



BRITISH
COLUMBIA

Islands Trust Act

ISLANDS TRUST NATURAL AREA
PROTECTION TAX EXEMPTION
REGULATION

B.C. Reg. 41/2002

Deposited and effective March 8, 2002
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Consolidated Regulations of British Columbia

This is an unofficial consolidation.

B.C. Reg. 41/2002 (O.C. 192/2002), deposited and effective March 8, 2002, is made under the *Islands Trust Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 239, s. 53.

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Islands Trust Act

**ISLANDS TRUST NATURAL AREA PROTECTION TAX
EXEMPTION REGULATION**

B.C. Reg. 41/2002

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SCHEDULE

Definitions

- 1** (1) In this regulation:

“**Act**” means the *Islands Trust Act*;

“**protection exemption**” means a tax exemption under Part 7.1 [*Natural Area Protection Tax Exemptions*] of the Act;

“**sensitive ecosystems inventory**” means the Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory: East Vancouver Island and Gulf Islands, 1993-1997, Volume 1: Methodology, Ecological Descriptions and Results, Technical Report Series No. 320, Canadian Wildlife Service, Pacific and Yukon Region, British Columbia, 1998.

- (2) In addition, the definitions in section 49.1 of the Act apply to this regulation.

Natural area values and amenities

- 2** The following are prescribed as natural values and amenities for purposes of Part 7.1 [*Natural Area Protection Tax Exemptions*] of the Act:

- (a) areas that are relatively undisturbed by human activity and are good examples of one or more of the ecosystems described in the Schedule to this regulation;
- (b) areas that are relatively undisturbed by human activity and are key habitat for rare native plant species or plant communities;
- (c) areas that are critical habitat for native animal species in relation to breeding, rearing, feeding or staging;
- (d) geological features that are
 - (i) fossil-bearing rock formations,
 - (ii) sandstone with interesting erosional features,
 - (iii) naturally occurring waterfalls,
 - (iv) naturally occurring mineral springs,
 - (v) naturally occurring caves,
 - (vi) rare glacial erosion or deposition features, or

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- (vii) shoreline deposition features, including tombolos, spits and hooks;
- (e) historical features that are
 - (i) culturally modified trees, or
 - (ii) heritage orchards, being orchards that were planted before the end of the First World War;
- (f) social or recreational features that are
 - (i) walking or hiking trails that provide public access through natural areas,
 - (ii) outstanding viewpoints that are accessible to the public,
 - (iii) natural area landscapes that
 - (A) are distinctive, historic, or relatively undisturbed by human activity, and
 - (B) have a high degree of visibility from a place accessible to the public, or
 - (iv) land that provides public access to property that
 - (A) is subject to a protection exemption, or
 - (B) is a park or other land to which the public has access for a purpose related to the enjoyment and appreciation of ecosystems and natural areas.

Tax exemption formula

- 3** A protection exemption is an exemption from tax on the land that is subject to the protection covenant to the extent determined as follows:

$$\text{extent of exemption} = 65\% \times (\text{assessed value})$$

where

assessed value = the assessed value of the land that is subject to the protection covenant.

Recapture amounts

- 4** (1) The amount referred to in section 49.7 (2) (a) (i) [*base recapture amount*] of the Act is to be determined as follows:

$$\text{base recapture amount} = (\text{final year exemption}) \times (\text{years exempt})$$

where

final year exemption = the amount that, for the final year in which the protection exemption applied, is determined as

- (a) the tax that would have been payable had the exemption not applied

minus

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Schedule

(b) the tax that was payable on the land that was subject to the protection covenant;

years exempt = the number of taxation years during which the land was subject to the tax exemption.

(2) The amount referred to in section 49.7 (2) (b) (i) [*interest amount*] of the Act is to be determined as follows:

$$\text{interest recapture amount} = (\text{base recapture amount}) \times (\text{rate})$$

where

base recap- = the amount determined in accordance with subsection (1);
ture amount

rate = the rate applicable under section 245 (1) (b) [*taxes in arrear*] of the *Community Charter* at the time at which the exemption certificate was cancelled.

(3) Amounts received under section 49.7 of the Act may be distributed by the Minister of Finance to the trust council.

[am. B.C. Reg. 117/2018, s. 9.]

Administrative fees

5 Section 397 [*imposition of fees and charges*] of the *Local Government Act* applies to the trust council in relation to the administration of Part 7.1 [*Natural Area Protection Tax Exemptions*] of the *Islands Trust Act*.

[am. B.C. Reg. 117/2018, s. 10.]

SCHEDULE

ECOSYSTEMS

Coastal bluff ecosystem

A coastal bluff ecosystem is an ecosystem described as such in the sensitive ecosystems inventory, subject to the following changes:

- (a) the Site Factors are not limited to slopes of 30% or more;
- (b) in the Trees & shrubs part of the Plants section, Shorepine is included.

Mature-older forest ecosystem

A mature-older forest ecosystem is an ecosystem described as an older forest ecosystem in the sensitive ecosystems inventory, subject to the following changes:

- (a) these are conifer-dominated forests with an average age of at least 80 years;
- (b) in the Trees & shrubs part of the Plants section, Western Hemlock is included.

Riparian ecosystem

A riparian ecosystem is an ecosystem described as such in the sensitive ecosystems inventory.

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Sparsely vegetated ecosystem

A sparsely vegetated ecosystem is an ecosystem described as such in the sensitive ecosystems inventory.

Terrestrial herbaceous ecosystem

A terrestrial herbaceous ecosystem is an ecosystem described as such in the sensitive ecosystems inventory.

Wetland ecosystem

A wetland ecosystem is an ecosystem described as such in the sensitive ecosystems inventory.

Woodland ecosystem

A woodland ecosystem is an ecosystem described as such in the sensitive ecosystems inventory, subject to the following changes:

- (a) the Site Factors section is replaced with the following:

Dry, open stands of woodland that can be conifer-dominated or mixed conifer and arbutus. Woodlands may include non-forested openings, often with shallow soils and bedrock outcroppings. Garry oak woodlands are commonly in areas that comprise a mosaic of rock outcrops and shallow soils. On deep soils, the woodlands may be mixed with herbaceous meadows. In the case of aspen stands, these typically occur on moist sites;
- (b) in the Trees & shrubs part of the Plants section, Western Hemlock is included and Douglas-fir trees may be more than occasional;
- (c) in the Communities part of the Plants section, Douglas-fir-Lodgepole pine-Rhacomitrium is included.