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**Community
Forest
Association**

local people, local forests, local decisions



BCCFA Conference and Annual General Meeting

May 24-26, 2012 in Kaslo, BC

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to the 100 plus people who participated in the conference. It took quite an effort for most of you to get to the southeast corner of the province. As a grass roots organization, however, the conference and face to face conversations that take place there are essential. Your contributions to the BCCFA count. Thank you for your time and energy.

To our speakers, we are grateful for your willingness to share your expertise.

Special thanks go to the Kaslo businesses that helped with catering, venues, accommodations and speaker gifts. It was a pleasure to work with you and to feel your generous support for our event. Kaslo is a small village, but full of folks with huge hearts.

Thank you to Samantha Charlton and Lynn Palmer for your concentrated efforts on conference note taking. Thank you to everyone who took photos and sent them to me including Kevin Davie, Marc von der Gonna and Ella Furness. To Rhoni Whyard, thanks for your patient hand on the final report.

To Ramona Faust, retired BCCFA board member and treasurer. Your generous contributions to fundraising and programming were directly linked to the success of the event. Thank you for your deep commitment to this organization and to community forestry. Your insight and measured voice will be missed.

To the 2011-2012 Board of Directors, thank you for your wisdom and leadership on the revisions to our organization's governance structures and processes. Your efforts over this past year will serve the BCCFA for years to come as we work more effectively and efficiently. Thanks to Robin Hood who has stepped down from 9 years as the BCCFA President. Your unique passion and vision has served us well and kept us connected with the grassroots. Your generosity has contributed to the fact that the BCCFA is a widely respected organization.

Respectfully,

Susan Mulkey
Manager, Communication and Extension
BC Community Forest Association

FIELD TRIPS	6
KASLO COMMUNITY FOREST.....	6
HARROP PROCTER COMMUNITY FOREST.....	6
FROM THE GROUND UP - THE PROGRESSION OF COMMUNITY FORESTRY IN BC.....	7
DOUG KONKIN, DEPUTY MINISTER MFLNRO	7
GEOFF BATTERSBY, CHAIR OF THE REVELSTOKE CF AND FORMERLY A MEMBER OF THE CF ADVISORY COMMITTEE (CFAC)	7
CORKY EVANS, RETIRED MLA NELSON-CRESTON	9
RAMI ROTHKOP, HARROP PROCTER CF	9
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FROM PANELLISTS TO EACH OTHER, AND FROM AUDIENCE.....	11
ADAPTING TO A CHANGING CLIMATE: IMPACTS, OPPORTUNITIES AND TOOLS FOR BC CFS	13
INTRODUCTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION – CINDY PEARCE, RPF, MOUNTAIN LABYRINTHS, INC.....	13
WHY CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IS IMPORTANT TO BC CFS (WHY SHOULD I ADAPT?) - DAVE PETERSON, CHIEF FORESTER, MFLNRO	14
CLIMATE CHANGE IN BC’S REGIONS – PAST AND FUTURE - DR. MEL REASONER	14
WEST KOOTENAYS CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS STUDY, GREG UTZIG KOOTENAY NATURE INVESTIGATIONS.....	15
PRACTICING ADAPTATION: ONE MANAGER’S RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS - KEN DAY, RPF, UBC ALEX FRASER RESEARCH FOREST.....	16
THE ADAPTIVE CAPACITY OF CFS TO CLIMATE CHANGE - ELLA FURNESS, UBC SCHOOL OF FORESTRY, MASTERS CANDIDATE	18
QUESTION & ANSWER PERIOD	19
MESSAGE FROM MINISTER THOMSON DELIVERED BY DAVE PETERSON	20
QUESTION & ANSWER PERIOD	21
RON GRESCHNER, MANAGER TIMBER TENURES, MFLNRO, CFA PROGRAM UPDATE.....	22
QUESTION & ANSWER PERIOD	22
REPORT AND DISCUSSION ON BCCFA ACTIVITIES AND PRIORITIES.....	23
ORGANIZATIONAL GOVERNANCE REVIEW	23
ANNUAL REPORTING	23
MEMBER SERVICES AND COMMUNICATION	24
ADDING VALUE.....	24
ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY	24
QUESTION & ANSWER PERIOD	24
PARTNERS AND PROJECTS SESSION	25
BCCFA EXTENSION PROJECT: COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT, DEVELOPMENT OF PLANNING TOOLS.....	25
QUESTION & ANSWER PERIOD	26
GARY BULL, UBC FACULTY OF FORESTRY	27
BC FOREST SAFETY COUNCIL	27
LYNN PALMER, FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, LAKEHEAD UNIVERSITY	27
STRATEGIES FOR NAVIGATING MARKET CHALLENGES	28
DWIGHT SMITH: HAMILL CREEK TIMBER FRAME HOMES	28
TREVOR KANIGAN, GOLD ISLAND FOREST PRODUCTS	28

CHRIS WATERS, VAAGEN (MIDWAY)	29
KEN KALESNIKOFF, KALESNIKOFF LUMBER.....	30
QUESTION & ANSWER PERIOD	31
STRENGTHENING CF RESILIENCE IN A CHANGING CLIMATE – A QUICK SCAN OF IMPACTS & ADAPTATIONS FOR YOUR CF	33
PANEL DISCUSSION	33
TOOLS	34
INFORMAL Q&A SESSION FOR NEW CFA AND APPLICANTS.....	35
QUESTION & ANSWER PERIOD	36
BCTS PARTNERSHIP MODEL	36
BOARD CREATION	37
BIO FUEL AND FOREST CARBON – FACT AND FICTION	38
GOING GREEN IN A RESOURCE EXTRACTION COMMUNITY – ROBIN HOOD	38
FOREST CARBON OFFSETS OPPORTUNITIES FOR CFS - KELLY SHERMAN WITH ECORA.....	38
QUESTION & ANSWER PERIOD	40
ENGAGING THE COMMUNITY IN COMMUNITY FORESTRY- PRINCIPLES AND TOOLS FOR COMMUNITY CONSULTATION – JOHN CATHRO, RPF AND SUSAN MULKEY (AN EXTENSION PROJECT SESSION).....	40
COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	40
SUMMARY	41
QUESTION & ANSWER PERIOD	41
HAND OUT: INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (IAP2)	42
MANAGER'S FORUM WORKSHOP - DON BROWN, FACILITATOR	42
LAND BASED INVESTMENT PROGRAM (LBI).....	42
FOREST SAFETY	43
2013 BCCFA CONFERENCE AND AGM.....	43
MANAGEMENT PLAN	43
NON TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS	44
SINGLE CUTTING PERMIT	44
MEMBER ANNUAL REPORTING	44
CONFERENCE SUMMARY.....	44

Field Trips

Kaslo Community Forest

Recreation and fire interface were the two key themes for the Kaslo tour. Participants learned about how this community is dealing with the complexity of historical, overlapping and conflicting recreational interests on the community forest.



Harrop Procter Community Forest

Participants in this tour spent the day on the beautiful south shore of the West Arm of Kootenay Lake in the Harrop-Procter Community Forest. They enjoyed a short-guided hike on scenic skid trails and a historic prospecting trail and discussed the objectives and results of recent singletree selection, shelterwood, seed tree, and patch cut harvesting in a domestic watershed. They lunched at the famous Procter Village Bakery, and visited the Community Forest's own small sawmill site in the afternoon.



From the Ground Up - The Progression of Community Forestry in BC

In this panel discussion we heard from people who were involved in promotion of the concept of Community Forestry (CF) and in the development of the CF Agreement from the beginning days in BC. The panellists shared their perspectives on the potential of the new tenure, how it has measured up, the surprises and obstacles and ideas of future opportunities.

Panel members: Doug Konkin, Deputy Minister Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (MFLNRO); Corky Evans; Geoff Battersby, chair of the Revelstoke CF and formerly a member of the CF Advisory Committee and Jim Smith and Rami Rothkop, CF pioneers. Ramona Faust, Moderator.

Doug Konkin, Deputy Minister MFLNRO

To prepare for the panel, Doug looked at the old press releases, which brought back a flood of memories.

- The CF initiative was part of a larger political commitment to diversify the BC economy – the Jobs and Timber Accord.
- At the time CF had a lot of cachet, political appeal and was pleasing to MLAs and communities.
- In the original pilot, the demand was higher than land available and 27 applications were received.
- Government originally used the agreement as a way to get communities to come together and the definition of community was broad.
- Harrop-Procter's application was a source of big discussion in the community and in government. In the end, Doug's advice was that if there's a chance to do it, they will take the economic opportunity. Government took a chance, and it has worked out well.
- In 2003 the Forest Revitalization Plan provided lot more wood/fibre for CFs as government was looking towards establishing a more market-based system and there was some volume take back.
- Expansion of the program didn't happen in isolation, but happened in context of this larger political direction. Interesting to think that CF took 2 larger political umbrellas to catapult it forward.
- We are now coming to another window, a larger political direction of an election in May. Whoever forms the government will have to deal with resource management in the context of the beetle
- This provides a potential platform for some significant change in future resource management.
- What role can CFs play in this future direction?

Geoff Battersby, Chair of the Revelstoke CF and formerly a member of the CF Advisory Committee (CFAC)

- Geoff has been involved in the Revelstoke CF since 1992.
- In 1986, less than 2% of Revelstoke CF wood was processed locally. Now 100% processed locally.
- At the beginning of CF tenure development, David Zirnelt, the minister at the time, saw fit to appoint a committee.

- Heart-warming to have the strength of support from Ministry people like Doug and others (several here today).
- The CF Advisory Committee had broad representation; academia, communities, environmental movement, industry etc.
- Felt at first that the diversity of the group might be a problem, but it was a strength in the end.
- Decision-making process became consensus.
- Very congenial group committed to a scenario that would meet a wide variety of needs through the CF program.
- Highlights of recommendations were tabled to ministry in May 1998:
 - Tenure: had to be area based not cut based
 - Add private lands in to increase size of individual tenure
 - Contiguous area appropriate to objectives
 - Adjacent to the community
 - Variety of tenure holders: FNs, community coops, corporations etc. or various combinations
 - Communities should demonstrate a democratic process, financial capability and a sound business approach
 - CF rights were to extend beyond timber with the capacity to levy level fees for recreation activities, gravel extraction and road use, Non timber forest products (N), fish and wildlife management (this last one never happened)
 - An application process needed to include a Management Plan for short and long term; and practices were to exceed the current ones
 - There were also monitoring and reporting requirements recommended.
 - Strong emphasis on broad community support
 - Revenues to Crown based on current stumpage of the day with recommendations to the ministry to review and consider an alternative
 - Log exports a point of contention; committee came down firmly on this
 - Harrop-Proctor had not had a stick of wood cut in 20 years; committee pleased to rec. them as being one of the early successful applicants; has proven to be very successful
- A book by Ken Drushka proposed that the provincial cut should be equally divided 3 ways between large & medium operators and CFs; [Geoff] believes it should go this way.
- There is so much corporate competition, along with an argument that you have to be big to compete. However there are many small and medium operators that compete globally.
- Small and medium weather the storms more and have shorter and less down times.
- Lack of public review around transfers of tenures currently is a big problem. Revelstoke CF would never have occurred if transfer had occurred today.

Corky Evans, Retired MLA Nelson-Creston

- MLA in this area for many years.
- Now a citizen; logged for 20 years, did politics for 20 years, now trying to be a gardener.
- Now only talks to groups he likes, who let him say whatever he thinks and who pay for his travel. The BCCFA qualifies on all 3 counts.
- Was on the panel that got to review the transfer of license that Geoff was talking about in



Revelstoke, in the days when communities had a say about what happened when licenses got transferred.

- 1974-went to parliament to argue for local control instead of quota system. He was told that this approach would be the balkanization of B.C. and that it was a radical/ haywire idea.
- He believes that B.C is managed on a colonial system that we inherited from England. Victoria runs B.C in this colonial mindset. Believes that we should evolve to decision making closer to the resource base.
- In the 80's some folks with environmental bias, thought forest industry was a goldmine and everyone made tonnes of money so it was okay to

make restrictions to the industry.

- He also saw people making decisions in Richmond for the Kootenay's where they'd never been.
- These methodologies are no good. People on the ground are more practical.
- He is a great believer in the idea of the crown which is the idea that we manage for the future, and elected people are not there to cash it in in our time; there is a notion of managing forever, for our grandchildren.
- CFs bring together the idea of the partnership with the crown and the practicality of people on the ground.
- From the start he wanted CFs to exist to create examples, symbols, working projects that would argue against historical idea that community control or regional management would be the balkanization of B.C. He wanted people to make decisions and not fail to grow into the capacity to manage that land.
- Corky asked, "Where do you think the future is going?" "The teachable moment next spring is for the people who care to create the mandate for progressive change: it will not come from the institutions that run for office. Their job is not to figure out what we do with dirt, trees and rivers. Their job is to respond to the arguments of the people who do those things. YOU. You've got a year to say how it might be; to say how those people should do it."

Rami Rothkop, Harrop Procter CF

- Regarding the CF Pilot application - the joke in Harrop Procter was that the proposal was so thick that nobody wanted to read it in Victoria.
- Harrop Procter CF was driven by the notion that they had a right, not a privilege to where they live and by the idea that other values, like water and wilderness were as important, if not more, than timber.



- Economies are not going to survive unless we start to include all the values in calculation of the bottom line. Local communities should define their values.
- He wants to see government recommend all of these values on the bottom line as we move forward.
- When HP got started they had ideas like full-cost accounting, but they are selling logs into the system like everyone else
- This is a great challenge since HP logs cost twice as much because of their forest management practices. The market however does not pay more for selective cutting.
- A lot of the idealistic, sexy stuff they had ideas about at the beginning has gone by the wayside since they are just trying to survive to make it work.
- Believes we shouldn't be looking at the next quarter in forestry, need to look at long term. Short term is a major problem in general forestry. The challenge is to get out of that cycle that our culture values.

Jim Smith, Retired RPF and Director on Creston Valley Forest Corp.

- In 1977 when he moved to Creston there was lots of controversy in the community about logging watersheds, viewscapes and impacts of industrial forestry. Dr. Bruce Fraser had new information on the concept of public participation and formed a public advisory committee.
- In mid 90s, along came the concept of CF. Corky was instrumental in that, connecting with what was going on around the world. Creston, Kaslo and HP were some of the first CFs.
- Creston was given an area that was mostly watersheds. Arrow Creek watershed is important to the local orchards and Kokanee beer. The economic value of the watershed worth way more than timber. They were supposed to log there.
- There was much local opposition to concept of CF in Creston. People thought it was a mechanism for the government to get at the watershed.
- "We jumped through the hoops and got a cutting permit. We wanted to prove to the people of the community that we could be gentle on the land believing that approach would build trust. We wound up building a lot of trust but at a high financial cost to the organization because of the high stumpage they were charged (pre-tab rates).
- Several people (HP, Creston and maybe Kaslo) had a meeting with Corky in fall of 99 or spring 2000. The walked out the skid trail of a partial cut stand. Told Corky that CFs couldn't survive with this high stumpage. Corky said you are right, you need the cost allowances, but you aren't the ones the Minister has lunch with.
- Corky was right. The impact of that statement carried on to help us have confidence to form an association that could have lunch, dinner, monthly meetings etc. with Ministry staff. So that particular statement was significant to this organization.
- In 2002 there was a conference in Victoria attended by people involved in CF from all over the world. There was a lot of talking about forming the BC CF Association.
- There had been an election the previous year in which the Liberals had formed the government.
- Doug gave us a talk: you know this government is different. They are not into "social engineering" and they think that CF is a bad NDP idea.
- But we can tell that some of the people like Doug and others were quite supportive, even if their masters had not quite gotten it.
- Then in 2003 BCCFA had a conference in Revelstoke. The minister showed up and was singing the praises of CF. So what happened to turn the views around??
 - Doug's response to this question: There are 2 lessons there-
 - 1) When people run for office they do it based on their ideals and what they know. When they get in, they learn things and the reality of being in office changes things and they recognize a need for different directions.

- 2) They wanted to go market based which meant breaking appurtenancy and the social contract with communities. They needed to find a solution to merge the two. So how? The answer was diversification: provide more of the timber to other uses, such as for First Nations, CFs and woodlots. So it was a maturation of politicians who go forward.

A place like Creston has an opportunity. We've been managing for water but it doesn't pay a dime. Moving forward, we need to find a revenue source other than timber, e.g. a surcharge on Kokanee beer. A simple way for the water to pay a revenue stream that is independent of logs. Need to think of those kinds of things as CFs.

Questions and Answers from panellists to each other, and from audience.

Q: What is the discussion in Victoria regarding tenure for the election? Will it be an issue?

A: There is some moderate expansion; some volume site specific left from the take back, areas where new forests or expansion are being discussed. Take back volume is pretty much used up.

- It's not a front and centre political topic at this moment. There are other things being talked about.
- They just formed the panel (Special Committee on Timber Supply), a cross party panel to start meetings and hearings in the next few weeks. Sessions are starting in highest hit pine beetle area. The report is due July 15th. It will bring many issues into question.
- One way to produce more fiber is area-based tenures. This argument will come to panel, from licensees, from FN and maybe from CFs.
- It is important to make sure it isn't just a debate about fiber, there is stuff around social decision-making, other values of the land.
- The window and the timing is right that either big things could happen or nothing could happen...

Q: Don Brown: The issue of interface planning and fuel management is getting larger. This is only going to become a bigger issue. He would like to hear some opinions particularly from Doug. Is that not a big driver to get more community access to timber? I know from my industry background that a large company doesn't come in and ask a community to do crown spacing and underground fuel management.

A: Doug: I agree that fuel management is a big issue for the province. We are a net importer of fire management. We are maxed out for managing fire. Not enough money to do it. Fuel management has to become a primary focus. But why is a CF better at this? I think we need to do this for every tenure, not just CFs. Need to set a target and a vision. CF may not automatically be the answer for this.

Don: If you've got a community that is happy to take on the responsibility for that management why not? If you legislate it to companies there will be a cost; or have happy communities to do it.

Doug: What companies will need for a social license will be different going forward. I'm not saying I've got the answers but need to look at it.

Jim: I feel that fire interface is very important. Silviculture standards (regen. standards) need to be very different for fire interface. Whoever manages it they need to work together on the standards to improve them.

Robin: One of the biggest problems of the CF is that we're forest tenure. Anyone trying to work outside the box gets squeezed back in the box. It is one of the biggest problems with CF. I'd like to hear your comments on how else we can do it e.g. agriculture, fee simple. Where else can we go instead of just managing for timber?

Corky: Problem is that you are operating as a midget in a playing field of giants. Rami said it: logging costs are double to do something different and then he's selling into the glut of the conventional system. I think the problem is that they don't need your product and it's worthless. You need to address the larger philosophical question: Is QUOTA appropriate going forward in B.C.?

Robin: So what we've learned today is looking beyond the fibre and how far we can go with that. We're in handcuffs being a logging license. Are there other ideas (agriculture, fee simple)?

Rami: I agree with Corky that we are insignificant in the eyes of industry and their values. Tenure has to be on the table. People have to step up and say this isn't working for us. If small models can show an alternative, that's a good thing. Perhaps we're showing something that will eventually succeed.

Q: Kelly: What would be political appetite for a tool that assessing multiple values all at once? Considering a new framework called "value supply" not "timber supply" that captures an environmental, social, economic scenario and puts them all into one process.

A: Doug: A big priority in our ministry is to develop a cumulative effects framework. I don't like the name, sounds reactive.

- One of the biggest things is the impact on the land and how to fit them all together.
- There is no good way to assess this right now. There is a lot of economic opportunity, no answers. MFLNRO got slammed for not having enough targets around this (Forest Practices Board).
- To some degree we are blessed and cursed with incredible economic opportunities. But what are the impacts, e.g. social issues in large camps of 3000 people in northern B.C. We don't have clear enough targets around this. Can't talk just about how to get more wood, but also these larger questions, such as do we know what we are doing when going in. Do we even have the right framework?
- We have obsolete land use plans. How do you work in a system where technology can change what you do overnight? There are technologies that will do this. Point is how do you have a decision-making framework that allows you to adapt as quickly as possible? We don't have this now.

Q: Kevin: How do we move forward in increasing the value in our timber? E.g. in Germany they make things that aren't 2 x 4's. How do we get there?

Q: Kevin - How do we move forward on increasing the value of timber in the communities besides sending it to primary breakdown mill?

A: Rami -Put the mill in and do it at home. It created 8 x more jobs per cubic meter than industrial.

Corky - There used to be quota allocated on a job by cubic meter basis, in hopes it would inspire a positive solution to this question. That disappeared, and most of the initiative has disappeared. Answer he was given from a very well known owner of a group of mills was that it is supply and demand. With less supply, the cost will go up.

Ramona: People who have been successful have found niche markets for themselves. Competition raises the value of wood for wood sellers. HP always knew they would never survive in the giant market. They have to assess the best use of each species and each size of wood. In the Kootenays they have also created relationships with small value-added producers.

Adapting to a Changing Climate: Impacts, Opportunities and Tools for BC CFs

How do we manage the land in the context of climate change? This panel presentation is targeted to long-term forest management decision-making in response to climate and other changes.

Cindy Pearce, RPF, Panel Moderator

Panellists and Presentations - Link to all presentations below

- [Introduction to Climate Change Adaptation](#) – Cindy Pearce
- Why Climate Change Adaptation is Important to BC CFs - Dave Peterson, Chief Forester, MFLNRO
- [Climate Change in BC's Regions – Past and Future](#) - Dr. Mel Reasoner
- [West Kootenay Impacts Case Study](#) – Greg Utzig, Kootenay Nature Investigations
- [Practicing Adaptation: One Manager's Response to Climate Change Impacts](#) - Ken Day, RPF, UBC Alex Fraser Research Forest
- [The Adaptive Capacity of CFs to Climate Change](#) - Ella Furness, UBC School of Forestry, Masters Candidate. Ella will report on her research with 38 CFAs and their perceptions of the impacts of climate change on the forest and the range of attitudes towards global climate change.

Introduction to Climate Change Adaptation – Cindy Pearce, RPF, Mountain Labyrinths, Inc.

[Link to Presentation](#)

Adaptation: Managing the unavoidable. Being locally responsible. Adapting to ecosystem changes and impacts.

Mitigation: About trying to avoid the unavoidable. Being globally responsible. The UN defines mitigation in the context of climate change, as a human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases. (Reducing our emissions)

Adaptation is a business issue, not a green issue. In adaptation work, we think about climate changes, the implications to ecosystems (responses), the forest management impacts, and the non-climate impacts.



Cindy asked participants if they have seen any changes. Responses included:

- Mountain pine beetle increases
- Spruce beetle
- Williams Lake: winters are warmer, summers are cooler
- Increased rain at lower elevations in winter and less snow (Harrop Proctor)
- Haida Gwaii: increased and intensified wind events; wind storms
- Narrow planting windows in the spring (Creston/Cranbrook area)
- Unhappy cedar trees (coast)
- Everything is unpredictable re: climate (climate “wierding”)

Why Climate Change Adaptation is Important to BC CFs (Why should I adapt?) - Dave Peterson, Chief Forester, MFLNRO

The BCCFA vision and guiding principles talk about cutting edge forestry. Adapting to climate change is part of being a CF manager. There are threats climate change presents to us: losses from pests, disastrous fire seasons, unpredictable and erratic weather events leading to washouts, failing culverts, reduction in either winter harvest sites or summer harvest grounds, winter roads, summer roads.

Benefits from adapting to Climate Change for BC:

- Some soils will be warmer, some improvement in growing site conditions.
- Expansion of suitable areas to plant and regenerate high value species.
- Huge opportunity for us to get out in front of green marketing from forest management to forest products. Addressing climate change in management regime and forest products.
- Have to think of opportunities not just risks and costs from climate change.
- What does adaptation mean in terms of forest management?
- Managing age classes for a diversity of age classes.
- Species diversity so we have species that are more resilient to CC.
- Landscapes that are more resilient to fire.

MFLNRO Climate Adaptation Plan: 2-page summary sets forth a vision of BC's forests.

Goals are:

- Foster resilient forest.
- Maintain future options and benefits.
- Build adaptive capability.

What it's all about is adapting to a changing world and improving the resiliency of the forest. Whether it's social, ecological or economic resiliency, the outcomes are all similar. If you improve resiliency in one area, you increase adaptation in other areas. Climate is only one aspect of all the change that is coming at us. It's all about building resiliency and flexibility.

Climate Change in BC's Regions – Past and Future - Dr. Mel Reasoner

[Link to Presentation](#)

Mel is a geologist and has studied alpine environments.

- When you compile evidence around the province it was 3 C warmer 8000 years ago.
- Climate is very variable over the short and long term.
- Climate change has to do with long-term trends and shifts in climate.
- In long term, temp has increased 1.5 degrees over last 100 years. This is about twice what is happening globally.
- More increase in the winter than in the summer.
- There is evidence that variance in climate has increased and mean temp has increased. You end up with more warm weather, and much more record warm weather.
- Month long variances have been recorded. We can expect this type of thing in the future.

We can think about climate change as the bell curve moving to right. So have a new mean, new climate regime with less cold weather, more hot weather, and more record hot weather (off previous bell curve); more climate weirding: increased variance; more hot weather, more record and cold weather

Future Trends:

- By 2050s increase in 1.8 and by 2080 2.7 degrees C.
- Pacific Climate Impacts website: examples here from 3 regions around the province; by the 2050s in this region, looking at 1.8 degree increase in temp, increase in annual precipitation with

increase in winter; increase in snowfall in winter; but 45% decrease in spring snowfall, increase in growing degree days.

- Kootenay Boundary Forestry Region: different; reduction in winter and spring precipitation, more frost free days and more growing days.
- South Coast: like Kootenays, warmer in summer than winter; big reduction in summer rainfall of 14% and big reduction of winter and spring snowfall.

The Pacific Climate Impacts Consortium at the University of Victoria has a tool called [Plan2dapt](#), that can give you modeled estimates for your region for 2050's and 2080's of temperatures, precipitation, growing degree days, frost free days etc. You can type in your region to quickly generate the estimates.

In summary:

- Temperature increases from 1.3-2.7 C.
- Storms more intense.
- Winter: more precipitation, more as rain at low elevation, snowmelt sooner, and stream flows higher.
- Summer: less precipitation, lower stream flows, longer wildfire seasons.

West Kootenays Climate Change Impacts Study, Greg Utzig Kootenay Nature Investigations

[Link to Presentation](#)

www.kootenayresilience.org

4 Main Points:

1. Climate change is happening.
2. Climate change will have significant impacts on local ecosystem.
3. Ecosystem changes will likely occur episodically and in some cases catastrophically.
4. Need to rethink how to do forest management: need a paradigm shift.

Study showed the following for the West Kootenays:

- All climate change models show drier summers, with huge impacts on cedar.
- 10 years from now we are outside what we know as normal, beyond that we are well outside what we know as normal.
- In the Kootenays, warmer, lower elevations will have climates that end up looking like the grasslands found in central north US.
- Alpine areas will be more like north and tundra alpine areas.
- ICH shifts up slope.

Global Climate Modeling Scenario Combinations:

- All models indicate increasing temps and most show greatest increases in summer (West Kootenay data).
- When talking about biological relevance, need to look at changes in season, particularly summer when things grow.
- Precipitation changes: almost all indicate winter spring and fall precipitation and decreases in summer precipitation; implications are major for growth; cedars are being impacted due to drought, no question about it.
- Past vs. Potential Future for the Columbia Basin: 10 years was outside of normal, as we have known it and beyond that way out of it.

University of Alberta people did modelling and their work was adapted for the West Kootenays. Did a 1 km grid for all of western North America and looked at temp regimes for a million grid points. Looked to

find where the climate projected for the future exists in western NA today. If that climate envelope is projected, looked at where the ecosystems are there today (very broad classification). Most of the projected climates would look like what exists today in the US.

Projected Bio-climate Envelopes:

- Warm/moist, hot/wet, very hot/dry – the third one very disturbing
- Trees will become stressed – tree decline
- Bark beetles – new types in US that will move north
- Defoliators, blights, pathogens
- Complex interactions – e.g. 5 – needle pines, yellow cedar, birch dieback, (birch is one of the first that leafs out, trees get weakened, new leaf minors adding stress, bronze birch borer finishing them off); yellow cedar dying on coast because of increased temps and decreased snow: ground freezes more with low snow cover and trees susceptible to root freezing.

West Kootenay Fire History:

Projected changes in monthly and seasonal fire severity ratings results suggested that the climate of the summer of 2003 with all the fires will be every other year by 2020. Grasslands would burn over 100,000 ha per year (right now only about 1000 ha).

Ecosystem Response:

- Range shifts (but not likely) and/or reorganization (more likely, reassembling species in new ways).

Management Response:

- Seek to understand what changes might occur.
- Plan for uncertainty - expect the unexpected - build in flexibility, redundancy and wide safety margins.
- Look for "robust" alternatives- options that are viable under a range of potential climate futures.

Remember

Adaptation is only treating the symptoms-stopping GHG emissions is the only real answer

Practicing Adaptation: One Manager's Response to Climate Change Impacts - Ken Day, RPF, UBC Alex Fraser Research Forest

[Link to Presentation](#)

Alex Fraser Research Forest manages for the following values:

- Research and education
- Social significance
- Wildlife habitat
- Domestic Forage
- Log supply

Risk is inherent in natural forests as seen by:

- Breakage
- Wind throw
- Fires
- Pine beetle, spruce budworm and other insect problems
- Diseases

Now we are seeing more unusual weather events:

- Drought
- Record snowpack

- Winter snowfall
- Warmer winter minimum temps
- Hotter summer maximum temp
- More humidity

Incorporated the risk into harvest plan #1 in 1993:

- MP Beetle deemed primary risk
- Started logging pine
- Most of our pine volume cut in good markets
- 40% higher selling prices
- Lower logging cost
- Planning was financially lucrative
- GIS map of incorporating risk into harvest

Set a suite of harvest priorities = Example from management plan #3 (2007):

- Imminent loss
- Dead and dying
- Regen cuts in partial-cut systems
- At risk of infestation
- Declining vigour
- Affected by disease
- Healthy vigorous timber (if we ever get there)

Set sensible harvest priorities:

- Priority should be about protecting growing stock, not what logs will get the best price.
- Establish a harvest queue that accounts for which stands most likely to be lost first.
- Revisit the priorities periodically

Lessons Learned:

- Focus attention on stands at risk
- Be aggressive when prices are good: we went slow in the early to mid 90s thinking we need to deal with pine when prices were really good; wish had taken more cut in the best log markets; got it exactly backwards (most volume in low markets)
- Don't get too focused on the primary issue: other stuff happens (snow breakage, etc.)

In summary:

- Weather is a direct or contributing cause of tree and stand mortality - With higher temps, more intensive events
- Remain vigilant, watch for new risks
- MPB has confirmed the lessons of the old textbooks remain sound

The Adaptive Capacity of CFs to Climate Change - Ella Furness, UBC School of Forestry, Masters Candidate

[Link to Presentation](#)

Ella reported on her research with 38 CFAs and their perceptions of the impacts of climate change on the forest and the range of attitudes towards global climate change. Ella successfully defended her thesis in June with honours.

Adaptive capacity: a way of quantifying the ability or potential of a system to respond to change (from Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)

Why are CFs important in adaptation?

- Top down processes don't necessarily work
- Participation does
- Wide variability in the adaptability of communities

Factors that enable Adaptive Capacity:

- Access to economic and physical resources
- Natural resources
- Human capital (education, skill)
- Social capital (trust, working together)
- Values and attitudes, particularly about climate change

Approach of the research:

- How much of these factors do BC CFs have?
- Which of these factors most important?
- Telephone survey
- 38 organizations with an active CF participated

Results:

- 17 (45%) of CFs have carried out research into climate change
- 12 (32%) have begun integrating climate change adaptation into their work (pretty good according to Ella. These are the leaders)

Overall:

- Very few other options in natural resources
- Excellent access to human capital; but need training specific to needs
- Economic capital
- Physical resources – general not limited, but sometimes no access for specialized research; problems with isolation of CFs or in contentious area
- Social capital was quite varied; some had a high level of trust and lots of participation and consultation; others less so
- Values
- Observations of climate change – everyone had seen something

Values & Attitudes

"Climate change is too uncertain; it's based on opinions not knowledge"

"Climate change boils down to what side you're on"

"We're trying to be more resilient, we've been to workshops on climate change...."

Trust

"The CF has created community interaction and friendship between us and the white community"

"[The CF has developed] a really good relationship with local First Nations"

Money and Time:

"Talk is cheap, we talk, but if it costs money we don't do it (organization 8)"

Conclusions

4 main enablers:

- Values and attitudes about climate change
- Trust in the community
- Money to put towards action
- Knowing what to do and where to start

Full report available from ellafurness@gmail.com or soon on the BCCFA website.

Summary by Cindy

- Common problem with climate change is that there is constant change
- Challenge is to reduce is down to manageable info
- Identified from the Kamloops case: Climate change must be mainstreamed. We need to consider it every time we make a decision.

Next steps for CFs:

- Learn about local changes and impacts
- Collaborate with MFLNRO, public etc.
- Analyze vulnerabilities/risk and decide on robust adaptations
- Monitor and refine – beginning of the "climate change trail" – will get new info on an ongoing basis and will need to learn how to integrate
- This is all happening at a time when there are reduced resources to do this; enormous problem right now and trying to figure out how to deal with it

Question & Answer Period

Q: *How to make decisions in this environment where selection of species for 5 years down the road may not be the same for 80 yrs.*

A:

- *We will need to make robust decisions that analyze the trade offs. Maybe looking at shorter rotations.*
- *Stewardship needs to be chasing a moving target*
- *The more you mix species and age classes the better. Where you don't have those options, shorter rotations.*
- *You have to get a crop established. Think about strategies that will lessen environmental impact in the future, if you can build thinning in, you can mix species then sort of species relationships later in the rotation. Mixing species and have a strategy to deal with species through time.*
- *Contracts to idea of moving seed stock around, think about lessening the explosive nature of the environmental change when we do a clear cut. More partial cutting means less stringent weather when you are trying to regenerate, and a longer time frame to do regeneration.*

Comment: when looking at options, people keep coming up against silviculture regulations. This requires action by government.

Q: Looking at 80 years out for harvest at next rotation. So what is the sweet spot that I should be picking for what to plant today?

A: Greg: That's the real dilemma and the big problem to deal with. That's why need a robust decision. Need to start thinking out, at least a number of years to get some fibre out of it at the point at which it's going to succumb. These are the sorts of complex scenarios we need to think about. Need to think about what might survive and produce wood at that full range of possibilities (the 3 scenarios). Tools to make decisions in those kinds of environments. So many things to think about, but it is unfortunately the reality. No clear answer.

Mel Reasoner: Paradigm has shifted so approach stewardship as focusing on a moving target.

Cindy: This is why you must collaborate. Local managers and others.

Dave Peterson: My staff keeps using the term resiliency. The more mixed species, and the more you mix your age classes. Where you don't have all those options think about shorter rotations.

Ken: Must get a crop established. But, think about strategies that will lessen the environmental impacts out in future. E.g. some thinning like aspen and pine together or pine & Doug Fir; then deal with the different species through time. Contrary to moving seed stock around, think about lessening the explosive of the environmental change when we do a clear-cut. So more partial cutting means less stringent climatic conditions when need to regenerate.

Greg: Think about what is the risk. If the risk is drought, you can leave seed trees, but if you get fire, hopefully the seed still regenerates. But there are major restrictions due to the regulations. Therefore we really need to rethink our flexibility around silviculture and do it NOW.

Message from Minister Thomson delivered by Dave Peterson

It is my pleasure to bring the message from the Minister. We fully recognize that not only is this a significant milestone for BCCFA being the 10th anniversary, it is probably the only time that the Minister has not come. Many of you might think something is going on. But he does have a funeral to attend to tomorrow. There is no doubt that he was planning to come.

One thing I would say is that I am completely allied to the fact that you might take the wrong message from the fact that the Minister is not here. Feel free to query me on this. I know that this meant adjusting things on Susan's part, agendas etc. These are the words that he was going to speak to.

- BCCFA's work has been instrumental in success of CFs across province.
- Success and popularity of CF program is growing, largely thanks to the managers.
- When CFs are managed well, this sends a good message to future participants in the program.
- Forest Practices Board did an audit of four CFs on the Sunshine Coast. All were in complete compliance with legislation and requirements.
- Contributions by CFs support social and economic objectives. Includes the value-added sector and local programs.

Some things ministry will be focusing on:

- Short term- improving the working of the program itself.
- BCCFAs WoodSourceBC website will be linked to government Fiber Connections.

- The Forest Act Transfer regulation was created so that CFs could be transferred to allow for more flexibility for CFs.
- Last year, 1 cutting permit was piloted. Pilots increased from 3 to 5. These provide information that will be used when deciding if 1 cutting permit is where Ministry wants to go with CF program.
- Province is committing to developing a carbon-offset project and enabling carbon projects on crown land. Chekamus is the leading CF in the discussion of using CF for carbon offsets. One model will not be suited to all forests and all regions. Forest carbon project may have different impacts and benefits to the forest. It's about finding the best fit to the region and economic base to maximize carbon benefit with timber benefit and jobs.
- Forest Sector Strategy – Our Natural Advantage – was released last month – and builds on the recommendations by the Working Roundtable on Forestry. Addresses six key priorities
 1. A commitment to using wood first
 2. Growing trees, sequestering carbon, and ensuring that land is available from which to derive a range of forest products
 3. Creating a globally competitive, market-based operating climate
 4. Embracing innovation and diversification
 5. Supporting prosperous rural forest economies
 6. First Nations becoming full partners in forestry
- A number of commitments in this strategy should support CFs.
- Province commits to more CF and woodlot tenures depending on volume available.
- Sees the CF program continuing to expand, and government continuing commitment to ensure program is successful.

Question & Answer Period

Q: How do you see the chief forester position relating to these things?

A: Moving away from fiber centric view of the world. That's partly what MOFLNRO is about. And ecosystem based management stewardship. Previously the ministry did a lot of work to try to move in that direction but they continually bumped up against challenge in the fact that AAC determination is fiber based. The work that goes into the AAC takes into account other values, but it is still fiber based. They were working on how you combine that, maybe there's a chief biologist as well, a chief water manager, but they didn't get very far down that route. As very much a movement around that and the new ADM resource stewardship vision, the fellow who got the job is not a forester. So he could not be the chief forester under the current legislations. The government has formed a mid term timber supply committee, and so the chief forester was going to be engaged in the very real issues around timber supply. So the decision made was move forward with ADM resource stewardship that tries to link everything together, and take the chief forester position, and put it into a different ADM. On the one hand, the chief forester will be a little less busy because a lot of the stewardship work will be done by other position (Tom).... we'll be moving forward, the other chief forester (speaker) is left with tenure discussion.

Q: No new volume since 2003 (for the CF program). There's not a whole lot left in it still to allocate. ~200,000 m3 and probably there are existing applications in that. It is hard to make a business out of 20,000. If CFs had 50,000 m3 might be possible to make a good business. Is there any support provincially for CF expansion? There is wood out there, but somebody else has it.

A: That unfortunately is a zero sum game if somebody else has it. There was \$600 million that had to be spent on compensation for take back in 2003. With any talk of expansion there is a question of making existing CFs bigger or getting more communities into the program. The choice has been leaning towards getting more communities into the program. There probably are a couple significant teachable moments coming up. There will be a dialogue around area-based tenures in the mid-term timber supply review, and there is a new election coming up. There is a chance to see if there's a new position that government is going to put forward on this.

Q: Inventories are key to doing management. Where are you going with that and will there be any support to CFs for inventories?

A: Yes, it is an issue that government is trying to address and looking at ways to be more efficient in how to get inventory information. But make decisions on the best info you've got in front of you. We know we need to keep improving our info but need to work with what we've got.

Ron Greschner, Manager Timber Tenures, MFLNRO, CFA Program Update

[Link to Presentation](#)

Expansion- we've done very well with this (see bar graph in slides)

- Basically we've run out of volume to be allocated.
- Still a number of CFA invites.

Future Expansion:

- Limited volume available.
- Where apportioned volume exists working to confirm communities.
- Exploring options with the BCCFA and BC Timber Sales (BCTS) for partnerships. The committee is meeting on this to see if there are options to share volume or have partnerships.



Legislation over past year:

- Hasn't been any

One cutting permit over a CF:

- Last year announced pilot
- Committee established
- 5 pilots established (Powell River, Wells Gray, Esketemc, Dunster, Valemount)
- 2 issues One C (Powell River, Dunster)
- Monthly conference calls

Summary:

- Lots of good work done over the years
- Small changes to ministry (stability)
- No changes to legislation (stability)
- Continue to work on program expansion
- Continue to work on 1 CP
- Continue to have monthly conference calls with the BCCFA

Question & Answer Period

Q: How would the partnership thing work for CFAs and BCTS?

A: BCTS is willing to talk. They've got some volume and are agreeable to certain types of partnerships. Need to see if any common ground to get there.

Q: Rationale behind to get these last few communities to buy into CF tenure vs. the fact that most that exist are struggling for more volume. What is the real mission of having so many than having fewer highly successful ones?

A: Reality is that where the volume exists isn't in the right place to expand existing ones.

Q: One situation where a big company is considerably undercut in their volume. Why not give that to a CF?

A: You need replaceable volume. Undercut volume is not replaceable. It gets reapportioned when the TSA is done.

Q: Is there an opportunity for CFs to take over areas not sufficiently stocked around communities.

A: It is a good thought. I'll have to think about that. If it's an area-based tenure....

Report and Discussion on BCCFA Activities and Priorities

All details of this presentation can be found in the in President's Report.

[Link to report](#)

Organizational Governance Review

Board and staff worked with Vince Battestelli. Have created a board governance manual

- Chose to become a policy board rather than a managing board
- Working on governance first, 80-90% complete going through policies and bylaws.
- Moving then to strategic plans
- For priority setting: starting to manage in a less fibre centric way.

Annual Reporting

At the Manager's workshop tomorrow, Managers will be asked for a set of indicators for annual reporting to the Association on 3 fronts: 1) info to deal better with government, 2) report back to community members to show what is being achieved as a group, 3) telling the public who we are.

Forest Policy:

- Focused on 1 CP project and expansion
- Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation and Natural Resource Roads Act.

Expansion Objectives of current and new CFAs:

- Approx. 1,500,000 m3 in CFA.
- Current demand for 1,070,000 m3 for existing and new CFAs
- Probably 2 million in the future to create new CFs (coming from non members, who were not surveyed)

Three years ago Pat Bell said if you can find a way to populate MPS then volume can come out of BCTS for the CFA program. He said he wanted more volume in FN woodlot, CFAs etc. The following are the options for discussion to find volume. Note that if expansion is going to happen, will be on a TSA to TSA basis.

- Unused CFA AAC Apportionment (far away, some in Fort Nelson that no one has applied for)
- Unused AAC apportionment
- Partnership with First Nations



Taking over BCTS Cat 2 volume: maybe this is a way of supporting value-added goals in communities Partnering of volume and area with BCTS to support MPS. Trying to see if there is a way for CFAs to auction wood to provide useable data to MPS. That might be the edge of the wedge to lead into expansion. Trying to come to an understanding of what that is, been trying for 2 years in the Haida Gwaii with not a lot of progress.

- Purchase existing renewable AAC and roll it into a CFA
- Better analysis of management units in the TSA (led by BCCFA) with increase going towards CFA expansion

Member Services and Communication

- Includes all communication and outreach to members
- Extension project: talk on Saturday

Adding Value

- Promoting manufacturing and value added project
- Through the Bridges project, WoodSourceBC.com launched
- Thisforest.net piloted by Ecotrust
- Marketing: also includes promoting BCCFA and Community Forestry in general BCCFA has been hearing they need to get better at documenting benefits of the work of CFAs in communities. We need to find a way to measure the benefits quantitatively and qualitatively.

Administration and Financial Sustainability

- Membership dues are not commensurate with the amount of work the Association does
- Last year we explored the feasibility of a Community Forest levy, a price on cubic metre, (Woodlot association pays \$.25m3).
- Found that the process is cumbersome and with the support required to implement, it is unlikely it could go ahead.
- BCCFA has to explore more options for financial sustainability.

Question & Answer Period

Q: What is the membership process?

A: At the beginning there was a flat rate but several years ago shifted to a tiered membership structure based on size (volume) of CF

Q: Has there been a serious push for tenure reform by the association? Rami has a concern that there won't be dramatic change until there is tenure reform. Things won't change until we (the association and public) push hard for change. I don't see a meaningful road to the program – possible though small business program. There is certainly not a lot of hope in getting more volume without this.

A: The BCCFA has not taken that approach

Mark – we looked at and pushed at that at the forestry round table to show that CFA wood was being put into the value-added sector but still contributing a lot of wood into the majors. We weren't the only voice talking to the round table saying getting more volume into CFs. A lot of different sectors such as universities or even the majors are saying that. There's a real opportunity to look at that with the election and that's where we need to put in our energy. In looking at the partnership with BCTS we got led down the rabbit hole. We need to step down and work with local government and push for major change.

Robin: When there is consensus in the BCCFA membership on a direction then we can move ahead on it. Then we have the strongest political argument.

Rami: that comes from pushing. I'm not sure how much the public understands about the benefits of CF vs. status quo forestry. So there's an opportunity to put that out.

Ramona: There's an elephant in the room: the log sorting system. In Revelstoke they are the industry and the CF too. How do we ever break into a more competitive market? It doesn't have to be tenure reform if we could have a more open marketing industry. It's one of the only industries in the world where someone can put a cap – that's not competitive. It's pretty tough to be in the business that way. Someone tells you what he or she is going to give you. The way that we are forced to market, we are just the hewers of wood and the providers of a product unless we can diversify where we can sell to.

Kevin: The market is the market. We have to create our own market for small tenures so we can offer a higher price for those logs knowing that it is going to generate jobs and an economy. Plans for Bridges II (just concepts now) is to take 3 areas of the province, Thompson, Kootenays, Williams Lake and create several businesses and models where it's not going to cost millions of dollars for start up and to create jobs. There are two businesses selling birch for \$17 m3. Let's do it for larch, fir, cedar, birch, find what that business is, get it going and offer to pay more money for those logs.

Comment: Another issue is what are we going to do with the garbage wood? We can't pile it up. Don't know where we can offload it. So end up going with all or nothing because can't get rid of the trash.

Kevin: Business I'm starting up, the bark from the alder is going to get sold for \$20/yard. It's stuff like that, absolutely right. We need to look at the whole log profile. Somebody's got to create a business to get rid of it. It's not an easy solution but it's there because it's being done. Get outside the box.

Ken: Something that has worked in our log market has been to say to potential buyers upfront that we are going to move 10% of the volume from this block to alternative sorts. Use that 10% for high value products. We've been working through a broker to make those kinds of deals.

Comment: For me it's a matter of political will. Moving from 20,000 to 40,000 that we need to be viable. We don't know if we can make something different. A brand new CF. I can play the woodlot game where I wait for prices to go up, but there's too many costs when only have 20,000 cubic metres. It's not rocket science, it's political will to change the rules. Reshuffle the deck and everybody takes a bit of a hit.

Grant: Probably have a unique opportunity in the next 6-10 weeks (with the Special Committee on Timber Supply consultations). Under our new governance model I am speaking out of term because the board hasn't had time to digest this info. Under the new model a board member is not allowed to speak out of term. Hopefully we'll have a chance to discuss this fast track opportunity to meet before we leave Kaslo. I challenge everybody to look at the timelines. Report will be submitted Aug. 15th. This might be our last significant opportunity to change tenures and free up volume for the next 10-20 years.

Partners and Projects Session

BCCFA Extension Project: Community Forest Management, Development of Planning Tools

Ken Day, from UBC Alex Fraser Research Forest presented on the newly developed extension materials that include Extension Note #3 - Get It Down on Paper: Planning for Management of Your Community Forest; Extension Note #4 - Knowing the Nature of Your Forest: Area-based Planning for Ecological

Goods and Services; Extension Note #5 - What and Where: Dividing Up Your Community Forest to Manage for Values.

- In Year 3 of 3 year project jointly funded by the federal government and anonymous funding to UBC
- Various components; activities split with Susan (governance) and Ken (forest management)
- Worked with UBC forestry to develop ongoing relationship between faculty members and their research capacity and you folks
- In year 3 delivering materials and projects that we thought we needed to do 3 years ago
- Time to have you reflect on our direction and rethink the course we are on
- 5 main questions: who, what, where when, and how
- Set about answering these questions in a non-linear way
- Susan working on governance and will have products before the end of the year.
- Dealt with what we want to do in the CF in our extension note last fall
- Extension Note 2: What do you want to do – Understanding Values and Objectives
- Talked a fair amount about when and where yesterday in the climate change discussion: that is priority setting: where are you going to go and where
- Spent a lot of time this past year about HOW – Extension Notes #3,4,5 which describes a kind of planning framework divides into a statutory plan and working plans
- Extension Note 4 talks about allocating conservation values spatially in the CF in a sensible way that takes advantage of inaccessible areas, special features like wildlife habitat: written by Cathy Koot.
- Extension Note 5 is where the rubber really hits the road: finding the intersection of ecology and the values you are managing for; where ecology influences forest management. Silvicultural opportunities: how to develop a silvicultural strategy to accomplish what it is you want to do

Question & Answer Period

Q: would it make sense to devise a diff. Silvicultural approach for different places in the CF based on the intersection of ecology and the values you are managing for that drive this?

A:

- We are not managing timber with constraints: we are managing values using silvicultural knowledge and harvesting/regeneration methods
- Would like feedback about what are we going to do next
- Put into proposal: silvicultural record keeping and tenure administration
- Starting to think that can't scratch the surface because particularly the record keeping is too big a topic and people already have established procedures
- Tenure admin already established and driven by the Forest Service
- So asking, where would you have us go with our last 2 pieces?

Ideas:

- Set up indicators for member reporting with objectives or targets – monitoring
- Fuel management
- Training for board members in forest management
- Training in governance for forest managers
- Intersect between governance training for managers and training managers to deal with the public
- Tools for multiple value accounting

Ken will get out to more communities in the summer. The anonymous funders are interested in continuing to support the project.

Gary Bull, UBC Faculty of Forestry

- Sales pitch to link CFs with students
- Teach in forest resources management program
- 12 credit course in which the students in their final term of undergrad degree have to produce a Forest Management Plan and a business report that goes along with the plan; the students apply their knowledge to a land base
- It is more beneficial for students to work with a real community (e.g. Community Service Learning approach)
- Typically have about 6 projects in a class from Jan. to April
- Work with 2 CFs per year, 2 First Nations and one or 2 international projects
- Have students with varied backgrounds and are trying to cater to them all
- The experiences of CFs and what they get out of it will depend on what they put into it
- We typically come up and discuss first
- Have a sign-up sheet that Ken has devised for communities who are interested
- Want to develop a relationship with the CF
- Kevin from Sechelt discussed their experiences with having students there
- Another CF manager discussed what the project meant for their CF
- Wells Grey: we are redoing our management plan so it was very timely for students to be involved and look at carbon modelling and harvest planning; students have a different set of eyes so it is helpful for them to contribute their current knowledge
- In the process of developing another course for wood science; latest software, marketing analysis, value-added wood product plans all the way through to marketing
- The value will be that CFs can get a dry run for ideas that they want to pursue at no cost
- Sign confidentiality agreements so nothing goes out publically without approval
- We can also build links with FPI innovations who are right next door
- Kilns, framing etc. all available – can find people to match communities up with resources.

BC Forest Safety Council

Doing training programs for faller certification. Looking for wood to fall for training in early June. They will fall it for free for forests. Course is about 2 weeks long.

Lynn Palmer, Faculty of Natural Resources Management, Lakehead University

Lakehead University has taken the lead role in an effort to further develop community forestry in Ontario. The BCCFA has offered in-kind support to the project that will also spearhead a discussion on the creation of national network for research and practice of community forestry.

SSHRC funded public outreach conference: Building Resilient Communities through Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) II. Algoma University, S. Ste Marie, Jan. 17-18, 2012 (possible post-conference field tour as well).

Objectives: Bring together CF practitioners, those interested in pursuing CF and researchers in CF from across Canada to share experiences and lessons, discuss policy directions, and consider establishing a national CF network.

BCCFA and other partners: RCEN, Northeast Superior Regional Chiefs Forum, ENGO and community orgs in N. Ontario.

Call for grad student posters (selected students will be funded). Call for community reps involved in CF (or interested in pursuing a CF); 30 selected reps from across Canada will receive a travel subsidy (call to go out by July 1st). Lynn will work with BCCFA for promotion/advertising and the calls for student/community reps.

Strategies for Navigating Market Challenges

In this session we heard from small and medium size mills and timber framers in the West Kootenays about their strategies for keeping the doors open and crews working through tough markets. Panel members included Dwight Smith, Hamill Creek Timber Frame Homes; Trevor Kanigan, Gold Island Forest Products; Chris Waters, Vaagen (Midway); and Ken Kalesnikoff, Kalesnikoff Lumber.

Dwight Smith: Hamill Creek Timber Frame Homes

- Small manufacturing facility north of Kaslo, 20 years in the timber frame homes Business
- Shipped all over NA. Projects in Virgin Islands, Japan,
- Biggest market is US; balance in Canada
- The past few years 40% US and 60% Canada
- Full sawmill; start at log and break it down into timbers
- 20,000 square foot heated modern facility
- Brought in state of art facilities 6 years ago
- Employs timber framers, carpenters, mill workers, architects, and AutoCAD workers.
- Manufactures stairs, mouldings. Whatever wood products can go into a house they try to make
- The past few years have had challenges with the downturn
- To keep sales up they had to expand the product line
- Now they include pre-built components that create more of a package. They now have a timber frame package available to a lock up stage: windows, doors, insulated roof system
- Looked at efficiencies in their operation
- On an even dollar now with the US so need efficiencies in production to stay competitive in marketplace
- Biggest factor in success is that they've modernized. Before they could get away with inefficiencies, because dollar was better. Reducing any inefficiencies is really what they've had to focus on to be competitive

Trevor Kanigan, Gold Island Forest Products

- Started business about 9 years ago when Slocan Forest Products went through restructuring
- Set up next to Kalesnikoff's log yard to get access to the best logs available
- Went through a growth phase and a continuous upgrade process where they kept putting money back into the mill: adding equipment – dry kiln, timber planer?? A
- As that grew kept trying to move product to end user; always want to sell to the end user as a value-added producer, not to middlemen
- All the businesses here have identified the best fibre that can use from the area and pick that to run a businesses on
- Went through an additional growth phase a couple of years ago when markets were depressed; bought a truss plant; people were still building traditional stick frame, not the high end timber frame.

- Need first hand info – guerrilla marketing to capture what products to focus on.
- We are now about 40 people between our 2 plants
- But always looking for the next opportunity and identifying what is going on in the markets at the time
- Have done the same things as these other operators: identify an end user and go straight to them, but also moving quickly and making decisions quickly

Chris Waters, Vaagen (Midway)

- Vaagen Fibre Canada located in Midway.
- Specialize in small logs
- Midway mill, largest log is 15.5 inch butt. Vaagen are experts at it in northeast Washington
- Introducing that small log expertise into the Kootenay Boundary area
- Hired a couple of years ago to do a fibre supply study. Concluded that small logs are heavily underutilized in the area. There is enough wood to run a mill their size with 2 shifts. They are open market buyers with no tenure. They have to go out and source all their wood. Largest supplier is the Osoyoos Indian Band.
- They have 3 band members in mill, good relationship. Also subsidize a small mill on the reserve that employs 6 people.
- 42 woodlot licensees in the fibre basket area. Most were up against cut control and couldn't sell their wood.
- Have been able to find wood (including BCTS), and have created relationships with Kalesnikoff and created an economic benefit for both.
- Fired up the mill in late Nov. Still in start-up process; very painful process
- Had a very keen project manager; invited press and many people visited when ran the first log through.
- Can put pretty kinky logs through the mill and it is successful
- Their market is Australia who wants a real premium product: MSR, small wood is fine-grained and very strong. Local supply has exceeded expectations in the grading
- Australians pay about \$700/thousand for the board so they want a real prime product
- They cut about 180-200 per year



Q: What hurdles do you face with wood waste? Any problems with signing a contract?

A: No. Vaagen is the biggest supplier of wood chips with Celgar. Old relationship with them from bringing chips in from the States, Kettle Falls, Colville (Washington)

Q: Do you have much beetle kill in your profile?

A: No

- We moved into this area because of species diversity. Have been able to source a lot of fir and larch.

- BCTS is pushing cutting of pine because of beetle
- But in our area the beetle isn't so bad

Q: Is the success of your business model your machinery and the product you are marketing?

A: Yes. When the log goes through there is no resaw. The hewsaw machine produces lumber, chips and sawdust

Ken Kalesnikoff, Kalesnikoff Lumber

- KLC (Kalesnikoff Lumber) in Castlegar
- Sawmill started in 1939 with his grandfather and his brothers
- His children are involved now so have 4 generations
- Focus is specialty products
- Have tried to work hard in the community
- Russian slogan: take care of the land and it will take care of you
- ~89,000 m3 annual cut depending on the year
- 1 and 2 shift basis
- Set up Kootenay Innovative Wood in 2000, right next to Trevor at Gold Island
- Put up that facility sawing piano, song board and guitar tops
- From sawmill side their market is 65-75% export; lots to Japan; of the 65-75%, 90% to Japan; the rest to Europe and China
- Decided that getting into the value-added business was a good idea
- Proponent of getting the right log to the right mill. They focus on the larger diameter logs.
- The reman side has been hell. They have struggled with the facility for 8 years and have only recently made money. If it wasn't for the sawmill to carry it, they couldn't have done it.
- Can't find people to run machines or a place to train them. Rosenheim in Germany the only place for training for certain value-adding manufacturing. No training for this other than from Europe. The people they find are trained from Europe
- So this is a big process in general – accessing quality technical labour
- Takes 6 people on hourly and salary to do the process
- Labour market very difficult right now
- Got into panel production too but it didn't work out because of the market falling: China put a kink into that one
- With the reman-plant they changed direction 3 times. Now have landed on lineal products: siding, panels, mouldings
- But they are continuing to look at new products. What is the next mousetrap? Looking at accents, trim, stair tread.
- What is interesting, beneficial, positive for this area is the fibre: because of its quality, we have a chance to do more. So smaller operations can try to do more.
- As a smaller operator, there has to be a niche product of some type to survive. Unless that's there, if just a commodity producer, it is really tough.
- We are always looking for the next item, the next opportunity
- Moving forward we are going to see a positive turn. People are thinking where their furniture comes from. Instead of people buying at Walmart, they want to buy local. That awareness is key for our industry.

- The Chinese product is a lot cheaper and it's not bad, they have come a long way – but it's not made here.
- Their priority is to keep people working, even if they lose a little money.

Question & Answer Period

Comments by Kevin Davie:

- There is funding available for training. Must conduct a labour market study.
- But there is no other training in the province about value-adding milling
- Could be SIVAC? Or interior lumber association that could do that; an opportunity

Q: A few of the panellists mentioned proximity as a real key driver to make the operation work. Have you thought about the concept of satellite milling?

A: Chris: Were not capable of putting a cant through in the mill. Buying the wood mostly from woodlot owners. Losing handling costs on it. But it's helping the woodlot owner and us to get the small logs. The woodlots owners don't have to haul for as much cost.

Ken: We've done that but there are quality control issues. Large logs are not always high quality if have problems inside. Where do you haul the by-products? Species and matching the product is the other issue. Transportation is huge – freight can go through the roof. Truckers to come here will not always go in bad conditions e.g. winter. So, transportation issues occur the further away from market. We are doing it now and we are interested but sometimes on a small scale hard to make-work economically.

Q: Erik Leslie: My question relates to the log side upfront. Interested in as you guys are buying logs on the open market, what's it like for you needing to buy this way, in terms of pros and cons of working with CFs.

A: Chris. Hasn't had an opportunity yet since our Midway/Greenwood CF is new. But I know where they are going. They do marketing themselves. I haven't gotten to that point yet but I can see it coming and we'll just have to work together with them to get the wood to our mill.

Ken: The scenario for us is we deal with all sources. We feel that the CF thing is a positive concept but sounds sexier, but much harder in reality, since really hard when the volumes are so small. So we feel your pain, since we're not a big licensee either. I like the idea and the concept, and getting people involved in the forest will only make us stronger as a province. How to do it to make it economic? How can this work? When you have FSC wood do you want more money? Our customers don't want it. We use a chain of custody. We have customers that want it, but we've decided to do the certification ourselves.

Trevor: Asking about our experience with buying from CFs. We get a better log from the larger, longer established CFs. Revelstoke CF supplies us with a lot. But they were formed much earlier with a larger volume. When they have that volume they are able to supply us with that log that we need. We bring logs up from Vancouver to make it work. We have processed wood from the Queen Charlottes. Because it's the volume and the specific logs that we need. When you have volume you can pull more of the sort out. That's not to say that the smaller suppliers can't do that. But then the market changes, the phone rings in the morning, and we're cutting in the afternoon. And the sorts that you have on deck, we have

to say we can't take it because our market has changed. Our employees have their cheques at the end of every 2 weeks.

Q: Jack. Port Alberni. My question: how to get buy local?

A: Ken: In our marketing, we see NA looking more and more at needing to buy local. That trend is happening. It is shifting that we are supporting another country's economy.

Q: Don. It's not that often that our membership gets to have the real operators in front of us. As a board we've been working on marketing and branding. Is there something that BCCFA could do to help you market products made from our wood? So when times get tough and you are deciding whose logs to bring in to your yard, what would it be that would inspire you to take CF wood first?

A: Ken: It's a great idea and kind of where the concept with FSC was. Where it will work is on a smaller, more niche line. In our scenario right now, if we're going 60-70% export, our customers aren't thinking about that. From Emily Carr's (Art School) perspective, that's exactly what they want, they want the story. That's a small, niche player. If you have logs that are of value in CFs, somebody can take it and make something out of it. You can't go high up the chain, but need those like Emily Carr who are prepared to pay and want the story behind it.

Chris: We're open market buyers and realize the value of CFs, so we would look after them first and then fill in with BCTS wood.

Trevor: You guys have a definition of value-added; take something that's already been produced by a sawmill and try to get closer to the end user. Take the smallest amount of fibre in your wood basket and let somebody create a business and market that. Yesterday somebody asked what do we do with the trash because it has to get sold with the rest. Go back to your community and see what you can do with the trash. For us, take out the small component out of your wood basket and I'd sign an agreement to pay a premium if you can make sure that I don't have to sort that out.

Q: Jen: Is there value in marketing CF wood for timber frame homes?

A: Dwight: We're finding like the others, clients like the story but nobody is willing to pay for FSC. We've even supplied into LEEDS certified projects, but even that is tough. We are going to drop the FSC because it's a cost that we're not recovering from it. People like the story but are not there yet to pay for it. There's a lot of great info out there from the Canadian Forestry Association about this. People read it and like it, but it's not why we get the business. We have to be competitive and have to deliver a quality product.

Q: Ken Day. When I go to sell logs in our market (Williams Lake), you want the whole stand. I heard the discussion about transferring wood. The premise of adding value in the mill is great. But we also need to add value in the woods. How can you help us to add value in the woods so we can support in a collegial way rather than having an antagonistic relationship?

A: Ken: Your problem is selling to West Fraser, Tolko, Canfor. Move south! No problem down here. I've heard that story many times and it's a disaster. It's not going to change. When we look for the item we want, that's what we buy. In my humble opinion, we should have no tenure in this province. None. Give us the log we want. Why do I want to play with a 4.5 inch log that doesn't work? You are dealing with

the mentality of companies. I need 1% of the volume of wood that's in the bush that's of the value to make guitar tops. But you are selling everything together. That's crap. There's no way to change it.

Chris: Transportation is a big issue the way it works.

Trevor: No different for us. The truck comes, we take what we need, and other stuff goes elsewhere. If want to add value, don't do it this way.

Kevin's comments: These are your customers. They only want certain logs. You should be talking to them every day. They are buying in your community. They are not Tolko or Canfor. You need to call them all the time and find out what they want. You are not going to learn anything unless you talk to these guys. Somewhere in that story you are going to take something. We all know that we have to break up the situation Ken Day described. That's a challenge that was identified in the Bridges project. Mark: We do have an opportunity as we heard from the Deputy Minister yesterday to push for tenure reform. Maybe we can push for another take back and not have a monopoly and get a true log market. Maybe a CF is going to say that they will tie their wood to a small operator because we'll be able to get some BCTS wood too.

Kevin: These are the innovators (operators), CFs are the innovators; need to work together to figure out how to overcome what Ken Day has described to support your local community. Here's our regional cluster for the Bridges 2 project.

Strengthening CF Resilience in a Changing Climate – A quick scan of impacts & adaptations for your CF

In a hands-on approach that builds on local knowledge, participants looked at the potential negative impacts and opportunities of climate changes to their Community Forest. Activities provided a foundation for identifying priorities for action to strengthen the resiliency of each Community Forest.

Facilitated by Cindy Pearce, with Mel Reasoner and Greg Utzig

Cindy: It's not regional, provincial, etc. but your own area to figure out what to do regarding adaptation to climate change. You can get the info but YOU need to make the decisions.

- Figure out what information you need.
- Small differences in climate matter: chart of climate normal baselines 1961-1990.
- Small temp changes mean big things for ecosystems.

Panel Discussion

Greg: have transition locations (e.g. Yaak BC, weather from coast); Kamloops is in a very clear rain shadow. In terms of climate change and how it's going to interact with that, need to figure out we've generally been using the biogeoclimatic approach (for regen. information), but as ecosystems change, that's not going to work as well. Need to use instead enduring things like geological features. It's going to be very difficult to make predictions that are going to be reliable. We've defined regional landscapes in West Kootenays that we think we can use as a new approach. But if jet stream has a more major effect then all bets are off.

Ken Day: The most important thing is that establishment is the most critical time for a tree. Once they are established, they can still die, but less critical period. So keep horizon close to you but keep an eye on the future as well.

Greg: Microsite selection will still be a factor. Also, think about what species occur in different site types: species that straddle 2 site types and might grow in both so have the possibility of surviving in both environments. Using both types thus can reduce risk.

The boundaries have shifted in the past 4-5 years of the bioclimatic zones that Greg mapped originally

Mel: Keep in mind timescales. On geological time, some of the things we see are just a blink of an eye. People who study climate change globally see slow steady change over time. Step changes are due to disturbance. When a disturbance comes in you get a rapid change.

Comment: with CF we are tasked with managing more than just trees but habitat. We see a lot of species migration, e.g. moose populations grew, now declining in Chilcotin. At the same time we've got to follow guidelines for moose.

Greg: All of that stuff needs to be rethought for the long term, e.g., decades. Where you are really going to see the greatest change is after a major disturbance, either fire, or insect outbreaks. Things won't regenerate the same as what was there originally. Must start planning from a conservation perspective. All of our regen. has been based on bioclimatic zones and we assumed it was static. Now we are forced to rethink it all.

Comment: Also think about logging as a disturbance in relation to resilience. That's a good learning opportunity.

Q: Chris: Acceleration. A lot of what has been talked about is if we hold greenhouse gas (GHG) down. But we're not doing that, so how does acceleration come into the planning?

A: Greg: simple way is to look at what is to be occurring for 2080 and think about that happening for 2050. These are optimistic predictions. But the more we get into melting ice in arctic etc., the faster it is happening. The models have not taken into account how fast the ice is melting.

Tools

There are number of tools to help people integrate climate change into planning.

1. Climate Risk Screening, Opportunities & Challenges. [Link to chart](#)
 - a. This chart will help identify your possible adaptation approaches.

Forest Management Context: Cindy has been working with Council of Canadian Forest Ministers on an approach. We talk about mainstreaming climate change - every time a decision is to be made, must factor in climate. Chart can help to figure out risks.

Next step after figured out risks is to figure out the Possible Adaptive Actions

- Can be many things such as planting different species, targeted harvesting, other stand treatments or (more importantly) integrated strategic planning

- See white paper appendix 1 from: final publication to be released in June (Future Forests Ecosystem Science Council)

Summary: What are the next steps to move forward?

- Understand available tools, then use them
- List of resources available - Information Sources for Adapting BC Forestry to Climate Change
Link to document

Q: What more do you need to move forward with adaptation in your operation and what can BCCFA do to help?

A: What to do?

- Summarize this exercise – BCCFA report
- Change what's eligible via LBI
- Get regulatory agency on same page
- Perhaps creating a model rationale for someone to write to explain why you want to change a softwood standard or a species
- Funding to do increased planning, treatments (e.g. fuel reduction, silvicultural to increase resiliency of stands)
- Local information regarding climate change impacts or potential impacts
- More public forums like this one which has brought us more up to speed

Informal Q&A Session for New CFA and Applicants

Ron Greschner, MFLNRO and Susan Mulkey, BCCFA were the resource people for this session.

Ron: He heard a comment earlier for how to launch a CFA and successfully market CF wood: Do a reverse scenario where you find out where to sell your guts and feathers. Once you have a market for that, everything else is gravy. Find the place for the guts and feathers and then everything else sorts itself out. Get a couple cutting permits to the majors, get some money in the bank, then start close to town, pick small blocks. Once you take out the big wood from a large block it's hard to get out the rest, you have to cut it within a short period. So you should do small blocks and cut the wood you think you have a market for.

Discussion points:

- Clinton is in the middle of the application process. Area is not completely defined.
- Salmo has just started to express interest in a CFA.
- Two other applicants are in process of tinkering with where boundaries are going to be. This happens at the district level.
- Also, about area, there is some conflict about other licensees (such as woodlots in the Boundary) supporting operating area for a CFA.
- Kelly (Ecora) used to have contract with ministry to help CF applicants define an area for the application. Because once you have area you are stuck with it, he would work carefully with the community to choose area. If you let someone pick it for you, they are going to do the opposite- find the area they are most happy to give up. With Ecora mapping they help look at age class, species mix etc. However, the ministry does not have the funds any more for this costs 5-10,000
- Q: Will the ministry be helping CFs with identification of area?

- A: Ron: FN Woodland Tenures get money through Ministry of Aboriginal Relations, a separate ministry that helps them with certain things; there is also a federal program that helps them with forestry analysis.
- Ron: Ministry used to hire consultant to do the mapping for them. Have talked to forest analysis and inventory branch, they said they will do the first run depending on workload. They've committed they would provide it; it might not be at the top of their priority list. But now they are a bit busy with mid-term timber supply.
- West Boundary: they are doing that for us, they gave us an operating area, but with recent and local knowledge we went back to them and said that BCTS had taken all the good stuff in the last 3-4 years. We have an anomaly in the boundary area; we have a bigger volume than any other area in BCTS. It's almost double of what other areas have. We wonder why some of that isn't being put up for CF, so we wonder why we can't access some of that to satisfy our needs.
- The response I've been getting is that their target is 20% and provincially they are at 19%, 1% shy of provincial target to meet the Softwood lumber agreement volume.



Question & Answer Period

Q: Where do I go to see area around my town and see what isn't allocated and what is allocated to whom?

A: Ron: You would have to go to the data warehouse at the district level. I guess they are under resourced to respond in a timely fashion. That is something that you have to become familiar with. You could also spend some time with district tenures officer, but if you want more detailed information that time will be difficult to get. There is usually a map of the areas that each district can share. Getting volume from WL to CFA, it's on a case-by-case basis. It's a relationship that happens locally. Must take the initiative and make your interest known.

In terms of getting area that has been gutted, it is a real asset in terms of roads already being in, especially when you come under tabular stumpage. This can really help the CF over the long term to have saved on road costs.

BCTS Partnership Model

Ron: This is a model that the ministry is trying to shop around, but there are some challenges with this model. BCTS has very specific mandate. But at senior level they realize that BCTS has to develop partnerships. They've developed a paper that is not yet open for further distribution. In that paper it explores 5 partnership scenarios anywhere from we'll share a silviculture contractor, to we will share an FSP. As far as they are willing to go is possibly a partnership on the land base, or maybe partner in sharing revenue. This is the MIEDS (Misty Isles Econ. Dev. on Haida Gwaii) end of the spectrum. It's going to be a case-by-case basis. Some communities say they'll go on their own or partner with a major. It is an opportunity for new CFs to get some support. One could go to them and discuss partnership.

Q: In a partnership, is BCTS willing to let CFAs sell timber to populate pricing?

A: They are not there yet. Politicians have said that BCTS is the only one who can price and sell timber. It is all tied to the Softwood Lumber Agreement (SLA) and the duty at the border to the US. If they are going to let someone else price timber they have to talk to statisticians, lawyers etc. They are having

discussions, but it is a long-term plan. Way down the road. But in the short term BCTS is being encouraged to work with communities.

Q: How did low stumpage (tabular rates) for CFA get in under SLA?

A: CFAs came into place before SLA. The rate that CF got was a grandfathered rate. CFA volume is also a very small portion of the provincial volume. It's only 1-2%. Not big enough volume to skew the markets. There is a fear that there could be a hair that breaks the camels back though if the CFA area gets too big. There is also a legal analysis about where CFs stand. CFs are log sellers.

The argument from the other side and what BCTS will tell you is that where there are CFs the rates of their timber has gone down, because mills are buying CF wood at a lower rate and the rest of the mills will come down to that rate. Example is Burns Lake where they were cutting a lot. But the analysis of the legal foundation for the tab rates is case by case. Every CF is different and their relationship to their local markets are different.

Board Creation

Q: Do we need a board before completing application?

A: Some CFs have submitted their application without a board in place. Others have had the inaugural board in place when they submit. Many times the planning committee becomes the board. You must look at the requirements for the organizational structure you have chosen and use that as your guide.

Q: What about municipal involvement?

A: There are advantages to keeping the politics out of the community forest board and to have elected officials be arms-length from operations. But there are many cases where Mayor and council are very involved or in some cases, they ARE the board. There is not a one size fits all. Kaslo adopted not for profit, and the regional district and town council both have a dedicated seat. The rest of the board members are elected from the members of the society. The reserved seats have kept village and regional district engaged. Has a hand out on competencies to look to for the board.

Q: If application says this is what we've planned to do, but we aren't done setting up structure. . Will that affect my application?

A: No. In the case of Tumbler Ridge they went ahead with the application and worked on getting a board in place once it was awarded. Recruitment can take time but many CFAs used their planning committee for their inaugural board.

Susan: this relates to being adaptable and flexible. Taking advantage of the energy there at the moment to do what they can, even if it's not the road map, as they perceive it to be in the application.

Jennifer: The transfer regulation is something to bear in mind. There is now legally an opportunity to change the structure or entity of who holds the license. It is now possible to transfer the license to another community based entity. For example - if you start out as a corporation and want change to be a co-op it is now possible. Changing names is also now possible.

Q: Clinton: FN now has expressed interest to partner. They were invited from beginning to have a seat and did not respond. Can we change the structure down the road to a partnership?

A: Yes, which is what this legislation enables. Other CFAs I understand are looking at profit sharing agreements with the local FN where there is not a formal partnership agreement. I think Burns Lake and Wetzinkwa are looking at this.

Q: Does TILMA apply?

A: Yes. If the CFA is more than 50% owned by the municipality, TILMA applies. Some CFAs are “working around” this. Apparently liability is not much of a concern for contravention, because any complaints are managed at a government to government level and now fines have been collected.

Q: Legal obligation of fire preparedness. Is a fire preparedness plan a legal requirement?

A: Yes, you have to have one - required in the wildfire act. The people you hire have to have one. If you are active, you have to have one. That is an operational requirement, not a license requirement.

Bio Fuel and Forest Carbon – Fact and Fiction

With the Cheakamus Community Forest now in discussions with the government to be allowed to mix current logging of the forest with selling carbon credits, a number of CFAs are wondering if they should also be going down this road. In this session Kelly Sherman from Ecora talked about their experiences with the opportunities and challenges associated with generating revenue through management for forest carbon.

Everyone has heard about the benefit of installing small-scale biofuel units to heat rural public and private facilities. Having heard enough theory and promotion, last fall Robin Hood installed a Twin Heat biofuel system from Holland. Twin Heat is a hot water furnace that burns regular firewood, sawdust, wood chips, and pellets straw or “other”. Rob ran it last winter to heat a 2-story, 60 x 25 foot shop, and thawed birch logs before they were turned into veneer. In this session, Rob will tell the true story of life with a biofuel furnace. [Twin Heat link.](#)

Going Green in a Resource extraction community – Robin Hood

[Link to Presentation – Part 1](#)

[Link to Presentation – Part 2](#)

- He wanted to do something different since just mining, timber extraction in Likely
- Created a business of birch peeling for veneer
- Purchased a Wood burner for wood chips, 100,000 BTU from Europe (Denmark)
- Breakdown of components: firebox so can burn firewood, then when system is running chips go into another chamber; hopper holds 500 L of chips (that itself is \$10,000)
- Furnace Room: hot water; coldest room in basement
- 3 phase from Denmark; German technology on the motor – changed to single phase
- First problem: No power: not powerful enough to spin the auger; needed another component
- Second problem: language translation to deal with problems
- Got new component from Denmark
- Had to burn pellets in stove; expensive to heat
- Want to use it to dry veneer in his veneer plant
- Problem: setting computer to get it to burn correctly; feeding too fast
- The iron lung: No smoke, no emissions: when it's up to temp. Nothing comes out chimney
- 5 loops: Hot water storage One 25,000 BTU loop
- Firewood or more: next thing to do is try and find out what can do with cores: trying to sell to Vancouver
- Conclusion: once it's running it's great, but it's not cheap to run it; it will use a percentage of waste. Will eventually create pellets

Forest Carbon Offsets Opportunities for CFs - Kelly Sherman with Ecora

- Shed some light on carbon opportunities and some of the projects
- Have been doing this for 10 years
- There are real opportunities except markets aren't developing as they should be

- Markets are the biggest issue
- Carbon projects: there is a protocol
- There are opportunities for CF so can approach that way
- In BC a carbon tax approach: no cap and trade – consumer will have to pay more when purchasing things; tax is very small since based on fluctuating gas prices
- Pacific Carbon Trust – temporary market for 1 million tonnes of CO₂e/year

Climate Action Charter

- Take action on climate change
- 177 communities in BC who have committed to being carbon neutral by 2012
- BC government saying we're only giving money for this through commitments to certain things

Cap and Trade = market based regulation

- Goes right after the emissions to get reductions at least overall economic cost

Western Climate Initiative

- Launched in 2007
- Currently led by BC and California
- Reduce emissions by 15%

What is a Carbon Project?

- Two types of carbon projects:
 - Reduce GHG emissions
 - Take it out of the atmosphere and store it
- Project Criteria
 - Clear ownership of the offsets (problem for CFs)
 - Permanent – must last 100 years
 - Additional – cannot be required and must be beyond business as usual
 - Sound methods for quantifying GHG emissions (protocols): have these in BC from the Forest Carbon offset
 - Verifiable
- Protocols
 - Tells how to get carbon credits
- BCs forest carbon offset protocol (FCOP)
 - Afforestation
 - Reforestation: re-establish forests beyond the requirements of existing BC regulation
 - Improved Forest management: enhance forest management practices in addition to those required by law
 - Conservation/avoided deforestation: prevent deforestation of land for non-forest uses



Opportunities for Offset Projects

1. Afforestation/biomass to provide heat and energy to municipal buildings
 - Quick growing trees in 6-10 years; hybrid poplar (he says they don't take lots of inputs, so maybe what he has seen are hybrid aspen, not exotic hybrid poplar)
 - Leakage is an issue; if don't harvest an area and reduce the amount of timber coming off, will lose a lot of your carbon since push it somewhere else
 - But afforestation doesn't have leakage since putting trees where there weren't any
1. Biomass to Heat/Electricity

2. Avoided Deforestation and Conservation
 - Darkwoods
 - Denman Island

Forest Management opportunities

- Assess opportunities
- Define management regime
 - Zonation
 - Afforestation
 - Fertilization
 - Conservation
- Develop project

Question & Answer Period

Q: What is the revenue stream?

A: Unless you have a buyer whose willing to buy the futures, every year sell the tonnes that you create (e.g. from afforestation)

Gary Bull: nobody signs contracts for 100 years (re: permanence). All you have to do is run your model for 100 years. I've been involved in several projects where the maximum amount of time is 25 years

Q: What happens if it gets disturbed?

A: You have to consider that in your plan

Engaging the Community in Community Forestry- Principles and Tools for Community Consultation – John Cathro, RPF and Susan Mulkey (An Extension Project Session)

Community Forest Agreement holders have an obligation to consult and report to their communities. This expectation is laid out in Section 43.3 of the Forest Act and Section 3 of the Community Tenures Regulation. The requirement sets CFAs apart from other tenure agreements, and is intended to help ensure that the management of the CFA is accountable to the community over time.

Drawing upon the work of the International Association of Public Participation this session offered tools and examples for identification of stakeholders, how to attract and engage them, along with basic principles and practical tools for public engagement.

Community Consultation

Introduction

- CFs can and need to be very focused on doing their forestry work.
- Some communities have 4 years standing timber inventory and no policies and no clear idea of how to communicate activities with the community.
- Engagement with the community is in the CF application, in the Management Plan required under Forest Act Section 43.3 and Community Tenures obligation section 3. It talks specifically about community consultation.
- This is what sets CF apart from other tenures in BC. There are commitments in the management plan to report back to community.

- The BCCFA worked hard to maintain a mechanism that kept the CFA accountable to the community in the application when the CFA pilot phase was over and the probationary period was removed.
- The Ministry doesn't want to police this. The premise of the BCCFA was that the community should know about this as their right and demand to be consulted.
- Description of what is in legislation and the provinces' objectives for CF (per handout).

In this interactive workshop participants brainstormed:

- A definition of Consultation
- Who do we consult with
- Tools for Consultation
- Barriers

Definition of Consultation by Canadian Oxford Dictionary:

- To seek advice or information
- To seek approval or permission for a proposed action

Summary

Consultation can be one-way, info out, without receiving info back in. It should be two-way dialogue that receives info, makes sense of it and incorporates it. Consultation is a long-term commitment and is about building trust.

- 2 types: legal definition and establishing a relationship.
- I.e.- government does consultation with FN on behalf of licensees. But the CFs take it further to build a relationship.
- Government is only required to do consultation legally, but CFs do info sharing, which makes the consultation go more smoothly.
- There has to be some education, forest managers have to educate the community about why their input is important.
- Informed engagement is what counts. This relates back to the idea for an extension note related to forest management for board members, which should really be for all community members.
- Sometimes the potential audience isn't as interested as we think they are.
- Input must be actively sought. Be proactive.
- In some cases CFs are so low risk that the stakeholders don't really care, they trust them and don't really want to be bothered with every little activity.
- Can include silence, time, cost, and capacity.
- Outcome may not always be success, but one should make a reasonable effort to the best of their ability.

Question & Answer Period

Q: Does the consultation involve an implied responsibility to incorporate feedback into actions?

A: If you want to do it well, then you need to have an agreement that you will integrate feedback.

Q: Doesn't that load the consult? You can have a major brainstorm/info sharing, and then a little ug comes in and plays as prominent a role as everything that's come before it, to the extent that it undermines everything that came before it.

A: That is a great fear or barrier for everyone who engages in consultation, that doesn't mean that you can't structure it for the success of the other 90% and have a strategy deal with the outliers of hiccups that come in. A well-designed process will plan for that wrench.

Hand Out: International Association Public Participation (IAP2)

Core Values for the Practice of Public Participation

As an international leader in public participation, IAP2 has developed the "IAP2 Core Values for Public Participation" for use in the development and implementation of public participation processes. These core values were developed over a two-year period with broad international input to identify those aspects of public participation, which cross national, cultural, and religious boundaries. The purpose of these core values is to help make better decisions, which reflect the interests and concerns of potentially affected people and entities. - <http://www.iap2.org/displaycommon.cfm?an=4>, Sourced May 20, 2012.

- Public participation is based on the belief that those who are affected by a decision have a right to be involved in the decision-making process.
- Public participation includes the promise that the public's contribution will influence the decision.
- Public participation promotes sustainable decisions by recognizing and communicating the needs and interests of all participants, including decision makers.
- Public participation seeks out and facilitates the involvement of those potentially affected by or interested in a decision.
- Public participation seeks input from participants in designing how they participate.
- Public participation provides participants with the information they need to participate in a meaningful way.
- Public participation communicates to participants how their input affected the decision.

Manager's Forum Workshop - Don Brown, Facilitator

The session was intended as an opportunity to find out from CFA managers what their issues are or questions. The information provides direction to the BCCFA board. Topics for discussion as identified by the participants

- Safety
- Next year's event
- Management Plan
- Value Added
- NTFP/Rs
- Land Based Investment Program (LBI)

Land Based Investment Program (LBI)

Jen explained that CFs might be able to apply for projects beyond mid-term timber supply. Recreation people are starting to give \$\$ out, and possible that they have funds this year.

- CFAs should be able to manage NSR around CFAs that are eligible for FFT \$\$\$. Could create jobs and maybe do fire interface.
- Delivery allowance is not sufficient to cover the costs.

- LBI is a top priority for CFAS.
- Everyone said they would be willing to defer funding in a year to be able to do larger projects.
- Have projects on the shelf for late spending when LBI has unallocated surplus



Forest Safety

- Kevin described comments he is getting that are complaining about Forest Safety Council 4 CFAs present are safe certified.
- Your CFA may not have to be safe certified, but your contractors are.
- Issue is that CFAs are paying the logging rate to Worksafe BC rather than the office admin.
- Terry BCFSC -- we are trying to reduce paper work on maintenance audits. We are working with Woodlot Fed.
- It is voluntary, and you would only be doing it if the people you work for require it, or if there are significant number of employees that you will save \$\$ on your WCB.
- You do not need to be Safe certified.
- Terry: You can also save money on your insurance etc.... and if someone is insured it is very costly. If you are safe certified it costs you a lot less (Terry could be asked to fill in more information).

2013 BCCFA Conference and AGM

- Dan Adamson promoted Smithers for the location.
- Bring back Community Forest Showcase.

Management Plan

- Gord Chipman explained the Esketemc FN's requirement to update their management plan. Review & comments from the Ministry have been delayed and now they are not approving it because he says they are going to manage and collect fees for botanical products. This control was one of the main reason Esketemc got their license.
- Why do the Management Plans have to be approved? Why not have plans at local level -- approved by your community?
- The Management Plan is part of your license.
- It has the AAC in there, but everything else is fluff because it is contained in your FSP. It should be boiled down to a TSR Review.
- Community consultation process and description of how you are meeting the objectives of the program are included in the Management Plan.
- Some want to streamline to nothing, and others want a more robust requirement.
- Some communities and community members want to know that there are commitments.
- Remember that BCCFA asked for inclusion of some content in the MP that includes Provincial goals, commitments made and reporting to community.
- Government doesn't want to sign off on issues internal to the community.
- Action: Policy subcommittee to review this issue.

Non Timber Forest Products

There are no regulations to be able to charge fees for NTFPs. Is this a priority for CFAs?

- Big priority for Esketemc and Wells Gray.
- Wells Gray -- Intellectual property is the showstopper for Simpcw First Nation.
- Xaxlip it is a big issue for them as well.
- There is no legal right to charge fees.
- Do a Members survey to determine how high a priority it is.
- Don: Just because the majority of the members don't say this is high priority doesn't mean we shouldn't pursue it.
- The Ministry doesn't have the resources to do this unless BCCFA says it is top priority.
- Jesper: This was part of our mandate -- and there is a hole because we don't have an exclusive right. This is in BCCFA literature and legislation.
- First Nations Woodlands Tenures might lead this.

Single Cutting Permit

- Clearance is the issue. The problem is around government's updating of its own information system.
- Is there a risk? No risk was the response from the group. The issue is around clearance for 4 years. What happens if something new is permitted after clearance is given? Should not be a problem because the same situation exists on approved CPs under the current situation.
- Doug: Land staff approves tenures on area-based tenures without informing the tenures. We need to fix that. Some of this is because we are a new ministry with so much coming together.

Member Annual Reporting

- We want to provide information that will support our advocacy efforts.
- Everyone supports this it. An annual survey. Start simple and build it over time.
- Build it as something that CFAs will benefit from for their own reporting to their communities.

Conference Summary

Jen: getting away from fibre focus and going back to the founding concept of managing for multiple values. Promoting this publically will help in our advocacy.

- How do CFAs fit into the provincial context, beyond fibre and managing for multiple values
- Ongoing information, e.g. for the climate change adaptation approach, regionally specific (e.g. coastal, interior, north etc.); there was a rec. Today from the cc workshop for BCCFA to formalize the tools that were discussed; plans to adapt the website and get the cc info that is needed; extension tools.
- Tools to manage climate change risk: managers don't have the time to understand all the science behind it; make it practical.
- Cluster sessions at the park: any outcomes or actions from those? There was one for the basin to create some kind of network on CFs – Basin network.
- There is value in the BCCFA to try to organize more regional collaboration or networking beyond product marketing on a region-by-region basis.
- Ensure monthly BCCFA minutes are circulated.
- Quite a few priorities have been identified in the sessions.
- Will have comprehensive conference proceedings.