BC Forest PROFESSIONAL

JULY - AUGUST 2017

ON TOPIC
Public Perception

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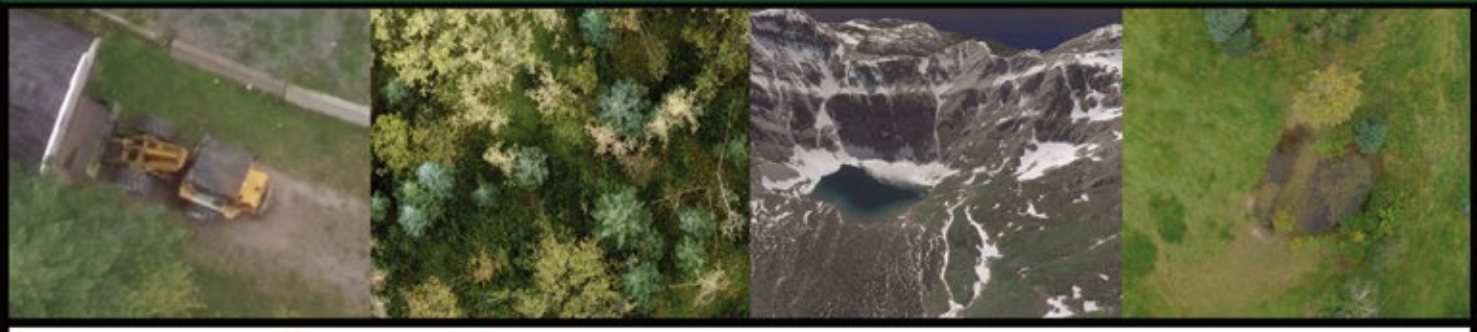

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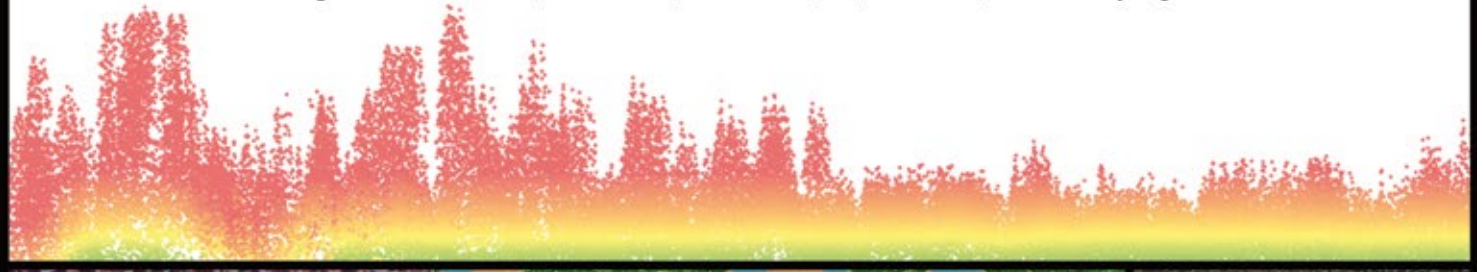

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ABCFP Engages with Haida Nation

The ABCFP president and senior staff travelled to Haida Gwaii for a series of meetings and field tours with forest professionals and the Council of the Haida Nation during the first week of June.

ABCFP president Mauro Calabrese, RPF, RPBio; CEO Christine Gelowitz, RPF; Casey Macaulay, MA, RPF, registrar and director of compliance; and Brian Robinson, RPF, director of professional development and member relations, used the trip to discuss forestry matters such as visual quality management, the collaborative working relationship between the Haida Nation and forestry professionals in managing Haida Gwaii forests and cultural features, the ABCFP disciplinary process, and to hear questions or concerns from ABCFP members working and living in the area.

The group learned about the deep connection the Haida Nation has with the land and their approach to harvesting and managing sustainably while cherishing the resources to ensure their cultural practices will continue. They also learned about the unique way forestry works on Haida Gwaii and the role forest professionals are playing. Members interested in forestry on Haida Gwaii can learn more from *Forest Forum 2016*, a publication of the Council of the Haida Nation.

A member meeting held in Queen Charlotte featured a good discussion with members providing feedback and suggestions on the type of ABCFP resources and support that would most benefit members working in this geographic area.

Forest City

By Anna Shcherbinina, PhD, RPF, and Mike Larock, RPF

Urban forestry requires the consideration of a different balance to the same set of objectives for managing forests: social, economic, and environmental. Social objectives include direct communication with the public who access local forests. The economic objectives include increased land values, business investment, and costs of maintaining the forest. Environmental objectives include water quality and the education of urban citizens about local forests. Communication is critical in developing a functioning urban forest. The greatest challenge of urban forestry is encouraging awareness about urban forests and the need to manage forests, such as containing fuels that can lead to fire or forested space for storm water management. The objectives and public awareness come together in discussions about local forests by forest professionals, city planners, and the public.

Have a Compliment or Concern? Write us!

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. Send letters to:

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Advocacy Plan for Growth and Yield in the Works

A team of ABCFP members, under the direction of Mike Larock, RPF, director of professional practice and forest stewardship, are close to completing a draft version of a growth and yield advocacy plan. To date, work on the advocacy plan has focused on developing key messages and points, the target audience to advocate to, and the best methods for advocacy.

The work is the direct result of members approving a business resolution last year calling for the ABCFP to advocate for a growth and yield co-op.

Work on the plan was jumpstarted through a half-day research symposium held during the 2017 ABCFP conference and co-sponsored with FLNRO, NRCan, and UNBC. Additionally, the association has held discussions with FLNRO staff on future opportunities for collaboration on growth and yield.

Members of the growth and yield project team are Catherine Bealle Statland, RPF; Guy Burdikin, RPF; Ian Cameron, RPF; Rene DeJong, RPF; Louise de Montigny, PhD, RPF; Val Lemay, PhD, RPF; Eleanor McWilliams, RPF; Rick Monchak, RPF; and Gary Quanstrom, RPF. If you would like more information, contact Mike Larock at mlarock@abcfp.ca.

Building Partnerships

Productive, collaborative working relationships with other natural resource professions continues to be an important focus for ABCFP staff and council. Our aim is to partner with other professions, such as through the joint practices board with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC, to develop guidance for shared practice areas to identify ways to strengthen our business practices, such as around approaches to continuing competence and discipline, and to talk about shared advocacy interests like strengthening the public's confidence in regulated professions and professional reliance.

In recent months, ABCFP staff and council members attended a number of one-on-one meetings with other natural resource professional organizations and participated in conferences and annual general meetings for the College of Applied Biology (March), Association of Professional Biologists (April), BC Institute of Agrologists (May), and the Applied Science Technologists & Technicians of BC (May).

Rick Manwaring, RPF, assistant deputy minister of FLNRO, joined ABCFP Council and senior staff at their May council meeting for a discussion about the profession and forest management and to explore potential new opportunities to continue to work in partnership.

That same month, CEO Christine Gelowitz, RPF, attended the Council of Forest Industries annual conference and PWC 30th Annual Global Forest, Paper, and Packaging Industry conference to discuss and learn about the opportunities and economic outlook of the forest industry and to engage with senior officials from across the forest industry and provincial government. Christine followed that up in June with meetings with the Chief Foresters' Leadership Team, as well as a separate private meeting with BC's Chief Forester Diane Nicholls, RPF.

Also in June, the association supported and participated in the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) Division 5 conference which brought forestry researchers from around the globe to Vancouver for a week-long research conference.

Changes Coming to ABCFP Leave of Absence Conditions

The association has heard from a significant number of members citing concerns around allowing leaves of absence for "working in a non-forestry related field." After a thorough review of the ABCFP policy and those of other natural resource professional associations, a revised policy was recommended to ABCFP Council, which was approved at the May council meeting.

As of December 1, 2017 (the start of the association's 2018 fiscal year), members will no longer be able to cite "working in a non-forestry related field" as a reason for a leave of absence. Members will only be able to apply for a leave of absence when they are unemployed, facing medical or health issues that prevent them from working, returning to school, living and working outside BC, or taking time off for maternity or paternity leave.

This change aligns our leave of absence policies with those of other science and natural resource professional associations and also provides stronger protection against unintentional infringement of professional practice, as well as protecting members and the direction in the *Foresters Act*.

For more information, contact Casey Macaulay, RPF, ABCFP registrar and director of act compliance, at cmacaulay@abcfp.ca.

Member Survey Results

Thank you to all the members who took time to complete our 2017 member survey. We had a 33 per cent completion rate.

Our goal with this survey is to gain a better understanding if the services we're delivering to members are meeting their needs; are there areas in which we can improve; are there new services that members desire. In short, we want to ensure that you're receiving value for your membership.

The complete survey will be made available to all members once we have completed sorting through all the comments and determining what areas, if any, need to be addressed. Here are some of the results:

The ABCFP services most important to members are enforcement of the *Foresters Act* and bylaws, delivery of professional development sessions, and development of practice guidelines. Items members least value are volunteer opportunities and the affinity programs that provide members with discounts.

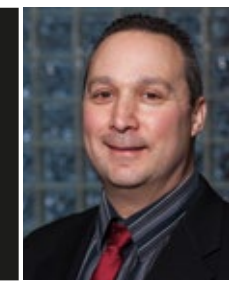
On the question of guidance related to professional practice, 75 per cent of members said they are very satisfied or satisfied with the guidance provided. When asked if there are areas of practice where you think the association is not providing sufficient guidance, 77 per cent said "No" but the 23 per cent who said "Yes" provided us with more than 300 comments. Areas in which they say they need more advice and guidance include climate change, engineering and roads, forest stewardship plans (FSP), First Nations consultation, professional reliance, species at risk, urban forestry, wildfires, and visuals.

It was gratifying to see that 61 per cent of respondents have participated in an ABCFP-sponsored learning event such as a workshop, seminar, or webinar.Unfortunately, 35 per cent have never attended a member meeting hosted by ABCFP staff or council.

And finally, we're relieved to see that 78 per cent of respondents always read or most of the time read BC Forest Professional magazine.

Maintaining Professional Integrity During Tough Economic Times

As I am writing this article, the 70th Council has been in place for approximately 100 days. We have held two council meetings in that time and I have a good feeling about the level of engagement from both the new and returning council members. While I don't have a flashy list of accomplishments so far, I believe we are making good progress as council and our high functioning CEO and staff embark on implementing the first year of our strategic plan. One of the areas I mentioned in my first *President's Report* was the need to enhance trust with the public and First Nations. This will be increasingly important as we deal with the challenges and financial pressures resulting from the softwood lumber dispute with the United States and declining annual allowable cuts (AAC). During these challenging times, it's imperative that forest professionals uphold the public interest and maintain our competence, independence, and integrity.



During tough economic times, it is not unusual for employers to ask forest professionals to look at costs and determine if there is any fat to be trimmed. I know in most organizations these days there isn't much that can be trimmed. That's why it's essential cost cutting measures don't compromise professional integrity by crossing the line to unethical or illegal actions. There is never a reason to cross that line; in fact, your employer hired you as a forest professional to ensure that you don't. I am sure every employer out there has in its corporate goals or objectives, language around adhering to all legal requirements. By not doing so, you are not only letting the profession down, but your employer as well.

However, the line isn't always black and white. Once again this is one of the reasons why you, as a forest professional, have been employed. Upholding the public interest for the people of the province is a whole topic unto itself. What is the public interest — or even who the public is — can be unclear at times, with many differing opinions on how forests should be used. At a minimum, the onus is on you to follow the laws that are in place. Cost reduction measures should focus on finding efficiencies rather than cutting corners and not doing what is required. In our timber supply areas (TSA) where AACs are declining and mill curtailments are inevitable, do not be tempted to do something you will live to regret. When the transgression is discovered, your employer will not be there condoning the action; quite the contrary, even if you felt pressure to help that very same employer out. If you feel there are policies or laws that do not promote good forest stewardship, be a leader and lobby for those laws to be changed.

Reduced staffing levels often occur in tough economic times. If you feel you can no longer do your job to a professional standard, it is imperative to let your employer know this. Most employers will be thankful that you have brought this to their attention and will look for solutions. If you don't get the support you feel you need, you may have to go higher in your organization. If you still feel you are stretched beyond your needs and you are being pressured into unethical or illegal behavior, it's probably time to give the ABCFP a call to see if we can help. In very rare cases it may mean you have to leave your employer, as your professional integrity is not worth being tarnished for such an employer.

Those of us who have seen the ups and downs in the forestry business cycle have learned you need to stick to a disciplined and ethical long-term approach in your business and forest practices. Many curve balls will come your way; don't be the one who chases wildly after that misleading pitch. Maintain your competence, independence, and integrity while upholding the public interest in order to be a true forest professional.

Professionalism in a World of Post-Truth

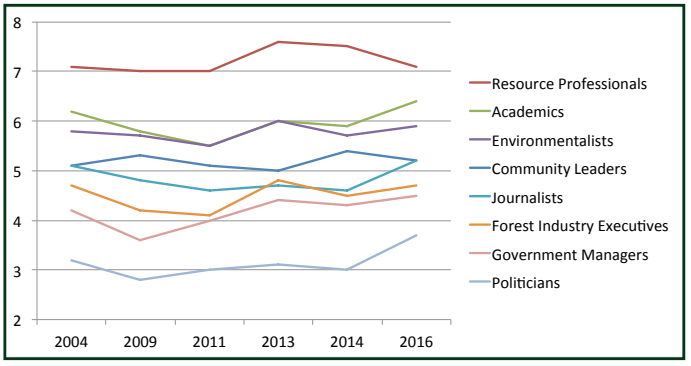
The Oxford Dictionaries' 2016 Word of the Year was "post-truth," defined as when facts are less influential in shaping public opinion than appeals to emotion and personal belief. In a post-truth era, our commitment in the *Code of Ethics* to "work to extend public knowledge of forestry and to promote truthful and accurate statements on forestry matters" becomes more important and challenging.

As forest professionals, we are the opposite of the post-truth concept. We are bound to only express professional opinions founded on adequate knowledge and experience. Our education and qualifications meet a standard. We only practice in fields where our training and ability make us competent.

As alternative facts and post-truths continue to swirl, the need for forest professionals to have a voice in conversations with the public is increasingly important. In the face of strong emotional and personal belief, trying to inform a conversation with facts is daunting, but we can wade in with confidence.

For years, public opinion polling has found the public trusts forest professionals more than anyone else when it comes to information regarding BC's forest resources. Since 1997, the association has undertaken polling repeatedly asking a question about who to trust for information. The positive results are a vote of confidence and a result we should take pride in as a profession.

So what will we do with this vote of confidence? What should we say, given the chance?



How much the public trusts the following groups when it comes to information regarding BC's forest resources, on a 10 point scale where 1 means "not at all" and 10 means "completely."

Calls for input on forest stewardship advocacy by the stewardship committee and input collected during the member survey this past spring has given us insight about messages that may be needed, such as the importance of research and monitoring to evolve professional practice, the importance of public consultation and input, and the need for robust growth and yield data and modelling. Over the next several months, stewardship and practice staff will confirm the highest priorities and begin work on advocacy position statements for approval by council.

In the meantime there are a number of messages being communicated to external audiences through presentations and discussions at conferences, in print media, and other means delivered by staff and council. These are important to help ensure those outside our membership better understand the significance of our professional practise and to help garner support to strengthen forest professionals' ability to practice more effectively on behalf of BC's public.

Regulated practice matters to society. Our profession was established 70 years ago for an important reason: to ensure that only those with the competence (i.e. standard of education and experience), with the highest integrity, and who could be held to independent account, would be allowed to practice. The BC public views forests as a vital asset and they ask that care of the forests not be left to chance, but rather to regulated forest professionals. Not only is there a demand for professional service, society has said there is a need for it. The public desire for professional service holds true today as nearly 75 per cent of respondents in our last public poll said it is important professional forestry be restricted to our members.

Professional reliance is working, but it is not a panacea. Relying on a professional is a smart choice; we have had a professional reliance regime for forestry since 1947. In the early 2000's we entered into a results-based framework for forest management, heightening the role of professionals. Relying on forest professionals is but one key part of the forest management framework. Professional reliance works in concert with all the other aspects of the framework, including the legal rules and standards set by the government and formalized through legislation and objectives, and alongside the model's safeguards: a robust compliance and enforcement program; an independent board to audit the practices of companies and complaints of the public; and a continuous improvement mechanism achieved through effectiveness monitoring, research, and adaptive management. If one or more of these parts does not work as designed, the other parts carry the load.

Forest professionals have helped make BC a world leader in sustainable forest management. We have a strong track record of delivering sustainable forest management. We continually strive to do better, knowing nothing is perfect and the environment is ever changing. In 1992, six per cent of British Columbia's land base was protected. Today, nearly 15 per cent is fully protected with even more under some type of special management regime. In 2002, there were 7.7 million hectares of land certified in BC. At the end of 2016, BC had 52 million hectares of certified land. Canada is the world leader in forest certification and BC continues to contribute more than any other province. The fact we have made such progress in certification signals to everyone — in BC and beyond — that we have rigour in our forest management practices, that we have a strong legal framework, and that we have competent forest professionals delivering it.

The notion of post-truth and alternative facts didn't arrive overnight. While they are widely-used terms today, the concept has been bubbling for a while. As forest professionals, we must do our best to better inform the public of the whole story. That means relying on science, data, and facts to manage BC's forests, and not allowing our judgment to be swayed by the alternative facts.

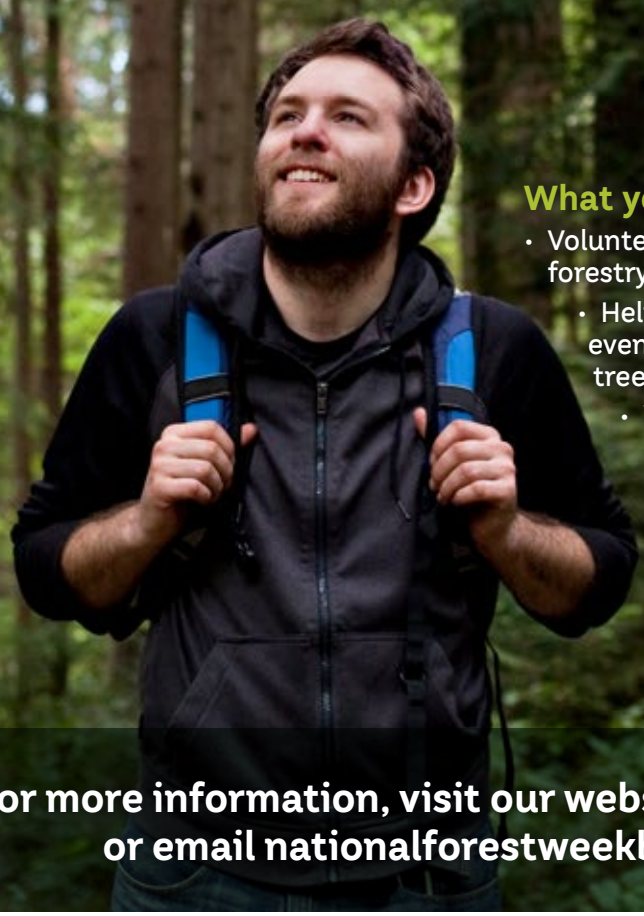
National Forest Week

SEPTEMBER 24-30, 2017




As a forest professional, you know forests are fundamental to our economy, culture, traditions, history – and our future.

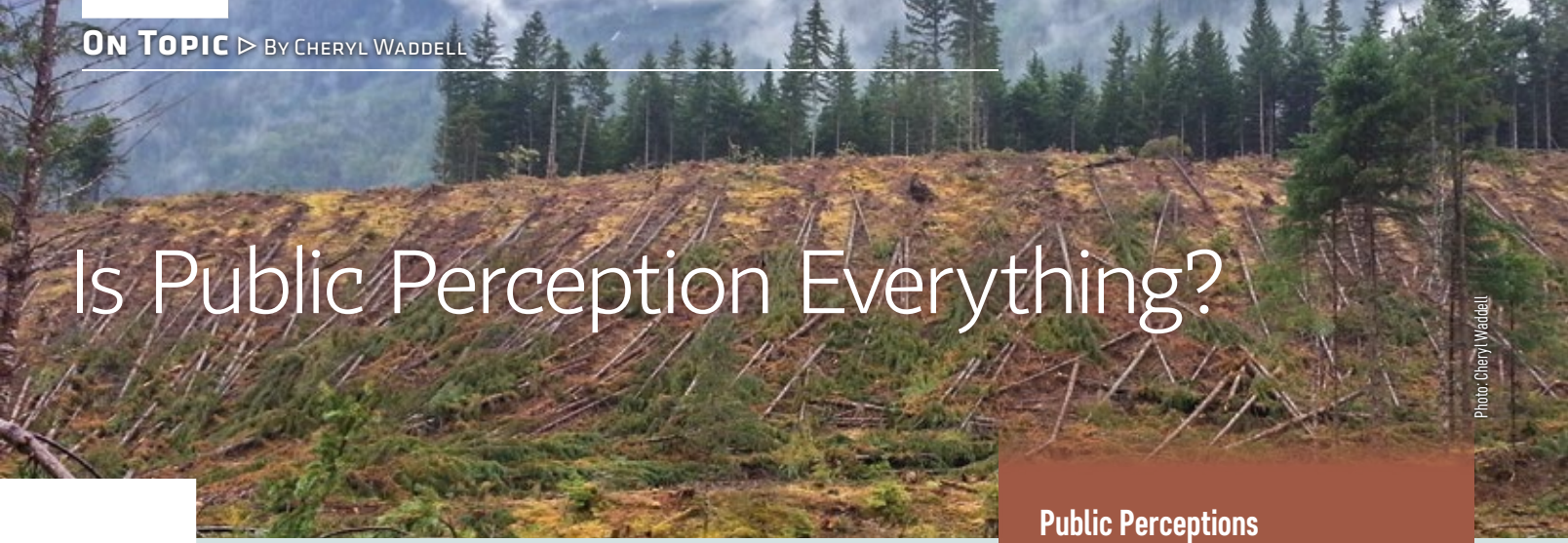
Help spread the word about National Forest Week.



What you can do:

- Volunteer to speak at a school about forestry and sustainability
- Help organize a community event such as a hike, presentation, or tree planting
- Volunteer to staff an event booth
- Promote the ABCFP/TLA children's art contest
- Join other forest professionals in the Battle of the Network of Forest Professionals

For more information, visit our website at www.bcnfw.ca or email nationalforestweekbc@gmail.com



Is Public Perception Everything?

Photo: Cheryl Waddell

Ever feel like you're living in a world with billions of different realities? As children, playing games like Telephone, we learned how quickly something we say can be misinterpreted. As adults, this lesson is reinforced as we find ourselves living in an age of alternative facts and post-truth.

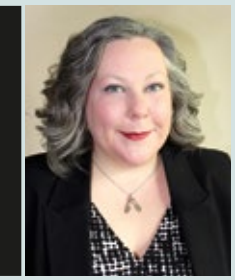
So what do we do? One thing we can do is understand there are some folks who willfully commit to misunderstanding. They'll wear that misunderstanding like a badge of honour and the harder you try to reach them, the harder they'll push back. Those folks aren't your audience.

In this edition of BC Forest Professional, we explore Public Perception and the forestry sector. Buckle up. It's a good line-up.

"The reality of forestry in the urban interface is that a cutblock adjacent to a private residence is permanent change for that resident, regardless of all the science, silviculture, and landscape-level planning." John Marlow, RPF, and Coleen MacLean-Marlow, RPF, owners of Rockview Resources Ltd. co-manage Woodlot Licence W1611 together on Quadra Island. Together, they offer their thoughtful insight on perception in the world of community forests and woodlot licences.

Have you been wondering how the public views forest professionals and forest management in BC? Dean Pelkey, the ABCFP's director of communications, brings you a round-up of the association's most recent public poll, taken in November 2016. "The results show that the public trusts professionals more than any other group to manage our forests, and that forest professionals are competent and can be trusted to balance the needs of the public, environment, and their employer... However, the poll results also highlight some trends we'll need to keep an eye on."

Scrutiny is an unavoidable aspect of working within the public eye. Brian Frenkel, vice-chair of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM) Community Economic Development Committee, explores the gap between public perception and reality, posing the question "How do we ensure that public perception is based more on reality than on what may be defined as the truth shaped by opinion and social media?"



Did you know that "each year, the Forest Practices Board receives anywhere from 40 to 80 concerns and six to 12 formal complaints?" Darlene Oman, director of corporate performance and communications for the Forest Practices Board, shares how a little bit of information can go a long way to improving the knowledge and understanding of the public.

We also bring you our fourth installment of our interview series with Chief Foresters' Leadership Team members, this time with Domenico Iannidinardo, RPF, RPBio, PEng, TimberWest's vice president sustainability and chief forester stepping up to the plate to share his insight and expertise. As well, Conrad Malilay, ABCFP manager, registration, takes you through all the juicy details you may not know about the ABCFP's credential assessment process; Gerry Burch, RPF(Ret), Life Member, writes about the benefits of a summer job in forestry – you never know what those young kids may go on to accomplish; and Emma Prophet helps us extend our deepest thanks to some of the ABCFP's volunteers who have recently retired from volunteering or completed their terms on an ABCFP Committee.

Public Perceptions of Stewardship in BC Forests

By Megan Hanacek, RPF, RPBio

It has been stated that we now live in a post-truth era in which objective facts are less influential in shaping public opinion and debate is largely framed by appeals to emotion. So how does the BC public feel we are doing as forest professionals in this new era?

Our latest ABCFP public opinion poll (Nov 2016) of >1000 BC residents[1], show that while 39 per cent of those sampled are satisfied with the quality of forest resource management in BC today, an almost equal amount of those questioned (34 per cent) just don't know. This "don't know" category has significantly increased from past survey levels of 14 per cent in 2014 and 12 per cent in 2009. On questions of trust, natural resource professionals (forest professionals, biologists, engineers, geoscientists, and agrologists) continue to score significantly higher than environmentalists, community leaders, academics, forest industry executives, government managers, and politicians in the dissemination of information regarding BC forest resources.

There is an important role for BC forest professionals to share more relevant, timely information explaining local forest management goals and objectives that support ecological integrity and fulfill societal expectations. The ABCFP is actively implementing new innovative ways to establish a higher level of understanding of forest resource management, from visually appealing infographics to position statements on behalf of the membership. Forest professionals must continue to engage with the public to formulate management strategies that create benefits consistent with the values and interests of society today and into the future. Furthermore, this factual information — now more than ever — needs to be effectively communicated to the general public of BC.

[1] Reference: https://abcfp.ca/web/Files/surveys/2016_public_polling_results.pdf

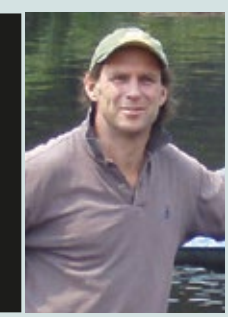
Musings on Perception in the World of Community Forests and Woodlot Licences

In the world of woodlots and community forests, perception is everything. Because they are often located in or near rural communities and smaller in size, relative to larger forms of tenure, there is a broader societal perception they better reflect and support their local community's economic, societal, and environmental values. While this is often the case, it is the perceptions held by the community — our friends and neighbors — that have a greater ability to impact management decisions and day-to-day operations.

Quadra Island, home to 11 woodlots and a tree farm licence, strikes a delicate balance of resource use and tourism informed by community values. With a strong environmental ethic evident throughout our community, the public's perception of our stewardship is important and generally positive after 30 years of woodlot/community collaboration. There is however still a perception of over-harvesting by some in the community, even though licensees generally harvest below (some substantially) the available annual allowable cut (AAC), and the fact that there are ~5,500 hectares (27 per cent of the Crown landbase) currently in parks or protected status. The reality of forestry in the urban interface is that a cutblock adjacent to a private residence is permanent change for that resident, regardless of all the science, silviculture, and landscape-level planning.

On our family woodlot licence, every cutblock has some level of retention, often simply four to five large, healthy trees per hectare, recruited for old growth and stand level biodiversity. Small in scale to be sure, but a practice with ecology and perception in mind. It demonstrates to our community that we honour their values. In 80 years, when the stand will theoretically be harvested again (for the third time), and with 5,500 hectares also maturing into old growth, will our efforts be appreciated or will these retained trees become part of the harvest profile? We'll have to leave that for the next generation of managers and residents.

On neighboring Cortes Island, there is also the Cortes Community Forest. When operations commenced last year, one of the fallers asked why we were not using a feller-buncher for that project. Somewhat of an odd question from someone whose job relies on the use of hand-fallers. It was a simple second growth Douglas fir cutblock on relatively flat ground, so a buncher would likely have been faster, safer, and more efficient for the log forwarding. Yet it was recognized that the arrival of a feller-buncher on the island may negatively sway hard-won community opinion. Something about a one-man mechanized operation falling 800 cubic metres per day just would not sit well with this lovely island community that had worked so hard to have Cortes Island



John Marlow, RPF, is a consulting forester and co-owner of Rockview Resources Ltd. He has worked with the provincial government and industry and is recently retired as the manager of Cortes Community Forest. John is celebrating 25 years as a RPF this year and has also worked as a forester in South East Asia. He co-manages Woodlot Licence W1611 with his wife and partner Coleen.

Coleen MacLean-Marlow, RPF, is a consulting forester and the other half of Rockview Resources Ltd. With 25 years on the coast, she has a diverse background with government and industry including project management, LiDAR, information management, spatial analysis, and e-business support. She is the current president of the North Island Woodlot Association and a director of the Federation of BC Woodlot Associations.

Photomontage with images from AdobeStock and John Marlow, RPF

Crown lands included in a community forest agreement. The simple presence of hand-fallers on the ground helped to alleviate the perception of industrial forest management.

Terminology also influences public opinion in small communities. An example is the oft-maligned term clear cutting and the attempts by our industry to distance themselves from it. The Clayoquot Sound Scientific Panel, in conjunction with industry, was successful in creating an entirely new silviculture system called variable retention. The objective of the system, similar to clear-cut silviculture systems, was to regenerate shade intolerant trees (most tree species on the coast) while ensuring 50 per cent of the cutblock was within one tree height of either the forest edge or reserve trees/patches. Countless hours have been spent in engineering bullpens all over the coast calculating edge effect and configuring reserves to avoid the designation of clear-cut. Large areas continue to be clear-felled (appropriately) for the successful regeneration of Douglas fir, hemlock, cedar, and balsam under the variable retention model, essentially enabling a licensee to claim they had completely ceased clear-cut logging. In small scale forestry, this has resulted in interesting discussions when woodlot licensees and community forests present a small (i.e. 1.5 hectare) clear-cut block for public review. Many ask why we continue to clear-cut when larger corporations have ceased using this silviculture system? Public perception is tied to the word, rather than the on-the-ground, often lower impact, reality.

The concept of perception applies not only to an understanding that society may have a different perspective and interpretation of our actions, but also to the willingness of forest professionals to change their perception of traditional forestry. As a profession, much of our learning and operational practice is focused on maximizing yield and providing the optimum growth conditions for our crop trees. Sometimes these deeply ingrained notions need to take a back seat to the reality of having any forest economy in interface areas. Occasionally we can accept the concept of growing Douglas fir in the shade; we don't always need to remove every alder tree competing with our crop trees. And it is sometimes okay to plan for longer rotation ages in response to the public expectation of both retention and recruitment of older forests. By building open and collaborative relationships within our communities, we can add clarity to both public and professional perceptions.

Public Trusts Forest Professionals but Lacks Understanding of What They Do

Regardless of the workplace, everyone wants to feel appreciated.

Whether it's acknowledgment of a good job from your boss or a "thank you" from a co-worker, we all look for those signals to reinforce that we're doing good work.

Forest professionals work first and foremost for the public. Although forest professionals work for government, industry, or consulting firms, the unique nature of BC's forest regime, which made forestry a regulated profession, ultimately means working to protect the public's interest in forests. So if the public thinks BC's forests are well managed, that represents a collective pat on the back for forest professionals, right?

In order to gain some insight into how the public views forest management in BC, the association has conducted regular public surveys since 1997. The results of many of these polls can be found on our website under Public > Publications > Surveys and Polls[1]. This history of public polling not only gives us a sense of public attitudes about forest management, the results also show the level of public awareness of forest professionals and their role in forest management.

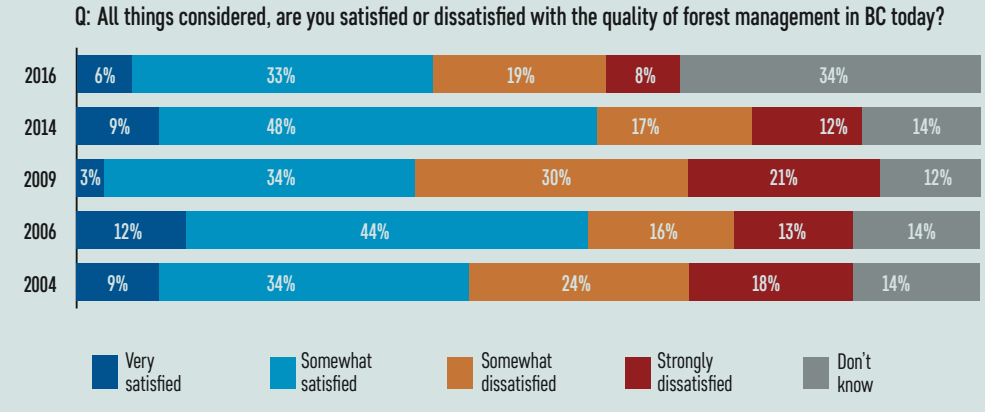
Our latest poll was taken in November 2016 and conducted online for us by Rushbrooke Communications. It sampled the views of 1,008 British Columbians, 18 years or older from across the province. The results show that the public trusts professionals more than any other group to manage our forests, and that forest professionals are competent and can be trusted to balance the needs of the public, environment, and their employer. The results also indicate that people are generally satisfied with the quality of forest management in BC and that satisfaction levels remain about the same as they were five years ago.

However, the poll results also highlight some trends we'll need to keep an eye on.

Dean Pelkey is the ABCFP's director of communications. He has more than 25 years of experience in public relations and corporate communications, focusing on strategic communication, project management, media relations, issues management, social media strategy, and writing and editing stemming from a career at crown corporations, publicly-traded companies, non-profits, and newspapers.

On the question of the quality of forest management in BC today, 39 per cent of respondents say they are very satisfied or somewhat satisfied, 35 per cent also say they don't know, and 27 per cent say they are somewhat dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the quality of forest management.

Although comparisons to previous polls aren't always straightforward, the 2016 numbers are more or less in line with polling numbers going back to 2004. Over this time, levels of satisfaction have bounced between 37 and 57 per cent with levels of dissatisfaction ranging from 29 to 51 per cent. The number of respondents choosing "don't know" had been fairly stable at 12 to 14 per cent in the past, so the large jump in 2016 to 35 per cent is curious and could indicate either growing uncertainty about how BC's forests are managed or a lack of readily available public information on the state of BC forest management.



▶ Drilling down into the 2016 responses shows the satisfaction level in forest management is the highest in Kelowna/Vernon (47 per cent), followed by Metro Vancouver north of the Fraser River (40 per cent), rest of BC (areas outside major population centres) at 40 per cent, Greater Victoria (38 per cent), and Metro Vancouver south of the Fraser River (37 per cent).

Somewhat surprisingly, Vancouver Island outside of Greater Victoria, a region where forestry is an important economic driver, was the only area where the level of dissatisfaction (39 per cent) was higher than satisfaction (33 per cent). Since campaigns against old growth logging and log exports have been active in this area, it may be possible they have affected how the general public in this region views the state of forest management.

Breaking out the responses by age and gender, males older than 55 and males 18 to 34 are the most satisfied with the current state of forest management (51 per cent and 41 per cent respectively), while females 35-54 and 18-34 show the lowest levels of satisfaction (32 and 34 per cent respectively).

When survey respondents were asked why they rated forest management the way they did, the most common responses from people who are satisfied are: good practices and efforts to replant; everything seems well managed; have not heard anything bad. Those who are dissatisfied blamed: too much clear cutting; poor practices; opposition to log exports; too much cutting of old growth.

When we turn to public perception of forest professionals, we see that the public trusts you and agrees that forestry management should be restricted to registered professionals. However, the public has low awareness of what a registered professional forester or registered forest technologist is.

On the question of who to trust on forestry matters, the 2016 survey results are consistent with poll results from the past 20 years, showing that the public ranks resource professionals such as professional foresters, forest technologists, biologists, engineers, and geoscientists consistently above environmentalists, community leaders, academics, forest industry executives, government managers, politicians, and journalists.

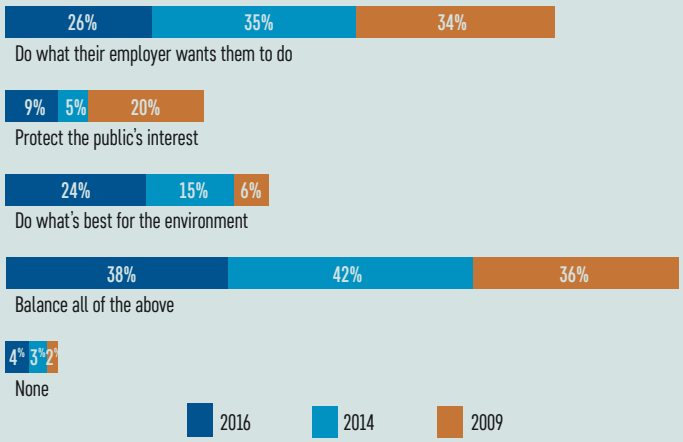
While the public trusts forest professionals, and the majority believes the practice of forestry should be restricted to them, awareness of what or who forest professionals are is relatively low. Only five per cent of respondents say they are well aware of RPFs and only three per cent said they are well aware of RFTs. The numbers are better for people who said "somewhat aware;" 45 per cent for RPFs and 31 per cent for RFTs.

Despite the low levels of awareness, a majority of respondents (61 per cent) believe forest professionals are technically competent; 51 per cent agree that forest professionals are accountable for their actions; 49 per cent believe forest professionals are doing a good job of managing BC's forests; and 49 per cent believe forest professionals are ethical in the decisions they make around forests. However, there is room for improvement as between seven and 11 per cent of respondents answered "it depends" and 23 to 26 per cent of respondents answered "don't know" to all of those statements.

Q: Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements:

► On questions about conflict of interest, where respondents were asked if forest professionals will protect the public interest, do what's best for the environment, or do what their employer wants them to do, the public appears split. Thirty-eight per cent said forest professionals will balance all those values while nine per cent see forest professionals as prioritizing the public interest, 26 per cent said they will do what their employers wants, and 24 per cent said they will do what's best for the environment.

Q: When faced with a conflict between interests, which of the following do you believe forest professionals would choose?



► Comparing these results to results from the 2014 poll, we see improvements. Although balancing all the values was slightly higher in 2014 (42 per cent of respondents), the number of respondents who said forest professionals will protect the public's interest rose to nine per cent from five per cent in 2014. The number of respondents who see forest professionals as doing what their employer wants dropped to 26 per cent from 35 per cent in 2014, and those who believe forest professionals will do what's best for the environment increased to 24 per cent from 15 per cent in 2014.

The take away from all these numbers is that the majority of the public is generally happy with how our forests are being managed. A key challenge moving forward is to raise the profile of forest professionals so the public understands just who is looking after BC's forests, and then continuing to strengthen their confidence in forest professionals.

References

1. http://abcfp.ca/web/surveys

Forest Management:
Addressing the Gap between Public Perception and Reality

"The decision to close the local sawmill brought about reactions of shock and dismay as the city is losing its biggest employer in an industry that helped shape the town."

"[It's] devastating for the community," said the mayor, adding that the announcement was unexpected.

Is this statement real or fiction? Unfortunately this is, and has been, the reality for a number of BC mayors and their communities.

Readers may ask; how could news this significant possibly come as a shock to a community? Is the mayor being forthright with his or her constituents? Was there no discussion between the company and elected officials before the decision was made? Did community leaders not understand the information provided to them? Whether local elected officials did or did not see or understand the signs of a pending mill closure, the statement made by the mayor creates a narrative that has become reality for this community.

Perception has been defined in the Cambridge Dictionary as "a belief or opinion, often held by many people and based on how things seem." As a result, one's perception can be accurate or inaccurate based on the source of information and their breadth of knowledge on the subject matter.

Most, if not all, public figures, orders of government, and corporations are subject to public scrutiny. The public's perception of these entities and the issues they manage are based on existing knowledge, but are also influenced by media, social media, and public relations.

Brian Frenkel is a BC-born forestry and environmental consultant, business owner, politician, and advocate for communities. He has served as a Vanderhoof councillor for 16 years; seven years on the North Central Local Government Association executive, two years as president; and is currently serving his third year on the Union of BC Municipalities (UBCM) executive. Brian is the vice-chair of the UBCM Community Economic Development Committee and is UBCM's appointment to the Minister's Advisory Council on Forest and Range Practices.

How do we ensure that public perception is based more on reality then on what may be defined as the truth shaped by opinion and social media? It is a challenge but it is a task that has been taken on by the Union of BC Municipalities (UBCM) specifically with respect to forest policy.

UBCM was formed over 100 years ago to provide a common voice for local government. Current membership consists of every municipality and regional district, and seven First Nations. One of the issues UBCM is currently engaged in on behalf of its membership is forest management, and more specifically, forest policy decision-making.

What is the current public perception around forest management in British Columbia? Based on the results of a 2015 survey conducted by UBCM, 85 per cent of local government respondents felt that communication and engagement could be better. This sentiment was echoed by communities from every geographic region in BC. Survey respondents advised that this lack of engagement is having a negative effect on the public's perception of what is actually happening on the land base. Respondents also recounted examples where negative environmental impacts could have been avoided if better communication protocols had been in place.

The survey results also noted that where there is effective communication, we are not good at acknowledging or sharing our best practices.

UBCM's priority is finding ways to improve the present situation. Our membership believes that forest policy decisions need to be made in an open and transparent manner based on community engagement and consultation to ensure decisions are in the best interests of the community, the province, and overall, the sustainability of the forest resource.

Changes to forest policies made in 2003 could not guard against the boom and bust cycles of the lumber markets or the ever-increasing demand on the land base. Furthermore, these policies — for the most part — were created in favour of reducing costs for corporations to keep them competitive in a global market. With appurtenancy provisions removed, the social licence that had provided the foundation of community — industry relations

Photo: Cheryl Waddell

disappeared, along with the vision of long-term viability for many forest-dependent communities.

The period in which stakeholders, industry, and communities went through the Land and Resource Management Plans (LRMPs) process was a highlight of good communication. It was a time where the public and other land base stakeholders reached consensus on issues and in return restored the public's faith in the provincial government's role as Crown land landlord.

The LRMP process provided a way for information to be shared and knowledge exchanged amongst all parties. In today's context how do we fill that information gap?

For community leaders their forestry knowledge comes from a variety of sources: forest professionals; academics; environmentalists; journalists; forest industry executives; forest, land, and natural resource managers; provincial and federal politicians; and of course, their own constituents.

Perception is created from all of these sources; each one leaning toward the objectives of the author. Depending on method, timing, location, and type of information received, the perception of how our forests are being managed can be skewed in favour of that source.

Issues such as mill closures, declining allowable annual cuts, the Softwood Lumber Agreement, and increased demands on the land base that surround our communities are topics communities want to understand but need to rely on other sources to get the 'right' information.

Today's local elected officials are being asked to be experts in planning, financial management, the environment, mining, forestry, agriculture, tourism, economics, and a whole host of other issues that confront us every day. Any one of these subject areas requires an education of two to five years in a college or university, immersed in that specific discipline.

How does an elected official become knowledgeable enough and gather all of the right information to make informed decisions while representing the constituents that elected them? And how can they ensure that they have an understanding of the scope of authority and decision-making by both the Province and industry with respect to forest management and decision-making?

The answer: better communication and education. UBCM's membership has recommended that industry and the provincial government support the establishment of communication protocols and advisory committees with local governments. We have also put forward a recommendation to the provincial government to restructure existing provincial forest related bodies to include community and local government representation. It is only through representation at these tables that all parties can share information that will improve forest policy and overall land base decision-making.

Whether it's an industry decision, community decision or provincial decision, all parties are best served when information is shared, issues are generally understood and options for addressing challenges are discussed in partnership. Each partner brings different information to the table that is critical to the decision-making process. The true benefit of information sharing can be seen in the results – no shocks or surprises, negative impacts avoided or mitigated and public acceptance of the actions taken. If such a path had been followed, would the mayor's comments in the opening narrative have been different?

In this global market, uncertainty will continue to face the forest industry and forest dependent communities. Now more than ever, we need to understand and manage public perception around forest management. Government has to govern for the best outcomes for the province. Communities need to ensure benefits, employment, and sustainability of the resource for their constituents. Industry, through the use of forest professionals, needs to undertake sound forest management practices to ensure the sustainability of the resource. Each one of us has a role to play in shaping public perception. We need to think outside the box; to go beyond what we are required to do as a result of legislative, regulatory and policy obligations and recognize that by doing so we can achieve better forestry outcomes.

The gap between perception and reality is best addressed with better communication and engagement. By narrowing the gap we can remove the uncertainty and surprises, share information and reach better forestry decisions for the benefit of us all.

Influencing Public Perceptions of Forestry

The caller on the phone was very upset about the terrible damage to streams and wildlife habitat he saw when he was out in the woods on the long weekend. There were old-growth trees cut and piled haphazardly everywhere, damage to streams caused by logging equipment, poorly built roads, and wildlife habitat that had been destroyed. Concerned about the travesty, he called the Forest Practices Board (FPB) to complain. Staff at the FPB immediately contacted the forest district to find out who the licensee was and what was going on.

Fast forward a year: the FPB publishes a complaint investigation report on the matter. As it turns out, the forest practices carried out by the licensee were very well done. The problem was that the complainant did not have sufficient knowledge about forestry to understand what he was looking at. His perception was not accurate.

Perception: an interpretation or impression based on one's understanding of something.

Darlene Oman is the director of corporate performance and communications for the Forest Practices Board (FPB). With FPB since 1997, Darlene was previously FPB's director of special projects. Before that she worked for the BC and Ontario governments in environmental assessment and public consultation. The FPB audits and investigates forest and range practices on public lands, reports its finding to the public, and makes recommendations for improvement to practices and legislation.

It's often the case that people have mistaken perceptions about what industry is up to in their area and their concerns can be allayed with a little information to improve their knowledge and understanding. Here at the FPB we strive to bring members of the public together with forestry licensees to get information flowing, improve understanding, and clear up misperceptions. That's a big part of our role in responding to public concerns and complaints.

While individual concerns may be specific to forest values the public perceives to be at risk, there is also an overarching concern among many about how well industry and professionals are meeting their stewardship obligations. The public has high expectations for forests to be taken care of for the long-term benefit of the public — not solely for the jobs and economic benefits they provide today. You need to be good stewards and more importantly, you need to be seen to be good stewards by the public.

So how can you as forest professionals influence the public's perception? The single most important thing you can do is work to improve the public's understanding.

Get out and communicate with the people who are likely to see your forestry work and who may be affected by it. Explain what you are doing and more importantly, why you are doing it the way you are. Forest management is much more than simply cutting trees: there is science, careful planning, and a great deal of professional expertise that goes into what happens on the ground. Tell people

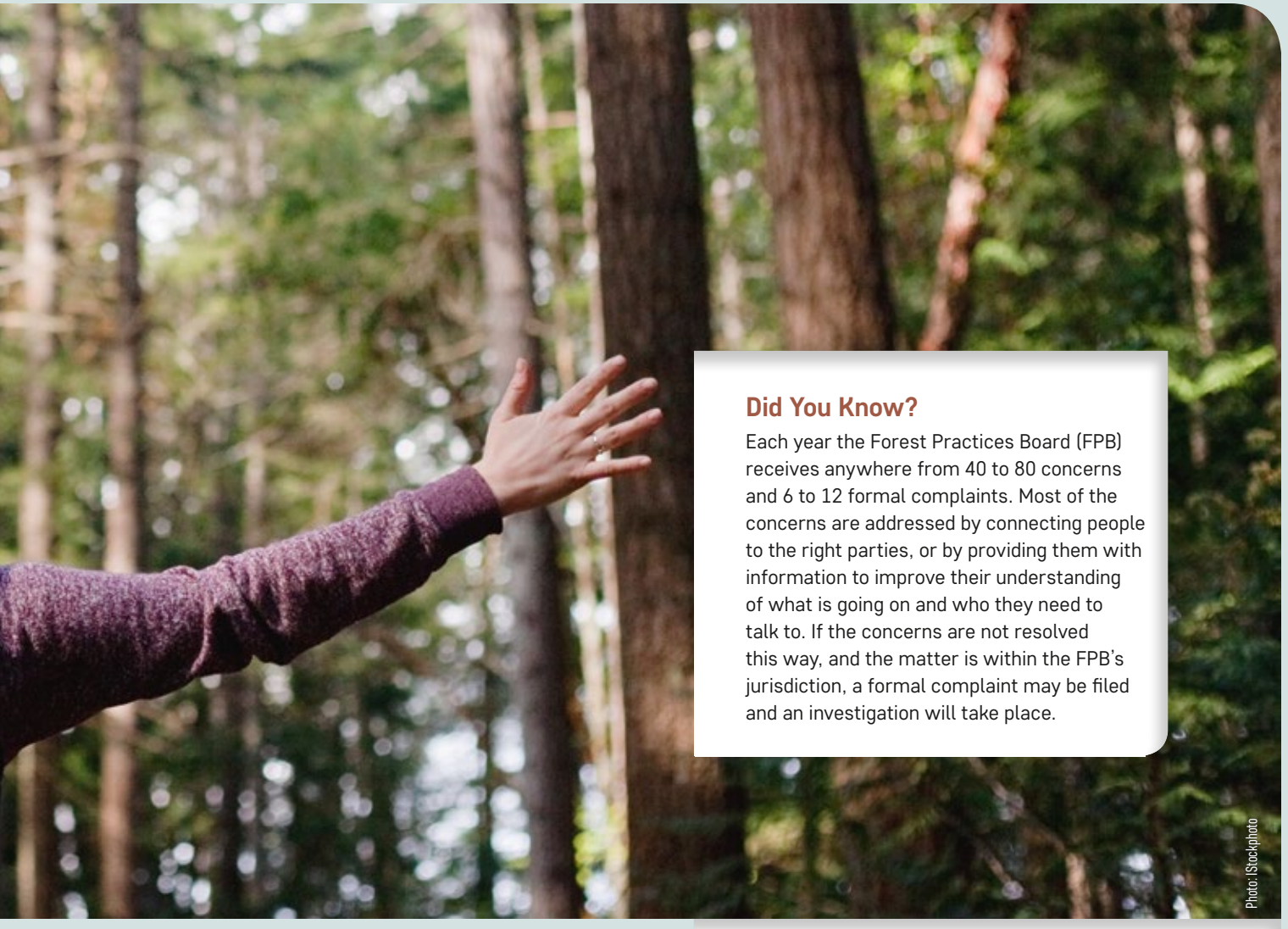


Photo: iStockphoto

Did You Know?

Each year the Forest Practices Board (FPB) receives anywhere from 40 to 80 concerns and 6 to 12 formal complaints. Most of the concerns are addressed by connecting people to the right parties, or by providing them with information to improve their understanding of what is going on and who they need to talk to. If the concerns are not resolved this way, and the matter is within the FPB's jurisdiction, a formal complaint may be filed and an investigation will take place.

about all the work you do to look after forests and forest values.

Whatever you do, don't fall back on the legal requirement for consultation on a forest stewardship plan and think that will be sufficient. It won't. You need to do more. We frequently hear from people who are unaware of planned forestry activities until they see flagging tape on trees. In these cases, the licensee did not do enough to inform the interested and affected public of their planned activities. The FPB has a couple of bulletins on public communication[1, 2] that provide good advice.

Public perception is also affected by what people know about you and your company — your reputation. Are you active in the community? Are you visible? What kind of reputation does your company have? Make sure your communication approach is clear and consistent from senior leadership right down to operational staff.

One of the biggest fears we hear from licensees is that people will use information they share against them, or "they will never be satisfied anyway so there is no point giving it to them." The point is not to convince people to see things your way. It's to demonstrate that you are open, to show you listen and understand their concerns, and to help them understand what you are doing and why. Even if they don't like your decisions, you will have demonstrated you are willing to communicate and to carefully consider their concerns, and that can only help your reputation.

So get out and participate in community events, be proactive in communicating your knowledge and expertise, and share information openly and willingly to help build the public's understanding. Above all, don't be afraid to engage. The public's perception of you depends on it. Let the conversation begin!

Beyond Public Meetings and Newspaper Notices

- Set up a table at the fall fair or similar community events and bring your maps to display.
- Set up a website where people can view your plans and maps, ask questions, and submit comments.
- Offer to speak at local schools about forestry in your community.
- Sponsor a tree-planting event and take the opportunity to tell people about what you are doing.
- Seek opportunities to speak to your local municipal governments and First Nations about who you are, what you are doing, and how you contribute to the community.

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2. https://www.bcfpb.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/003-Volume-3-Information-Bulletin.pdf

Forest Leadership:

An Interview with TimberWest's VP Sustainability and Chief Forester Domenico Iannidinardo, RPF, RPBio, PEng

Since the creation of the Chief Foresters' Leadership Team in the summer of 2015, chief foresters across the province have been busy working together on forest sustainability in the context of current resource management challenges.

Part four of our special series is an interview with TimberWest's VP Sustainability and Chief Forester, Domenico Iannidinardo, RPF, RPBio, PEng. Domenico is also president of the Association of Professional Biology, founding chair of the Canadian Association of Forest Owners, and a director of the Private Forest Landowners Association.

You graduated from university at a time when other resource sectors were flourishing. What pulled you into forestry?

Renewability, for two big reasons. First, because renewable is simply better than non-renewable. Second, I saw society was building momentum towards renewable resources, but struggling on how to make business cases for all of the necessary balancing needed with other values held deeply across landscapes. In the case of forestry, global populations were obviously on the rise and the forest land base wasn't getting any bigger. Combined, it meant the classic non-renewable resources — as important as they will always be at some level — simply did not portray an opportunity for business, social, and environmental innovation that forestry does.

Increasingly, resources sectors are facing greater public scrutiny. What are the most common narratives you face when it comes to public perception of forestry in BC and how do you help educate the public?

"Forestry is great, as long as I don't see it." Sausage makers are afflicted with the same paradox of public sentiment. The duty of the modern forester is to proudly and frequently espouse the virtues of forestry to all publics at various scales. This is nothing new; it just requires comfort with big data and an over-connected world. We can — and must — use both new realities to our advantage. Pure growth and yield forestry works at the scale of forests. The business of sustainable forestry works at the site or stand, much like society works at the neighbourhood scale. Neighbourhoods need to succeed for societies to succeed. Forests succeed when all of their stands succeed. People understand that neighbourhoods change over time. Why shouldn't forests? Foresters need to keep the supply side of forestry as big as possible by ensuring *we* own the precise narrative of our business so that all of our neighbours and customers get it.

You're the first person in BC to achieve concurrent registration as a professional forester (RPF), professional biologist (RPBio), and professional engineer (PEng). What enhanced values do your concurrent registrations bring to your role as chief forester?

It allows me to focus on the resource and outcomes instead of professional boundaries. I favour all three professions and their accountabilities equally. This frees up professional workspace in my brain by not having to worry about thin legal lines of professional practice. It has always been my intent to add value to my employer through such advantages and I have gained the trust of some stakeholders, as well as forestry-detractors, a bit more quickly than might have been the case if I didn't have additional credentials. Additionally, I have mentored younger professionals and encouraged further appreciation of the need to integrate these professions into resource management decisions regardless of the profession(s) in which any individual is registered.

Engineers, geologists, biologists, and foresters all operate in an environment of professional reliance. What does that mean to you and do you think it's working?

Professional reliance is working and has to work. There is no choice, unless you believe inserting more government into an increasingly complex management-scape is good. A mountain of legislation already exists. I've volunteered a significant amount of my time, since I was a teenager, towards developing professional structures the public can be confident in and practitioners can be proud of. Society invented the idea of professions in acknowledgement of realms of occupation where site specific information and advances (like science) moved too fast for detailed regulation to keep up. Society spelled out boundaries and essential results while handing over "self-regulation" to the profession. It remains a privilege to be a profession and we've seen examples of professions failing to demonstrate basic results to the betterment of society. Professions need to keep improving their quality assurance systems to weed out poor professional performers. Public acceptance will increase if the rest of us keep proudly reciting the resource management narrative I laid out earlier. The result will be professionals and the resources they manage more valued locally and in their respective marketplaces.

We're seeing increased criticism of professional reliance in the natural resource sector. What can the natural resource sector tell the public to reassure them?

Now more than ever, more information is available to the public about how natural resources are being managed. Telling the public what's good for them usually doesn't work. It's about branding. Professions that have individuals as both the customer and the product focus on brands. Think lawyers, teachers, dentists, medical doctors. Natural resources don't particularly care about the brand of natural resource manager that is harvesting them, but society does. Our natural resource manager brand is getting shinier, but there are many movements working to tarnish our progress for various ambitions unrelated to continuous improvement of professional reliance. Tell the public that professional reliance is getting better and you're working with detractors to convince them the same thing; then show the public that you and your profession is actually getting better. Re-tweet the ABCFP or get one of your tweets re-tweeted by the ABCFP. The brand of the profession is the sum of the brands of its professionals. Professional reliance needs the brands of each profession to be complementary.

Forestry programs at post-secondary institutions today emphasize sustainability and environmental management, as opposed to harvesting. What advice would you give to someone enrolled in a forestry program?

Think of your job as a tree in a global forest of contributions to improving the planet. We will need to harvest something if we as a society want to succeed at jamming more people on Earth each year. We need to address land use issues in full daylight. Harvesting is part of management and a defining aspect of our species. I took a forest operations program for my undergraduate degree because I wanted to be comfortable with the part of management where resource management decisions take form. These decisions involve safety, habitat, carbon, water, customer demands for timber quality, and dozens of other aspects that require an understanding of how places on Earth will react when humans do something. It is appropriate to emphasize sustainability and environmental management for forestry because those are the competitive advantages in a global economy. Forestry involves a crop and crops need harvesting, so go learn about it and be proud of how this is just one part of a modern industry and profession that has a lot more to it.

What You May Not Know About the ABCFP's Credential Assessment Process

Forging a career as a forest professional in BC was once a fairly straight-forward process: obtain a degree from a nationally accredited forestry program at a Canadian university, graduate, seek employment, and register. Today, the pathway is more diverse.

Most universities with forestry faculties now offer additional degrees in a variety of ecological management areas that no longer incorporate all foundational forestry material. As a result, these programs are not nationally accredited, meaning that students who graduate from them do not have the required knowledge base that automatically qualifies them for entry into the ABCFP as an enrolled member. As well, some individuals who are later attracted to careers in forestry, complete degrees in faculties other than forestry and lack academic experience in many aspects of forestry studies. Similarly, colleges offering two-year programs for forest technologists have also broadened their offerings away from standard forestry, and graduates of these programs face the same challenges.

There is no denying the popularity of these programs. In recent years, the ABCFP has seen a growing number of prospective new members coming from these non-accredited and/or allied university degree or college diploma programs. Based on current enrolment figures:

Conrad Malilay joined ABCFP staff as deputy registrar in 2000. In his current role as manager, registration, Conrad is involved in the registration department's operations and the administration of the ABCFP and CFPFA credential assessment processes. Before coming to BC, Conrad was a RPF who worked as an Operations Forester for the state-owned corporation that manages the geothermal reservations in the Philippines. He holds a BSc in Forestry from the University of the Philippines and management certifications from the UBC Sauder School of Business.

- 51 per cent (254 of 496) of enrolled members are classified as allied science members;
- 57 per cent (167 of 294) of enrolled members pursuing RPF certification belong to the Allied Science Forester in Training (ASFIT) category; and
- 43 per cent (87 of 202) of enrolled members pursuing RFT certification are Allied Science Trainee Forest Technologist (ASTFT).

So how do we ensure prospective members have the requisite educational background and competencies?

Almost 10 years ago, the Canadian Federation of Professional Foresters Associations (CFPFA), the national organization that coordinates professional foresters associations and the regulation of the profession, developed and adopted the competency-based academic and work experience requirements as one of the essential elements for professional certification. This created a common base of knowledge that all aspiring forest professionals need to obtain to gain entry into the profession.

> "The profession has experienced a significant shift towards registration of applicants from a variety of academic backgrounds. While the CAP is a lot of work for everyone, it does ensure all new members meet the entrance standards established for the profession. These members bring diversity and new perspectives to our practice which can only make us better as a professional community."
>
> Casey Macaulay, MA, RPF, ABCFP registrar and director of act compliance

Consequently, CFPFA member agencies, such as the ABCFP, developed and administer a national credential assessment process (CAP) so candidates with non-forestry, science-based degrees can enter the profession. CAP facilitates the application of the core competency standards similar to how the accreditation standards are used to assess university and college programs. The CAP also ensures that the standards:

1. address the challenges resulting from accepting a wider range of practitioners;
2. increase fairness;
3. facilitate standardization;
4. ensure consistency; and
5. promote labour mobility.

Worth noting, the CFPFA does not administer standards for forest technologists. Instead, the ABCFP has developed its own process evaluating forest technicians/technologists based on a set of established competency standards that are aligned with national technology benchmarks.

The credential assessment process is required of anyone coming from a non-accredited university or college program and

CAP	Applications Assessed to Date	(A) Determined to Have Met All Standards Outright	(B) Competency Gaps Were Found	(C) Number of Members in (B) Who Have Now Satisfied All Remaining Gaps	(D) Number of Members in (B) Currently Addressing Remaining Gaps	(E) Number of Members Who Withdrew from Certification Program
ABCFP (ASTFT)	51	22	29	19	10	0
CFPFA (ASFIT)	107	13	94	43	48	3

applies equally to both foreign-educated/trained professionals and Canadian applicants. These prospective members become allied science enrolled members when they apply for ABCFP membership and undergo one of the following credential assessments:

- An Allied Science Forester-in-Training (ASFIT) submits their credential application portfolio to the CFPFA's central assessment authority (CAA) for review, and with the ABCFP's board of examiners adjudication panel for the final decision about their competencies.
- An Allied Science Trainee Forest Technologist (ASTFT) goes through the ABCFP's in-house CAP system administered by our registrar. The process is more streamlined and both the academic and practice areas assessment panels function concurrently as assessors and adjudicators. In some case, the current setup also allows for a targeted/abbreviated assessment.

For both these processes, the ABCFP's registration department is the main point of contact, providing guidance to its members, including liaising with national or provincial assessors and/or the adjudication panel.

The aim of both processes is to evaluate the individual's current education, training, and experience to determine the extent to which the required competencies of the CFPFA certification standards have been met. Part of the process includes identifying the corresponding actions that must be taken to satisfy these competencies.

The CAP is an evidence-based rigorous undertaking, where members need coaching and assistance from sponsors, mentors, colleagues, previous educational institutions, and current or previous employers. It is important for employers and other professionals to provide support to members, not only for this critical and demanding undertaking, but also for the other key elements of the professional certification process, such as completing registration modules and articling. When enrolled members have the positive support of sponsors and employers, the process is more expedient.

Since the inception of the CAP, a number of applicants have been found to have competency gaps in their academic foundation. While it can be argued that significant learning occurs on the job, the foundation of competency comes from the core knowledge received in school.

Respondent Survey Insights

Of the 78/153 respondents from the recent survey:

- 53 per cent of respondents noted that it took them much longer than expected to complete their credential application portfolio;
- 70 per cent of respondents received good support from their sponsors; and
- 62 per cent of respondents received good support from their employers.

For all the respondents, the top five most time-consuming aspects of preparing their credential application portfolio are:

1. Completing the self-assessment matrix;
2. Work demands;
3. Compilation of requirements (i.e. course outlines);
4. Organizing other supporting evidences (i.e. plans, reports); and
5. Writing or updating CV.

What lies ahead?

In 2017, the ABCFP, on behalf of the CFPFA, is spearheading a project to further refine and improve the assessment process. This will provide benefits for foreign-trained and non-accredited Canadian university and college program applicants seeking to practise professional forestry and forest technology. The objective is to modernize, fine-tune, and harmonize processes leveraging the latest technology innovations and past experiences. The project also aims to provide membership eligibility testing and preliminary self-assessment online.

Volunteers Make a World of Difference

The staff and council of the ABCFP would like to recognize a few exemplary ABCFP volunteers who have recently retired from volunteering or completed their terms on an ABCFP Committee. While some members will continue to support the work of other volunteer committees, we wanted to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude for the many years of contributions of the following members:

GAIL BREWER, RPF(RET)

A member since 1984, Gail's contributions to our membership, our committees, and our council have not gone unnoticed. Since joining council in 2014, Gail has been a force of incredible enthusiasm and dedication. She has worked tirelessly both on council and as council representative on the board of examiners (BOE) over the past three years. Her keen insight helped bring important issues to the BOE's attention and helped reshape the communication between council and the BOE. Gail's positive attitude and hard work have been crucial to the BOE's success over these past three years. Gail also helped to shape the new registration process, which has benefitted our enrolled members for more than a year now. As a council member, Gail promoted the use of a strategic risk analysis approach for council to incorporate into their business practices. Gail also served on the council nominating committee in 2015.

PHIL COTTELL, PHD, RPF(RET), LIFE MEMBER

Phil, an ABCFP Life Member himself, dedicated many of his free hours to the careful consideration and approval of new Life Members. Phil worked on the Life Membership panel for more than six years. He was granted Life Membership in 2003, in recognition of his exemplary contributions to the field of forestry. Phil was also active on the BOE in the 1970's and 1980's.

STEVE MITCHELL, PHD, RPF

Steve is one of our longest standing BOE volunteers (2005 – 2017). He's also an associate professor and the director of the Master of Sustainable Forest Management Program at the University of British Columbia, Faculty of Forestry. Steve is known worldwide for his research on windthrow. In 2014, Steve was the recipient of the Distinguished Forest Professional award, the ABCFP's highest honour.

Since joining the association in 1989, Steve has volunteered for several BOE subcommittees, whose work is essential to the registration of new members. On the academic appeals committee (2008 – 2015), Steve reviewed and assessed candidates applying to rewrite the registration exam. On the adjudication panel (2009 – 2017), Steve advised on the competency adjudication and certification processes and carefully adjudicated enrolled member competencies. As a BOE member from 2005 to 2017, he set challenging RPF sit-down exam questions and assisted in marking exams. Steve's dedication to the BOE, and his thoughtful and principled approach, helped guide the BOE and the association's path over these past twelve years.

Do you have anything to share with members who may be considering volunteering?

"Get involved. Don't be afraid that you don't have the skills or knowledge to contribute. If you don't like the way things are going, be part of the solution. I wish that I would have volunteered for the ABCFP much earlier in my career. My experience on council and the BOE completely changed my perspective on the role and importance of the association."
GAIL BREWER, RPF(RET)

"It's a bit of a cliché that you get more out of these involvements than you put in, but it's true. Volunteering — in some way — is also a professional obligation which keeps the organization relevant and progressing to benefit all members. I feel a record of volunteering is an important criterion for Life Membership."
PHIL COTTELL, PHD, RPF(RET), LIFE MEMBER

"It is a rewarding experience and an opportunity to help ensure the association functions as it should."
GEOFF TINDALE, RFT

"Put your name forward. You will gain more than you give. The ABCFP depends on the participation of members, new and old, for effective governance and advocacy."
STEVE MITCHELL, PHD, RPF

GEOFF TINDALE, RFT

Geoff Tindale has been a truly stalwart and dedicated ABCFP volunteer since joining the association in 2003. Geoff has devoted years to council (2004 – 2006), the BOE (2007 – 2012), and the complaints resolution committee (CRC) (2007 – 2016) — three of the association's most vital volunteer committees.

With his work on the ASTTBC/ABCFP joint task force, the forest technology integration committee, and the RFT scope of practice working group, Geoff was instrumental in guiding the integration of Registered Forest Technologists into the association. In recognition of his efforts in this area, he was the recipient of ABCFP's Registered Forest Technologist of the Year award in 2006.

During his nine year tenure on the CRC, Geoff provided concise and insightful comments that helped guide the CRC and registrar in making just decisions regarding ABCFP discipline matters. Geoff's dedication helped serve our members, our association, and the public by presenting a fair and balanced perspective for many years. We are so thankful for his years of dedication.

BOB WARNER, RPF

Bob joined the association in 1992, and started volunteering for the standing investigations committee (SIC) in 2010. We are thankful for his six years of service on this essential discipline committee. The SIC is a committee comprised of volunteer members trained to interview, investigate, find facts and publish reports on ABCFP discipline matters. During his tenure on the SIC, Bob interviewed, investigated, and helped to prepare reports on three separate ABCFP discipline complaints. We are thankful for Bob's participation on these important discipline cases.

What was the most rewarding aspect of volunteering?

"Working with forestry colleagues who are active in different aspects of the profession from one's own; this broadens your perspective and is very informative."
PHIL COTTELL, PHD, RPF(RET), LIFE MEMBER

"Being able to bring practical perspective to issues as they are discussed."
GEOFF TINDALE, RFT

"Working with different people from throughout the province who you would never work with normally, plus continuing education offered honed and expanded some skills."
BOB WARNER, RPF

Why did you decide to volunteer with the association?

"I was just about to retire from full-time work and was considering doing some type of volunteer work where I could share my experience and give back to the community. I was encouraged to run for a council position by one of the council members – I don't think I would have done this without that encouragement."
GAIL BREWER, RPF(RET)

"Volunteering is an important part of professional and community life. I have appreciated the opportunity to meet and work with fellow professionals, and to connect my work as a forestry educator with the work of the ABCFP in admitting and training new members."
STEVE MITCHELL, PHD, RPF

"To get a better understanding of the professional reliance process, but I learned a lot more than that!"
BOB WARNER, RPF

The Forests of British Columbia in a Changing Climate

British Columbia forests have an important role to play in the carbon equation. The recent mountain pine beetle outbreak, which negatively affected more than 18 million hectares in BC, had a dramatic impact on carbon balances. Not only were trees no longer able to act as a carbon "sink," they started to release the already stored carbon as dead stands of pine and other species degraded. During the peak years of the outbreak between 2009 and 2011, BC — with its 55 million hectares of forested land base — became a carbon "source."[1]

We are in a new era of carbon management in BC, where an upswing of tree growth exists as areas recover from the beetle outbreak. In addition, rising temperatures, higher intensity of rainfall events and an atmosphere richer in carbon dioxide (400ppm)[2] are turning our forests back into a carbon "sink" at a rate much higher than expected.

It used to be that our northern forests had approximately half the growth rate of warmer, more humid equatorial forests. New research shows that with this changing climate an additional one billion tonnes of carbon will be stored by our trees from the mountain pine beetle outbreak peak to 2020.

However, we cannot only rely on tree growth rates to reach our legislated requirements of 80 per cent of 2007 carbon-emission levels. These targets and drive from citizens will require forest professionals to consider other innovative carbon management considerations in future years.

The Pacific Institute for Climate Solutions Forest Carbon Management Project is currently generating recommendations for regionally-differentiated climate change mitigation strategies for BC's forest sector that are responsive to the positive and negative impacts of climate change. Recent projections show that these carbon emission reductions may be partially reached through refined forest management, such as reduced wood slash burning, increased use of wood slash, and refined practices to include wood structures, and other long lasting products. Just from the forested land base, a slight refinement of forest practices and policy could contribute 35 per cent of the 2050 carbon-emissions reduction target.

With this changing climate, one thing is certain, forest professionals will be increasingly relied upon for expertise in meeting legislative targets, sustainably managing societal values (including carbon), and minimizing risk on the forested land base. It may seem like a daunting task but many initiatives are currently underway to aid our members in meeting the challenge. From the recently created Forest Enhancement Society of BC[3] that aims to advance environmental and resources stewardship of BC's forests by preventing and mitigating the impacts of wildfires, improving damaged or low value forests, improving habitat for wildlife, supporting the use of fibre from damaged and low value forests, and treating forests to improve the management of greenhouse gases, to research underway at several local academic institutions, we are on our way to formalizing further carbon management in daily forestry activities.

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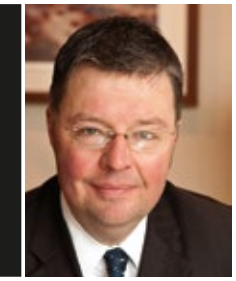
Photo: Johnny Adolphson, Shutterstock

Administrative Penalties and "Employers" Under the Workers' Compensation Act

A recent decision of our *Court of Appeal in West Fraser Mills Ltd.* *v. British Columbia (Workers Compensation Appeal Tribunal)* illustrates a curious aspect of the administrative enforcement regime in the *Workers Compensation Act* (the Act). It also demonstrates the extent that Courts will defer to administrative tribunals such as the Workers Compensation Appeal Tribunal (WCAT) in the interpretation and application of their "home" legislation.

This case arose from the circumstances surrounding the tragic death of a faller who was working in the BC Interior. In its decision, WCAT upheld an administrative penalty that the Workers' Compensation Board (now operating as "WorksafeBC") imposed upon a licensee in its capacity as an "employer" under the Act. The curiosity is that the penalty was imposed on account of a finding of contravention of the Act's *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation* (the "Regulation") made against the licensee in its capacity as an "owner" under the Act.

Under the Act, WorkSafeBC has the authority to enforce compliance with the Act and the Regulation "administratively" through the imposition of "administrative penalties" under Section 196(1) of the Act. This is similar to the authority of the Minister of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations to enforce compliance with the Forest Act or the Forest and Range Practices Act through administrative penalties. Unlike the authority of the Minister to impose an administrative penalty against any legal "person", however, WorkSafeBC's authority under Section 196(1) of the Act is limited to persons who are "employers" — there is no equivalent authority under the Act to impose administrative penalties against other actors contemplated in the Act such as "owners", "supervisors", "workers", "suppliers", or "prime-contractors."



Jeff Waatainen is an adjunct professor of law at UBC, has practiced law in the forest sector for nearly 20 years, and currently works in the Forestry Law Practice Group of DLP Piper (Canada) LLP's Vancouver offices (formerly Davis LLP).

In this case, WorkSafeBC found that the licensee contravened Section 26.2(1) of the Regulation. Section 26.2(1) requires "the owner" of a forestry operation to ensure that the operation is planned and conducted in a manner consistent with the Regulation and safe work practices satisfactory to WorkSafeBC. Since the licensee was also an "employer" as defined in the Act, WorkSafeBC took the position that it could impose an administrative penalty against the licensee, even though the substantive finding of contravention at issue related to the licensee's conduct as an "owner".

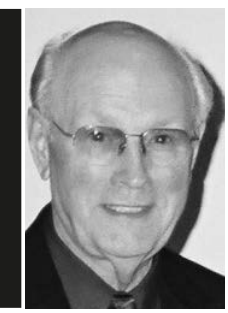
The licensee appealed the administrative penalty to WCAT, a tribunal that performs a similar function with respect to administrative penalties made in relation to BC's occupational health and safety legislation as the Forest Appeals Commission performs in relation to our forestry legislation. As noted, WCAT upheld the administrative penalty at issue. The effect of WCAT's decision was to hold that even though WorkSafeBC only had the authority to impose administrative penalties against "employers", WorkSafeBC could nevertheless use administrative penalties to enforce the obligations imposed under the Act and Regulation upon "owners", "supervisors", "workers", "suppliers", or "prime-contractors" so long as the accused was also an "employer." The fact that the substantive finding of contravention that gave rise to the penalty did not relate a requirement imposed on "employers" under the Act or Regulation did not matter.

The BC Supreme Court upheld the WCAT decision, as the Court of Appeal subsequently did as well. As with decisions of the Forest Appeals Commission in respect to BC's forestry legislation, the courts will defer to specialized tribunals such as WCAT when it comes to the interpretation and application of the tribunal's "home" legislation. In this case, the courts were not about to interfere with WCAT's interpretation of the Act and Regulation — WCAT's home legislation — unless it was "patently unreasonable" or "clearly irrational or outside the range of possible, acceptable outcomes." Even if an alternative interpretation was as reasonable or even more reasonable from the Court's perspective (for example, that imposition of an administrative penalty upon an "employer" under Section 196(1) of the Act must relate to a substantive duty imposed upon "employers"), the Court will not substitute its opinion for that of WCAT unless the Court concludes that WCAT's interpretation was patently unreasonable. So far, the Courts of BC have concluded that this is not the case. That said, on May 4, 2017 the Supreme Court of Canada agreed to hear a further appeal of this decision.

Advantages of a Summer Job

Summer positions in forestry were hard to find after the Second World War, particularly during the period of 1945-1960. However, during this time, forest companies were getting larger and more integrated; railroads were being displaced by truck logging and more importantly, a new tenure — forest management licences (FML) — were being granted, which required far more information on the forest stands ahead of logging, particularly on the coast.

At the same time, enrolment in the Forestry Department at the University of British Columbia (UBC) had ballooned from around 10 students per year to over 100. The BC Forest Service (BCFS) was embarking on a five-year inventory program for the entire province, and was employing large crews to fulfill this very important mandate, mostly during the summer periods. Likewise, many larger companies, including my new company BC Forest Products Ltd. (BCFP), began interviewing forest undergraduates at UBC for summer employment.



Gerry Burch, RPF(Ret), Life Member, has been a prominent member of the ABCFP almost since its inception in 1947. Gerry has a degree in Applied Science in Forest Engineering from UBC. He has served on ABCFP's council, is a past president, and a former member of the Board of Examiners. In 1972, Gerry was a recipient of the ABCFP's Distinguished Forester Award. Gerry retired in 1987, but continues volunteering his time with the association on various committees. In addition to a lifetime of service to the ABCFP, Gerry is a mentor to many ABCFP members. He has authored/co-authored books about forest history and is committed to sharing his knowledge of forestry in BC.

As a fairly recent graduate and as the chief cruiser for BCFP, my job was to select about 10-20 of the top students for positions as compassmen, axemen, and instrument men for these cruising crews. Many of these students were war veterans; some were married, many with no experience in the woods, but all were anxious to obtain experience in their new chosen profession. Basically, they were "green as grass." And, to make the transition more challenging, nearly all these crews were based in tent camps, as this was before the use of helicopters and access roads.

It always amazed me how fast most individuals adapted, both to the vigour of the bush conditions and to the basics of timber cruising. Many returned year after year until their graduation and we employed some as permanent employees as openings developed. The caliber of many of these individuals and the advances they made throughout their working lives amazes me.

A list of some of these summer employees will illustrate my point. The job titles listed may no longer be accurate since some have retired and sadly, some have also passed on. However, all of them doubtless looked back on this experience as pivotal in their advancement in the forest sector.

- **Harry Dembicki**
  GROUP VICE-PRESIDENT OF LOGGING AND WOOD SUPPLY, BC FOREST PRODUCTS LTD.
- **Bruce Devitt, RPF(Ret), Life Member**
  CHIEF FORESTER, PACIFIC FOREST PRODUCTS LTD.
- **James Douglas Little, RPF**
  VP LOGGING, NORTHWOOD PULP & TIMBER
- **Bill Ewing, RPF**
  STEWART & EWING ASSOCIATES LTD.
- **Harry Gairns, RPF(Ret), Life Member, PEng(Ret)**
  PRESIDENT AND MANAGER, INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY SERVICE LTD.
- **Keith Gill**
  LOGGING MANAGER, BC FOREST PRODUCTS LTD.
- **J.K. "Pat" Jackson**
  PRESIDENT, BOISE CASCADE SE ASIA
- **Ross Johnson, RPF(Ret)**
  CHIEF FORESTER, L & K LUMBER
- **Garry Mancell, LLB, RPF**
  PARTNER, DLA PIPER (CANADA) LLP
- **George Nagle, PhD, RPF**
  PRESIDENT AND SENIOR ECONOMIST, NAWITKA RENEWABLE RESOURCE CONSULTANTS LTD.
- **Diane Nicholls, RPF**
  CHIEF FORESTER, MINISTRY OF FORESTS, LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCE OPERATIONS
- **Edo Nyland**
  SUPERINTENDENT YUKON FOREST SERVICE
- **Roli Parker, RPF**
  LOGGING MANAGER, BC FOREST PRODUCTS LTD.
- **Peter Pearse, CM, PhD, RPF(Ret), Life Member**
  PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF ECONOMICS AND FORESTRY, UBC; FORMER COMMISSIONER, THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE FOREST RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
- **Jack Power, RPF**
  CHIEF ENGINEER, BC FOREST PRODUCTS LTD.
- **Esmond Preus, RPF(Ret)**
  PRESIDENT, TIMFOR CONTRACTORS LTD.
- **Douglas Rickson, RPF(Ret)**
  VICE-PRESIDENT AND CHIEF FORESTER, CANFOR CORPORATION
- **Ric Slaco, RPF**
  VICE PRESIDENT AND CHIEF FORESTER, INTERFOR CORPORATION

Cruising crew in 1951 at Bear Creek, at the end of the summer. Most of the crew were going back to UBC at the end of their internships.

- **Sigmond Techy, RPF**
  GENERAL MANAGER – LOG & CHIP SUPPLY, BC FOREST PRODUCTS LTD.
- **Jack Toovey, RPF(Ret), Life Member**
  VICE-PRESIDENT OF FORESTRY, BC FOREST PRODUCTS LTD.
- **Ken Williams, RPF(Ret), Life Member**
  VICE-PRESIDENT – FORESTRY, MACMILLAN BLOEDEL
- **Robert S. "Bob" Wood, RPF**
  VICE-PRESIDENT - FORESTRY AND LOGGING, COUNCIL OF FOREST INDUSTRIES OF BC
- **And many more outstanding individuals.**

The value of a summer job is very important for young forestry graduates and can pay dividends.

Occupational Health and Safety and the Forest Professional: Young and New Workers

By Carole Savage, RPF, and Mike Larock, RPF

This past February I attended the luncheon for inductees into the Association of BC Forest Professionals (ABCFP) in Prince George. I looked around the room and considered how many of the forestry sector inductees would be young or new workers.

Young and new workers are at high risk of injury and are involved in more than half of BC workplace accidents during their first six months on the job. The young worker injury rate of 2.2 falls slightly below the provincial injury rate of 2.3, while the injury rate for young male workers is 3.1, which is considerably higher than the provincial rate.[1]

Who qualifies as a young or new worker?

The *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation*[2] (OHSR) defines young workers as anyone under 25 years of age. New workers can be of any age and include those who are new to the workplace, facing hazards that have changed while they were at work or have been absent, or those whose work location has changed and who are faced with different or unexpected hazards.

Safety Considerations

With the wide variety of work opportunities available in forestry and the dynamic environments we work in, understanding the regulatory requirements for young and new workers is crucial.

This includes identifying hazards and finding ways to eliminate or mitigate their risks so everyone can work safely and effectively in the workplace. Training must be specific to the workplace and should be an ongoing process. The ABCFP *Code of Ethics*[3] (Bylaw 11.3.10) and the *Standards of Professional Practice*[4] (Bylaw 12.7.1) require forest professionals to have proper regard in all work for the safety of others and to share knowledge and experience with other members.

Proper training and orientation is a must for any new or young worker. Not only is it an ethical obligation and practice standard, it's also a legal requirement.

For more information, visit the Young or New Worker page of the WorkSafeBC website (Home > Health & Safety > Education, Training & Certification > Young or New Workers[5]).

References

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2. www.worksafebc.com/en/law-policy/occupational-health-safety/searchable-ohs-regulation/ohs-regulation
3. abcfp.ca/web/Files/policies/guideline-ethics.pdf
4. abcfp.ca/web/Files/policies/guidelines_standards_professional_practice.pdf
5. www.worksafebc.com/en/health-safety/education-training-certification/young-new-worker

In Memoriam

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:

Douglas Martyn Bennett

MSC, RPF, PEng, FEC

RPF #1527

July 21, 1956 – April 9, 2017

It is with deep sadness that we announce the passing of Douglas Martyn Bennett, a devoted and caring husband, father, and son.

Doug was predeceased by his father Barry Bennett and is survived by his loving wife Edith, daughter Kim, his mother Mary Bennett, and sister Carol Anne Caulfield (David) and family.

After obtaining his Forestry Degree at UBC, Doug worked for the Tahsis Company and later CIP Inc. in Gold River and Zeballos. He joined the Forest Research Institute of Canada (FERIC) as a senior researcher and later became a program leader and forest operations research manager at FPInnovations. During these years, his appreciation for details and engineering analytics led him to obtain his Masters Degree in Forest Engineering.

Doug's compassion for others and his special way with words fostered a deep admiration and loyalty in those who worked with and for him.

Doug treasured the time he spent with his family in the outdoors; hiking, skiing, boating, and fishing on the West Coast and in the Discovery Islands.

Among his many attributes and talents, Doug will be remembered for his selflessness, work ethic, and for the vigour and humour with which he approached each day.

Donations may be made in Doug's memory to the BC Cancer Foundation or the Brain Tumour Foundation of Canada.

Submitted by Doug's colleagues at FPInnovations.

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

Note: Individuals may have applied for a change to their status since this posting. Check the member directory on the ABCFP website at member.abcfp.ca/web/ABCFP/Members/directory.aspx for the most current list of members. You will need to sign in to access this page.

ABCFP April 2017

NEW REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL FORESTERS
Dwayne Carl Anderson, RPF
Devon Edward Barnes, RPF
Leeanne Wing Gee Chow, RPF
Evan David Dutka, RPF
Brian Allan Gauthier, RPF
Douglas Mark Goodman, RPF
Allan Douglas Prest, RPF
Andrew David Walker, RPF

NEW REGISTERED FOREST TECHNOLOGISTS
Krystle Dawn Fedak, RFT
Jeffrey Alexander Hunter, RFT

NEW FORESTERS IN TRAINING
Sarah Eshpeter, FIT
Dyrian Lynn Marie Olson, FIT
Eric Pegura, FIT
Jeffrey Scott White, FIT

NEW TRAINEE FOREST TECHNOLOGISTS
Karli Brianne Ferrell, TFT
Garrett Andrew Lakey, TFT
Matthew John Neuwirth, TFT
Wade Allan Van Herwaarden, TFT

TRANSFER FROM NRP TO FIT
Eric Pegura, FIT

TRANSFER FROM FIT TO TFT
Brian M. Cavanagh, TFT

REINSTATEMENT FROM LOA (REGISTERED)
Reinhard S. Kahlke, RPF

REINSTATEMENT FROM LOA (ENROLLED)
Sean David Nomme Pledger, FIT

REINSTATEMENT (REGISTERED)
Douglas Rutherford Turner, RPF

REINSTATEMENT (ENROLLED)
Sean David Nomme Pledger, FIT

DECEASED
Donald T. Grant, RPF(Ret)

THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE ARE NOT ENTITLED TO PRACTICE PROFESSIONAL FORESTRY IN BC:

NEW RETIRED RPF
Nola M. Daintith, RPF(Ret)

REINSTATEMENT TO LEAVE OF ABSENCE
Sam Otukol, (on LOA)

RESIGNATION - TFT
Matthew Jerome Kienapple

ABCFP May 2017

NEW REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL FORESTERS
Mylène Labonté, RPF
David Wayne Lishman, RPF
Noah David Steinberg, RPF

NEW REGISTERED FOREST TECHNOLOGIST
Joel Thomas McLay, RFT, FIT
Marina Rayner, RFT

NEW ASSOCIATE MEMBER
Andrew James Belicka, ATC

NEW FORESTER IN TRAINING
Elizabeth Esther Mae Anderson, FIT
Colin Trevor Campbell, RFT, FIT
Joseph Gino Crudo, FIT
Kirstin Marie Eyolfson, FIT
Verena Christiane Griess, PhD, FIT
Nicola Kylie McGrath, FIT
Joel Thomas McLay, RFT, FIT
Beata Opalinska, FIT
Nathan Michael Prenger, FIT
Evan Ross Schroeter, FIT

NEW TRAINEE FOREST TECHNOLOGIST
Evan Denis Breton, TFT
Caleb Daniel Crain, TFT
Janelle Lynne Harder, TFT
Gregory Edward Herringer, TFT
Terri Mina Maggie MacDonald, TFT
Eric James MacLean, TFT

Submit your Moment in Forestry photo to editor@abcfp.ca.

A Moment in **Forestry**

Lady Slipper cluster spotted in the field while conducting site plans in North-Central BC.
By Jennifer Hill, RPF

ABCFP MAY 2017 MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS CONTINUED

Megan Whitney Nendze, TFT
Sean Patrick Owens, TFT
Chad Michael Tales, TFT
Johnny Lawrence Tom, TFT
Alexander Allan Tranq, TFT
Darren Sidney Vandergrift, TFT
Serena Ann Westendorp, TFT
Jared Seth Wicklund, TFT
Stephanie Babara Anne Wilson, TFT

TRANSFER FROM TFT TO FIT
Cory John Alan Davis, FIT

REINSTATEMENT FROM LOA (REGISTERED)
Colin Trevor Campbell, RFT, FIT
William Jordy Moore, RFT

REINSTATEMENT (ENROLLED)
Mathew James Hodgkin, TFT

DECEASED
Douglas Martyn Bennett, RPF

The following people are not entitled to practice professional forestry in BC:

LEAVE OF ABESENCE (REGISTERED)
Sharon Michele Mandrusiak, (on LOA)

RESIGNATION - RPF
Kevin T. Chisholm
Constance M. Viszlai

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