crossings (Type 1-5), watercourse crossing, works, etc.
 - Section 2:** Bound by Code of Practice; code does not apply to crossings exempt from the requirement for an approval under the *Regulation* (differs from other watercourse crossings that do not require an approval [Section 3(2)] of the *Regulation*)
 - Section 3:** Notice to the Director
 - Section 6:** Plans
 - Section 7:** Maps and classes of water bodies
 - Section 8:** Watercourse Crossing Types, Except Temporary Crossings
 - Section 9:** Temporary Crossings
 - Sections 10-17:** General terms
-
- Schedule 1:** Notice to the Director
 - Schedule 2:** Plans
 - Schedules 3-5:** General terms

Document summary updated February 15, 2013
NOTE: Include Document Summary for Guide

Link: [Queen's Printer \(code\)](#)

Link: [Alberta EP \(guide\)](#)

Conservation and Reclamation Regulation (AR 115/1993) (Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act)

With amendments up to and including Alberta Regulation 103/2016

Summary:

This Regulation covers the issuance of reclamation certificates for those lands which must be reclaimed under the Act (not normally required for land managed for forests).

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: Some government forestry practitioners may be called upon to be reclamation inspectors. Most activities requiring reclamation certificates are associated with the oil and gas industry.

Sections Important to Foresters:

Section 4: Jurisdiction of local authority inspectors

Sections 6 & 8: Inquiries

Section 12: Application for a reclamation certificate

Document summary updated February 15, 2014

NOTE: Check latest amendments

Link: [Queen's Printer](#)

Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act (E-12, RSA 2000)

Current as of March 31, 2017

Summary:

The *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act* consolidated several old Acts to try to bring an integrated approach to protect land, air and water. The guiding principles of the *Act* include public involvement, shared responsibility, sustainable development and polluters pay.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: Forest management activities are not included under this *Act*, however, there are provisions in the *Act* that allow for the ordering of an EIA for any proposed activity.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

Section 2: Purpose of the *Act*

Section 43: Director's power to require an environmental assessment

Section 44: Initial review by Director

Section 48: Terms of Reference

Section 49: Contents of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report

Document summary updated January 11, 2010

NOTE: Check latest amendments

Link: [Queen's Printer](#)

Expenses and Review Fees Regulation (AR 77/2002) (Regulated Forestry Profession Act)

No amendment

Summary:

This *Regulation* establishes the College's authority to order or direct that the investigated person pay investigation or hearing fees. It also establishes the College's authority to set fees for reviewing decisions made by the Registration committee.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: All members should be aware of the expenses and review fees that they may be required to pay if a hearing, appeal or review occurs.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: If you end up as an 'investigated person' in a Hearing Tribunal, that results in a finding of unprofessional conduct, this Regulation will no doubt apply to you.

Document summary updated January 11, 2010

Link: [Queen's Printer](#)

Forest and Prairie Protection Act (F-19, RSA 2000)

Current as of December 9, 2016

Summary:

The *Act* provides the framework for developing regulations to carry out Alberta Sustainable Resource Development's forest protection mandate, as well as the authority for actions related to wildfire. Although enforced by ASRD within the Forest Protection Area (FPA) of the province, it applies to (and is enforced by) municipal governments outside of the FPA.

This Act established regulations in regard to forest protection, fire control, prevention and education in the forested and prairie land in Alberta. The *Act* provides the framework for developing regulations to carry out Alberta Sustainable Resource Development's forest protection mandate, as well as the authority for actions related to wildfire. Although enforced by ASRD within the Forest Protection Area (FPA) of the province, it applies to (and is enforced by) municipal governments outside of the FPA.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: The *Act* is the basis for the administration of fire management programs, forest pest control and oil well gas pollution clean-up operations in the FPA. It also provides authority for *Forest and Prairie Protection Regulations*.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: All sections are important to foresters.

Section 28: Forest Pest Control

Document summary updated January 11, 2010

NOTE: Check latest amendments

Link: [Queen's Printer](#)

Forest and Prairie Protection (Ministerial) Regulation (AR 65/2017) (Forest and Prairie Protection Act)

No amendments

Summary:

Part II outlines how forest fire prevention work is to be completed and/or conducted. In addition, it outlines expectations of those actively engaged in firefighting operations.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: The *Regulation* covers debris disposal methods and responsibility and stipulates requirements for the purpose of pollution and erosion control.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: All sections are important, however the sections below are essential.

Sections 8 - 11: Debris Disposal - Logging Operations

Section 12: Debris Disposal - Sawmills and Planing Mills

Section 13: Debris Disposal - Pole and Post Manufacturing Operations

Section 21: Drainage, erosion, pollution

MUST UPDATE DOCUMENT SUMMARY FOR NEW REGULATION

Link: [Queen's Printer](#)

Forest and Prairie Protection Regulation (AR 60/2017) (Forest and Prairie Protection Act)

No amendments

Summary:

Part 1 deals mainly with precautionary measures for fire prevention.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: The *Regulations* outline procedures for fire permits; conscription exemptions for manpower and equipment; general precautions for fire prevention as well as precautions for industrial operations, pipelines, campfires, incinerators, power saws, oil and gas wells; travel in a closed area; fire equipment requirements; and liability.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: All sections are important with regard to fire prevention, the legal forms for fire permits and orders for the reduction of fire danger.

MUST UPDATE DOCUMENT SUMMARY FOR NEW REGULATION

Link: [Queen's Printer](#)

Forest Reserves Act (F-20, RSA 2000)

Current as of March 11, 2004

Summary:

The *Act* confirmed the establishment of the Federal Forest Reserves in Alberta upon the 1930 *Transfer of Resources Act*. The one remaining reserve is commonly referred to as the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve and is located on the Eastern slopes. Reserves were established for forest and vegetation conservation and to maintain conditions favourable to an optimum water supply.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: The forest reserves are critical watershed areas for the central and southern portions of Alberta. All forest reserves within Alberta are set apart and established for the conservation of the forests and other vegetation in the forests and for the maintenance of conditions favourable to an optimum water supply. They are also important for timber, livestock grazing, recreation, wildlife and fishing. It should be noted that the Forest Reserve boundary does not align itself with the Green Area or Sustainable Resource Development administrative boundaries.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

Section 4: Purpose of Reserves

Document summary updated January 2015

Link: [Queen's Printer](#)

Forest Resources Improvement Regulation (AR 152/1997) (Forests Act, Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act)

With amendments up to and including Alberta Regulation 38/2013

Summary:

The main purpose of this *Regulation* is to establish a delegated administrative organization (Forest Resource Improvement Association of Alberta, known as FRIAA). The *Regulation* outlines the purpose, delegated authorities and responsibilities of the association. It also outlines the responsibilities and obligations of the association.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: FRIAA has been delegated certain authorities by the Minister, including the authority to collect FRIAA dues and reforestation levies from companies and individuals that harvest timber from Crown land. FRIAA is required to use those monies to fund programs and initiatives consistent with the purpose of the Association, such as the Forest Resource Improvement Program (FRIP) and the Community Reforestation Program.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

Section 3: Purposes

Section 5: FRIAA dues

Section 5.1: Reforestation Levy

Schedule 1: Parts A and B

Document summary updated January 2015

Link: [Queen's Printer](#)

Forests Act (F-22, RSA 2000)

Current as of December 17, 2014

Summary:

The *Forests Act* is the enabling forest management legislation in Alberta. In other words, it sets forth the fundamental powers and legal authorization, in contrast with the Regulations or policies created under the *Act*, which combine to implement the enabling legislation.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: The *Forests Act* forms the base from which all forest-related activities must operate. The *Act* has been developed in four parts: Part 1 lays out the authorities, Part 2 deals with Crown Timber and outlines the relationship of the forest act to the Alberta Land Stewardship Act (ALSA), Part 3 has been repealed, Part 4 covers Offences and Penalties. Part 5 enables the establishment of an appeal bodies and their associated processes.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: A thorough knowledge of the *Forests Act* is essential. Foresters must know the contents of all parts in general terms.

Part 1: Administration - enables the appointment of forest officers as well as the development of regulations by the Lt. Governor and/or Minister. It makes the Minister in charge of the administration and management of timber on public lands and provides for the delegation of power from the Minister.

Part 2: Crown Timber - authorizes the Minister to create Forest Management Units as well as authorizing the disposal of timber via an FMA, Timber Quota Certificate or Timber Permit. It outlines the conditions for FMAs, Quotas (CTQ or DTA) and Timber Permits and the penalties for non-compliance. It mandates record keeping; disallows the transport of logs, trees or woodchips outside Alberta (except dry pulpwood and Christmas trees); provides authority to forest officers to seize timber, enter onto land and stop and search vehicles.

Part 2.1: ALSA (Alberta Land Stewardship Act) Regional Plans – Requires any plans or provision created under the remainder of the *Forests Act* to be consistent with any applicable ALSA regional plans. Provides the authorization for the director to alter or vary the provision, condition or area, or cancel the timber quota, timber licence or timber permit that is not consistent with an ALSA Regional Plan.

Part 3: Repealed 2009 cA-26.8 s77(36). - Public Lands Act (PLA) includes provisions to cover what was previously included in this part.

Part 4: Offences and Penalties - this part describes offences, including obstructing an officer, destroying or tampering with seized goods and disregarding a Ministerial order to cease doing any act and others. States the fine amounts for contravention of regulations that could be applied by the courts. This part establishes the power for the director to recover proceeds from unauthorized harvest and administrative costs associated with contravenes of the acts (*Forests Act*/ALSA) or timber quota or timber dispositions.

Part 5: Appeals - Enables the establishment of an appeal body and process.

Document summary updated January 2015

Summary:

The *Forests Act* is the enabling forest management legislation in Alberta. In other words, it sets forth the fundamental powers and legal authorization, in contrast with the Regulations or policies created under the *Act*, which combine to implement the enabling legislation.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: The *Forests Act* forms the base from which all forest-related activities must operate. The *Act* has been developed in four parts: Part 1 lays out the authorities, Part 2 deals with Crown Timber and outlines the relationship of the forest act to the Alberta Land Stewardship Act (ALSA), Part 3 has been repealed, Part 4 covers Offences and Penalties. Note that forest protection is covered by separate legislation - the *Forest and Prairies Protection Act*. Part 5 enables the establishment of an appeal bodies and their associated processes.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: A thorough knowledge of the *Forests Act* is essential. The following sections relate specifically to Forest Tenure.

Sections 4 and 5: Regulations

Section 7: Public Land

Section 14: Forest Management Units

Section 15: Disposal of Crown Timber

Section 16: Forest management agreements

Document summary updated January 2015

Link: [Queen's Printer](#)

Municipal Government Act (M-26, RSA 2000)

Current as of July 1, 2017

Summary:

The *Municipal Government Act* references the **Forest and Prairie Protection Act** and outlines the application of the *FPPA* to municipal districts and hamlets within the **Forest Protection Area**.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: ESRD is responsible for wildfire suppression, fire guardians, fire permit issuance and enforcement of the *Forest and Prairie Protection Act* and Regulations for the portion of a MD located within the Forest Protection Area.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

Section 75: Prohibits municipal districts (MD) from creating bylaws that are specific to wildfire for portions of the MD which are located in the Forest Protection Area.

Document summary updated January 22, 2013

NOTE: *Check latest amendments*

Link: [Queen's Printer](#)

Public Lands Act (P-40, RSA 2000)

Current as of December 17, 2014

Summary:

Public land in Alberta is administered by the Crown in the right of Alberta, and is governed primarily by the Public Lands Act. The Act is administered by the Operations Division of Environment and Sustainable Resource Development.

This Act provides for the disposition of all provincial public lands with the exception of those lying in the Special Areas. The Act is administered by the Operations Division of Environment and Sustainable Resource Development. On November 5, 2013, the Alberta government passed regulations that give the Alberta Energy Regulator more authority. The regulator has the authority to administer the Public Lands Act for energy projects.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: The Public Lands Act and its regulations empower the Minister and his officers to regulate public land, determine appropriate use, and issue dispositions considering all aspects of physical, economic and environmental constraints. It ensures that all disposition holders understand their obligations (i.e. environment, land use, etc), as lessees of the surface of public lands.

With regard to invasive plant prevention and control, the Public Lands Act details the duties of a holder of a disposition issued pursuant to this Act.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

Section 2(2) Authority for enforcement

Section 63: Duties of Holder

Section 11-29: Powers of the Minister

Sections 35-44: Dispositions

Sections 47-54.05: Unauthorised Use of Public Lands

Sections 56-59.92: Enforcement (Offences and Penalties)

Sections 72-82: Dispositions Not Leading to Title

Section 78(2) Authority for timber harvesting

Section 101: Use of Timber on Homestead Sales

Sections 102-112: Grazing Leases

Document summary updated January 2015

Link: [Queen's Printer](#)

Public Lands Administration Regulation (PLAR) (187/2011) (Public Lands Act)

With amendments up to and including Alberta Regulation 57/2017

Summary:

The Public Lands Administration Regulation (PLAR) allows for the sustainable use of land. PLAR will allow government to better manage its increasingly busy landscape to ensure the activities happening on public land are sustainable. It does not apply to private land.

The regulation was passed on August 25, 2011, and was implemented on September 12, 2011.

The regulation focuses on three key themes:

- Land Management
- Compliance and Enforcement
- Appeals and Dispute Resolution

Importance to the Practice of Forestry:

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

*NOTE: Check latest amendments
NOTE: Include Document Summary for handbook of instruments*

Link: [Queen's Printer](#) (regulation)

Link: [Alberta EP](#) (handbook of instruments)

Registered Professional Forest Technologists Regulation (AR 76/2002) (Regulated Forestry Profession Act)

No amendment

Summary:

The *Regulation* provides additional detail on many of the topics dealt with in the *Regulated Forestry Profession Act*. It is aimed specifically at Professional Forestry Technologists.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: This *Regulation* outlines registration requirements and practice permit conditions, indicates that RPFTs must comply with the Continuing Competence Program, describes the process for reinstatement of registration and practice permits, describes the categories of regulated members, establishes the four regulated member registers, describes the use of titles, abbreviations and initials and explains what parts of the Register information are considered public.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: Foresters should be familiar with all sections of the *Regulation*.

Document summary updated January 11, 2010

Link: [Queen's Printer](#)

Registered Professional Foresters Regulation (AR 75/2002) (Regulated Forestry Profession Act)

No amendment

Summary:

The *Regulation* provides additional detail on many of the topics dealt with in the *Regulated Forestry Profession Act*. It is aimed specifically at Professional Foresters.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: This *Regulation* outlines registration requirements and practice permit conditions, indicates that RPFs must comply with the Continuing Competence Program, describes the process for reinstatement of registration and practice permits, describes the categories of regulated members, establishes the four regulated member registers, describes the use of titles, abbreviations and initials and explains what parts of the Register information are considered public.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: Foresters should be familiar with all sections of the *Regulation*.

Document summary updated January 11, 2010

Link: [Queen's Printer](#)

Regulated Forestry Profession Act (R-13, RSA 2000)

Current as of April 30, 2015

Summary:

As a regulated professional, you should keep abreast of changes to the statute, which regulates the forestry profession in Alberta.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: The Act defines the "practice of forestry"; establishes protected titles; establishes the colleges (CAPF and CAPFT) which regulate their members; and defines the structure and authority of the council and key committees.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: Members should be familiar with the entire Act and Regulations, which **came into effect on April 25th, 2002**. The text below provides a brief overview of each part of the Act and references specific sections which members should be well versed on (**refer to bolded and underlined section references**).

Interpretation - Members should make special note of definitions in section 1(1) as listed below:

a) The Alternative Complaint Resolution (ACR) process is an avenue to resolve complaints (versus only the Hearing Tribunal route). The Complaints Director may refer both parties (complainant and investigated person) towards the ACR process but both parties must agree to such and also must agree to any ratified settlement (which also must be endorsed by the College via a Complaint Review Committee). An RPF must participate in or conduct the ACR process.

b) A Code of Ethics and standards of practice spells out the duties of regulated members and is easily remembered by the acronym RPF'S AIM.

i) The College has a mandatory Continuing Competence (CC) Program which outlines specific program requirements (e.g., Levels and sublevels of credit, 3-year minimum requirements and the audit protocol).

u) The definition of the practice of forestry. Note there is a tie to definition of professional service under **1(1)x** as well.

v) Practice Permits are issued to regulated members (RPFs and FITs) on an annual basis. A PP remains the property of the College and it may be suspended or cancelled by the College. Regulated members must display the PP, where they provide a professional service(s) or make it available for inspection on request. It is intended to be a public document which clearly indicates any conditions placed on a regulated member's practice.

y) There is a requirement that Public Members make up 25% of the voting members of Council and any Complaint Review Committee or Hearing Tribunal.

dd) Both FITs and RPFs are regulated members and have voting rights; also issued a PP. RPFs are subject to CC Program requirements.

gg) Outlines 10 forms of "unprofessional conduct".

Part 1 - Governance

Know the **objectives of the College** listed in **Section 3**; there is an additional objective listed in the **Bylaws under Section 1.1**.

Be aware that the College must produce and submit an **Annual Report to the Minister of EI** with specific content (**Section 4**). The College has a duty to report on such things as continuing competence program compliance, financial and registration information, complaint outcomes and standing committee activities as part of its obligation to protect the public interest. The Minister of EI is responsible for introducing this annual report in the legislature.

Be familiar with the **key positions, governing body (i.e., Council) and Standing Committees (see below) given authority under the Act**, and the respective **roles/responsibilities or committee make-up** of each (**Sections 5 through 21**). **Council and the two committees for Registration and Competence are of particular importance to members, as well as Public Member requirements** [also refer to College Bylaws for other Standing Committees and their role]:

Council established - can consist of voting and non-voting members. Voting members are made up of both regulated (RPFs only) and Public Members; 25% of voting members must be public members. Bylaws establish a Council of 12 (9 Councilors and 3 PMs). Both Colleges (CAPF and CAPFT maintain a joint 'List of PMs' (for service on HTs and CRCs on an as-needed basis).

Council appoints a Registrar and President.

A Registration Committee may be established by Council, which reviews applications for registration and practice permits. Consists of no fewer than 3 members of which a majority must be regulated members (RPFs only).

A Competence Committee may be established by Council, which makes recommendations to Council on continuing competence requirements and the assessment of such and may assess practice permit applications. Consists of no fewer than 3 members of which a majority must be regulated members.

A Complaints Director - is appointed by Council; an elected councilor will serve in this capacity.

A Hearings Director - Council must provide for appointment of a regulated member. Complaints Director will recruit the HR from the general membership. HR does not necessarily have to sit on Council.

Hearing Tribunals (HT) and Complaint Review Committees (CRC) struck as needed and members of each appointed by the Hearings Director- HD). Council must appoint no fewer than 4 regulated members to a "membership list" to be used by the HD to appoint members to both hearing tribunals and complaint review committees. Any HT or CRC must consist of 2 or more regulated members and possess the required 25% public member component. Propose that each consist of 3 regulated members and a PM (who comes off List of PMs appointed by Minister/Lt. Governor).

All above appointments **must be made public** and the Minister notified.

Twenty-five percent of voting members on any HT, CRC or Council must be **Public Members (Sections 12 and 13)**. This has relevance in terms of serving the public interest. PMs cannot serve in both capacities (i.e., on Council and List of Public Members relating to complaint resolution matters); since Council is a first level of appeal.

Panels or persons can be appointed and delegated authority to carry out the duties of a specific committee or Council (**Sections 18 through 20**).

PART 2 - Registration

Outlines application for registration process and decisions that can be rendered, as well as, the appeal process relating to registration decisions [**Sections 22 through 26 - also refer to Registered Professional Foresters Regulation; Sections 20 & 21**].

Know the 3 registration avenues available (**Section 22(2)**).

Outlines types of Registers maintained by the College and the information that must be entered for a regulated member (**Section 27**). Also addresses public requests for information from the regulated member registers. Outlines Practice Permits and what information must be on them. Members must be familiar with **Sections 30 and 32 through 39**, which addresses making application for a practice permit (i.e., renewal), as well as authorities of College to suspend, cancel or reinstate practice permits. Annual PPs are subject to payment of annual dues and annual remittances of good character and CC Program data.

Sections 40 through 42 address "mandatory registration" clauses and specific fines and injunctions, which can be assessed and members need to know this. Exemptions are also outlined.

Part 3 - Continuing Competence (Section 43)

Gives authority to establish a Continuing Competence (CC) program which gives precedence to ensuring regulated members (FITs and RPFs) are maintaining currency in their profession. There is strict confidentiality surrounding any CC information that the member reports and a \$10,000 fine for contravention of the confidentiality provisions. Regulated members caught making false declarations relating to CC can be referred to the Complaints Director.

Part 4 - Professional Conduct (sections 44 through 84)

This part represents a majority of new Act's content. It outlines the complaint process, appeal levels for both the complainant (by a Complaint Review Committee) and investigated person (Council, Court of Appeal, and Ombudsman), the Alternative Complaint Resolution option and other details relating to hearing tribunals (e.g., orders, written decisions, investigations, witnesses, records, etc.). Members should be generally familiar with this entire part of the Act, especially sections dealing with:

- "making a complaint" (**Section 44**).
- "acting on a complaint (i.e., timelines for dealing with a complaint and options the Complaints Director has for dealing with a complaint (**Sections 45 and 46**).
- the "Alternative Complaint Resolution" process and what constitutes a "settlement" and College ratification of any settlement (**Sections 47 through 49**).
- investigations (specifically giving notice, scope of investigation and investigator's powers and duties (**Sections 50 through 52 & 55**).
- **Section 54** stipulates conditions and suspension options, relating to the Investigated Person, while an investigation is ongoing.
- Concluding an investigation and the Complaints Director's decision options on a complaint (**Section 55**).
- Notification of Complaints Director's decision and appeal avenues for the complainant if a complaint is dismissed; including role of the Complaint Review Committee (**Section 56 & 57**, and also **section 96 in Part 6**).
- Admission of unprofessional conduct by Investigated Person (**Section 59**).

- The general Hearing Tribunal process and decisions (**Sections 58 and 60 through 74**). Members should be very familiar with the various Hearing Tribunal orders in **Section 71** and implications on a regulated members' registration and practice permit (see also **Sections 88 through 91 in Part 5**).
- Appeal avenues for an investigated Person (**Sections 75 through 82, 89 and also Section 96 in Part 6**).

Part 5 - Business Arrangements (Sections 85, through 87)

Overview of Conducting a Practice. Regulated members are subject to the Act no matter how they are employed. Advertising protocol also spelled out.

Part 6 - Other Matters

Overview of rules governing Suspension of a Practice Permit (**Section 88 and 89**), Notices, public access to information about Regulated Members and Record retention by the College and Ombudsman role in hearing any complaints about the College (more process-related).

Part 7 - Title Protection

Establishes College title and protects certain professional titles for Regulated Members. Also lays out fines for improper usage of protected titles by non-members and College's means of dealing with such infractions (**Sections 97 through 99**).

Part 8 - Regulations, Bylaws, Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice.

Outlines College's authority to make both Regulations and Bylaws (**Sections 100 and 101**). Regulations must be approved by Cabinet (by Order in Council) and Bylaws approved by membership. Be familiar with two other documents and their relevance to the Act:

- Registered Professional Foresters Regulation
- Expenses & Review Fees Regulation

Part 9 - Consequential amendments, repeals and coming in to force.

Ombudsman Act is amended.
Repeals *Forestry Profession Act*.
New Act comes into force on Proclamation (April 25, 2002).

Part 10 - Profession-Specific Provisions

Schedule 1 applies to the newly established **College of Alberta Professional Foresters** (CAPF) (**section 1**). Members should **know our protected titles (section 2)** and be aware that an autonomous regulatory College for forest technologists is also created under the new Act. Schedule 2 outlines protected titles for forest technologists. Most of the Schedules deal with transitional authorities for positions and committees (from the old Forestry Profession Act).

The *Act* establishes the profession of forestry in Alberta.

Link: [Queen's Printer](#)

Timber Management Regulation (AR 60/1973) (Forests Act)

With amendments up to and including Alberta Regulation 60/2017

Summary:

This *Regulation* prescribes requirements in the following areas:

- timber dispositions, types and method of allocation;
- Crown charges (timber dues, holding and protection charges, etc.);
- conducting harvest operations and record keeping associated with logging, milling and transportation;
- reforestation standards and payment of reforestation levies;
- penalties for noncompliance with the *Forests Act* and these *Regulations*

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: The *Regulation* is essential, as it provides the framework for all timber regulated activities.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: Foresters must know the contents of all sections in general terms.

Section 164.1: Import of logs into Alberta

Schedule 2: Penalties

Section 60: Cutting timber

Document summary updated January 2015

NOTE: Check latest amendments

NOTE: Include summary for visual representation

Link: [Queen's Printer \(Regulation\)](#)

Link: [Forestry Commons](#) (visual representation of reforestation responsibilities)

Water Act (W-3, RSA 2000)

Current as of December 17, 2014

Summary:

This *Act* was proclaimed into force January 1, 1999 and replaces the *Water Resources Act*. Its purpose is to 'support and promote the conservation and management of water, including the wise allocation and use of water'. It also addresses environmental and economic concerns.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: This *Act* integrates much of the Eastern Slopes Policy in relation to water management planning and, in conjunction with the regulations and codes of practice, affects forestry operations, particularly when crossing streams.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

Sections 1-5: Interpretation, purpose and triggers;

Sections 7 to 15: Planning and compliance;

Section 34-51: Approvals;

Section 164 & 169: Authorities

Document summary updated January 11, 2010

NOTE: *Include summary for fact sheet*

Link: [Queen's Printer \(Act\)](#)

Link: [Alberta EP \(fact sheet\)](#)

Weed Control Act (W-5.1, SA 2008)

Current as of October 1, 2011

Summary:

The Weed Control Act is the provincial legislation for invasive plant control. It lists plant species and their seed that are designated as either prohibited noxious or noxious weeds in Alberta. The Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development administer this Act. The enforcement of the Act is delegated to local municipalities.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: This Act over-rides any other legislation dealing with invasive plants and the Crown is bound by it.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

Section 1: Definitions

Section 2: Control of noxious weeds

Section 3: Destruction of prohibited noxious weeds

Section 4: Spread of weeds prohibited

Section 5: Disposal and storage of weed seeds

Document summary updated February 8, 2013

Link: [Queen's Printer](#)

Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves, Natural Areas, and Heritage Rangelands Act (W-9, RSA 2000)

Current as of December 17, 2014

Summary:

The *Act* provides the legislation for setting aside public lands to be protected and managed for the purposes of preserving their natural state and safeguarding them from impairment and industrial development. Four kinds of areas and reserves are established to provide varying degrees of protection for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: Alberta Tourism, Parks and Recreation is responsible for the administration and management of these wilderness areas, natural areas, ecological reserves and heritage rangelands (along with the Willmore Wilderness Park) in the Green Area. These areas and reserves are deleted from the overall timber land base and are part of Alberta's protected lands. Only approved activities identified in the *Act*, or by management plans and regulations, are permitted within these areas and reserves. The existence of any of these uses may place limitations on other resource activities in the area.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: General knowledge and understanding of the entire *Act* is important, particularly when working with the public and with implementation of management plans.

Sections 3&4: Designation of ecological reserves, natural areas and heritage rangelands

Section 6: Termination of dispositions

Section 7: Prohibitions against dispositions

Section 7.1(b): Disposition within Natural Area

Section 7.1(c): Disposition in Heritage Rangelands

Section 7.3: ALSA Regional Plans

Document summary updated January, 2015

Link: [Queen's Printer](#)

Wildlife Act (W-10, RSA 2000)

Current as of December 17, 2014

Summary:

The *Act* focuses primarily on hunting, guiding, enforcement and related wildlife activities. The *Act* also outlines legal protection for wildlife habitation (nests, dens of prescribed wildlife). However, it also provides the Ministerial authority for the establishment of the Endangered Species Conservation Committee and regulations establishing sanctuaries and habitat conservation areas. These provide authority for considerations such as sanctuaries and road corridors and may be extended to other areas.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: This *Act* is reflected in several aspects of the ground rules relating to setbacks and habitat for threatened or endangered species. There is also an expectation that forestry practitioners are expected to be keenly aware of forestry-wildlife relationships and considered wildlife implications in all planning and operation activities.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: A general awareness of the *Act* and understanding of how it relates to protection of wildlife nests and dens and Alberta's management of species at risk is desirable.

Part 4, Section 36: this section outlines the illegality of wilfully molesting, disturbing or destroying a house, nest or den of prescribed wildlife or a beaver dam in prescribed areas at prescribed times, unless authorised.

Part 1, Section 6 Endangered Species Conservation Committee; enables the Minister to establish and maintain the Endangered Species Conservation Committee. The role of the Committee is to advise and make recommendations to the Minister about endangered species including their conservation, recovery plans, and assessment and classification of endangered species. Endangered species recovery plans may include population goals and identification of critical habitat.

Part 9, Section 103(1)(b) & (c) (*Ministerial Regulations*): provides authority to the Minister to make regulations establishing wildlife sanctuaries and habitat conservation areas.

Part 9, Section 103(1)(u): enables the Minister to establish regulations to protect wildlife habitat and restore habitat

Document summary updated January 2015

Link: [Queen's Printer](#)

Wildlife Regulation (AR 143/1997) (Wildlife Act)

With amendments up to and including Alberta Regulation 93/2017

Summary:

Importance to the Practice of Forestry:

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

NOTE: Include document summary

Link: [Queen's Printer](#)

Document Summaries: Other Alberta (Provincial) Policy

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2010 Reclamation Criteria for Wellsites and Associated Facilities

Current as of

Summary:

Importance to the Practice of Forestry:

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

NOTE: Include document summary

Link: [Alberta](#) (Application Guidelines)

Link: [Alberta](#) (for Forested Lands)

Alberta Forest Management Planning Standard

Version 4.1 – April 2006

Summary:

The Standard provides guidance for preparing and implementing forest management plans (FMPs) in Alberta.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: The Alberta Forest Management Planning Standard (the Standard) and its Annexes, interpretive bulletins and updates comprise the standard for preparing and implementing Forest Management Plans (FMPs) in Alberta.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: Forestry Practitioners must be familiar with all sections of the manual. The workshop notes provide an overview of the 2006 Forest Management Planning Standard.

Forest health is directly targeted in the following sections:

- Section 2, Standard 2.2.2
- Appendix A (Landscape Assessment Standards), Standard 1.4 i. and 1.4 ii.
- Annex 1, Section 2.3.1
- Annex 1, Section 4.2.4
- Annex 1, Section 5.6 iv.
- Annex 1, Section 5.7 iv.
- Annex 1, Section 5.8 B
- Annex 1, Section 5.9.6
- Annex 1, Section 5.9.12
- Annex 1, Section 6.6
- Annex 1, Appendix B
- Annex 1, Appendix C, Section 2.2 vi.
- Annex 1, Appendix C, Section 2.5
- Annex 1, Appendix C, Section 3.1 iv.
- Annex 4, Standard 2.1.2.2
- Annex 4, Standard 2.1.3.1

Document summary January 2015
NOTE: Improve document summary

Link: [Alberta AF](#) (standard)

Link: [Forestry Commons](#) (workshop notes)

Alberta Timber Harvest Planning and Operating Ground Rules

December 2016

Summary:

Operating Ground Rules (OGRs) provide direction to timber operators and Environment and Sustainable Resource Development (ESRD) for planning, implementing and monitoring timber operations on Crown lands in Alberta. The OGRs provide the details about how the objectives of a Forest Management Plan (FMP) will be implemented through a hierarchy of operational plans. The details and requirements of these operational plans are described in OGRs.

The Framework for Renewal is the provincial standard, and provides direction for the development of FMA- or FMU-specific ground rules. The Framework for Renewal applies to Crown land where specific FMA or FMU OGRs do not exist.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: The Ground Rules highlight important management principles, define operating and planning objectives, and present standards and guidelines for timber harvest, road development, reclamation, reforestation and integration of timber harvesting with other forest uses and users. Departures from the Ground Rules may be authorized only by prescribing special operating conditions in the timber disposition or in the approved Annual Operating Plan (AOP).

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: Forestry Practitioners must be familiar with the contents of all sections in general terms.

Document summary updated January 2015

NOTE: Check latest amendments

Link: [Alberta AF](#) (provincial Framework for Renewal)

Link: [Alberta AF](#) (by FMA/FMU)

Alberta Timber Quota Policy

2013

Summary:

This policy document details Alberta's quota system, one of the forms of tenure that provides a long term and sustainable timber supply to Alberta's forest industry. The policy describes the system's legislative framework, plus additional interpretation and detail required to ensure the system is open and transparent to all interested stakeholders.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: All timber on Crown lands in Alberta is owned by the province and managed under a policy of sustainable forest management. Under Alberta's Forests Act, the right to harvest Crown timber is allocated to companies and individuals through forest tenures. Tenure allows companies to plan and develop their operations over long time frames.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: Forest Practitioners should be aware of all sections.

Document summary updated January 2015

Link: [Alberta AF](#)

Alberta's Strategy for the Management of Species at Risk

2009-2014

Summary:

This *Strategy* outlines Alberta's approach to Species at Risk Management, including Alberta's role within the national context. The *Strategy* provides the framework for species at risk management in the province including goals, objectives and six strategies (General Status, Detailed Status, Wildlife Act Listing, Recovery Planning, Preventing Species from Becoming at Risk, and Implementing Recovery and Management Actions).

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: It is important for foresters to understand the process for which species are designated as endangered or threatened how forest management planning can play a role both preventing species from becoming at risk as well as implementing recovery and management actions. Implementation of Recovery Plans for Endangered and Threatened species may involve non-government organisations and private individuals (including forest companies and foresters), as indicated in this *Strategy*.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: It is of value for foresters to have an understanding of Alberta's approach to Species at Risk Management in Alberta. Specific areas where foresters should focus their attention (and might have a role in habitat management to conserve species at risk) include:

Section 3.5: Overview of Preventing Species from Becoming at Risk

Section 3.6: Overview of Implementing Recovery and Management Actions

Section 4.5: Programs to Prevent Species from Becoming at Risk

Section 4.6: Implementing Recovery and Management Actions

Document summary updated January 2015

Link: [Alberta EP](#)

Alberta Wetland Policy

September 2013

Summary:

Importance to the Practice of Forestry:

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

NOTE: Include document summary

Link: [Alberta EP](#)

Differences Between the Main Types of Forest Tenure in Alberta

February 2009

Summary:

Importance to the Practice of Forestry:

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

NOTE: Include document summary

Link: [Alberta AF](#)

Enhanced Approval Process (EAP) Manual

June 19, 2017

Summary:

The Enhanced Approval Process (EAP) is the process used by certain clients of Environment and Sustainable Resource Development (ESRD) to make surface land use applications to ESRD. The EAP incorporates processes, procedures, policies, and information technology (IT) systems and tools to create a streamlined, efficient and effective approval process that enables and supports competitiveness and sustainable resource development. The EAP is the first step in a long-term commitment on behalf of government and industry to work together with real and shared accountability for delivering sustainable, long-term environmental outcomes. **Importance to the Practice of Forestry:** The scope of the EAP allows Mineral Surface Lease (MSL), Licence of Occupation (LOC - access), Pipeline Agreement (PLA) and Pipeline Installation (PIL) disposition applications for oil and gas developments on public land. Disposition applications for the following oil and gas developments on public land are specifically in scope:

- conventional oil and gas developments
- un-conventional gas developments (including tight gas, shale gas, and liquids rich gas, coal bed methane),
- in situ cold flow (defined as primary production wells that produce crude bitumen that will flow to a well without thermal energy)

Document summary updated January 2015

NOTE: Check latest amendments

LINK: [Alberta](#)

Environmental Management Frameworks

Summary:

Management frameworks are a key approach to manage the long term cumulative effects of development on the environment at a regional level. They build on existing [environmental policy, legislation and regulation](#) and provide an understanding of the current state of the environment, as well as emerging trends, challenges and opportunities. Each management framework includes: desired regional objectives, regional limits and triggers for key indicators (or plans to set them), approaches/ actions to achieve objectives, and an approach to [monitoring, evaluation, and reporting](#) including how to communicate the results to Albertans.

Management frameworks for air quality, surface water quality and quantity, groundwater and biodiversity management are intended to provide context within which decisions about future activities and management of existing activities should occur. The management frameworks do this by confirming [regional objectives](#) and establishing ambient environmental limits and triggers.

There are two approved regional plans: Lower Athabasca and South Saskatchewan. The Environmental Management Frameworks for Air Quality, Surface Water Quality and Quantity and Groundwater are approved for both regions. The Biodiversity Management Framework is in draft format for both regions.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: Forestry operations must abide by Regional Plans and the subsequent Environmental Management Frameworks.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: A Forest practitioner in general should understand the contents and requirements to abide by the Environmental Management Frameworks, especially the Biodiversity Management Frameworks when they are released.

Document summary updated September 2015

Link: [Alberta EP Landuse](#)

Fish Conservation and Management Strategy for Alberta

September 2014

Summary:

The Fish Conservation and Management Strategy for Alberta provides a framework for management of fish in Alberta. The *Strategy* provides goals, objectives and indicators of success for fisheries management and outlines what Alberta will do to manage fish resources for conservation and sustainable use.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: Habitat protection and restoration is listed as a priority to be done in collaboration with stakeholders (including industry). This strategy outlines how fish priorities are set and the expectations for industry (which includes the forestry sector) to collaborate in habitat management to ensure sustainability of fish populations.

Document summary updated January 2015

Link: [Alberta EP](#)

Forest Management Agreements

Summary:

A Forest Management Agreement is a long-term 20 year agreement between the Government of Alberta and a company, renewable every 10 years agreement between the Government of Alberta and a company. The terms and conditions are fully negotiated and approved by Cabinet as an Order-in-Council. This is a formal agreement between the Crown (represented by the Minister of ESRD) and the forest company, defining the resource to be harvested and imposing a number of general conditions that the company must meet in order to keep the agreement in good standing.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: FMAs are the major type of area-based tenure in Alberta. Anyone practising forestry in Alberta must be familiar with the basic components of a FMA. Note that each FMA is unique but that most of the basic principles apply to all.

Each Agreement contains a clause related to forest protection/pest management.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: A thorough knowledge of the content of an FMA is required. The number of the Section within the Agreement related to pest management varies by FMA (two examples are provided below), but is always located within Forest Protection.

Section 25(6): Alpac

Section 27(6): Blue Ridge Lumber

Document summary updated January 2015

NOTE: *Update document summary*

Link: [Alberta AF](#)

Grazing and Timber Integration Manual

Updated: April 15, 2011

Summary:

Importance to the Practice of Forestry:

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

NOTE: Include document summary

Link: [Alberta EP](#)

Guide to Watershed Management Planning in Alberta

2015

Summary:

Importance to the Practice of Forestry:

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

NOTE: Include document summary

Link: [Alberta EP](#)

Land-use Framework

December 2008

Summary:

The Land-use Framework is a system that manages Alberta's growth to ensure we are balancing economic, social and environmental goals into the future. The Land-use Framework is enabled by the Alberta Land Stewardship Act.

Seven strategies:

1. Develop seven regional land-use plans based on seven land-use regions in the province.
2. Create a Land-use Secretariat and establish a Regional Advisory Council for each region.
3. Cumulative effects management will be used at the regional level to manage the impacts of development on land, water and air.
4. Develop a strategy for conservation and stewardship on private and public lands.
5. Promote efficient use of land to reduce the footprint of human activities on Alberta's landscape.
6. Establish an information, monitoring and knowledge system to contribute to continuous improvement of land-use planning and decision-making.
7. Inclusion of aboriginal peoples in land-use planning.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry:

The Land-use Framework applies to all of Alberta, the most direct impacts are on public land. As a large user of public land, forestry is impacted by any land-use policy made by the crown. Forestry as an industry and land-user are compelled to follow regional plans and abide by binding nature & legislation of plans – including aligning forest management planning with the outcomes detailed in the regional plans.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

Strategies 1, 3, 4, 5, 6

Document summary updated September 2015

Link: [Alberta EP Landuse](#)

Mountain Pine Beetle Management Strategy

December 2007

Summary:

This document outlines ESRD strategies to manage mountain pine beetle threats and impact to Alberta's economy, environment and society. The strategies focus on all forested Crown land of Alberta. The document also addresses various management tactics and implementation guidelines.

The document describes two strategies: short-term beetle focus and long-term pine focus. The short-term strategy includes an initial phase of detecting and destroying new infestations, and a second phase of containing outbreak populations from further spread. Its forest pest emergency and extraordinary measures may be carried out under the Forest and Prairie Protection Act. The long-term strategy is an attempt to reduce future threats of mountain pine beetle outbreaks by replacing susceptible, contiguous mature lodgepole pine stands with less susceptible stands of mixed species and age classes.

Various mountain pine beetle management tactics are described including detection and monitoring, control, prevention, communications, and research and development. Implementation guidelines describe requirements for an emergency preparedness and response plan and for a long-term forest landscape management plan.

Document summary updated January 17, 2010

Link: [Alberta AF](#)

Policy on Consultation with First Nations on Land and Natural Resource Management

2013

Summary:

Under this policy, Alberta will seek to reconcile First Nations' constitutionally protected rights with other societal interests with a view to substantially address adverse impacts on Treaty rights and traditional uses through a meaningful consultation process.

The Province of Alberta has a duty to consult if there's a potential to adversely affect Treaty Rights and Traditional Uses. The Government of Alberta's Guidelines on Consultation with First Nations on Land and Natural Resource Management must be followed.

Procedural aspects of consultation are delegated to the Forest Management Agreement (FMA) holder by Alberta. FMA holders must prepare and follow a Consultation Plan for Forest Management Plan Development.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: Alberta's management and development of provincial Crown lands and natural resources is subject to its legal and constitutional duty to consult First Nations and, where appropriate, accommodate their interests when Crown decisions may adversely impact their continued exercise of constitutionally protected Treaty rights.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: A thorough knowledge of the guidelines is recommended.

Document summary updated January 2015

Link: [Alberta Indigenous Relations](#)

Provincial Wildfire Priorities

Summary:

NOTE: Include document summary

Link: [Alberta AF Wildfire](#)

Reforestation Standard of Alberta

Effective May 1, 2017 to April, 2018

Summary:

The Reforestation Standard of Alberta is designed to determine the forest regeneration status of young managed stands relative to an assumed future condition. The Reforestation Standard is enabled by Directive FMBRS 2014-02: Reforestation Standard of Alberta Directive.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: The Reforestation Standard of Alberta (RSA):

- Provides the standards and procedures to assess the level of reforestation success in managed stands following harvest;
- Enables the assessment of each opening to determine the adequacy of stocking survival, and growth (Establishment survey and D Standard CSR/NSR Performance survey); and,
- Assesses reforestation performance of each opening relative to the yields assumed in the FMP (Performance survey).

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: Forestry Practitioners must be familiar with all sections of the manual.

Document summary updated January 2015

NOTE: Check latest amendments

Link: [Alberta AF](#) (standard)

Link: [Alberta AF](#) (directive)

Regional Plans – Landuse Framework

Summary:

Regional plans are legal documents and public policy for the region. They are enforceable. The Crown, government departments, local authorities, decision-makers, and the public must align plans and decisions with regional plans. Regional plans are subject to regular reviews and public reporting. A review of the regional plan will occur at least once every five years, and at least once every 10 years a comprehensive review of the regional plan and a report on its effectiveness will be initiated and submitted to the Stewardship Minister. This review may result in the plan being amended, replaced, renewed or repealed.

There are two approved regional plans: the Lower Athabasca Regional Plan (2012) and the South Saskatchewan Regional Plan (2014) which are now legally binding.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: Forestry operations must abide by Regional Plans. Regional plans will integrate provincial policies at the regional level and provide a clear context for land use decision-making by municipalities, provincial departments, boards, and agencies. In some cases, detailed planning may be necessary within a region to address a subregional concern or specific issue. These plans go into more depth than a regional plan can, and focus on the specifics of the situation.

Integrated Resource Plans outline the land and resource management intent for a planning area based on a landscape assessment. Existing subregional integrated resource plans will be reviewed for their relevance and incorporated as appropriate under the implementation strategies of a regional plan or future sub-regional or issue-specific plans developed within the region.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: A Forest practitioner in general should understand the contents and requirements to abide by the approved regional plans.

Lower Athabasca Regional Plan

Strategic Plan

Implementation Plan

Outcome 2: The Region's Economy is Diversified

Outcome 3: Landscapes are Managed to Maintain Ecosystem Function and Biodiversity

South Saskatchewan Regional Plan

Strategic Plan

Implementation Plan

Outcome 1: Economy

Outcome 3: Biodiversity and Ecosystems

Document summary updated September 2015

NOTE: Update document summary

Link: [Alberta EP Landuse \(Lower Athabasca\)](#)

Link: [Alberta EP Landuse \(South Saskatchewan\)](#)

Water for Life

November 2008

Summary:

The Water for Life strategy was renewed in 2008 with the purpose of addressing the management of water quality and quantity for the benefit of Albertans now and in the future. The three main goals are:

- Safe, secure drinking water
- Healthy aquatic ecosystems
- Reliable, quality water supplies for a sustainable economy

The Water for Life Action Plan is the roadmap that the government and its partners will follow over the next 10 years. The Action Plan supports the goals and directions of the Water for Life Strategy.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry:

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

Document summary updated January 2015

NOTE: Include document summary for action plan

Link: [Alberta EP](#) (strategy)

Link: [Alberta EP](#) (action plan)

A Woodland Caribou Policy for Alberta

June 2011

Summary:

Importance to the Practice of Forestry:

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

NOTE: Include document summary

Link: [Alberta EP](#)

Canada (Federal) Legislation and Other Policy

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Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (S.C.2012, c.19, s.52) (Federal)

Current to July 3, 2017; last amended on June 22, 2017

Summary:

The purpose of the CEAA is to integrate environmental factors into federal planning and decision making, taking into account public values and goals of sustainable development for areas of federal jurisdiction. The *Act* establishes the statutory basis for a process to assess the environmental effects of projects requiring federal action or decisions. Sustainable development is established as a fundamental objective of the federal environmental assessment process. The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA) administers the federal environmental assessment process. The *Act* has four stated objectives:

- ensure that the environmental effects of projects receive careful consideration before responsible authorities take action;
- encourage responsible authorities to take actions that promote sustainable development, thereby achieving or maintaining a healthy environment and a healthy economy;
- ensure that projects to be carried out in Canada or on federal lands do not cause significant adverse environmental effects outside the jurisdictions in which the projects are carried out;
- ensure that there is an opportunity for public participation in the Environmental Assessment process.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: Forest management activities are not generally covered under this *Act*. However, there are several forestry-related activities, such as road construction and bridge building, which may trigger an assessment under this *Act*.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

- Section 4:** Purpose of the *Act*
- Section 5.(1):** Projects requiring environmental assessment
- Section 14:** Environmental assessment process
- Section 16.(1):** Factors to be considered
- Section 61.(1):** Establishes CEAA

Document summary updated January 11, 2010
NOTE: Check latest amendments

Link: [Canada Justice](#)

Fisheries Act (Federal) (R.S.C., 1985 c. F-14)

Current to July 3, 2017; last amended on April 5, 2016

Summary:

The *Act* provides the legal authority to protect fish and fish habitat in fish bearing streams. Alberta Environmental Protection has been delegated the responsibility to manage fish, however authority for fisheries habitat remains with Fisheries and Oceans. Under the *Act*, the term habitat refers to spawning and nursery, rearing, food supply and migration areas on which fish depend directly or indirectly in order to carry out their life processes. There is a strong regulatory authority contained in this legislation, which applies to the province in the case of migratory fish.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: The *Act* serves as a background to fish habitat and water quality items in the FMA Ground Rules. The *Act* is used to protect water bodies during road building, logging and other forest management activities.

Depending upon a proposed project's impact to fish or fish habitat, the project may trigger a review by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and/or authorization if the project is confirmed to cause unavoidable harm to fish or fish habitat.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: Foresters should be generally aware of the authority of the *Act* and should know the following:

Section 22(2): Protection during construction

Section 32(1): Killing of fish

Section 32(2): Exception, Killing of fish

Section 34: Definitions, deleterious substances, fish habitat

Habitat therefore includes the water itself, water quality and the total surroundings in which plants and other life forms interact to make fish life possible.

Section 35(1): Alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat

Section 35(2): Exception, Alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat

In some cases, the Minister can authorize exceptions. In some cases, it may not be possible to protect fish habitat by changes in project design or by other mitigating measures. In this case an option to abandoning the project is to apply to the DFO for an Authorization.

The *Fisheries Act* requires the proponent to request an Authorization from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. It is in the best interests of the proponent to apply for an Authorization to avoid project delays or the potentially severe penalties as outlined in the *Fisheries Act*.

Authorizations will come with conditions attached. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans has a Policy for "No Net Loss" of fisheries habitat. This policy states that any lost habitat must be made up by creating other similar habitat

Authorizations to harmfully change fish habitat are an instrument of last resort. They are only issued if an alternative does not exist. All avenues should be explored prior to applying an Authorization. Authorizations are not automatically issued.

Once the proponent receives a legal authorization to "alter, disrupt, or destroy" a fish habitat and the conditions prescribed are followed, it is not an offence under the *Fisheries Act*.

Section 36(3): Deposit of deleterious substance prohibited

Section 38(4): Duty to notify - alteration, disruption, destruction

Section 38(5): Duty to notify - deleterious substance

Section 38(6): Duty to take corrective measures

Section 40(1): Penalties

The Minister responsible for the Fisheries Act can require a proponent building roads which include Road Stream Crossings to submit complete information, including plans, specifications, fisheries studies and samples, for scrutiny by fisheries management authorities. If these show possible dangers to fish habitat, the Minister can order that the plans be changed.

Document summary updated February 14, 2013

NOTE: Check latest amendments

NOTE: Add summary for self-assessment

Link: [Canada Justice \(Act\)](#)

Link: [Fisheries and Oceans Canada \(self-assessment\)](#)

Migratory Birds Convention Act (1994, c.22) (Federal)

Current to July 3, 2017, last amended on December 10, 2010

Summary:

The Act and its associated regulations focus primarily on the protection of migratory birds and their habitat. Hunting migratory birds is covered in detail within the Act. Birds covered by this Act are described.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: A general awareness of the Act is desirable. Foresters should also be aware that activities that might be conducted during certain times of year (i.e harvesting during the summer months) pose a high risk of affecting migratory birds and contravening the *Act*. Avoidance guidelines have been created by Environment to provide guidance to individuals to assist in planning.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

Section 5.1(1 & 2): Prohibits the deposition of harmful substances in water or areas frequented by migratory birds or in a place from which the substance may enter such waters or such an area
Schedule/Convention/Article I: lists of species covered under the Act
Schedule/Convention/Article V: prohibits the removal of migratory bird nests or eggs

Document summary updated January 2015

Link: [Canada Justice](#) (Act)

Link: [Environment Canada](#) (Avoidance guidelines)

Migratory Birds Regulations (C.R.C., c.1035) (Federal) (Migratory Birds Convention Act)

Current to July 3, 2017; last amended on June 13, 2016

Summary:

Regulations pursuant to the Migratory Birds Convention Act (MBCA) provide for the conservation of migratory birds and the protection of their nests and eggs.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: A general awareness of the Act is desirable.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

Section 6: prohibits the disturbance, destruction, or taking of a nest, egg or nest shelter of a migratory bird. Possession of a migratory bird, nest or egg without lawful excuse is also prohibited.

Document summary updated January 2015

NOTE: Check latest amendments

Link: [Canada Justice](#)

Navigation Protection Act (R.S.C., 1985, c.N-22) (Federal)

Current to July 3, 2017; Last amended on June 22, 2017

Summary:

The purpose of this *Act* is to ensure that waters defined as 'navigable' are not obstructed, changed or impaired. Navigable water can be generally defined to "include any body of water capable, in its natural state, of being navigated by floating vessels of any description for the purpose of transportation, recreation or commerce, as well as any waterway where the public right of navigation exists by dedication of the waterway for public purposes, or by the public having acquired the right to navigate through long use". The determination of navigability for a specific waterway rests with the Minister or Inspection Officer.

Bill 45 replaces former Navigable Waters Protection Act.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: The *Act* applies to construction of crossings over navigable rivers and to disposal of debris in them. This *Act* includes a schedule which clearly lists the major waterways for which regulatory approval is required prior to the placement or construction of a work.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: Foresters should be aware of the *Act* and its provisions. Note particularly:

- Section 5(1):** Construction of works in navigable waters
- Section 12:** Orders and regulations by Governor-in-Council
- Section 15(1):** Notice and indication of obstacle or obstruction
- Section 21:** Throwing or depositing sawdust, etc., prohibited
- Section 22:** Throwing or depositing stone, etc., prohibited

Document summary updated January 11, 2010

NOTE: Check latest amendments

Link: [Canada Justice](#)

Plant Protection Act (Federal) (S.C.1990, c.22)

Current to July 3, 2017; Last amended on February 27, 2015

Summary:

This Act is to prevent the importation, exportation and spread of pests injurious to plants and to provide for their control and eradication. In this Act, a pest is defined as a thing that is injurious or potentially injurious, whether directly or indirectly, to plants or to products or by-products of plants, and includes any plant prescribed as a pest.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: Provides broad definition of pests and places strict prohibitions on exporting or importing anything that may be infested or infected by pests.

Sections Important to Foresters:

Sections 6&7: Importation and Exportation

Document summary updated January 2015

NOTE: Check latest amendments

Link: [Canada Justice](#)

Plant Protection Regulations (SOR/95-212) (Federal) (Plant Protection Act)

Current to July 3, 2017; Last amended on May 19, 2017

Summary:

Schedules I and II of the Plant Protection Regulations list regulated products (prohibited and restricted) that require Movement Certificates to transport within Canada from infested areas designated by an inspector or in the regulations. The regulations also stipulate that anything imported to Canada require a Foreign Phytosanitary Certificate from the exporting country, and those things being exported from Canada require a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the Federal Government.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: The Federal Government has the authority under the Act and Regulations to designate regulated areas where pests, listed in Schedules I and II are found, and restrict movement of things (including Christmas trees, nursery stock, and logs) from those areas to anywhere else in Canada.

Sections Important to Foresters:

Sections 45 & 46: Movement Certificates

Sections 50 & 51: Prohibitions

Schedule I: Prohibited movement within Canada

Schedule II: Restricted movement within Canada

Document summary updated January 2015

NOTE: Check latest amendments

Link: [Canada Justice](#)

Species at Risk Act (SARA) (S.C.2002, c.29) (Federal)

Current to July 3, 2017; Last amended on June 20, 2017

Summary:

The purpose of the SARA is to:

1. prevent wildlife species (plants and animals) from becoming extirpated or extinct;
2. provide for the recovery of endangered or threatened species;
3. encourage the management of species to prevent them becoming at risk in future.

SARA provides a mechanism for species at risk to be identified and, where appropriate, given legal status. It requires the federal, provincial and territorial governments to take steps to prevent the extinction or extirpation of species at risk.

The identification of species at risk at the federal level will continue to be the responsibility of the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC), an agency that operates at arms-length from government and has a legislated mandate to assess and classify species and to decide when to re-assess species and recommend re-classification.

Species added to the legal list become subject to certain requirements binding on the federal, provincial and territorial governments. Paramount among those requirements is an obligation to protect such species from being 'killed' and to protect their 'residences' ("Residences" are broadly defined in the legislation as "...dwelling places such as dens or nests, occupied by one or more individuals during all or part of their lifecycles, including breeding, rearing, staging, wintering, feeding, or hibernating." There is debate on how residence should be further defined in recovery planning.). Recovery strategies must be developed for extirpated, endangered and threatened species followed by action plans to implement the recovery strategy. Management plans will be required for species of concern.

Timelines for developing and implementing recovery strategies or management plans depend on the status of the species. Strategies for endangered species having shorter timelines than those for threatened species or species of special concern. If strategies or plans are not created within required timelines (usually one to two years), or are not implemented in a timely fashion, the federal government can step in to reserve critical habitat on federal land until such plans are approved and implemented. **If a province is not adequately addressing a species at risk, this federal intervention can extend to provincial Crown land.**

There are several federal-provincial committees in place to ensure a cooperative approach for the management of species at risk. The National Framework for Species at Risk Conservation facilitates coordination and cooperation among jurisdictions, consistency in policies and procedures, and provides a base for the development of bilateral agreements. Whenever possible, Alberta recovery plans and programs are consistent with national and international efforts including the federal Species at Risk Act, however, Alberta's Wildlife Act remains the dominant legislation for management of species at risk on private and public lands under provincial jurisdiction.

Please refer to the *Wildlife Act* Library Resource Summary for information on Alberta's Strategy for the Management of Species at Risk.

Document summary updated January 2015

NOTE: Check latest amendments

Link: [Canada Justice](#)

Document Summaries: College Policies and Documents – applies to members of both CAPF and CAPFT

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Complaints Manual

Summary:

Importance to the Practice of Forestry:

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

NOTE: Include document summary

Link: [CAPFT](#)

Discipline Process Flow Charts

Summary:

These flow charts are an attempt to help visualize Part 4 of the Regulated Forestry Profession Act. Members should utilize the PowerPoint slides following the charts to better understand the process and link specifically back to the Regulated Forestry Profession Act sections that address details.

Link: [Forestry Commons](#)

Document Summaries: Member-specific College Policies and Documents

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CAPF Bylaws

Adopted March 2002, last revision October 2015

Summary:

Introduction: The Bylaws establish details of the administration of the CAPF.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: It is relevant to administrative operations of the CAPF.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: Foresters should know the general requirements for operation of the CAPF including: Council election procedures, the various membership categories and rights for each, and the various Standing Committees and their roles/responsibilities.

Document summary updated January 11, 2010

Link: [CAPF](#)

CAPF Code of Ethics & Standards of Practice

Adopted June 26, 2003

Summary:

The Code of Ethics & Standards of Practice is a fundamental document which is intended to outline and clarify the expectations in behaviour of all members.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: All members are expected to abide by the Code of Ethics in their daily practice of forestry, regardless of employer. The Code of Ethics is the basis for determining "unprofessional conduct" and is a requirement of the *Act*.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: Know the entire Code and how to interpret it.

Document summary updated January 11, 2010

Link: [CAPF](#)

CAPF Continuing Competence Program

Version 8.0 – approved March 19, 2010

Summary:

Under Part 3 of the *Regulated Forestry Profession Act* a continuing competence program must provide for regulated members to maintain competence and to enhance the provision of professional services. This document provides an overview of the program and the minimum requirements required for a member to meet compliance. Basically, every RPF must meet a minimum of 84 CUs over a three-year period, of which 14 CUs must be specific to LPPP. Further details on two Levels, the G/T and LPPP sublevels and the audit component of the program are addressed.

Document summary updated 2010

Link: [CAPF](#)

CAPF Policy for Authenticating Professional Documents

Version 1.0 – effective August 1, 2010

Summary:

The purpose of the Professional Authentication Policy is to:

- Demonstrate to the public, government, and other professional associations that the College of Alberta Professional Foresters (CAPF) is committed to ensuring work has been completed and / or reviewed by a Professional Forester who is bound by a code of ethics and has advanced education in forest science and management;
- Align CAPF with other professional organizations that mandate regulated members to authenticate their completed professional documentation; and
- Indicate that work was completed by a Professional Forester rather than by other allied professionals or non-professionals who may be practicing certain aspects of forestry.

Document summary updated 2010

Link: [CAPF](#)

CAPFT Bylaws

20xx

Summary:

Importance to the Practice of Forestry:

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

NOTE: Include document summary

Link: [CAPFT](#)

CAPFT Code of Conduct

Revised March 11, 2013

Summary:

Importance to the Practice of Forestry:

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

NOTE: Include document summary

Link: [CAPFT](#)

CAPFT Continuing Competence Program

Revised September 7, 2012

Summary:

Importance to the Practice of Forestry:

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

NOTE: Include document summary

Link: [CAPFT](#)

Document Summaries: Other Documents

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Crown Charges Related to Tenure

Summary:

Alberta is both the owner and regulator of Alberta's forest resource. The rights and obligations for managing Alberta's forests are stipulated in the Forests Act and Timber Management Regulation. The Forests Act enables the Minister to create regulations governing timber harvesting as well as identifying the terms and conditions of forest tenure.

Link: [Forestry Commons](#)

CSA Standard Z809-02 Sustainable Forest Management: Requirements and Guidance

2002

Summary:

This standard describes the requirements for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) of a Defined Forest Area, including the nature of the commitment, the requirement for public participation, the performance requirements, the management framework, the review of actions and continual improvement. It also lists the specific points that must be addressed, audited, and approved before certification can be recommended. This information is primarily for the use of certification applications and auditors.

In this standard, the Canadian Criteria and Indicators Framework of the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM) SFM criteria have been adopted verbatim in CSA Z809-02 standard. The CCFM SFM elements, however, have been revised to provide meaningful application at the local level.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: Alberta has adopted the CSA Z809-02 as the forest management planning system. All standards in CSA Z809-02 apply to forest management planning in Alberta except where specifically excluded in the Alberta standard. Note that certification is recommended but not mandatory in Alberta.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: See Alberta Forest Management Planning Standard Section 1 (page 11) for detail on which standards from the CSA Z809-02 are applicable to Alberta.

Document summary February 14, 2007

Link: [Temporary Source](#) (will be posted to Forestry Commons)

Forest Resource Improvement Association of Alberta (FRIAA)

Summary:

The Forest Resource Improvement Association of Alberta (FRIAA), established under the *Forest Resources Improvement Regulation*, promotes and initiates projects that enhance Alberta's forest resources.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: FRIAA programs are aimed at benefitting the public by improving forest resources of Alberta and enhancing the management of Alberta's forest resources. Activities funded by FRIAA do not absolve industry of their responsibilities defined by legislation, regulation of terms of their tenure; rather it encourages activities that are above and beyond those that are required. Projects are funded by dues assessed and collected by FRIAA or by grants provided to FRIAA from the provincial government, federal government or other sources.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: Foresters should be aware of the following for each program:

- **Forest Resource Improvement Program (FRIP)**
 - Purpose
 - Funding
 - Use of Funds
 - Reporting and Audit Requirements
- **Community Reforestation Program (CRP)**
 - Program Purpose and Goals
 - Reforestation Levy
 - Use of Funds
 - Reporting and Audit Requirements
- **Wildfire Reclamation Program (WRP)**
 - Objectives
 - Scope
- **Mountain Pine Beetle Program (MPBP)**
 - Program Purpose
 - Approval of Proposals
- **Mountain Pine Beetle Forest Rehabilitation Program (MPBFR)**
 - Program Purpose
 - Approval of Proposals
- **FRIAA FireSmart Program (FFP)**
 - Program Purpose
 - Committee
 - Review and Approval of Proposals

Document summary updated August 2017

Link: [FRIAA](#)

Foresters and the Law of Professional Negligence

August 1990

Summary:

The Law of Professional Negligence imposes duties of care and standards of care on all professionals. The duties of care are based on avoidance of foreseeable risk and include the duty to:

1. apply a reasonable level of skill and diligence;
2. warn principals and third parties, in a relationship of proximity, of risks inherent in particular courses of action, and;
3. avoid foreseeable harm, even if a customary practice is involved.

The traditional standard of care, or level of skill that must be applied, is that of the average, reasonably competent and prudent practitioner of similar experience and standing. Conduct that falls below this standard may result in a finding of negligence in a court of law. Following a customary practice may provide a defence, unless the practice involves a risk that is foreseeable and avoidable.

All foresters, as professionals, are subject to the law of professional negligence. Regulated professionals are held to a higher standard in legal proceedings.

Document summary updated January 2014

Link: [Forestry Commons](#)

Overview of Fire Control Agreements and Fire Control Plans

2013

Summary:

The overview of Fire Control Agreements and Fire Control Plans describes the standards and reporting requirements for companies to meet the operating of the **Forest and Prairie Protection Act**.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry: Each Company must meet the standards as outlined in this document in order to comply with legislation.

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals: The basic components of a Fire Control Plan and minimum requirements of an Annual Fire Control Plan.

Document summary updated January 25, 2013

Link: [Forestry Commons](#)

Overview of Forest Tenure in Alberta

Summary:

Amalgamation of multiple documents summarizing the forest tenure system in Alberta.

Importance to the Practice of Forestry:

Sections Important to Forestry Professionals:

NOTE: Include document summary

Link: [Forestry Commons](#)

Principles & Policies Governing Professional Legislation in Alberta

June 1990, Government of Alberta (updated 2014 by CAPF Registrar)

Summary:

The fundamental purpose of professional legislation is to regulate professions in the public interest. In order to promote the interests of the public, professional legislation establishes standards, procedures and controls which, to the fullest extent possible:

- protect service users and the public from incompetent or unethical providers of professional services;
- promote quality, efficiency and cost effectiveness in the provision of professional services;
- balance the rights and responsibilities of professionals, service users and the public; and
- enable users to exercise informed judgement and freedom of choice with respect to professional services.

Document summary updated 2014

Link: [Forestry Commons](#)

Professional Regulation - Summary Paper

Revised January 2014, Doug Krystofiak

Summary:

In Alberta, the provincial government delegates authority to self-regulate to professional regulatory bodies. Legislation guiding professionals and their associations/colleges protects citizens by ensuring that members of a registered profession or occupation meet acceptable standards. The various levels of professional regulation are captured within 2 areas:

- Certification
- Licensing

This summary defines certification and licensing regimes, provides some examples and includes some general remarks about regulation of professions.

Link: [Forestry Commons](#)
