

## APPENDIX A: LAND ACT RESERVES LEGISLATION, LISTS AND FOREST SERVICE OWNERSHIP CODES

### 1. Land Act Reserve Legislation and Policy Manuals

Since 1888, the *Land Act* has defined the ability of government to Reserve (set apart) Crown (Public) lands in rather simple, overarching terms, as follows:

*The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, by notice in the British Columbia Gazette, reserve and set apart for the recreation and enjoyment of the public, for municipal purposes, or agricultural societies, or for cemetery purposes, or for the site of a church or place for divine worship, so much of the Crown lands as may be deemed necessary.*<sup>356</sup>

After 82 years in the Provincial Statutes, the BC Legislature amended/revised the *Land Act* on April 3, 1970, whereby Crown Land Reserve administrative instruments were elaborated upon. The Reserves were divided into three categories: Section 11 Order-In-Council Reserves; Section 12 Map Reserves; and Section 13 Notations of Interest. Previous to 1970, the *Land Act* provided only simple statements about the functions of the Reserve legislation, while definitions and descriptions of Reserve powers were documented in Land policy manuals and regulations.

Section 11 and Section 12 statutory Reserves provided the instrument, whereby the Lieutenant-Government and the Lands Minister were authorized to “*withdraw Crown land from disposition.*”

The Interpretation Section of the 1970 *Land Act* defined

“*disposition*” as that which

“*includes every act of the Crown whereby Crown lands or any right,*

*title, interest, or estate therein are granted, disposed of, or affected, or by which the Crown divests itself of, or creates a right, title, interest, or estate in land or permits the use of land; and the words “dispose of” have a corresponding meaning.*” The same section defined “*reserved lands*” as “*Crown lands that have been withdrawn from disposition under this or any other Act.*”

Reserves.	<p><b>11.</b> (1) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, for any purpose that he considers advisable in the public interest, by notice signed by the minister and published in the Gazette, reserve Crown land from disposition under the provisions of this Act.</p> <p>(2) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by notice signed by the minister and published in the Gazette, amend or cancel in whole or in part any reserve of Crown land established under this Act or any former Act.</p>
Power of minister to withdraw Crown land from disposition.	<p><b>12.</b> The minister may, for any purpose that he considers advisable in the public interest, temporarily withdraw Crown land from disposition under this Act, and he may amend or cancel such withdrawal.</p>
Power of minister to withdraw Crown land from disposition, except for designated use.	<p><b>13.</b> The minister may, if he considers it advisable in the public interest, designate the most desirable use of any area or portion of Crown land, and he may withdraw such area or portion of Crown land from disposition under this Act for any purpose other than the use so designated, and he may amend or cancel the withdrawal.</p>

The following year government passed the *Environment and Land Use Act* on April 2, 1971, which was hailed as the “*Magna Carta of the Ecology*” (Hansard, March 23, 1971). The *Act* established authority through an **Environment and Land Use Committee** “*consisting of a chairman and such other members of the Executive Council,*” which had the following duties:

<sup>356</sup> I.e., Chapter 113, *An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law affecting Crown Lands*, Revised Statutes, 1897.

1. *Establish and recommend programmes designed to foster increased public concern and awareness of the environment;*
2. *Ensure that all the aspects of preservation and maintenance of the natural environment are fully considered in the administration of land use and resource development commensurate with a maximum beneficial land use, and minimize and prevent waste of such resources, and despoliation of the environment occasioned thereby;*
3. *If advisable, make recommendations to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council respecting any matter relating to the environment and the development and use of the land and other natural resources;*
4. *Inquire into and study any matter pertaining to the environment and, and or land use; and*
5. *Prepare reports, and, if advisable, make recommendations for submission to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.*

Due to mounting public concerns about commercial and industrial incursions into Community and Irrigation District Watershed Reserves, the Environment and Land Use Committee Executive consisting of Deputy Ministers established a provincial inter-departmental Task Force on community watersheds in February 1972, which was active until late 1980. As a result of written recommendations from Task Force Chairman Ben Marr, in May 1973, the Environment and Land Use Committee Executive authorized the Task Force to establish statutory Community Watershed Map Reserves under Section 12 of the *Land Act* over all candidate community watersheds determined to be so by the Task Force. Task Force correspondence indicates that almost 300 Watershed Reserves were ordered to be established by the end of 1973. As stipulated in the *Land Act* legislation above, the Crown lands within these Reserves were withdrawn “*from disposition under this or any other Act.*” The statutory Watershed Reserves were formal Crown land tenures.

Following the enactment of the 1970 *Land Act*, the Lands Department / Ministry created policy manuals and drafted regulations on the administration of Crown Lands, which included a policy section on the interpretation and definition of Crown Land Reserves. Later, the new *Ministry of Lands and Housing* produced a Land Administration Manual (LAM), and later a Land Management Manual (LMM), which provided comprehensive policy interpretations for all the *Land Act* instruments and designations, including numerous Memorandums of Understanding and administrative protocols with other Ministries concerning land and resource use. The LAM and LMM went through numerous revisions, but continued to abide by the same definitions for Crown Reserves.

Following upon the final proceedings and subsequent findings of the Community Watersheds Task Force (1972-1980),<sup>357</sup> the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing created a separate policy on September 1, 1980, published in the Lands, Parks and Housing Manual, under subsection 4.490, called ***Watersheds Used for Community Water Supplies***. That policy states that the Ministry of Environment had charge over BC’s community watersheds, specifically referring to the administration of all the *Land Act* Section 11 Order-in-Council Reserves and Section 12 Map Reserves that were officially registered with/under the October 1980 document, *Guidelines for Watershed Management of Crown Lands Used as Community Water Supplies*. The September 1980 policy document states that “**new dispositions**,” i.e., a Timber Sale, “*may be made where the activity is compatible with the intent of the Guidelines and not detrimental to the community water supplies and **where the land is not affected by an Order-in-Council or Map Reserve***” [bold/underline emphasis].”

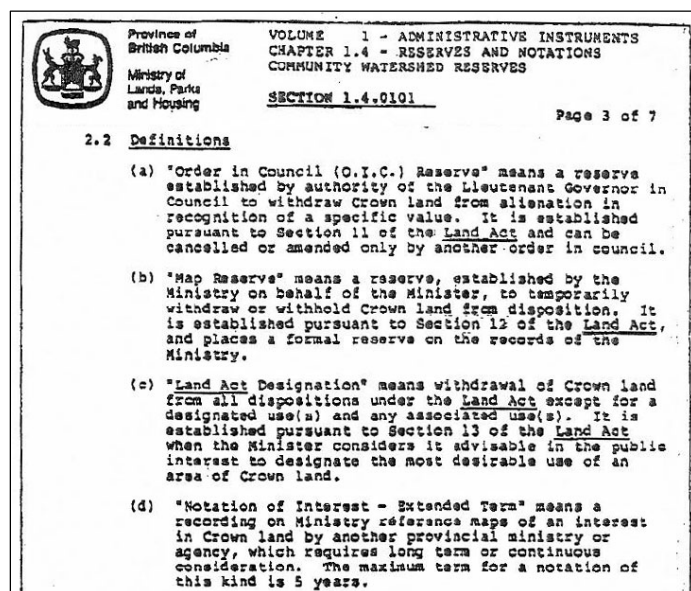
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<sup>357</sup> Refer to Chapter 4 for the narrative.

As reported by the BC Tap Water Alliance in its 2006 book, *From Wisdom to Tyranny: A History of British Columbia's Drinking Watershed Reserves*, somehow “new dispositions” were being approved in established Section 12 Community Watershed Map Reserves, and even perhaps in Section 11 Order-in-Council Watershed Reserves, despite the provincial government’s strict and straight-forward policy governing the statutory Reserves.

In the amended May 1, 1983 Reserve policy document, the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing “reformatted” the September 1, 1980 policy and renamed the policy as **Community Watershed Reserves**. The amended policy document set forth definitions for Sections 11 through 13 of the

*Land Act*, including a separate weaker instrument, a “*Notation of Interest*,” not classified as a Reserve under the *Land Act*:



(a) “*Order in Council (O.I.C.) Reserve*” means a reserve established by authority of the Lieutenant Governor in Council to withdraw Crown land from alienation in recognition of a specific value. It is established pursuant to Section 11 of the *Land Act* and can be cancelled or amended by another order in council.

(b) “*Map Reserve*” means a reserve, established by the Ministry on behalf of the Minister, to temporarily withdraw or withhold Crown land from disposition. It is

established pursuant to Section 12 of the *Land Act*, and places a formal reserve on the records of the Ministry.

(c) “*Land Act Designation*” means withdrawal of Crown land from all dispositions under the *Land Act* except for a designated use(s) and any associated use(s). It is established pursuant to Section 13 of the *Land Act* when the Minister considers it advisable in the public interest to designate the most desirable use of an area of Crown land.

(d) “*Notation of Interest – Extended Term*” means a recording on Ministry reference maps of an interest in Crown land by another provincial Ministry or agency, which requires long term or continuous consideration. The maximum term for a notation of this kind is 5 years.

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In conformity with the 1970 *Land Act* and the September 1980 Reserve policy about “new dispositions”, the May 1983 amended policy document states in section 3.3, under *Land Application Activities*, that “**applications are not accepted in watersheds which have been reserved from alienation under Section 11 or 12 of the Land Act.**”

According to an updated June 16, 1993 *Protocol on Crown Land Administration and Forestry Activity Between BC Forest Service and BC Lands*, both the terms “applications” and

<sup>358</sup> A February 16, 1987 LAM Crown Land Policy Summary policy document stated that a Notation of Interest “is not a reserve, withdrawal or designation under the *Land Act*.”

“dispositions” were defined as follows, including a definition of “tenure” as an alternate for the term “disposition”:

- Application – “means a request received by BC Lands of the Ministry of Forests for a disposition or use of Crown land”;
- Disposition – “means the issuance of a tenure such as a permit, licence, lease, right-of-way or easement for the use of Crown land. It also includes sale of Crown land in fee simple (pursuant to the Land Act or the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing Act). It also includes cooperative arrangements between the Ministry of Forests and a public group or individual for the management of the recreational resource.”
- Tenure – “means a disposition granting permission under the Land Act, the Lands, Parks and Housing Act, the Forest Act, the Range Act, or the Ministry of Forests Act to enter upon the land for a given use and under certain conditions. Tenure contracts contain obligations on both parties.”

On October 12, 1990, the BC government produced a Land Policy Branch agreement, *Crown Land for Environmental Management*. It was published in Volume One of *Administrative Instruments*, under Chapter 1.3, *Interagency Agreement*. As set out in the document, “this agreement conforms with the Protocol between the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Crown Lands, respecting matters of mutual concern.” Under the *Definitions* Section 2.0, both Section 11 and Section 12 *Land Act* Reserves were defined as lands “withdrawn from disposition for a specified purpose.” Under Appendix 1, *Options Under the Land Act for Securing Crown Land for Environmental Management*, it identified that for Map Reserves, “This designation may be used as a temporary method to reserve land while preparing the appropriate documentation for Section 11 Reserve or Section 101 Transfer.”

The May 1, 1983 Community Watershed Reserves policy document was amended on March 1, 1994 “to reflect changes in manual format and recent Ministry reorganization.” The 1994 policy continued to abide by the October 1980 Ministry of Environment document, *Guidelines for Watershed Management of Crown Lands Used as Community Water Supplies*, which was predicated upon and contained a long list of Section 11 and Section 12 *Land Act* Watershed Reserves. In Section 3.3 of the amended policy, it stated once again that “Applications are not accepted in watersheds which have been reserved from alienation under section 11 or 12 of the Land Act.” In Section 2.1 the policy document states that “this policy applies to vacant Crown land and Crown land within Provincial Forests identified as being required for uses as community water supply areas.”

In 1996, government revised the *Land Act* (*Revised Statutes, Chapter 245*), whereby the Reserves Sections were numerically reordered and advanced by four digits. This reordering divided references about *Land Act* Reserves in government records into two separate time frames, pre-1996 and post-1996: i.e., the former Section 11 is now a Section 15 Order-in Council Reserve, etc.;

## **Reserves**

- 15 (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may by order
  - (a) for any purpose that the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers advisable in the public interest, reserve Crown land from disposition under this Act, and
  - (b) amend or cancel all or part of a reserve established under this or a former Act.

## **Withdrawal from Disposition**

- 16 The minister may, for any purpose the minister considers advisable in the public interest
- (a) temporarily withdraw Crown land from disposition under this Act, and
  - (b) amend or cancel the withdrawal under paragraph (a).

## **Conditional Withdrawal**

- 17 (1) The minister may, if the minister considers it advisable in the public interest, designate a portion of Crown land for a particular use or for the conservation of natural or heritage resources.
- (2) A portion of Crown land designated under subsection (1) is withdrawn from disposition under this Act for any purpose that is not, in the opinion of the minister, compatible with the purpose for which the land has been designated.
- (3) The minister may amend or cancel a designation made under subsection (1).

## **2. Ministry of Lands' List of Active and Not-Active Watershed Reserves, 1980 - 1997**

Following upon an August 21, 1997 request for information by BC Tap Water Alliance Coordinator Will Koop, Bruce Morgan, a manager with the Policy Branch of the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, ordered Ministry staff to undertake a multi-field search of its computer data records and to print out a complete list of all the province's community and irrigation Watershed Reserves. Under personal signature, Morgan then faxed 10 pages of information to the BC Tap Water Alliance the following day.

The list of the Watershed Reserves was printed on 8 of the 10 pages, which included 6 pages of "Active" Reserve Tenures, and 2 pages of "Cancelled" and "Not-Active" Reserve Tenures.

The remaining, or introductory, two pages had the following definitions and explanations about acronyms on the data spreadsheets:

### **WATERSHED RESERVES**

**REG** = REGION

- 1** = Vancouver Island Region
- 2** = Lower Mainland Region
- 3** = Southern Interior Region
- 4** = Kootenay
- 5** = Cariboo
- 6** = Skeena
- 7** = Omineca-Peace (Omineca, Prince George)
- 8** = Omineca-Peace (Peace, Ft. St. John)

**FILE** = Regional File Number

**TEN TYPE** = Tenure Type

**RE** = Reserve

**TEN SUBTYPE** = Tenure Subtype

**01** = Order in Council Reserve (Land Act, section 15)

**02** = Map Reserve (Land Act, section 16)

**03** = Notation of Interest (non-statutory, indicates the interest of a govt. agency)

**TENURE AREA HA** = Tenure Area in Hectares (1 hectare = 2.471 acres)

**STANDING** = Current Status of a Tenure

**AC** = Active

**CA** = Cancelled

**EX** = Expired

**TEN DATE** = Date Tenure Issued

**EXPIRY** = Date Tenure Expired or will Expire

**CANCELLED DATE** = Date Tenure Cancelled

**LOCATION** = Geographical location of the Tenure

Morgan's list of the Active Watershed Reserves totalled 209, all of which represented tenures over a total area of 1,243,639 hectares:

- 7 were statutory Order-in-Council Reserves
- 147 were statutory Map Reserves
- 55 were Notations of Interest (non-statutory).

Morgan's list of Not Active Watershed Reserves totalled 64, all of which represented tenures over a total area of 29,262 hectares:

- 3 were statutory Order-in-Council Reserves
- 58 were statutory Map Reserves
- 3 were Notations of Interest (non-statutory).

13 of the Not Active Reserves were not "cancelled," and the remaining 51 Reserves had been "cancelled."

All told, Bruce Morgan's list totalled 272 Active and Not-Active Reserves.

In 1989, the Ministry of Crown Lands published a list of Watershed Reserves in a document called *British Columbia Land Statistics*. The 1987 data stated there were a total of 327 active Watershed Reserves in BC (see table below). From information presented in Bruce Morgan's 1997 list, not only is there a total decrease of 55 Reserves overall, but it's a total decrease of 118 "Active" Reserves over a ten year period, made up of various statutory and non-statutory tenure subtypes.

Watershed Designation	Number of Watersheds	Total Population Served	Total Land Area (hectares)	Percent Area	Percent Change in Area since 1980
Category I	209	216,400	96,200	6.8	15.1
Category II	82	178,700	329,400	23.4	2.1
Category III (over 9065 ha)	36	130,400	984,400	69.8	36.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>525,500</b>	<b>1,410,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24.9</b>

Table: From the 1989 Ministry of Crown Lands document, *British Columbia Land Statistics*, Table 38, *Status of Community Watersheds in British Columbia – 1987*. A footnote stated that the table was based on February 1988 “unpublished data” held by the Ministry of Environment, Water Management Branch, Hydrology Section.

In October 1980, when the government released the *Guidelines for Watershed Management of Crown Lands Used as Community Water Supplies*, the so-called Blue Book, it included a list of all the Watershed Map and Order-in-Council Reserves within the Appendix G booklet, which totalled 273 “Active” Reserves:

- 157 were described as Category I Reserves, over a total of 288 square miles of watersheds
- 97 were described as Category II Reserves, over a total of 1,284 square miles of watersheds
- 29 were described as Category III Reserves, over a total of 2,754 square miles of watersheds.

At that time no Reserves on that list had been demoted to either Land Act Designation, or Notation of Interest category subtypes.

Between 1980 and 1987, government apparently increased the total number of Reserves by 54.

### 3. Forest Service Ownership Codes

Since the early 1900s, the BC Forest Service used Ministry of Lands Ownership Codes to determine and classify what lands were, or were not legally available for inclusion in the Provincial Timber Harvesting Land Base. The Ministry of Forests’ Tenure Branch later pegged this procedure as part of the “netting down” process used in determining numerous Annual Allowable Cuts. For these Clearance status objectives, the Forest Service initiated a coding system.

For instance, in 1959 the Forest Surveys and Inventory Division published a Tabulation Manual which provided its “*Tabulating Machine Supervisors, Operators, and Forest Surveys personnel*” with a systematic list of symbols and codes about the forest land base, all of which were entered as data on computer punch cards. Described on pages 3 to 5 of that document was a breakdown of Ownership and Land Administration Class as follows:

Title and Code
Forest District (see old code)
Ownership Class (see old code)
Ownership Class (Crown Grants prior to April 7th, 1887, Royal Free and Exportable - 1 Series).
10. General series.
11. Mineral Crown grants with surface rights.
12. Coal Crown grants with surface rights.
13. City and municipal territory.
14. E. and N. Belt.
15. Dominion patented lands - timber not reserved to Crown. (Crown Grants between April 7th, 1887, and March 12th, 1906, inclusive - 2 Series).
20. General series
21. Mineral Crown grants with surface rights.
22. Coal Crown grants with surface rights.
23. City and municipal territory.
(Crown Grants between March 13th, 1906 and March 1st, 1914, inclusive - 3 Series).
30. General series.
31. Mineral Crown grants with surface rights.
32. Coal Crown grants with surface rights.
33. City and municipal territory.
(Crown Grants subsequent to March 1st, 1914 and Miscellaneous - 4 Series).
40. General series.
41. Mineral Crown grants with surface rights.
42. Coal Crown grants with surface rights.
43. City and municipal territory.
44. Homesteads
45. Dominion patented lands - timber reserved to Crown.
46. Pre-emptions.
47. Leased lots.
48. Purchased lots.

Under Land Administration Class, Order-in-Council *Land Act* Watershed Reserves were most likely classified either under number 2 "Gazetted Forest Reserve," or under number 12, "Watershed - No logging." Watershed Map Reserves were most likely classified under Code number 12. Unreserved community and irrigation watersheds were classified under numbers 12 through 14, under "Watershed," the term that denoted either domestic and/or irrigation watersheds. The 3 classifications determined what land was, or was not, in the Timber Harvesting Land Base.

Over the following decades, the Ownership and Land Administration Codes were reorganized and re-coded. For instance, *Chapter 12, Map Overlays*, of the Ministry of Forests 1991 *Forest Inventory Manual* includes the following classifications from pages 40 to 46:

(Dominion Control - 5 Series).
50. General series
51. Dominion parks.
52. Indian reserves.
53. Military reserves.
(Crown Lands)
(Full Equity - 6 Series)
(Note - For Standard forest survey use General series, all Crown lands surveyed or otherwise.)
60. General Series.
61. Vacant Crown land.
62. Reverted mining claims.
63. Reverted timber leases, licenses.
64. Reverted Crown grants.
65. Reverted timber berths.
66. Unawarded timber sales.
67. Unawarded timber berths.
(Crown Lands)
(Timber alienated - 7 Series)
70. General series.
71. Timber leases.
72. Timber licenses.
73. Pulp licenses.
74. Pulp leases.
75. Pulp sales.
76. Timber sales.
77. Timber berths.
78. H. L. Timber Sales.
79. H. L. Licenses.

#### Land Administration Class

1. Crown (unreserved)
2. Gazetted Forest Reserve
3. Crown Experimental Forest Reserve
4. Crown Working Circle, Management Unit
5. Provincial Park Class A
6. Provincial Park Class B
7. Provincial Park Class C (governed)
8. Provincial Park Class C (no Board)
9. Provincial Park Special Act
10. National Parks
11. Municipality Control
12. Watershed - No logging
13. Watershed - Restricted Logging
14. Watershed - Unrestricted Logging
15. Management Licence
16. Woodlot
17. Tree Farm
18. Other Private Land
19. Dominion Control
20. Crown Lands Reserved for Railway Townsite.

## 12.54 INVENTORY BRANCH LAND OWNERSHIP ADMINISTRATION CODES

### A. Crown Grants - Private Administration

40 series (brown) Crown grants obtained by purchase, pre-emption, or lease-to-purchase regardless of period. This series includes Crown-granted mineral claims where the timber is alienated, and agricultural, industrial leases which can be purchased and lost to long-term forest and range management.

40-N Private - Crown grants (Refer also to the 80 series in Section E)

### B. Federal Lands - Federal Administration

50 series (dk. green) Federal land administered by the Government of Canada. Reserves may range in size from small microwave sites (Transport Canada) to large National Parks.

50-N Federal Reserves  
51-N National Parks  
52-N Indian Reserves  
53-N Military Reserves  
54-N Dominion Government Block

### C. Crown Lands - Provincial Administration

60 series (yellow - exc. 62) Crown land administered by the Government of British Columbia, other than active leases or permits. This series covers all unencumbered Crown lands, surveyed and unsurveyed, including proposed or planned (unofficial) tenures, ownership reversions and inactive (reverted) old temporary tenures (Timber Licences, Timber Leases, Pulp Licences, Pulp Leases, Timber Berths—listed as 'T' files) in whole or in part.

60-N Crown - Ecological Reserves  
61- Crown (N<100ha>C) - U.R.E.P. Reserves (Use, Recreation, and Enjoyment of the Public).  
62-C Crown - forest management unit (T.S.A., P.S.Y.U.)  
62-N Crown - Timber agreement lands (Crown Land less timber rights--Westar Timber)  
63-N Crown - Provincial Park - Class A  
64-N Crown - Provincial Park - Class B  
65-N Crown - Provincial Park - Class C (park board)  
66-N Crown - Provincial Park - Class C (no board)  
67-N Crown - Provincial Park - Park equivalent or reserve:  
- Regional Parks  
- Purcell Wilderness Conservancy  
- Recreation Areas  
- Provincial Heritage Sites  
- Wildlife Management Reserves  
(single use - name and Order-in-Council eg. Creston Valley Wildlife Management Area OIC 2657/64)  
68-N Crown - Wilderness Areas within Provincial Forests  
69- Crown (N<100ha>C) - Miscellaneous reserves, with or without O.I.C.'s  
- Forest Service Recreation Reserve/Corridor  
- Watershed Reserve  
- Industrial Reserve  
- Islands Reserve (file 0186760)  
- Map Reserve (eg. - Integrated Use Planning Area)  
- Multiple use Fish & Wildlife reserves  
- Interpretive Forests (N<1000ha<C) unless excluded from Forest

**Note:** The code 62 is illustrated with blue for legal lots and left blank for unclassified areas.

- The sub-codes for forest cover allocation are:

B - Schedule "B" land, Tree Farm Licence (Crown Land).  
C - Land available for long-term integrated resource management.  
N - Land not available for long-term integrated resource management.

90 series (grey) Crown land administered by the Government of British Columbia under active leases and permits.

90-C Crown - Grazing lease (with timber rights only).  
99- Crown (N or C) - Miscellaneous leases - fairgrounds, rod and (N or C) gun club sites, Recreational Cottage Site Leases, Community Organization Leases.

**Note:** Use code 62-C for all lease applications and lease cancellations. Agricultural and industrial leases which have an option to purchase are coded 40-N.

### D. Crown and Private Lands - Private Administration and/or Provincial Administration

70 series (purple) Crown lands administered privately, provincially, jointly, or by other governing bodies, usually in the form of licences having a specified term.

70-N Crown - active timber licence in a T.S.A.  
70-C Crown - active timber licence in a T.F.L.  
72-B Crown - Schedule 'B' land, Tree Farm Licence  
74-N Crown and private - timber alienated in watershed (Greater Vancouver Water District or Greater Victoria Water District only).  
75-N Crown - Christmas tree permits (C.T.P. files rolled over to 'C' files).  
76-N Crown and private - T.F.L. where the ownership status is unreported.  
77-N Crown and private - Woodlot licence (Crown land portion, Schedule 'B' land portion is coded 77-N, private portion is coded 40-N).  
77-C Demonstration Woodlots  
78-N Crown - community pasture in the Prince George S.S.A.  
79-N Crown - Provincial Forest exclusions in the Prince George S.S.A.

### E. Crown and Private Lands - Local Administration

80 series (lt. green) Lands within municipal boundaries under various kinds of tenure and administration. The 80 series is used only for special projects as directed.

81-N Crown and private lands under municipal administration (city, town, village, and district municipalities).

**Note:** Currently the 80 series is not in use for overlay attributes. Instead, code 40 is used for all land other than I.R.'s and parks inside municipal boundaries when more than 50 percent of the land area is in private ownership. For larger municipalities which contain more than 50 percent Crown land, a full ownership status is conducted and codes 40, 62, 69 and others are used. Some large municipalities include:

- Mackenzie  
- Mission  
- Squamish  
- Tumbler Ridge

## 12.5 LAND OWNERSHIP - OVERLAY LEVEL 31 (4500 SERIES)

### 12.51 DESCRIPTION OF OVERLAY PREPARATION

#### Attributes:

- Land Ownership
- Forest Cover Allocation

#### Source of Information:

- Status reference maps/Crown Land Registry System
- Legal descriptions and plans.
- Ecological Reserves of B.C.
- Municipal Boundary maps
- Geographic Sheets (National Topographic System).
- Reference maps showing Parks and Forest Service Recreation Sites.
- British Columbia Provincial Parks List.
- Recreation Res./Site Registry, Legal Descriptions
- Records of Woodlots and Temporary Tenure numbers and files.
- Inventory Branch land ownership administration codes (attached).

**Note:** Reference maps which show current status are usually developed for new projects and filed with Inventory - Victoria office. This information is transferred to the general overlay source map.

Section 11 and 12 community Watershed Reserves were now categorized as Code 69, under Section C, *Crown Lands – Provincial Administration*. Note that the attached sub-codes “C” or “N” (above, top right), denoting respectively, lands “available” or “not available” for “long-term integrated resource management,” is not clearly defined but has been assigned an arbitrary determinant of 100 hectares.

Any community watershed reserve over 100 hectares in size is now included in the Annual Allowable Cut calculation, contrary to the intent of the reserves. All Section 11 and Section 12 *Land Act* statutory Reserves (now Section 15 and 16) Reserves **should be coded with an “N”**. The “N” code attributed to Section 11 and 12 *Land Act* community Watershed Reserves was altered to the “C” category for inclusion in the Timber Harvesting Land Base (i.e., “the Working Forest”) calculation during the first round of Provincial Timber Supply Reviews, initiated in 1987.



Province of  
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Ministry of  
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To: Linda Williams  
October 20, 1992

The ownership code for the Chapman Creek Watershed has changed to 69C, and the change would have occurred when the old EGAF file was converted to a FIP file in 1990.

When the next analysis is done (currently scheduled for 1994), any areas designated as ownership 69C will be considered individually as to whether or not harvesting is an option in that area. If it is an option but there are management considerations for other resources, then those constraints will be modelled to the best of our ability. If harvesting is not an option then the area will not be considered to contribute to the 'working forest'.

If you have any further questions regarding the analysis, please call me at 775-0777.

Sincerely,

Andrea Lang  
Timber Supply Analyst  
Vancouver Forest Region

In 1992, Sunshine Coast Regional District citizens began making formal inquiries with government Ministries about the Chapman Creek Community Watershed Map Reserve, which had been established in 1973 by the provincial government. As the above response letter from the Ministry of Forests indicates, the Ownership coding for the Chapman Map Reserve had been "changed" to a 69-C category from a 69-N category "in 1990."