

SEPTEMBER – OCTOBER 2013

BC

Forest

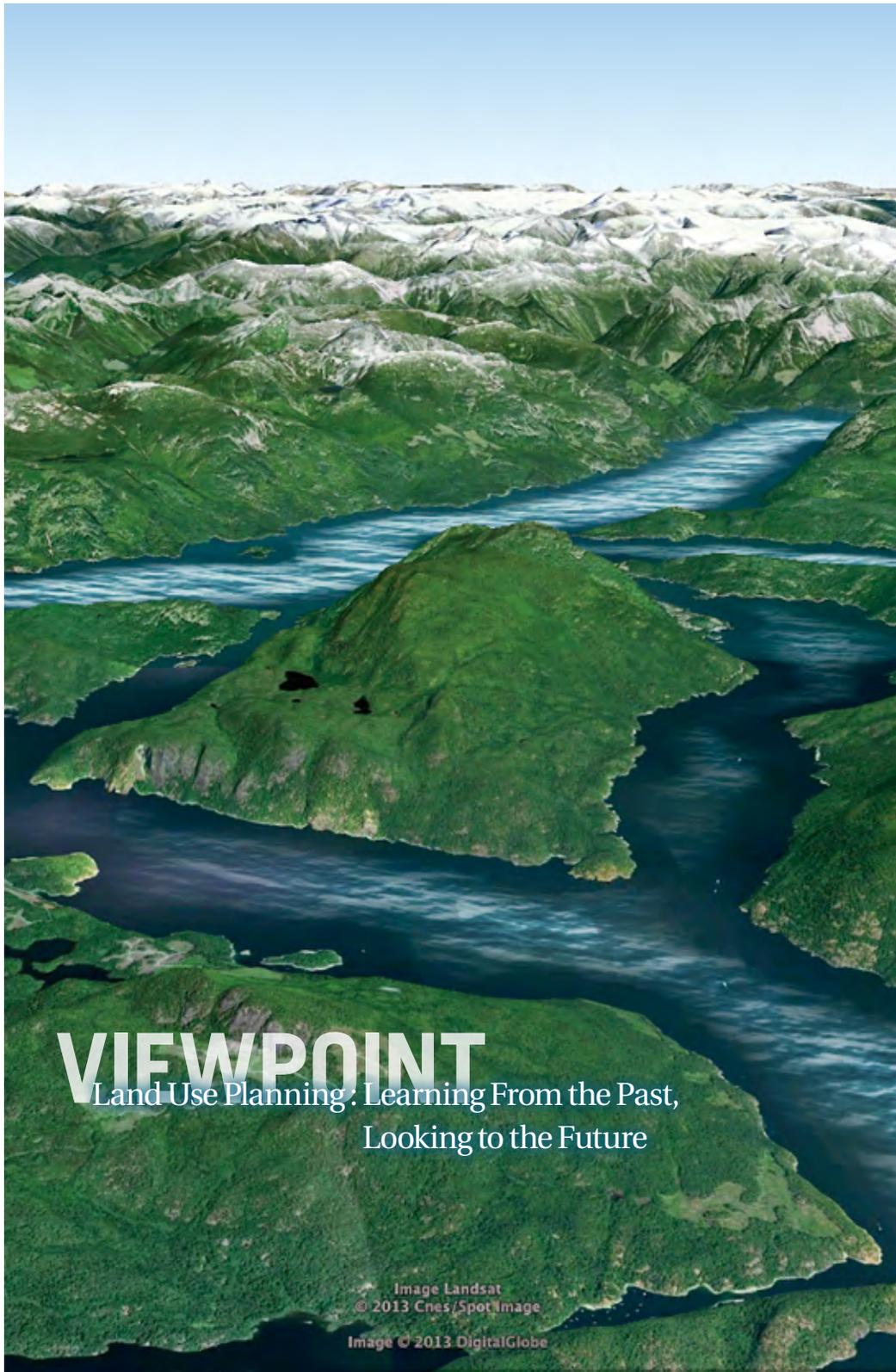
PROFESSIONAL

How to Manage Private Land for Public Enjoyment

Land Use Planning and
the Contentious Kamloops
Case Study

Special Features:
Forestry Team in Action:
From Whitebark Pine
Conservation to the
Ecological Restoration of
Wood Bison

**Meet this Year's
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VIEWPOINT

Land Use Planning: Learning From the Past,
Looking to the Future

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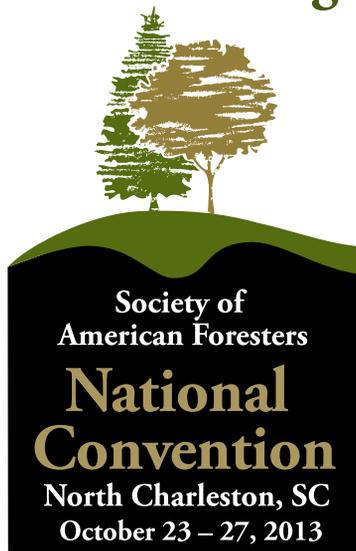
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"In the field it has saved us time and simplified field surveys. In the office it has saved us a significant amount of staff time"...



SEE FULL TESTIMONIAL
ON BACK COVER



Constructive Suggestions

First, I wish to congratulate you and the Board on this latest edition (July/August Viewpoints on Fish).

As you may not know, I am a past president and a member of the Editorial Board for many years. The layout, colour and subject matter was very impressive and interesting. If I may, two very small matters deserve comment:

- 1) The transfer of the end of the Viewpoint Articles to the end of the magazine is somewhat a nuisance. I think most readers would check the bio of the author before reading the article, yet they are on pages 26 or 28 or 30. This is not a new policy, as I am sure it has been the practice for years.
- 2) I think it would be beneficial to state the author of an obituary. If a reader knew the deceased RPF, I think they would appreciate knowing the author.

Anyhow, I appreciated reading this issue (and previous ones, of course).

GERRY BURCH, RPF

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Put in Your Two Cents

The **BC Forest Professional** letters' section is intended primarily for feedback on recent articles and for brief statements about current association, professional or forestry issues. The editor reserves the right to edit and condense letters and encourages readers to keep letters to 300 words. Anonymous letters are not accepted.

Please refer to our website for guidelines to help make sure your submission gets published in **BC Forest Professional**.



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Brian Robinson, RPF

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Re: Cumulative Impacts and the Incredible Shrinking Landbase

We read Sharon Glover's CEO's Report in the July/August **BC Forest Professional Magazine** with great interest. This article provides an opportunity to continue the discussion about cumulative effects among all resource sectors. Over the past four years, Resources North Association (RNA), its members and affiliates have been discussing issues such as cumulative effects and it was a key topic at RNA's most recent conference, *Coming Together: Advancing Opportunities for Cooperative Land Management* (June 2013), in Prince George, BC. In the spirit of continuing this conversation, we would like to share some thoughts on this extremely timely and important topic:

- Cumulative effects can be social, economic or environmental; and either positive or negative. Effects need to be examined at the landscape level, across all values, and over time in the context of historic land use.
- All natural resource developments such as forestry, oil and gas, liquefied natural gas, mining, power production and transmission, agriculture, and tourism, contribute to cumulative effects but also play a vital role in supporting hundreds of communities throughout the province.
- The balance between conservation and development, including opportunities across diverse sectors, is important for economic stability and social well-being.
- Forestry has overcome challenging economic conditions amid setbacks resulting from both the mountain pine beetle and US housing market crash. The industry has survived because of its entrepreneurial spirit and thoughtful, strategic expansion into Asian markets.
- Existing transportation corridors have made access to markets outside of Canada possible for the forest sector. Other resource sectors likewise require access to deliver their products to international markets.

We recognize the conversation about cumulative effects is an important one for all British Columbians. We are confident that by collaborating, we can develop a common framework within which cumulative effects can be examined, and the environmental, social and economic outcomes can be understood. It is with this understanding that the best and balanced decisions can be made to manage the vast and diverse resources and interests across the province.

RNA is committed to this cooperative approach. The Association consists of senior representatives from a range of natural resource sectors, communities, First Nations, and all levels of government. It provides a neutral venue where successes are shared, challenges discussed and opportunities to work in partnership to address issues such as cumulative effects are explored. We invite the Association of BC Forest Professionals and its members to engage with us in this conversation to explore and propose solutions together.

STEPHANIE KILLAM, Mayor, District of Mackenzie
and Resources North Association Chair

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Ensuring a Future Generation of Forest Professionals

I'm sure you've all heard of the predicted looming labour shortage that will happen as the baby boomers retire. Forestry, like most other sectors, is expecting to feel the effects of this generational bubble in the not-too-distant future. Statistics from the ABCFP's most recent member survey show that the majority of members (60%) are between 40 and 59 years old. Only 25% are younger than 40 and 13% are older than 59. These numbers clearly show that the generational bubble is about to burst at the ABCFP!

To complicate matters, forestry has a bad reputation in BC, as it has wrongly been declared a "sunset" industry for a number of years. The combination of a market downturn, mountain pine beetle and devastating forest fires mean that for many years, young people weren't choosing to go to post-secondary forestry programs. Fortunately, this situation has turned around and universities and colleges are now seeing an increase in the number of students enrolling. But there is still more work to be done and you can help.

The ABCFP has been working on recruitment for a number of years, including trying to entice young people into forestry during the elementary school years. Staff and members attend dozens of career fairs, summer camps and classroom presentations each year. Many thanks to all the volunteers who to speak to kids!

One of the key messages we are telling students and teachers is that forestry is much more than the stereotypical person in a red and black lumberjack coat swinging an axe all day. We want students to know that forestry is hugely diverse; there are not only men, but many women, Aboriginal peoples and people of all races in our ranks — and these segments are growing.

Another message we tell the kids is that forestry is an extremely dynamic and diverse career. As you know most forest professionals spend time at their desks and time in the bush. As you move through your career, you can decide where you want to work (indoors or out) and even where in the

province (or the world) you want to work. Forest professionals can work for large or small companies, governments, or many other employers and they can also own their own businesses. Students of all ages also like to hear about the technology and equipment we use every day. Not only do we work with cool gadgets such as LiDAR, tablets and smartphones in the bush, we also use complicated computer programs in the office. These are the sort of facts that students need in order to be able to make informed decisions and to potentially choose forestry as a career option.

National Forest Week is September 22-28, 2013. Get involved by joining your local Network of Forest Professionals, talking to your child's class or organizing a forest walk. This year we revamped the student section of our website (www.abcfp.ca/students) by providing worksheets, activities and resources for members to use when they visit an elementary school classroom or for teachers to use with their students. I invite you to use these resources, as well as these three key messages when you talk to students:

- Forestry is exciting, with many different career options.
- Forestry uses the latest technology.
- Forestry is a career that will be here for years to come.

We need every forest professional out there to help spread the good word about careers in forestry! 🌲



Nominate a Colleague for an ABCFP Award Including the New Climate Change Innovator Award

Each year at the annual conference, the ABCFP is proud to present several awards to both members and non-members. Award winners are feted at the conference's President's Awards Banquet and they are often featured in the media as well. This year, we have a brand new award — the Climate Change Innovator Award!

Members can be nominated for the following awards:

- Jim Rodney Memorial Volunteer of the Year — honours members who dedicate themselves to volunteering with the ABCFP for the benefit of the profession.
- Distinguished Forest Professional — the highest honour we can bestow upon a member for what is usually a lifetime dedicated to furthering the profession of forestry.
- Professional Forester of the Year — honours an RPF for outstanding recent work that furthers the profession and/or the principles of the ABCFP.
- Forest Technologist of the Year — honours an RFT for outstanding recent work

that furthers the profession and/or the principles of the ABCFP.

Non-members can be nominated for:

- ABCFP Honourary Membership — this award is the highest honour we give to non-members. It recognizes ongoing contributions to forestry, the profession or the association.
- ABCFP Award of Merit in Sustainable Forestry — recognizes a non-member for ongoing work in the area of sustainable forestry.

The ABCFP also presents two awards jointly with fellow professional associations:

- Bill Young Award for Excellence in Integrated Forest Management is sponsored jointly with the Association of Professional Biologists of BC. It promotes cooperation between forest, fish and wildlife management and fosters leadership in integrated resource management.
- Forest Engineering Award of Excellence is sponsored jointly with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC. It recognizes excellence and promotes cooperation and leadership in forest engineering.

All awards require a nomination package to be submitted to the ABCFP. The package must include letters of support from members but non-members may also submit letters of support that will be considered. At their November meeting, council will examine each award nomination and will vote on whether or not to grant the award. The Distinguished Forest Professional and Honourary Membership awards must be voted on by current council

members as well as past presidents before they are bestowed on anyone. The awards we present jointly must be approved by the councils of both presenting associations.

New for 2013 is the Climate Change Innovator Award. This award recognizes a member of the ABCFP, or a team of professionals, for outstanding contributions to innovations in practice and/or policy in response to current or anticipated impacts of climate change in the field of forestry.

The intent of the award is to identify practical innovators and promote excellence in professional practice, in light of a changing climate and the corresponding effects on forest ecosystems. Areas of focus for recipients can include, but is not limited to:

- applied research (academic or operational) that contributes to innovation in policy or practice;
- mitigation techniques;
- leading policy change around climate change;
- translating policy into innovative practices;
- awareness and education;
- improving existing practices to improve forest resilience; or
- regional leadership that drives improved practices.

Any member can nominate someone for an award — all the information is available on our website (Click on the About Us tab and then select Our Awards from the drop-down menu). It's not a lot of work to put together a nomination package and the satisfaction of knowing you helped a colleague receive an award is tremendous!

The deadline for all award nominations is November 1, 2013. 🐼

Good Luck to Exam Candidates!

The ABCFP council and staff wish all exam candidates good luck as they get set to write the registration exams on October 4th.

Council Nominations Now Open

The ABCFP is seeking one RFT and three RPF candidates for the 2014/2015 council. Members may nominate their colleagues by using the form included in this issue of the magazine or by visiting the Voting section of the website (click on About Us then Consultation and Voting). Councillors serve for a two-year term. The full council slate will be announced in November and voting will take place in December and January. The new council will take office at the AGM in February 2014.

Forest Capital Deadline is Approaching

Who will be designated the Forest Capital of BC for 2014? The deadline is November 1, 2013 and you can find more information on the website.

Nominate a Colleague for an ABCFP Award Including the New Climate Change Innovator Award

Each year at the annual conference, the ABCFP is pleased to present several awards to both members and non-members. You can nominate a worthy individual by visiting our website (Click on the About Us tab and then select Our Awards from the drop-down menu).

Members can be nominated for the following awards: Jim Rodney Memorial Volunteer of the Year, Distinguished Forest Professional, Professional Forester of the Year, Forest Technologist of the Year and Climate Change Innovator Award. Non-members can be nominated for the ABCFP Honorary Membership and the ABCFP Award of Merit in Sustainable Forestry. The ABCFP is also pleased to present two awards jointly with fellow professional associations. The Bill Young Award for Excellence in Integrated Forest Management is sponsored jointly with the Association of Professional Biologists of BC. The Forest Engineering Award of Excellence is sponsored jointly with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC.

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- regional leadership that drives improved practices.

The deadline for award nominations is November 1, 2013.



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In Consideration of Land Use Planning

THE STATED OBJECTIVE OF LAND USE PLANS IS TO PROVIDE STRUCTURE AND clarity on the appropriate use of public lands. In theory, the drafting of roadmaps that outline the goals, objectives, strategies and priorities of Crown land sounds like a recipe for successful utilization of the landbase. Reality suggests, however, that many of them, for all their good intentions, have either diverged from their stated expectations or sat stagnant altogether.

This issue of **BC Forest Professional** examines land use planning from several different perspectives, including exploring the challenges inherent in managing private recreation land, planning for forests in the context of long-term forest stewardship and outlining the specific elements that contribute to a successful land use plan. One article details the 20-year history of the drafting of the Kamloops Land and Resource Management Plan, candidly discussing the misconceptions, suspicions and difficulties experienced by stakeholders who attempted to draft a unified document that satisfied all interests.

A large component of this issue is also dedicated to a familiar September topic of discussion: back to school! There is no time more opportune to introduce you to the forestry scholarship recipients from across the province who benefited from the ABCFP's registered charity, ForesTrust. Our Interest article continues touting the classroom theme, as it showcases a member's rewarding experience volunteering to take a grade 11 class on a forestry walk.

Also in this issue is our annual special feature: Forestry Team in Action. It promises to be an awe-inspiring read about the innovations taking place in the sector, which are being pursued by our passionate colleagues and friends in forestry. 🐾

The Principles of Forest Stewardship¹ and the Planning Process

The ABCFP has defined **forest stewardship** as *the responsible use of forest resources based on the application of an ecological understanding at the stand, forest and landscape levels which maintains and protects ecosystem function, integrity and resilience. It is based upon an ethical responsibility to the land and people for current and future generations.*

It's a mouthful, but when you break it down, the pieces make sense.

When was the last time you put a forestry plan together? Was it for a road, a watershed, a plantation or a rehabilitation project? What did you incorporate into that plan and what guided you through the process? Did your knowledge of a local land use plan (historic or current) inform your approach?

Without knowledge, goals and an understanding of values, planning forestry activities would be a very daunting, if not impossible, process. These elements, which are integral components of the Forest Stewardship Principles, are the guideposts for planning.

Since we published these principles last year, we've heard numerous accounts of how professionals are using them in various aspects of their practice. This is great news! In this issue, you'll also find a complete article that delves into this subject further.

So for your next project, refer to the principles and let us know how they worked for you.

¹ The main document can be seen at http://abcfp.ca/publications_forms/publications/committee_reports.asp



GOOD FOREST STEWARDSHIP IS ABOUT THE LONG-TERM PLANNING OF forest ecosystems. This perspective is focused on ensuring benefits for future generations while maintaining ecosystem function. Future needs and benefits are hard to predict and risks abound in natural systems, but our goal must be to create and enable adaptive systems and processes. Parcel to this is the need for robust and measurable standards (supported by the best available science) that we can monitor against. These are not unrealistic goals!

Historic forestry practices amount to a long-term experiment in hydrology, wildlife habitat, ecology and silviculture; so while acting in the public interest, we are obliged to measure our results.

As the front-line thinkers and field-based practitioners empowered by the *Foresters Act*, forest professionals must understand the implications of our actions — looking through a multi-generational lens. The ABCFP's Forest Stewardship Principles include a case for temporal options: stewardship ensures that current management strategies are intended to create benefits for both the present and future generations.

Let's propose two questions from this principle then evaluate our options:

1. Aside from simply having a long-term mindset, what do forest professionals have for tools to assist with integrated, long-range planning?

Most of us will immediately refer to what's in the toolbox today: our Forest Stewardship Plans, Site Plan documents, or possibly agreements with First Nations who call the area home. But our current toolset is limited by the scope and vision of legislation, along with tenure agreements that vary widely in providing incentives for long-term investment.

If we look back over the past two decades, land use plans (or Land and Resource Management Plans) turn out to be an excellent vehicle for setting broad, landscape-level objectives. These documents are holistic, inclusive and work across sectors in ways that traditional legislation cannot. If there has been a drawback to these plans, it is that they were not designed to be adaptive enough, as values and landscapes change. Legislation by comparison is typically applied to specific sectors or values, such as forests, oil and gas, water, cultural heritage and so on.

Commitment to these plans varies across the province and some people do not have fond memories of their development; however, they still represent the only significant, provincial attempt for multi-party agreement and coordination of activities on the landscape. While the current appetite to re-invigorate these plans may be limited, most forest professionals recognize the unique value they brought to the planning process and the importance they offer; particularly in an age of constrained supply.

2. What functions do we perform that enable us to plan for the long term?

The last decade has been a tough one for the forest sector and its professionals. We have had to learn to do more with less: fewer people, antiquated systems and shrinking budgets. Further to this, planning horizons have become rather short; focused on immediate survival of facilities, rather than a long-term focus on our natural assets. Innovation and a competitive spirit have been critical skills that we've learned to sharpen;

however, we must once again look into the future of our business and what critical functions must be in place to succeed.

Forest inventory and data collection systems include a range of functions that inform and enable forest professionals to plan for the future. Our forest inventory defines our present and future values, inasmuch as we are willing to invest in it. Information about the growth and yield of natural and managed stands inform long-range planners about the expectations of our growing plantations. Synchronous and well-supported reporting systems allow practitioners to submit information, so their work contributes to the future inventory product. We cannot continue to adapt our plan without a thorough and timely evaluation of what is happening in the forest. Like the shortcomings of land use plans, a forest inventory that fails to both adapt and consider the range of future needs, will not serve the long-term interest of the province. The ABCFP's position statement regarding forest inventory from 2008 states:

Where good resource inventory information is lacking, forest professionals should advocate for better information and should indicate how poor inventory information limits recommendations or decisions. Forest professionals need to advocate for ongoing updating and improvement of inventory information for all forest resources, and for new inventories as resource management evolves.

Some further questions come to mind as we challenge the time scales of our current approach:

- Who then sets the standard for good forest stewardship? Is this a provincial responsibility entirely, or do professionals have a role in this? If they have a role, then to what extent do we intervene and advocate?
- What is our stewardship standard for monitoring the performance of stands that have already been declared free growing?
- Can we finance treatments to improve the growth rates of these young stands and if so, what is the measurable benefit?
- How will we measure good stewardship over the lifespan of a stand and what are the important indicators to be used?

There are a few additional thoughts regarding forest inventory and the temporal case for good forest stewardship. Our forests are changing rapidly due to climate factors, forest health issues and human activities. With an increasing reliance on technology, however, we have grown dependent on systems and assumptions. Experts such as Dr. Kim Iles and Dr. Ian Moss have written and advocated about their concern for an improved field presence; re-measurement of existing plots and the establishment of a permanent plot-based grid across the province. Furthermore, all the experts agree on the critical importance of regular monitoring, through a routine schedule of re-measurement.

As a parting thought, forestry programs continue to graduate intelligent and enthusiastic young talent. Let's put them to work measuring the values of our forest ecosystems, with the future in mind; get those boots on the ground!

With such a broad topic as this, it's difficult to confine the discussion to a single article. Look for future articles on the topic of forest stewardship

Forest Stewardship and Land Use Planning:

The Temporal Case



Managing for Public Enjoyment on Private Land

RECENTLY I WAS ASKED IN A CONVERSATION WHAT THE MAIN CONCERN about private land forest management on Vancouver Island is. Though it is not an unusual question it is one I generally, perhaps with a sigh, ponder for a short time. In this conversation, however, I responded quickly that there is a prevailing resentment with the decisions of land ownership made well over a century ago. For those less familiar with land ownership on Vancouver Island — in particular the south and east areas — a significant portion of land was transferred from public to private ownership in the late 19th century as part of an agreement to develop rail access from Victoria to the Comox Valley. Today many of the areas that surround the communities and consist of the backcountry in south and east Vancouver Island are held as fee simple private land managed predominately for forestry. The many parcels that make up this former railroad business agreement have since transacted many times between individual to company-sized interests at market value, making ownership a complex patchwork.

Many people on Vancouver Island choose to live here based on the lifestyle proposition; heck, snow shovelling is usually kept to a minimum and you can achieve that infamous coastal trifecta of skiing, golfing and sailing, or hiking, biking and horseback riding — all in one day. Spending time outdoors in this area of BC often draws people onto private land. Often they believe it to be dedicated parkland!

Every private land owner/manager is different; I'll provide the perspective of Island Timberlands, the province's second largest private forest land manager. There is significant widespread risk in owning and managing bountiful tracks of largely un-securitized property. It's part of a regular day to receive requests for access and reports of vandalism and derogatory trespass. It appears to be local sport to get past the road gates we have in place. Over \$10,000 has been spent in the first half of 2013 alone on replacing damaged gate locks, never mind the damage to the gates themselves. We need to ensure the value of our assets are maintained (or enhanced), yet we also need to be cognizant of our surroundings and be good neighbours. Forest certification further encourages permission, if not promotion of, public recreational access. Further, there remains the looming threat of liability surrounding unmanaged risks around safety and the environment. Similar to many areas in the province, the majority of fires initiated on our property are caused by members of the public and completely preventable. Of the nine reported at the time of writing, seven were the result of public use. It is cost prohibitive as a landowner to insure our standing timber so it is in our best interest to be intensely proactive on addressing fire reports. We work closely with the Coastal Fire Centre under a cost-sharing agreement to ensure we are employing local expertise in initial attack and suppression. In short, there is significant resource allocation required to address everything that involves public use of privately managed forest lands.

For Island Timberlands, our strategy is a mix of open and permitted access based on activity, location, risk and consequence. In order to

mitigate interaction between business operations and recreational pursuits, weekdays are generally off-limits for the public to access private lands. We have found this is the best way to imbibe the mantra we are so accustomed to with the broader public: 'expect the unexpected.' This is translated and communicated as restricted access to industrial roads with gates, signage and public communications (e.g. website messaging). An open or unlocked gate does not infer permission. This is something we continue to struggle with.

Licensed and insured highway vehicles are permitted access on weekends through main road arteries through employing security personnel as gate managers. Opportunities to sightsee, hike, hunt and fish are plentiful and are generally unrestricted at these times. Understanding the activity, informed generally through anecdotes, aids in our continual development of knowledge on the public values of our private lands. Notice of temporary closures of trails are communicated if a safety risk is posed by adjacent activities and we reserve the right to harvest across trails. In some situations we may invest in trail clearing efforts. Opportunities to camp and cut firewood for personal use are provided in designated areas. Organized groups may look to secure an annual non-exclusive license for permitted use of an area, such as for mountain-biking trail networks and associated sanctioned events.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent each year on mobile security patrols that are tasked with observing a glimpse of public activities across our private lands. For the first few months of 2013, approximately 50% of our mobile patrols' time was spent addressing the chronic, negative aspects of blending public access on private land —including theft, vandalism and garbage dumping, each with inherent environmental and safety concerns. For instance, fibre theft is accompanied by improper tree falling practices. Recreating near the end of gate hours sometimes leaves people locked behind the gates, forcing them to call anyone they can think of to get assistance.

Off-highway vehicles are not permitted on these private lands until such time when the actions of their operators can be held to the same account as registered and licensed drivers of highway vehicles. The effects of this activity is often incompatible with forest management. The liabilities carried for safety and the environment have been elevated to a point where we see no benefit allowing off-highway vehicles.

It ends up being a balance for private landowners. Given that complete exclusion is not practicable, we would prefer to manage recreation to our benefit while finding workable solutions with the broader community. It is part of our daily pursuit to cut a trail that's compatible with business and manifests our intent to be a good neighbour. 🐾

Morgan Kennah, RPF, MBA, is the manager of sustainable timberlands and community affairs for Island Timberlands. She's the environmental and social risk manager for private land managed for forestry across the BC Coast, working every day to uphold Island Timberland's internal commitment to be a good neighbour.



Photo by Morgan Kemah, RPF

*Pre-harvest planning around highly developed and utilized recreation trails on the edge of town.
An illustration of the entitlement challenge in the community interface – in Port Alberni.*



Clockwise from top:

Open range cattle in the grassland of surrounding Kamloops.

Ecosystem restoration for fuel management and forage production.

Establishment of an old growth management area in the Shuswap.



Kamloops Timber Supply Area Land and Resource Management Plan:

A Little History and a Few Observations

WITH AGE AND TIME THE MEMORIES MAY FADE AND THE DETAILS BECOME LESS clear; however, the essence of an achievement and success continues. Over 20 years since the start of the Kamloops Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP), it remains a guiding document for land managers.

One fall Saturday in November 1992, just a few minutes south of Kamloops at the Lac Le Jeune Resort, a group of 45 citizens representing 28 stakeholder groups met, some for the first time and some with a history of conflict. This group was selected by the then Ministry of Forests and was designed to represent many sectors and interests across the Kamloops Timber Supply Area (TSA). A two-day workshop introduced participants to a new land planning process, a consensus-based model challenging participants to develop a draft land use allocation plan and establish management objectives for the Kamloops TSA: the Kamloops TSA LRMP. I remember one optimistic facilitator suggesting in the first meeting that this process would require a six month commitment from the participants, a testament to how little we knew at the time about what the process would entail.

Throughout BC at that time there was not much peace on the land with CORE processes in both the Cariboo and Kootenays stalling and with the implementation of the Protected Area Strategy (PAS) and biodiversity on the horizon. The coast was trying to tackle PAS but with no real consensus. During that period the public atmosphere was charged with a conversation on sustainability that had great expectations for preservation; a recipe for passionate and challenging conversations.

Few of us had any real experience in consensus-based decision making so the initial meeting(s) was(were) very dysfunctional, frustrating, more argumentative than constructive and dominated by Victoria headquarters staff who thought they had the answers for us locals; oh how wrong they were. In short order, the local government staff who were open to change, succeeded the experts. Through their influence they found some local resources to run meetings and provide sufficient time and resources to the process to create progress, as slow as it was.

The biggest initial challenge facing the process team was the diversity of the group of citizens, who had individual histories and variable levels of knowledge and understanding of the land management regime in BC. We all brought our own special interests to the table. The goal of turning us into a functional team given the initial atmosphere of doubt and mistrust between the various groups only increased that challenge. Through the establishment of a commonly understood set of goals for the LRMP (which was not an easy

task) a foundation for the table conversation(s) was possible. That common foundation proved to be invaluable over the course of the process.

Over the next many months, with numerous table meetings and plenty of conversation away from the intensity of the negotiations, agreements-in-principle on various elements — including management of community watersheds and critical winter ungulate range — emerged. Where agreement could not be achieved, scenarios to reflect the different interests at the table set the stage for the impact analysis on the various resources, as well as the environmental, economic and social considerations that were developed. With this information several public open houses were held to seek public feedback before the final deliberation of the table.

Over two years into the process, the intensity of meetings expanded exponentially as the pressure to finalize the LRMP grew. Over a four-month period, four three-day workshops were held with many subcommittees meeting in between table negotiations. On December 11, 1994, an agreement-in-principle was reached, supported by 27 of the 28 stakeholders and as close to consensus as we could get. In July 1995, the provincial government approved the Kamloops Planning Team LRMP recommendations and later published the Kamloops LRMP.

With a number of outstanding issues, a Follow-up Committee developed an amendment package that was approved by Cabinet in March 1996. With the updating of the Kamloops LRMP document, the LRMP Monitoring Table was established with many of the original participants to: ensure that the spirit and intent of the plan was implemented; report on implementation; and to review the impacts of the plan. This work carried on until 2000 when the 1999 Monitoring Report was approved and published.

Although there was a follow-up/monitoring process, most participants were burnt out. Continuing to pour energy into this now living entity became a burden for most and with the withdrawal of this interest was loss of resources to continue on. Of interest to me was that seeds sown through the Kamloops LRMP are still reaping benefits today.

Examples include the recent announcements by government to protect the McAbee fossil beds, the establishment of a number of Wildlife Management Areas recommend as augmentations for the Lac du Bois Provincial Park, Government Actions Regulation (GAR) Orders for Old Growth Management Areas and a pending GAR Order for critical deer winter range. Those examples were certainly many years beyond their best before date but never lost in the many



Sockeye salmon returning to Adams River.



In Support of Planning Within a Revised Forest Management Framework

FORESTRY IN BC HAS AN EXTENSIVE HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE-LEVEL planning including Land and Resource Management Plans, Sustainable Forest Management Plans, Silviculture Investment Strategies, Mountain Pine Beetle Mitigation Strategies, Climate Change Adaption Strategies, Community Wildfire Protection Plans, Wildland Fire Management Strategies, Forest Health Strategies, Access Management Plans, etc. While most of these projects have contributed to improvements in overall forest management, there are questions about the efficacy of this extensive planning effort. Key concerns are:

- Lack of integrated objectives for timber and non-timber resources upon which to base planning.
- Lack of integration between the plans.
- Structural impediments caused by the forest management framework (principally the tenure and stumpage systems) that affect implementation of many key aspects of plans.

During a recent audit of the Stillwater Forest Operation, I observed several examples of integrated, long-term forest management planning and practices associated with visual and recreation values that have been developed with significant public involvement. In discussions with Western Forest Products (WFP) foresters and the chairperson of the Community Advisory Group (which is a required component of Stillwater's Canadian Standards Association (CSA) certification) it became clear that, while there are ongoing challenges to overcome, this was an example of successful planning within the current forest management framework (and incidentally where FRPA and professional reliance appeared to both be functioning reasonably well). I believe the following key elements contributed to Stillwater's planning success:

- The forests and lands covered by the plans are of a sufficient extent and quality to support a viable, long-term forest enterprise.
- The forest is managed under a Tree Farm License, a form of area-based tenure.
- The licensee is CSA-certified, which requires ongoing public involvement in planning.
- There has been a long history of community involvement in forest management and multi-use of the forest landbase.

There are other examples of where landscape-level planning has been relatively successful and these areas have most or all of the key elements attributed to the Stillwater situation. However, there are many opportunities to build on these planning successes and to apply enhanced, integrated planning to significantly more of the timber harvesting landbase.

To maximize the benefits associated with landscape-level planning and the long-term implementation of practices consistent with these plans on public forest land, a revised forest management framework is required that includes:

- Up-to-date inventories and effective monitoring programs. Without good knowledge of what is on the landbase and how it is changing over time, it is difficult to develop meaningful and integrated objectives and plans.
- Well-defined, integrated objectives covering all terrestrial resources including timber. Planning cannot be done well when you do not know what you are trying to achieve.
- Legislation, tenure and taxation systems that support the development of long-term integrated plans; provide incentives for effective implementation of the plans; define accountability for the results; and promote investments in resource improvements by licensees.



Photo by Jeff McWilliams

A key component of a revised framework is the expansion of the role of area-based tenures. Whether these tenures are held by private companies, communities or First Nations, they need to support viable forest enterprises (so many areas within the current forest land base may not be suitable). In addition these tenures need to be secure enough, including suitable compensation for withdrawals, to promote long-term investments in planning and practices by the licensee. Currently the majority of our forest lands are covered by volume-based licenses. This does not provide an adequate framework to support the development and implementation of sound plans. However, even with area-based tenures, current legislation and past government actions have resulted in insufficient security for licensees to make substantial investments in long-term planning and resource improvements.

Another key component of a revised framework involves changes to the stumpage system. The current stumpage system directs the majority of the benefits from improvements in forests to the government. Therefore even if the amount of forest land under area-based tenures is substantially increased, without changes

to the stumpage system, licensees have little incentive to make substantial investments in improvements within these tenures.

There is a hierarchy within most management systems with some components being more important than others. For example, planning and professional reliance are necessary components of a well-designed forest management framework, but neither can function effectively if not supported by the key components of the system.

Most foresters support the development and implementation of functional plans. However until a revised forest management framework is created that promotes the development of integrated objectives and long term plans and practices to achieve these objectives, successes will be limited and investments in further planning should be cautiously undertaken. Progress will come from building on what has worked, removing the key impediments and building an environment that provides incentives to develop effective, long-term, integrated and practical plans through which public forest management can be improved. 🐾

Jeff McWilliams, RPF, is a senior associate with B.A. Blackwell and Associates Ltd, specializing in strategic forestry planning and practices.

Interest

By Dean McGeough, RPF,
(pictured) and David Clark



Volunteer to Teach Forestry: Show Students Your Outdoor Office!

From time to time the ABCFP will send e-mails requesting volunteers for a range of career fairs or classroom teaching sessions. We understand many of you are very busy but before you delete the next request that arrives in your inbox, consider this example of how a member made a huge impact on a class of Grade 11 students.



Dean McGeough providing hands-on assistance to a Grade 11 student.



Many students were pleasantly surprised to discover the biodiversity that exists in their backyards.

According to the Volunteer: Dean McGeough, RPF

When I was asked to apply a forester's perspective to the Grade 11 Environmental Studies course, my first thought was, "What can I share that will engage these students and foster critical thinking?" and my second was, "Where can I take them so we don't waste a lot of time driving?"

I decided to take the class out for 'hands-on' field activities. My choice was a field site that was safe and easy to get to: we went to Ayum Creek, just minutes away from the school. I introduced the group to a very small part of the work I do within the province's Resource Stewardship Monitoring program, namely effectiveness monitoring. We sampled Ayum Creek for benthic invertebrates (one of many indicators about a stream's health) and then looked at wildlife tree habitat within the riparian area.

The stream sampling was met with the most excitement and greatest enthusiasm. After a brief introduction and demonstration, we divided into teams and within minutes I had teams scattered from the bridge crossing to where Ayum Creek flows into Sooke Basin. The class was literally getting their feet wet and diving right into this aspect of the exercise. For some, this was totally bizarre, with one student exclaiming, "I never knew there are bugs in a creek!" while others who were more knowledgeable were excited about the fishing prospects when they captured large mayflies and caddisflies.

We summarized our morning with discussions about the role effectiveness monitoring can play in making decisions about the forestry practices we see. I challenged them that it is not enough to simply state, "It looks bad and therefore it is bad." We need to back up our practices or opinions with technically sound information. By monitoring the changes to the diversity of benthic invertebrates in a stream, or the diversity and abundance of wildlife tree habitat, we achieve a measure of the impacts from our treatments.

At the end of the day, some indicated an interest in exploring options for post-secondary education, while the vast majority was simply awestruck at how this experience will enhance their observation and appreciation of the forest resource when going hiking and fishing with friends and family. To this end, the morning spent with these students was worth the volunteer effort and I highly recommend others take up the challenge.

This is a small sacrifice that pays large dividends. High school students face many career choices so my investment of time may help to broaden their search. It was an opportunity to expand the students' appreciation of forestry as a career choice. At least two students were intrigued that a career in forestry can be so diverse and so fun.



Students got their feet wet as they explored different sampling techniques that evaluated the health of Ayum Creek.

According to the Teacher: David Clark

Edward Milne Community School (EMCS) is a secondary school consisting of about 650 students from the community of Sooke, 30 km west of Victoria. The Sooke region is an amazing area for countless outdoor recreational opportunities, including hiking, salmon fishing, biking, whale watching, surfing, kayaking etc. Sooke and the surrounding area is also experiencing a large increase in residential and commercial development and the related environmental issues that go with development — making it an ideal location to study a range of applicable topics that hit close to home.

Environmental Studies 11 is a locally developed course at EMCS that offers a variety of opportunities for Grade 11 and 12 students to explore a broad spectrum of topics related to local and global environmental issues.

As a part of the class, students engage in rigorous weekly hikes throughout the surrounding region. Outings have included East Sooke Regional Park, portions of the Juan de Fuca Marine Trail, Matheson Lake Regional Trail, Avatar Grove-Port Renfrew, and a number of lesser-known lakes and mountains such as Mt. Quimper and Peden Lake.

EMCS Environmental Studies also takes part in a yearly three-day camping trip to Montague Harbour on Galiano Island, where students work closely with members of the Galiano Conservancy to learn about the threatened Garry Oak Meadow ecosystem. They even took part in clearing the invasive scotch broom plant! Students also learn to distinguish between various forestry and logging techniques and practices as they study old growth forests and reforested tree farms. They participate in forest rehabilitation by opening up the forest canopy and pulling down second growth trees with a block and tackle mechanical advantage system.

The course's large focus on ethnobotany and forestry brings them in contact with numerous professional volunteers, including local members of the Aboriginal community, who speak to the class about local plants, trees, shrubs and their traditional uses.

This year we were very lucky when the Association of BC Forest Professionals put us in contact with Dean McGeough of Integra Forest Consulting Ltd. We met Dean at a local salmon bearing stream, Ayum Creek, and he led us through a variety of sampling techniques that are used to examine the health of riparian zones. Students eagerly dip-netted the creek looking for biodiversity of aquatic invertebrate organisms and learned how to conduct a scientific tally of both quantity and diversity and how it relates to stream health. Most were amazed by what they found!

Dean also led students through a survey of the surrounding riparian forest, with a detailed description on how to classify trees based on a variety of observable traits. The morning was a great learning experience as Dean was a patient and knowledgeable guide, and the experience was very meaningful for the students who took part. We can't until next year to try it again! 🌿

David Clark has been a teacher at Edward Milne Community School for six years where he teaches a wide variety of Math and Science courses. He enjoys taking part in a variety of outdoor activities and therefore, having the opportunity to teach Environmental Studies at EMCS has been a pleasure.

Dean McGeough graduated from the forestry program at UBC in 1985. Although he lives in the beautiful community of Sooke, his forestry consulting practice takes him around the province. Dean's most enjoyable and passionate pursuits are his diverse training activities. If not in the forest, Dean is usually found at the soccer fields mentoring youth referees (or refereeing).

Forestry Team In Action

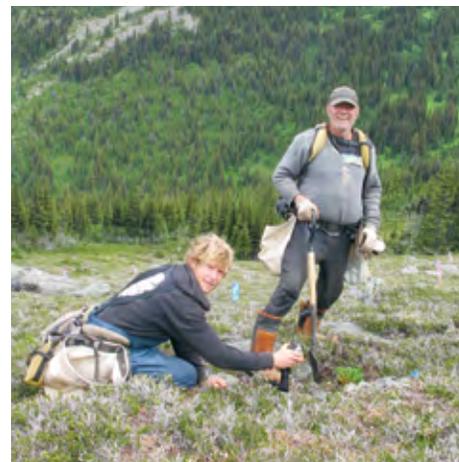
Community Forests and Researchers Team Up for Whitebark Pine Conservation

FOREST PROFESSIONALS AND TREEPLANTERS don't often have a chance to work together in a spectacular alpine setting but that was the case recently in two of northern BC's community forests as part of a collaborative effort to save an endangered high-elevation tree species. In 2012, whitebark pine (*Pinus albicaulis*), one of western North America's most important wildlife trees, became the first conifer to be declared endangered under *Canada's Species at Risk Act* due to cumulative effects of an introduced rust, mountain pine beetle and a warming climate. The Wetzin'Kwa (near Smithers) and McBride Community Forests recently stepped up to support University of Northern British Columbia (UNBC) and Bulkley Valley researchers in establishing an assisted migration/restoration trial for whitebark pine. Seedlings from five seedlots were grown at UNBC in subalpine and alpine soils and

outplanted in 2012, and at subalpine and alpine elevations on Hudson Bay Mountain and McBride Peak in 2013. These were the first whitebark seedlings grown in northern BC and much was learned in the process. The project was enthusiastically received at the BC Community Forests Association's 2013 annual meeting and it is hoped that many more community forests (and other industrial partners) will come forward to support whitebark pine recovery across BC.

Project Team

UNBC and Bulkley Valley Research Centre: Alana Clason, Amelie Goebel (summer intern), Sybille Haeussler, RPF, Hugues Massicotte Ing.F., Andrew Sheriff (summer intern), Linda Tackaberry
Wetzin'Kwa: Bill Golding, RPF; Chris Howard; Marie-Lou Lefrancois, FIT; and planting crew
McBride: Rod Reimer; Marc von der Gonna, RPF; Norma Stromberg-Jones, RPF; and planting crew



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<http://www.whitebarkpine.ca/>

First Nations Forest Technician Training Pilot Program

A TEAM OF PROFESSIONALS FROM BC FIRST Nations Forestry Council, the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNRO) and BC Timber Sales (BCTS), with the assistance of Aboriginal Skills and Employment Training Centres, is providing opportunities for five enthusiastic First Nations students to be part of a two-year pilot program of formal training and related employment.

The mentorship given by BCTS staff and others is key to the success of the program as they provide connections and support throughout the two years. Between-term employment is provided by BCTS Business Areas that are close to students' homes and families. Invaluable connections have been made not only between the BCTS mentor and student, but also between BCTS and the students' communities. Both mentors and students gain valuable

experiences. The program helps First Nations students develop their skills and knowledge of the forest industry with the goal of building capacity for First Nations to be full partners in the sector. Exposure to a wide range of forestry experiences helps the students determine which aspect of forestry they are most passionate about.

A looming shortage of skilled forest technicians has been forecast and this program has the potential to assist BCTS in its recruitment efforts in First Nation communities. The team is hopeful that the program will expand to include more students and other partners in the forest sector in the coming years.

Project Team

BC First Nations Forestry Council: Keith Atkinson, RPF; Maxime Lépine, FIT
BC Timber Sales: Zorica Boskovic, RPF; Tony Buckley, RPF;



Mike Falkiner, RPF; Shasta Gillanders, RPF; Deb Janning-Stewart, RPF; Steve Kozuki, RPF; Laurie McCulligh, RPF; Tavis McDonald, RPF; Jason Stafford, RPF
Canim Lake Band: John Kalmokoff, RPF
Ministry of Forests Lands and Natural Resource Operations: Len Mannix; Adele Parnell; Barbara Perrey; Darrell Robb, RPF

Contact

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UBC Students Study High Elevation Pine-Oak Forests in Mexico



FOUR STUDENTS FROM THE UBC MASTER OF Sustainable Forest Management (MSFM) program recently travelled to Jalisco, Mexico, to study the high elevation pine-oak forests for their capstone forest management project. The 2,500 hectare parcel of land they studied is known locally as “Mazati,” the local indigenous name for deer. Each parcel of the property had been subject to a unique disturbance history, with combinations of heavy degradation by erosion, illegal logging and opportunistic harvesting of fuel wood, fire and hunting. In consultation with the land owner, the MSFM students considered a variety of options for this property including restoration and ecotourism, residential developments, forest harvesting, a game park and carbon sequestration. The MSFM group reviewed the current

forest condition and operations, as well as the land’s potential for timber production and conservation. They provided a comparative assessment of several management options, as well as recommendations for future directions. The project created an ongoing partnership between UBC’s Faculty of Forestry and Rancho Mazati for future MSFM student participation.

Organizations Involved

Mazati, University of British Columbia

Project Team

Stacey Auld, FIT; Deborah DeLong, RPF; Dr. Stephen Mitchell, RPF; Carlos Molina, FIT; Jorge Pereda, Brad Pollard, RPBio, FIT; Masa Saiga

Contact Person

Dr. Stephen Mitchell
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Using Fire to Support the Ecological Restoration of the Wood Bison

WOOD BISON WERE EXTIRPATED (LOCALLY extinct) in BC by the 1900’s, however two herds were re-introduced into the northern area of the province by the government. Unfortunately, these bison have chosen to graze near the Alaska Highway where there is prime grazing but also where they are susceptible to fatal interactions with traffic.

In order to encourage them to move away from the dangerous right-of-way and onto safer, forageable land, the Dene people of the Fort Nelson First Nation (FNFN) and Shifting Mosaics Consulting have been documenting oral stories and traditional practices, researching, and planning strategies to assist the ecological restoration of the wood bison using traditional practices of pyric herbivory (fire-grazing interaction) or prescribed burning. For centuries, grazing following fire helped maintain and conserve biological diversity across the landscape of the Boreal forest and traditionally, the Dene have used fire to strategically manage the ecosystems in their territory. Since the 1990s, the use of prescribed fire as a forest management tool in BC has decreased substantially and now many areas that were once favourable for grazing are no



longer suitable (e.g. too dense, lack forage).

In spring 2013, Liard River Adventures and FNFN carried out prescribed burns in the original range of the wood bison. Many forest professionals helped to develop and implement prescribed fire burn plans, monitor vegetation pre- and post-fire, and provide expertise on fire ignitions and behaviour. The Prince George Fire Centre also provided integral support.

The details and successes of this project are documented in the story; *Imagine the Fire*, presented on The National (<http://www.cbc.ca/player/News/Canada/BC/ID/2392591483/?page=2>).

Project Team

American Bison Society
BC Government and the Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation
Environment Canada – Aboriginal Fund for Species at Risk
Fort Nelson First Nation (FNFN) - FNFN Lands Department: Lana Lowe, M.A.; Eva Needlay; Leloni Needlay; Katherine Wolfenden; Chief Sharleen Wildeman and Council
Liard River Adventures: Chris, Thor, Cali and Tyson Schippmann
Northeast BC Wildlife Fund
Qwest Helicopters
Shifting Mosaics Consulting/Oklahoma State University: Sonja Leverkus, FIT, PAg, RPBio, E.P., PhD Candidate
Villers Air
Wildlife Conservation Society
Wildfire Management Branch – Prince George Fire Centre and Northern Initial Fire Attack Crew: Brent Bye, Gator Silver, Chris Stanley
Kristen Baum, PhD; Ray Coupé; Dave Engle, PhD; Dwayne Elmore, PhD; Sam Fuhlendorf, PhD; Don Gayton, P.Ag., MSc; Marten Geertsema, PhD, PAg; Gillian Leverkus, PhD; Trevor Scott
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Promoting and Preserving the Cultural Landscape of a Heritage Nut Tree Orchard



THE GELLATLY NUT FARM REGIONAL PARK is a four hectare regional park comprised of heritage buildings and a working nut orchard, located on Okanagan Lake in West Kelowna, BC. The heritage nut tree orchard contains 12 distinct tree species and 50 known cultivars, hybrid trees and shrubs resulting from over 100 years of selective breeding by members of the Gellatly family. This special collection of trees and shrubs represent the living legacy of J.U. (Jack) Gellatly's

life work on nut tree breeding.

In 2012, the Regional District of Central Okanagan embarked on a park planning and urban forestry project, which involved conducting an updated heritage nut tree inventory, DNA analysis on 22 walnut and buartnut trees and the preparation of an orchard management plan for the park.

The resulting tree inventory included: 516 orchard trees (almond, beech, black walnut and English walnut, buartnut, cherry, European and Chinese

chestnut, tree hazel, Japanese heartnut, honey locust, red and white oak and pecan), 1179 hazelnut shrubs and 189 ornamentals and native trees (horse chestnut, black cottonwood and Norway maple).

The project provided unique opportunities to collaborate with various professionals (forest professionals, arborists, horticulturalists, research scientists), organizations, non-profit partners and passionate nut tree enthusiasts in Canada and the United States. It took a

collaborative team effort and an extensive wealth of knowledge from the professionals and individuals involved to begin unravelling the history and genetic pedigree of the unique nut tree varieties developed by Jack Gellatly.

The life's work of Jack Gellatly on nut tree breeding continues to have relevance as it relates to climate change, cold hardiness, food security, disease resistance and tree species survival.

Project Team

B.A. Blackwell and Associates Ltd.:

Bruce Blackwell, RPF; Mark Brown, RPF

Gellatly Nut Farm Society: Gerda Bros, Carolyn Ellis, Gordon

Ficke, Dave Harris, Ferne Jean, Maureen Pascuzzo, S. Carl Zanon

Regional District of Central Okanagan – Parks Services:

Wayne Darlington; Murray Kopp; Cathy MacKenzie, RPF;

Sandy Mah, RPF; Mike Roche;

Project Funding

Gellatly Nut Farm Society, Regional District of Central Okanagan,

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Interns Learn About Forestry and Culture in Community Forests

THE BC COMMUNITY FOREST ASSOCIATION partnered with the University of British Columbia Faculty of Forestry to deliver a four-month summer intern pilot project. The project supports two undergraduates at Esk'etemc Community Forest in Alkali Lake and two other students interning at the Nakusp and Area Community Forest (NACFOR). The internship gave the students a chance to put their classroom learning into practice in the unique environment of a community forest.

Under the direction of Frances Swan, RPF, and staff at True North Forestry, the students in Nakusp are engaged in field data collection to inform the development of NACFOR's 20-year plan. They also played a big role in the planning of a community consultation event. The community and

cultural aspects of the Esk'etemc First Nation feature prominently in activities for the student interns in Alkali Lake. Mentored by Gord Chipman, RPF, forest manager of Alkali Resource Management Ltd. and Francis Johnson, FIT, the interns helped in the orientation and supervision of a new community-based tree planting crew. Through interaction with elders, students were introduced to Esk'etemc culture and history. The students were even included in a ceremony blessing the forests before a large harvesting operation could begin in traditional Esk'etemc territory.

Project Team

Alkali Resource Management Ltd., BC Community Forest Association, True North Forestry, University of British Columbia Faculty of Forestry



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Applied Forestry Research in the College of New Caledonia's Research Forest

THE COLLEGE OF NEW CALEDONIA RESEARCH Forest was established in 2008 to support education and applied forestry and natural resources research in central BC. The research forest encompasses 12,000 hectares and eight biogeoclimatic subzones near Prince George. College faculty, staff and students are collaborating with a range of industry, government and academic partners to examine applied research questions relevant to the forest industry in central BC. Current research projects include:

1. Developing site-level guidance around assisted migration of western larch, Douglas-fir and western redcedar in central BC.
2. Studying the effects of site climate and aspect on survival and early growth of western redcedar, Ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir and western larch in central BC.
3. Studying the use of unmanned aerial vehicles and photogrammetric technologies to predict forest attributes and improve forest operations.
4. Studying the use of LiDAR-derived digital elevation models to predict soil moisture and terrain attributes.

5. Developing a model to predict frost hazard to seedlings in central BC.
 6. Long-term monitoring of climate-induced shifts in vegetation communities.
- These research

projects provide excellent opportunities for students to develop research and innovation skillsets while learning about the current challenges and opportunities facing the forest industry. Research is funded through contributions from industry, government and academic partners, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council, the BC Applied Research and Innovation Network, and the CNC Research Forest Society.

Project Team

College of New Caledonia: Leigh Anne Dutton; Hardy Griesbauer, MSc, RPF; Melissa Mjolsness; Ed Morrice, RPF; John Neumann, MSF, RPF; Shudao Ni, MSc, RPF, PGeo; Cliff Raphael, MSc; Beth Wood



BC Timber Sales: Frank Varga, RPF
 BC Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations: Stephane Dube, MSc, RPF; Vanessa Foord, MSc, PAg; Greg O'Neill, PhD, RPF
 Ecora Resource Group Ltd.: Craig DeLong, MSc, RPBio
 JR Canadian Mapping Ltd.: John Rankin, BSc; Christina Tennant, MSc
 Aleza Lake Research Forest: Mike Jull, MSc, RPF

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Working with First Nations to Manage Cultural Heritage Resources

A WORKING GROUP OF LOCAL FIRST NATIONS, forestry licensees and government representatives from the Kamloops Timber Supply Area (TSA) is developing a standard assessment process for managing cultural heritage resources in forestry operations. The working group, formed in 2012, will also deliver training sessions to First Nations communities in the Kamloops TSA to help facilitate the transfer of knowledge from First Nations elders and community members to younger generations. These trained individuals will work with forest companies to help identify culturally important sites so that this important information is not lost and can be continually applied to forest management in BC.

Cultural heritage resources are defined as the legacy of physical artifacts, tangible

attributes, intangible attributes and values of a group or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations. Major funding for the project is being provided by the Sustainable Forestry Initiative® (SFI) Conservation and Community Partnerships Grant Program. Identifying and protecting spiritually, historically or culturally important sites and conferring with First Nations are important components of the SFI program.

Project Team

Adams Lake Indian Band; BC Timber Sales; Gilbert Smith Forest Products; International Forest Products, Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations; Neskonlith Indian Band; Shuswap Nation Tribal Council; Simpcw First Nation; Skeetchestn Indian Band; Splatsin; Sustainable Forestry Initiative; Tk'emlups te Secwepemc; Tolko; West Fraser



Project Contact

Rhiannon Poupard, RPF
 E-mail: Rhiannon.poupard@interfor.com
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Heaven and Earth: Global Warming the Missing Science

By Ian Plimer

Taylor Trade Publishing 2009

ISBN-13:978-1-58979-472-6 (paperback)

503 pages

Have you wondered how the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC's) climatologists can express such certainty about their predictions for climate in 2100 when weather forecasters have difficulty making accurate predictions for the next week? If so, this book is for you. A whopping 503 pages housing 2,311 references will capture your attention by providing the missing science to address questions about the threat of anthropomorphic global warming.

Ian Plimer challenges the IPCC's pronouncements about global warming by methodically reviewing the history of the world and the published scientific record. The first chapter introduces the history of climate science, including concerns about increasing carbon dioxide, and describes the background leading to the formation of the IPCC. Chapters 2 to 7 — History; The Sun; The Earth; Ice; Water and Air — comprise the body of the book. In these chapters the author carefully details recorded science and draws conclusions that counter the IPCC. Plimer introduces each chapter with one or more questions that become the focus of analysis. For

one chapter, he looks at three questions: Do volcanoes change climate? (Answer: yes) Do wobbles in the earth's orbit change climate? (Answer: yes) Have past climate changes

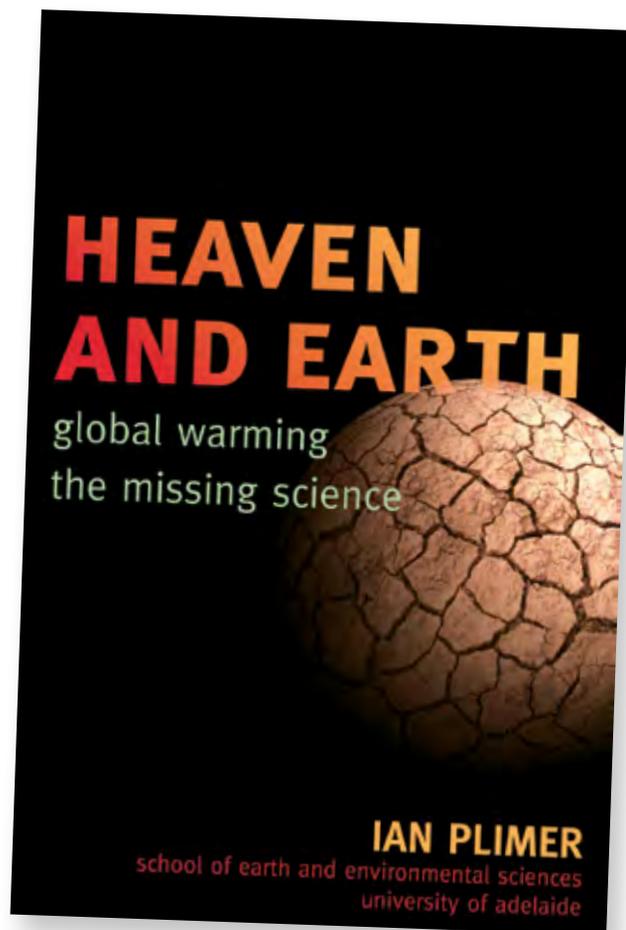


driven extinctions? (Answer: yes and no) This interesting approach is an excellent way to prepare the reader for a demanding review of the scientific literature.

Naturally, most of the literature counters the IPCC's assertions but as a credit to Plimer's dedication to science, he does note research supporting IPCC views. Furthermore, he points out the areas where knowledge is inconclusive and more research is required.

As the chapter titles suggest, the book provides an almost overwhelming amount of information on these diverse topics. Those trained in forestry will likely find the topics relating to geology and glaciation nostalgic, as they bring back memories of familiar classroom teachings. Other topics, such as cosmic influences on the earth's climate, are new and exciting. Some notable factoids disseminated in the book include:

- 85% of volcanoes are under water and were not considered by the IPCC as an influence on climate;
- Bacteria is significant as the major life form on Earth. This was emphasized in the history of the Earth's early development and



even today, especially bacteria's' ability to prosper in the harshest environments around undersea volcanic vents, where temperature and pressure are extreme and there is no oxygen;

- Carbon dioxide as an important factor for plant and tree growth, a fact familiar to all forest professionals;
- The value of good measurements, including for temperature and baseline recordings, which is also well-recognized by forest professionals;
- The amazing source of historic temperature records gleaned from British ship logs in the days of sail (will our attempts to archive records from earlier forest management efforts stand a similar test of time?);
- The human benefits of warmer climates such as during the Roman Warming, which allowed the cultivation of grapes in Britain and fostered a major expansion in human population.

In the final chapter titled, "Et Moi," Plimer lets his hair down to rebut the IPCC pronouncements. Given his conscientious efforts in the body of the book to follow a scientific approach, liberty to voice his opinions at this stage seems reasonable.

I accepted Plimer's writing without due diligence checking of references or undertaking a critical assessment of Plimer's analysis and conclusions. If other readers are inclined to undertake such a task, Plimer has been forthright with his analysis and provides a body of references for such a review.

What can be stated with absolute certainty through the penning of this book is that Plimer deserves our thanks for the formidable task of compiling "missing science" on climate change. 🐼

Reviewed by Greg Taylor, RPF.

What in FRAP is Going on Under Part 11.1 of the *Forest Act*?!?!?!?

PART 11.1 OF THE *Forest Act* AUTHORIZES THE “FOREST REVENUE AUDIT Program,” or FRAP, as it is sometimes called without much affection. Unless you have encountered the business end of FRAP up-close, you may not even have heard of it. Yet to date, FRAP has waged a number of existential battles with those it has suspected of underreporting stumpage, and FRAP can pursue its suspicions with surprising zealotry.

Part 11.1 of the Act authorizes “forest revenue officials” to conduct audits in relation to stumpage revenue. Forest revenue officials possess broad powers to enter a premises to inspect records or demand production of records. If, based upon an audit, an official known as the ‘commissioner’ determines that stumpage was underreported, the commissioner may estimate the outstanding stumpage and make an assessment against the licensee for that amount. If the commissioner determines that underpayment was willful, he or she may also impose a penalty of up to 100% of the assessment and may impose a penalty of up to 25% of the assessment regardless of willfulness.

The problem is with how an “assessment” is sometimes made and what happens afterwards. For example, FRAP may make an assessment based upon cruise information for a stand of timber, notwithstanding that anyone with any experience in the forest sector will tell you that the difference between what is reported in a cruise and what is actually in a stand of timber may vary dramatically. FRAP may also rely upon check-scales of timber from a given cutting authority, even though a check scale of a particular load of timber is unlikely to represent the timber from the stand at issue as a whole. An assessment based upon these types of evidence is inherently unreliable.

An appeal of a commissioner’s assessment is available to the Minister of Finance. Yet, once the commissioner makes an assessment, “the onus of proving otherwise is on the person liable to pay the amount assessed.” In other words, the licensee must prove that FRAP is wrong, not the other way around. Even more problematic, an appeal does not delay government’s entitlement to commence collection proceedings that could substantially interfere with a licensee’s wherewithal to defend itself. There is no time limit for the Minister to complete an appeal and experience indicates that an appeal can take over 18 months.

Even if a licensee does have the wherewithal to fend off government collection agents and mount an appeal, a recent decision of the BC Supreme Court in *Timberwolf Log Trading Ltd. v. British Columbia* illustrates that an appellant should not expect even-handed treatment during an appeal to the Minister. In that decision, the

Court found that the Minister “relied upon submissions from other parties and documents that were not disclosed to the petitioners [the appellants] or referred to in the commissioner’s decision” and that the appellants “have been denied access to all of the evidence relied upon by the commissioner and the revenue minister ... and were clearly hampered in their challenge of the reassessment.”

The right to know the case against you is a core principle of administrative fairness and justice. In this case, an agency of the Crown appears to have ignored this principle to the detriment of the appellant’s ability to meaningfully appeal an assessment to the Minister. So, FRAP can make an assessment based upon unreliable evidence and then require the licensee prove FRAP wrong on appeal to the Minister, even though such an appeal is, apparently, little more than a kangaroo court. Meanwhile, FRAP is free to commence collection proceedings that could disrupt an appellant’s finances while the appeal is pending.

The good news is that the *Forest Act* provides a further appeal to the Courts. In such an appeal, the entire assessment is reopened, and the Court has confirmed its willingness to thoroughly scrutinize all of the evidence, including full-discovery and cross-examination of government officials. Unfortunately, a prospective appellant may not survive long enough to get to the courts, or may have to cut a bad deal in order to survive. 🐨

Jeff Waatainen is a past adjunct professor of law at UBC, has practiced law in the forest sector for over 15 years, and currently works in the Forestry Law Practice Group of Davis LLP’s Vancouver office.

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Donate an Item to the Silent Auction

A silent auction is held each year at the ABCFP forestry conference and annual general meeting. The 2013 conference in Prince George raised over \$4,000. The host committee of next year's AGM in Kelowna is now seeking donations for the conference so if you have an item you'd like to donate, contact Noah Lucas at lucasnoah@gmail.com.

Estate Planning

Many people decide to designate a portion of their estates to a charitable organization. We encourage ABCFP members to remember ForesTrust in their wills.

Meet our 2013 Award Recipients



University of British Columbia

Duncan Walters

Award Amount: \$450

Hometown: Salmon Arm

An avid outdoorsman, Duncan knew he wanted to work outside but initially wasn't sure what his career would look like. He enrolled in the University of Victoria to study the general sciences but soon transferred to UBC's Faculty of Forestry after hearing rave reviews about their program. He

is particularly drawn to the area of silviculture and plans to use his skills to work in small-scale management. "Ultimately my end goal is to have a woodlot and run an independent sawmill. Having the flexibility of managing my own woodlot is attractive to me, and I am very keen to see the forest change through time as a result of various treatments." In the meantime, Duncan plans on using his scholarship money to indulge in an activity any forest professional would approve of: it will pay for logger sports competitions and the gas needed to get there!



University of Northern British Columbia

Jesse Seniunas

Amount: \$1,000

Hometown: Prince George

You can call Jesse the optimistic face of forestry. Born and raised in Prince George, where he still resides, Jesse has seen firsthand the peaks and troughs experienced by the sector. Despite that, he feels more positive about his prospects in the field than ever. "I always tell people,

forestry is not dead, it is merely changing its face in BC, and for the better as far as I am concerned," he says. "I am convinced if young minds with fresh, new ideas were given the chance, the science that is forestry can grow leaps and bounds." Jesse will be using his \$1,000 scholarship to continue exploring the myriad of courses that make up the diverse field, including those related to research, industry pre or post-harvest, business and policy administration. "The world is truly my oyster."



Vancouver Island University

Joshua Macy

Award Amount: \$600

Hometown: Merville

Joshua admits he decided to pursue a career in forestry somewhat grudgingly. "My whole family is in forestry, so naturally I spent six or seven years avoiding the profession," he jokes. "The jobs I enjoyed kept being in the forest

industry so I decided to bite the bullet and give in. My dad was gracious enough not to say 'told you so' too many times." One of the aspects Joshua particularly loves about the field is the multitude of different career paths available, but he concedes that he has his sights set on one: following graduation, Joshua plans on continuing his career with the Wildfire Management Branch.

Other Future Faces of Forestry



“It was a really big decision for me to move halfway across the country to study Forestry at UBC but I did it and I've never looked back; it's the best decision I've ever made! It is so inspiring to be studying something you're interested in rather than something you feel like you need to take.”

Nyla Burnside, University of British Columbia, \$250, hometown: Swan River, Manitoba, *on what she would say to people on the fence about studying forestry.*



“Despite the recent downturn, growth is already very visible to anyone currently working in this field in BC. Contracts are becoming more abundant and more profitable. Perhaps on the local level forestry may not appear to be making a comeback, but on the provincial level I believe that it is undeniable. Talk to anyone working in the field in forestry and they will likely tell you that they cannot believe they are being paid to do it!”

Britney Grunerud, University of Northern British Columbia, \$500, hometown: Prince George, *on where she sees the sector going.*



“I am most interested in promoting forest management strategies and practices that will ensure the sustainable use and protection of British Columbia's forests. I also have an interest in the effects that fire suppression has had on BC forest ecosystems and the use of restoration treatments, including tree cutting, slashing, pruning and prescribed burning, as a means to regenerate forest health.”

Mandy Joy Flanagan, Selkirk College, \$880, hometown: Windsor, Ontario, *on what interests her most about forestry.*



“A career in professional forestry provides a wide range of opportunities to apply creativity and analytical skills. I chose to study forestry partly for this reason, and partly because I am passionate about contributing to responsible management of BC's forests and working in nature.”

Kathleen Janz, University of Northern British Columbia, \$1,000, hometown: Tahsis, *on the value of studying professional forestry.*



“I wanted to help in stewarding our environment for future generations as we meet the challenges of the next century. Studying forestry has provided me with the knowledge needed to help manage our forests for the diverse values and services they provide.”

Richard Cane, Thompson Rivers University, \$1,000, hometown: Kamloops, *on why he decided to pursue forestry.*



“I think what interests me the most is learning about forest ecology, understanding the interrelationships between its components, and with that, knowledge — being able to manage them properly and sustainably to ensure biodiversity is maintained and future resources are not put at risk.”

Viviana Flores, University of British Columbia ABCFP Award Recipient, \$1,000, *on her biggest interests in forestry.*

Discipline Case Digest

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Discipline Case: 2011-02

Subject Member: Mr. Angus Hope, RPF

Referred to: Complaints Resolution Committee

Date of Decision: February 2013

Allegations

On May 26, 2011, the ABCFP received a complaint in respect to the professional practice of Angus Hope, RPF. The complaint alleges that:

- Mr. Hope has, over several years, continuously submitted substandard and inaccurate appraisal data to the Ministry of Forests Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNRO), a number of which had monetary implications and could potentially affect stumpage rates.
- Mr. Hope underwent a professional practice review in 2010; despite the practice review, the appraisal data submissions did not improve.

The registrar accepted the complaint on the basis that, if proven, the allegations would involve a breach of the *Foresters Act*, the bylaws, or the resolutions of the association. The complaint was referred to the Standing Investigations Committee to conduct an investigation under section 24 of the *Foresters Act*. The Terms of Reference provided to the committee identified that Mr. Hope may have contravened Bylaw 11.4.1 — To inspire confidence in the profession by maintaining high standards in conduct and daily work.

Decision:

The investigation noted that none of the errors were found to be the result of poor field practices or the failure to gather adequate appraisal information. The evidence did not support a conclusion that Mr. Hope was intentionally trying to introduce bias in the appraisals in favour of lower stumpage rates for his clients. His actions were simply the result of a lack of due diligence in entering data into the Ministry appraisal system. There is also no evidence that Mr. Hope received any personal benefit from the appraisal errors noted in the complaint.

Mr. Hope has acknowledged that there were errors made in his appraisal submissions for which he is professionally responsible. These errors should not have been made, and should have been discovered and rectified had the review process he employed been adequate. He has acknowledged that he did not maintain a high standard with several appraisal submissions when preparing the submissions.

Mr. Hope has subsequently contracted the completion and submission of appraisals to a third party and will not be submitting appraisals in the future. However, he will continue to be the licensee representative on future appraisal submissions.

One goal of the complaint resolution process is to reach a settlement that meets the requirements of and is acceptable to both the complainant and the member subject to the complaint. After discussions with the complainants and with Mr. Hope, the parties to the complaint have agreed that an appropriate settlement for this complaint will include:

1. A letter of apology from Mr. Hope to the complainants and the ABCFP with regards to his professional behaviour.
2. The publishing of this case digest by the ABCFP which outlines the complaint and names Mr. Hope.

Mr. Hope has sent his letter of apology to the complainants and to the ABCFP. The publication of this case digest will constitute the final action required to complete the agreement between the parties to the complaint.

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Temporal Case continued from Page 10

principles or submit your own perspectives as letters to the editor at: editor@abcfp.ca.

Hank Cameron has worked as a forest technologist in BC since June 1974, with training at Cariboo and Selkirk Colleges. In recent years, he has managed projects for the Cherryville Community Forest and WL 336. He has enjoyed the stimulating experience of serving as a member of the ABCFP Stewardship Committee and the Fire and Fuel Management Task Force.

Casey Macaulay, RPF, joined the ABCFP staff in 2011 as a resource operations specialist. He is part of the professional practice and forest stewardship team. He spent the previous 15 years planning forest operations.

In Memorium

It is very important to many members to receive word of the passing of a colleague. Members have the opportunity to publish their memories by sending photos and obituaries to editor@abcfp.ca.

The association sends condolences to the family and friends of the following member:

David Bakewell

RPF #148

March 3, 1923 – June 22, 2013

Born in Nottingham, England, David Bakewell was raised in BC from the age of three in areas including Ocean Falls, the Sunshine Coast and Vancouver. David earned a Bachelor of Applied Science in Forestry Engineering in 1946 from UBC and became a partner at C.D. Schultz Co., where he worked for 25 years.

David eventually moved into private forestry consulting and worked in Canada and around the world, including in the southwestern United States, Scotland, Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Finland and Nigeria.

Besides maintaining an active career that lasted well into his 80s, David was pas-



sionate about volunteering and spent many hours working with both professional associations and community groups that shared his interests and concerns. Notably, David helped organize and promote the Sunshine Coast Forest Coalition, established

the Hillside Industrial Park in Langdale, prepared preliminary proposals for a Howe Sound Port Authority and provided consultation regarding trees and their breakwater to Girl Guides of Canada Camp Olave.

David is missed by his loving wife Elizabeth, children Ann, Karen (Brian), Fraser (Patrice), Geoff (Annie), and Gavin (Jo), 11 grandchildren, four great-grandchildren, five siblings, as well as numerous relatives, friends and colleagues.

Membership Statistics

ABCFP—July 2013

NEW ENROLLED MEMBERS

Neil Stuart Barnetson, TFT
 Jody Michelle Bradwell, FIT
 Carrie Ann Lee Breisch, TFT
 Alana Rae Brown, TFT
 Dallas Robert Campbell, TFT
 Constance Nga-Ying Chan, FIT
 Jean Louise Eagleson, FIT
 Joshua Ellis Hubka Macy, TFT
 Christopher Samuel Schacke, TFT
 James Robert Todd, FIT
 Michael Paul Wagmann, TFT
 Sarah Bain Woods, FIT
 Karen Louise Wylie, FIT

REINSTATEMENTS FROM LEAVE OF ABSENCE (REGISTERED MEMBERS)

Arthur A. LaCourciere, RPF

DECEASED

David R. Bakewell, RPF(Ret)

Kamloops continued from Page 15

changes over time, most notably the transition from the *Forest Practices Code*, to the management model, to the *Forest and Range Practices Act*.

These planning processes take an inordinate amount of time and commitment from participants and process managers. It is only after a significant investment of time does the cost of failure become too high and compromise become possible. Skilled facilitators are a necessity and fortunately the Kamloops LRMP process was able to grow its own — no wheeler dealers, outside politics or interference — a truly local product. Over time and after painfully gaining trust at the table, participants came to know that their interests would be and could be best met by an agreement at the table. When this tipping point was achieved a noticeable increase in creativity and collaboration emerged.

My career took me away from the Kamloops TSA for the past seven years. During that period, retirements in both government and the sectors have changed the faces managing the land; in addition, phenomena such as fire, the mountain pine beetle and other new entrants, changed the shape of the landscape. Through this transition and under the economic pressures felt in many sectors, the history and lessons from the Kamloops LRMP process have not been passed to the next generation of land managers. My grandmother once told me that if you fail to understand your history you are doomed to repeat it. My

observation is that although the Kamloops TSA LRMP remains a legal document, it is followed to simply meet the requirement of the day and not because of the ownership and pride generated by those who crafted the plan. Succession in most sectors has not re-established the personal ties between the sectors, resulting in a lost communications network. I wonder if similar circumstances are developing the conditions that drove the need for land use planning? In my opinion land managers need to pay attention to this momentum by remembering what was learned through the Kamloops LRMP process.

I was recently reacquainted with one of my fellow table members and as I introduced her, she laughed and said, “You know we were once enemies, but out of the Kamloops LRMP process we became friends.” Along with the success of achieving a consensus land use plan, the respect that emerged from the Kamloops LRMP process has lasted for many years. The lesson of listening, hearing, understanding and sharing can cement agreements that endure — a very valuable lesson. 🐼

Rick Sommer, RPF, is the district manager of resource operations for the Thompson Rivers District in Kamloops/Clearwater. With over 40 years of experience in the forest industry, he leads a team of professionals who provide authorizations for forest and range activities and monitor forest stewardship in the Kamloops TSA. Rick is a graduate of UBC, both in the science and forestry programs, and is a Registered Professional Forester.

A Moment in Forestry

Submit your moment in forestry to Doris Sun at: editor@abcfp.ca



Dancing Arbutus

Submitted by Brian Voth, RPF (Ret)

These striking arbutus trees stand out dramatically against the backdrop of other trees in Copeland Islands Marine Park, near Lund.



Wildlife Danger Tree Assessor Course

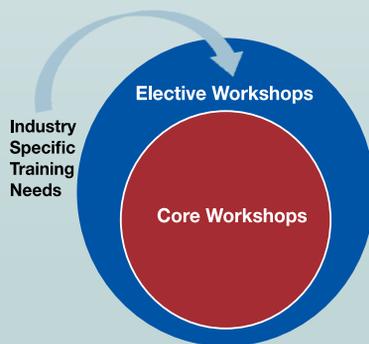
To better serve our customers we are changing the way we are delivering the Wildlife Danger Tree Assessor Course. For contracted or in-house courses, please contact Troy Lee at **250-960-5914** or troy.lee@unbc.ca to book your module in advance.

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Date: Sept 20, 2013 Location: UNBC Prince George, BC
Cost: \$160

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Date: Oct 16 - 18, 2013 Location: UNBC Prince George, BC
Cost: \$595

Mining Essentials

Date: Sept 30 - Oct 1, 2013 Location: UNBC Prince George, BC
Cost: \$500

Mining Essentials

Date: Oct 3 - 4, 2013 Location: UNBC Terrace, BC Cost: \$500

Silviculture Survey Exam

Date: Sept 14 - 15, 2013 Location: Parksville, BC Cost: \$630
Date: Oct 3 - 4, 2013 Location: Prince George, BC Cost: \$630
Date: Oct 17 - 18, 2013 Location: Sorrento, BC Cost: \$630

Introduction to Autocad

Date: Oct 28 - Nov 1, 2013 Location: Terrace, BC Cost: \$1250

GIS Certification Modules

Date: Oct 21 - 24, Nov 12 - 15, Dec 2 - 5, 2013
Location: Terrace, BC
Date: Oct 28 - 31, Nov 18 - 21, Dec 9 - 12, 2013
Location: Ft St John, BC
Date: Nov 4 - 7, Nov 25 - 28, Dec 16 - 19, 2013
Location: Prince George, BC

Road Eng - Road Design - Civil

Date: Nov 5 - 7, 2013 Location: Terrace, BC Cost: \$895
Date: Nov 26 - 28, 2013 Location: Ft St John, BC Cost: \$895

Road Eng - Road Design - Forestry

Date: March 4 - 6, 2014 Location: Prince George, BC Cost: \$895

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