



Proceedings from:

**Seeing the Forest and the Trees:  
Opportunities for New Brunswick**

**Monday, March 30, 2015**

New Maryland Center, New Maryland, NB



## **Table of Contents**

Executive Summary .....	3
<b><u>Presentations</u></b>	
Biodiversity Conservation in NB.....	4
Economics of Biodiversity - Focus on Forests .....	6
Setting the Context.....	7
<b><u>Round Table and Idea Factory</u></b>	
Where Do We Go From Here? .....	8
Protect Biodiversity in NB Forests .....	10
Diversify Forest Economics.....	11
Modernize Public Policy.....	12
Unanswered Questions.....	13
Conclusion .....	14
<b><u>Appendices</u></b>	
Appendix 1: Agenda .....	15
Appendix 2: Working Together Collaboratively .....	16
Appendix 3: Complete Set of Sticky Notes .....	18
Appendix 4: Unanswered Questions.....	27
Appendix 5: Evaluations.....	31
Appendix 6: Participants.....	32

## **Acknowledgements**

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This report is available in both French and English.

## Executive Summary

On March 30, 2015, New Brunswick citizens representing a wide range of sectors met in Fredericton to develop ideas and discuss opportunities for forest management options in New Brunswick. The “*Seeing the Forest and the Trees: Opportunities for New Brunswick*” conference was organized by the New Brunswick Biodiversity Collaborative. It was hosted in response to wide-spread concern about potential biodiversity loss under the Forest Management Strategy that was announced in March 2014 and the associated agreements and management documents that were later released. The goals of the conference were to identify opportunities, solutions, and next steps and to provide these to the government so that they could be used to improve the economic picture while protecting New Brunswick’s biodiversity; to give participants an opportunity to better understand the situation; and to ratify the N.B Biodiversity Collaborative's mission, goals, and structure.

The conference more than met these goals. Attended by 67 participants, representing nearly 30 organizations, the input spanned a wide array of interested sectors. As well, the level of expertise and know-how on both the forest economy and biodiversity was impressive, for its depth and its breadth.

The context for the day was set with presentations by Graham Forbes, University of NB, Gregor MacAskill, Gardner-Pinfold, and Tom MacFarlane, NB Department of Natural Resources. Following the presentations, a panel of experts raised key questions, generated new ideas, and put forward options and opportunities. The discussion then moved into plenary and participants raised ideas and identified opportunities in a number of areas. This report highlights the key points which can be broadly placed under the following themes:

- protecting forest biodiversity in NB;
- improving the economic approach to forests; and
- modernizing public policy for Crown lands.

Opportunities for moving ahead that were presented and discussed included a great variety of topics, some of which can be implemented in the short-term such as better management of biodiversity and habitats, conducting a jobs analysis, and banning the spraying of glyphosate, to ones that can be implemented over time such as a new Crown Lands and Forests Sustainability Act and addressing First Nations rights. Details of all of these ideas can be found in the Round Table and Idea Factory section of this report on page 8. The entire set of notes can be found in Appendix 3, page 18.

## **Biodiversity Conservation in NB**

Graham Forbes, Director, NB Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, University of NB

[Link to Presentation - http://bit.ly/1FhIC2](http://bit.ly/1FhIC2)

Dr. Forbes introduced the NB Biodiversity Strategy noting that it was developed within a broader global context. Societal demand for sustainability had led to the International Convention on Biodiversity, developed at the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992, and to which Canada is a signatory. Two of the Convention's main objectives are:

- the conservation of biological diversity and
- the sustainable use of the components of biological diversity.

The Convention is implemented through national strategies addressing protected areas, habitat, and endangered species. In Canada, the federal government undertook an inventory of habitat and species and introduced endangered species legislation (Species at Risk Act). As well, they conducted a gap analysis of protected areas and, subsequently, federal and provincial ministers agreed on completing a protected areas network covering 12% of Canada's representative ecosystems.

In New Brunswick, the government responded by monitoring the general status of species on a five-year reporting cycle and implementing in 2013 a new Species at Risk Act to replace its 1976 endangered species legislation. As well, in 2009, the provincial government released the Biodiversity Strategy which has two goals:

- 1) conservation of the genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity of NB and
- 2) sustainable use and development of NB biological resources.

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) led this initiative with the support and involvement of the Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries, the Department of Environment and Local Government, and the Department of Transportation. Dr. Forbes noted that in order for the Strategy to succeed, the objectives will need to be incorporated into policies for agriculture, forestry, and planning.

The NBEN became involved in helping to advance the NB Strategy by facilitating discussion and developing working groups and teams in 2010. In this regard, Dr. Forbes has been involved with the Old Forests Thresholds Team. He noted that overall, the "targets and thresholds" approach of DNR has been to turn policy into practice by identifying specific targets that would be quantitative and measurable. This has resulted in the identification of thresholds for old forest habitat – minimum amounts to maintain viable populations of various indicator species.

Dr. Forbes also spoke to the ten recommendations developed during the Science Experts Workshop of the Old Forests Thresholds Team of the NB Biodiversity Collaborative in November 2014. He noted that the first two recommendations address changes required in current practice:

1. Conservation forest needs to be managed at a larger scale that optimizes existing old forest habitat and increases overall patch sizes by protecting forest that is adjacent to old forest as a buffer so that it can mature into an old forest state, and

- by increasing connectivity among patches, including strategic use of connectivity to national parks and private land.
2. Existing old forest within the conservation forest must be permanently conserved immediately.

The remaining recommendations from that workshop address information gaps:

3. Expand the indicators used to include structural features, soil health, and patch features, and test a wide range of indicators for their suitability.
4. Promote research to assess the accuracy of indicators and thresholds, and the adequacy of patch sizes.
5. Promote research aiming to assess the degree of fragmentation at the landscape level and thus evaluate functional connectivity.
6. Implement a review, and conduct controlled studies into the types of silviculture that are compatible with the persistence of species requiring old forest conditions.
7. Address the research deficit: implement permanent sampling and research plots within the managed forests, the conservation forest, and protected areas and support indicators- and threshold-based research.
8. Within each conservation forest patch, identify and permanently conserve old forest habitat to provide a biological reservoir that is essential for species and habitats.
9. Expand the current LiDAR-based forest inventory to include data on old tree structural attributes related to structural indicators (e.g. cavity trees, snags, fallen trees, etc.).
10. Update and refine the Ecological Land Classification (ELC), and fully develop and implement a Forest Ecosystem Classification (FEC) system for forest vegetation types, soil types, and ecosites.

## **Economics of Biodiversity - Focus on Forests**

Gregor MacAskill, Economist, Gardner-Pinfold

[Link to Presentation - http://bit.ly/1FlhrtB](http://bit.ly/1FlhrtB)

Mr. MacAskill spoke about the important role that economics can play in decision-making about natural resources and environmental services. In 2011, his company prepared an analysis of the economic value of Atlantic salmon for the Atlantic Salmon Federation and the results of that analysis provided data for much of Mr. MacAskill's presentation. He opened his presentation with a slide showing New Brunswick annual forest harvest increasing since 1961, and declines in salmon returns to rivers since 1971. He noted that "Atlantic Salmon in the inner Bay of Fundy have experienced a long history of fishing (commercial, recreational, and bycatch), habitat changes (e.g., poor forestry practices, barriers to salmon migration), chemical use in watersheds (e.g., agriculture), and other threats that have contributed to their decline and current status (COSEWIC 2006)."

In order to understand the total economic value of a natural resource, it is necessary to measure the direct values, both use (extractive) and non-use. Use values would include industrial forestry and fishing, but also small scale recreational fishing activities. Non-use direct values would include things such as wildlife viewing. As well, there are other types of values, such as indirect, option values, and other non-use values. Indirect values include other species that are dependent on the resource in question. Option values involve the value of deferring the use of the resource until later. Finally, other non-use values include the inherent value in the existence of a species or an ecosystem and the value it will have to future generations.

For the salmon valuation completed by Gardner Pinfold, this approach helped make a business case for protecting salmon and investing in implementing conservation programs. The total added-value (GDP) of salmon to New Brunswick residents is about \$80 million per year (\$65 million in use value + \$15 million in non-use value). This is about 5% of the forestry-related GDP in NB, which is about \$1.6 billion. This analysis focused on salmon, but if it were expanded to other aquatic life, birds, wildlife, wetlands, water, soil, climate, and carbon resources, it would show a more complete economic picture of forest-dependent resources.

Mr. MacAskill noted that we always make trade-offs, whether consciously or unconsciously, and that the real question is, how do we maximize a mix of forest-related values in NB? In order to make informed decisions, we need to account for the total economic value when determining forest management approaches. If there is a set of forest management options in New Brunswick, this methodology is helpful in accounting for trade-offs and selecting a path that reflects the balance of use and non-use values. This would require a study to compile the necessary information and develop an economic decision-support tool.

## Setting the Context

Tom MacFarlane, Assistant Deputy Minister, NB Department of Natural Resources  
[Link to Presentation - http://bit.ly/1HAHbpP](http://bit.ly/1HAHbpP)

Mr. MacFarlane opened his presentation speaking about the high level of competitiveness in the forest sector and the concern that this presents to government. In NB, we have lost half of our saw mills and one-third for our pulp mills and this reduces our GDP by half. All the mills needed to modernize and upgraded, but in order to secure that private investment, additional wood was required.

He noted that the new Forest Management Strategy has the following features:

1. Harvest in marginal forest.
2. Increased use of commercial thinning.
3. Maintain current harvest/silviculture practices.
4. Reduced “conservation” forest.
5. Increased legally protected areas.

The agreement will increase the softwood supply to industry by 20% and maintain the hardwood supply until 2022. It secures current jobs and creates up to 500 new permanent jobs in woods operations and the mills, plus 1200 temporary jobs during construction and modernization of mills. He noted that industry had originally requested three times this amount, or 1.8M m<sup>3</sup>/year of additional fibre.

In terms of the “conservation” forest, he noted that deer wintering areas will be reduced by 75,000 hectares, from 216,000 hectares to 141,000 hectares. Likewise 130,000 hectares of old forest habitat will be reclassified and removed from the “Conservation Forest” protection, which provides restrictions to the level and type of industrial activity. This is a drop from 408,000 to 278,000 hectares. Protected Natural Areas will increase by 116,000 hectares from 157,000 to 273,000 hectares. He noted that forestry practices will still operate within guidelines for watercourses and wetlands.

Mr. MacFarlane noted that the government is considering increasing the investment in LiDAR so that they can have a better understanding of the forest inventory, structures, and how structures interact. Recently they have been making an effort to improve transparency by releasing the investment agreements and the Forest Management Agreement. They also developed the interactive Conservation Forest map (<http://arcg.is/1QfvBF4>). He wrapped up by noting that the Department is very interested in suggestions and ideas and that the Minister is currently meeting with stakeholder groups.

## **Where Do We Go From Here? Forest Round Table and Idea Factory**

The priority for the day was to identify opportunities, solutions, and next steps with two audiences in mind. One audience was the NB government, with the intent that they could use the ideas generated during the day in their decision-making to improve the economic picture of the province within the framework of biodiversity conservation. This approach would maximize the economic value of resource extraction by increasing the value-added to the resource as opposed to maximizing it by increasing the quantity of resource extracted. The second audience was the groups and participants. For this audience, the conference provided an opportunity to better understand forests in NB, particularly within the context of both the economy and biodiversity, to generate ideas and to coalesce around key concepts.

In order to generate these ideas, a Forest Round Table comprised of experts, was assembled. In order to broaden out from this expert opinion and to gather the ideas and knowledge possessed by practitioners and other experts attending the conference, the Round Table was followed by the Idea Factory, a plenary discussion and idea generating session.

Experts on the Round Table covered the areas of biodiversity, jobs, forest management, protected areas, regulation, public consultation, private woodlots, and industry.

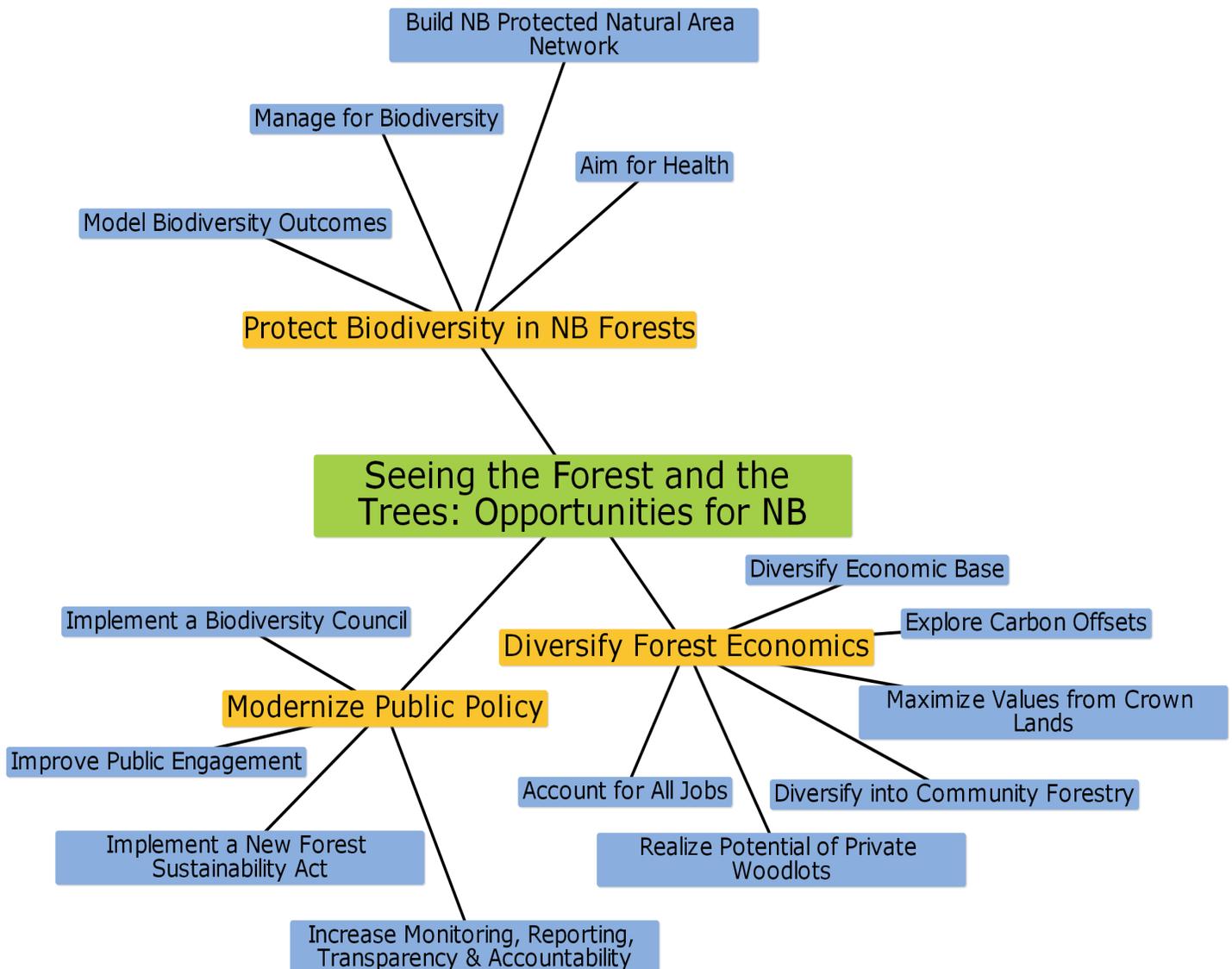
Expert panellists were:

- Stephen Wyatt, Université de Moncton;
- Don Floyd, Honorary Research Professor, Faculty of Forestry and Environmental Management, UNB;
- Marc-Andre Villard, Université de Moncton;
- Roberta Clowater, Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society - NB Chapter;
- Rick Doucett, NB Federation of Woodlot Owners;
- Lois Corbett, Conservation Council of NB;
- Tom Beckley, University of New Brunswick; and
- Rob Moir, University of New Brunswick –Saint John.

Participants were captivated by the ideas and options generated by the panellists. Due to the depth and breadth of the expertise, they were able to provide substantial comments on every aspect of the Forest Management Strategy and associated agreements and documents (as currently understood within the sphere of public discussion), identify new opportunities and suggest options for moving forward. The panellists addressed a wide range of topics that can be categorized into three broad areas: protecting forest biodiversity in NB, improving the economic approach to forests, and modernizing public policy for Crown lands.

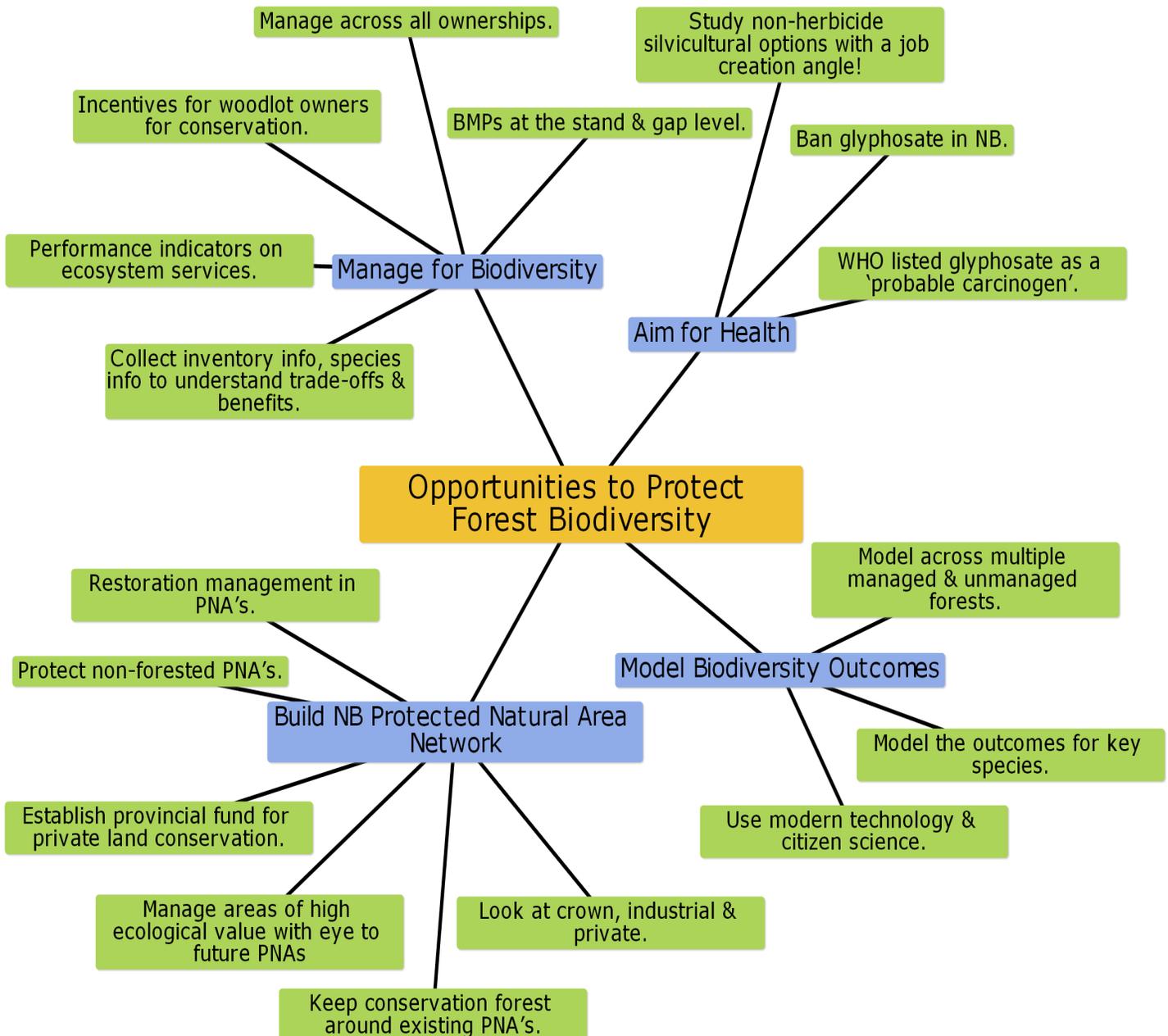
As the day progressed, the ideas generated by the Round Table participants were fleshed out by broader discussion during the Idea Factory. This process captured the knowledge-base within the room and focused the discussion into the key areas. First, participants identified topics for plenary discussion. Then, topic by topic, participants met in small groups for discussion and subsequently brought their table ideas forward in a plenary discussion format. All participants were invited to post additional sticky notes with their ideas on the wall.

As each session of the day built on the previous session, the opportunities generated during the Idea Factory can be broadly grouped into the three key areas that came out of the Round Table discussion: protecting forest biodiversity in NB, improving the economic approach to forests, and modernizing public policy for Crown lands. The discussion topics identified and fleshed out by the participants nest within these key areas. The entire Round Table and Idea Factory discussion can be characterized by the following graphic, which highlights the key areas and discussion topics. The discussion topics are further explored in subsequent graphics.



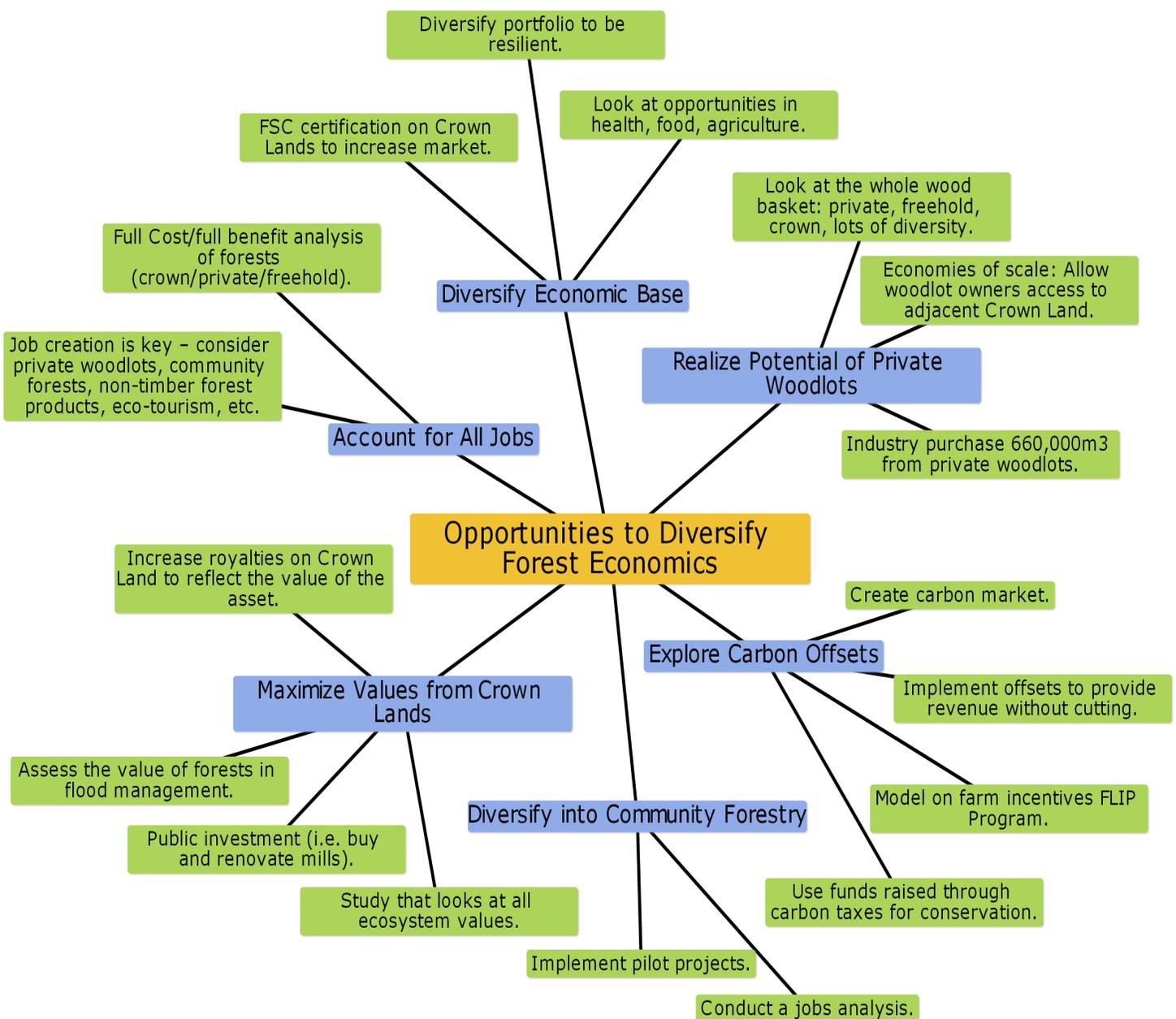
## Protect Biodiversity in NB Forests

Maintaining biodiversity in NB forests was a dominant area of discussion and the themes that emerged all spoke to the need for a comprehensive approach to forests. There was an overlapping thread in the themes of forest management and developing the Protected Natural Areas Network. Ideas included restoration management, land conservation, best management practices, incentives, performance indicators for ecosystem services, and the need to consider all types of ownership. Discussion also focused on modeling the current agreement so that the biodiversity outcomes can be scientifically predicted. One of the themes addressed health in a broad manner – health of the forests, of species, and of humans – and that discussion centred on the issue of herbicide spraying. A complete set of notes can be found in Appendix 3 on page 18.



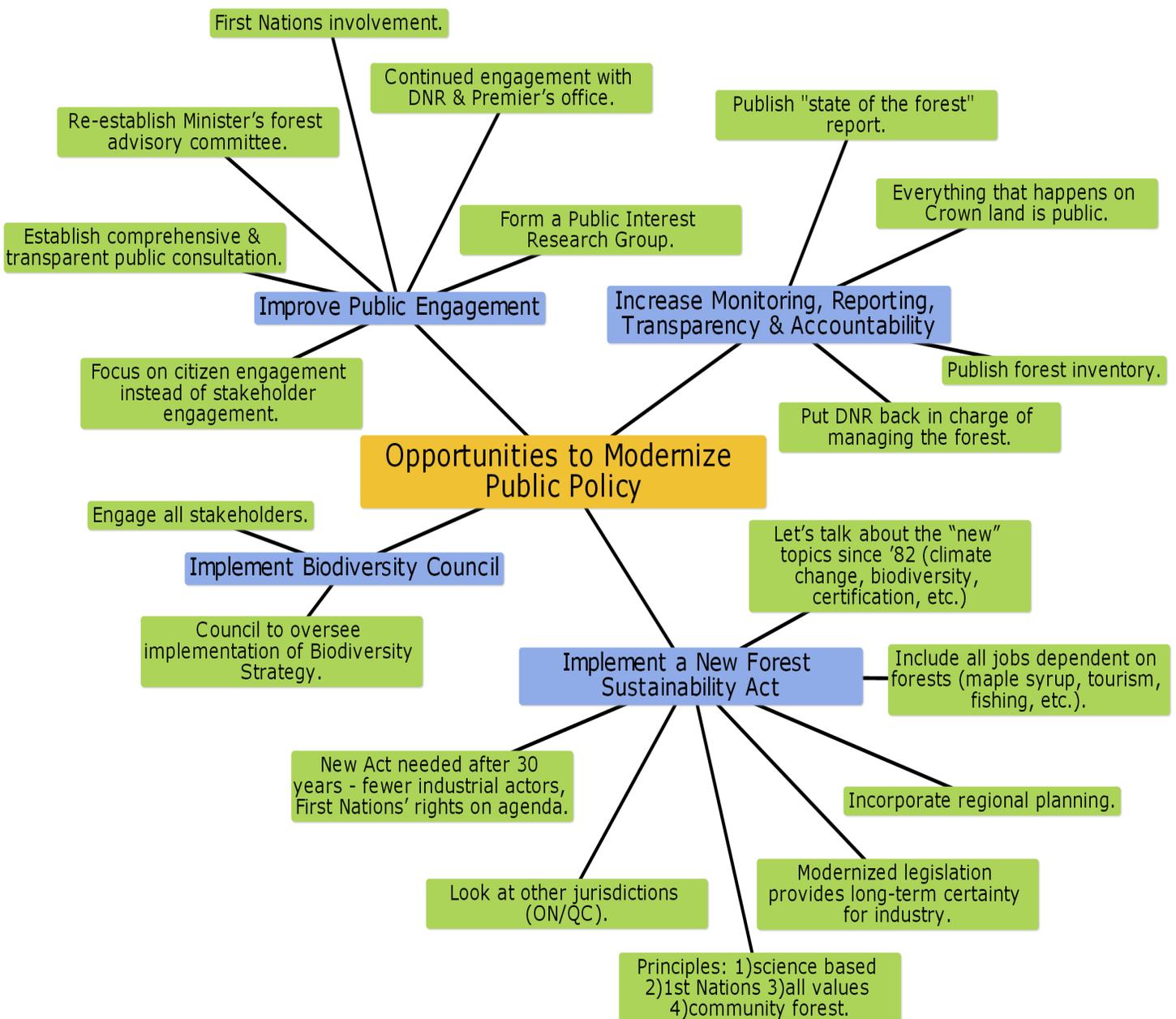
## Diversify Forest Economics

The state of the New Brunswick economy and its dependence on maximizing natural resource extraction was a concern to participants. The need to account for all jobs related to forests was presented. There were a number of ideas to diversify our economic base both within the forestry sector as well as on sectors based on our forests. Within the forestry sector it was suggested that we need an approach that maximizes the value of the wood that is harvested with an aim to harvest and process wood for the greatest economic benefit to New Brunswickers. Opportunities highlighted in this area included community forestry, developing a carbon offset market, and certification on Crown lands. In general, participants support a new strategic approach to NB's forest economy, one based on the diversity of the entire wood basket, including Crown, industrial freehold, and private. A complete set of notes can be found in Appendix 3 on page 20.



## Modernize Public Policy

Modernizing the public policy approach and replacing the Crown Lands and Forests Act with a new Crown Forest Sustainability Act were key components of this theme. It was noted that Act is over 30 years old and many of the most pressing public policy issues today, such as climate change, First Nations rights, and biodiversity conservation, were barely on the radar when it was written. On the industrial side, there have also been many changes, including the number of large players and the markets for wood products. A new Act was seen by participants as an opportunity to re-define our approach to forests. Many opportunities were also identified to improve public engagement and increase transparency and engagement. One idea that was broadly supported was to develop a multi-stakeholder Biodiversity Council to oversee implementation of the Biodiversity Strategy. A complete set of notes can be found in Appendix 3 on page 23.



## Unanswered Questions

During both the Round Table and the Idea Factory, numerous questions were raised, both by the experts and the participants. Everyone was invited to post any unanswered questions they might have on the wall on sticky notes. The majority of the questions focused on the new strategy and the new Forest Agreement and the impacts that it will have on both biodiversity and the economy. Participants also wondered about the future of public consultation and the capacity of the people and the government to advance different values or decide to move in different directions. The serious issue of treaty obligations and aboriginal rights was also raised. In general, there was a sense of unease about the strategy and what it offered for the people of New Brunswick. One simple question *“What does success for the Forest Strategy look like?”* captured that concern. Below is a sampling of the questions that were posted by experts and participants over the course of the day; a complete list can be found in Appendix 4 on page 27.

### Are we protecting NB forest biodiversity?

- *“Do we know what we have to lose?”*
- *“How can DNR say the 2014 strategy is “sustainable” when at least nine indicator species’ habitat will not be maintained to minimum thresholds, as determined by DNR?”*
- *“How does large scale clear-cutting, followed by the use of herbicide spray affect biodiversity? How can alternative vegetation control better meet biodiversity targets?”*
- *“In the last 100 years, harvest practices have changed and species composition on the landscape has changed. What has been the impact on water temperature, chemistry, microbiology, insects, etc. that provide spawning and nurturing of salmon and other fish?”*
- *“Is it government policy to destroy the sustainable unique Acadian forest and replace it with unsustainable plantations?”*

### Is this better economics?

- *“Will the strategy be held to the same scrutiny (jobs & economic outcomes) as recommended in the recent Auditor-General report on Atcon?”*
- *“How does the strategy impact the softwood lumber agreement?”*
- *“Does the new forest strategy open us to challenges under NAFTA?”*
- *“DNR Outcomes ‘Maintain hardwood supply to 2022’ ... **then what?**”*
- *“Is there enough wood in the remaining forest to meet the commitment to the companies?”*
- *“Are any of the projected impacts of climate change considered in this strategy? How will the risks be mitigated?”*
- *“What is impact of 2014 forest strategy on flooding?”*

### What does this mean for public policy?

- *“Does industry have a veto for next 25 yrs?”*
- *“How will Premier decide on future management of Crown forests – process? – types of information?”*

- *“If fibre values are the predominant management concern for Crown land for the next 25 years, and those harvest levels have been set, does that mean there will be no public engagement sponsored by DNR for the next quarter century?”*
- *“DNR met with mills and forest industry in 2014. Why did they not meet with NB’ers and all other stakeholders?”*
- *“Does this mean Irving’s global competitiveness is the driving principle for Crown land management above other values?”*
- *“Were any of the many Aboriginal groups invited? What are their concerns? How can environmental groups support our treaty obligations in relation to forestry?”*

## **Conclusion**

Sabine Dietz, Nature NB, and Graham Forbes, University of NB, provided final wrap up comments. Participants were thanked and it was noted that the high level of knowledge and wide range of interests among participants contributed greatly to the results of the day. Likewise, the positive attitude and continuing commitment to effecting change were important components.

It was noted that the conversation throughout the day had brought the Biodiversity Strategy back onto the table; with a new government in power and the strategy in the public sphere, there is a real opportunity to move biodiversity conservation ahead in the province. Considerable work has been done, much of it carried out by NGOs and academia. Some of the days’ comments and ideas were highlighted such as the need to be mindful to not have collateral damage as a result of economic activity, but to be more conscious when we make economic decisions that have trade-offs. While not widely discussed during this biodiversity conference, the impact of forestry on flood risk in the province is something that we cannot ignore, as is climate change. It was also noted that while biodiversity was a consideration, the 2014 Forest Management Strategy was clearly a “forest competitiveness initiative,” which overshadowed the value of our forests to the many other economic sectors that are not part of industrial forestry and, in the opinion of many of the participants, compromises biodiversity.

The great number of both short-term measures that can be implemented immediately and those that are more complicated and require a lot of work showed the significant engagement participants have in how our forests are managed, and the careful and grounded consideration they have given to this. Underlying the discussions was a lack of trust and concern that both industry and government are unable to engage with New Brunswickers, but also unable to care for biodiversity or implement adequate conservation measures. There is a true opportunity for change at this point in time and hopefully the results from this conference can contribute to this process in a positive manner.

## Appendix 1: Agenda

### Seeing the Forest and the Trees: Opportunities for NB, March 30 2015

9:00	Registration and Meet & Greet	
9:30	Introductions	Mary Ann Coleman, NB Environmental Network
9:45	Biodiversity Conservation in NB	Graham Forbes, University of NB  Moderator: Peter McLaughlin, NB Department of Environment and Local Government
9:55	Economics of Biodiversity - Focus on Forests	Gregor MacAskill, Gardner-Pinfold  Moderator: Paula Noel, Nature Conservancy of Canada
10:35	Break	
10:45	Setting the context	Department of Natural Resources  Moderator: Raissa Marks, NB Environmental Network
11:00	Forest Round Table: Where do we go from here?	Stephen Wyatt, Université de Moncton Don Floyd, Honorary Research Professor, Faculty of Forestry and Environmental Management, UNB Marc-Andre Villard, Université de Moncton Roberta Clowater, Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society - NB Chapter Rick Doucett, NB Federation of Woodlot Owners Lois Corbett, Conservation Council of NB Tom Beckley, University of New Brunswick Rob Moir, University of New Brunswick –SJ Jason Limonjelli, JD Irving (invited)  Facilitator: Sabine Dietz, Nature NB
12:20	Lunch	Bring your voice to the discussion! What opportunities do you see for the future?
13:10	Idea Factory: Opportunities, Solutions and Next Steps	Facilitators: Mary Ann Coleman and Raissa Marks, NB Environmental Network
15:05	Break	
15:15	Biodiversity Conservation: A multi-stakeholder approach	Steve Hounsell, Ontario Biodiversity Council and Canadian Business and Biodiversity Council (by Skype)  Moderator: Margo Sheppard, Nature Trust of NB
15:35	Working together collaboratively	Steering Committee, Sabine Dietz, Nature NB Freshwater Thresholds Team, Simon Mitchell, Meduxenekeag River Association Coastal Thresholds Team, Roland Chiasson, Nature NB Protected Natural Areas Team, Roberta Clowater, Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society - NB Chapter Communications and Education Team, Nadine Ives, Conservation Council of NB, and Jessica Bradford, Nature Trust of NB  Moderator: Mary Ann Coleman, NB Environmental Network
16:20	Wrap Up	Sabine Dietz and Graham Forbes

## Appendix 2: Working Together Collaboratively

Sabine Dietz, Nature NB, chair of the NB Biodiversity Collaborative Steering Committee, introduced the work that the Steering Committee has undertaken recently to formalize the Collaborative. Ms. Dietz presented a draft vision and mission.

- Vision: To advance biodiversity conservation in New Brunswick.
- Mission: Within the context of Canadian and New Brunswick biodiversity strategies, work collaboratively towards the maintenance and restoration of biodiversity in NB.

She asked participants if they agreed with these and there were no changes. She then presented the goals, which have been developed both in previous conferences and through the work of the teams. She also gave an overview of the draft structural document, which articulates the role for the different components of the collaborative – the Steering Committee, secretariat, and teams. She asked participants if they agreed with these and again there were no changes brought forward. She noted that there are six active teams with the potential of an additional team on planning. Ms. Dietz further noted that the NGO members of the Biodiversity Steering Committee have been working on the establishment of a **Biodiversity Council** to oversee the implementation of the NB Biodiversity Strategy. In this regard, they have recently met with the Minister of Natural Resources. (Power point slides available on line - <http://bit.ly/1JZbdbP>)

The ongoing work of the teams was then presented. Mary Ann Coleman, NB Environmental Network, noted that the **Old Forests Thresholds Team** hosted a Science Experts Workshop in the fall. The recommendations of that workshop were presented earlier in the day by Dr. Graham Forbes. She also reported that a new team focused on **Protected Natural Areas** has been launched and the team plans to work on the development of a business case for protected areas and on identifying barriers to private land conservation in the province. Finally, a loose network of organizations that are interested in maintaining communication about the **Saint John River** has been meeting by teleconference quarterly.

**Freshwater Thresholds Team:** Simon J. Mitchell, Meduxenekeag River Association Inc., and chair of the Freshwater Thresholds team, reported that the team had just finished the development of a work plan. The plan has four goals: Establishing nested thresholds for freshwater ecosystems; identify pristine areas and appropriate categories for areas (pristine, medium, poor quality); determine biological persistence; and determine thresholds.

**Coastal Thresholds Team:** Roland Chiasson, Nature NB, and chair of the Coastal Thresholds team, reported that they have two focuses to their work: eelgrass and mudflats. For eelgrass they have developed a project to look at eelgrass as a threshold species for some coastal ecosystems. They are hoping that the project will be picked up by a DFO working team. At this time they are reviewing research on mudflats to better understand the possibilities for threshold work.

**Communications and Education Team:** Nadine Ives, Conservation Council of NB, and Jessica Bradford, Nature Trust of NB, presented the work of the Communications and Education Team. (Power point slides available on line - <http://bit.ly/1LNZADz>) They noted that their goal is to develop a communication plan for biodiversity to increase understanding among all New Brunswickers of the multiple values of biodiversity, the need to conserve it, and the need for all citizens to participate in the decision-making process. Based on the input from the October 2013 workshop, the team has been developing a logo and brand that can be used by groups and individuals to demonstrate solidarity for the initiative, much like the Conservation Council's Buy Local NB campaign. The brand could also be used in the form of a 'web badge', so environmental groups and others working on biodiversity projects can show that they are a part of a bigger initiative to preserve biodiversity in the province. As part of developing the brand, they have surveyed the groups involved with the NB Biodiversity Collaborative. They asked participants to discuss, at their tables, the question, "*In what ways can your organization use a biodiversity logo to create more awareness about biodiversity?*" In plenary discussion, tables made the following points:

- Does it need to be trademarked? How do we avoid misuse?
- Ensure logo is not anthropocentric (human-centred), but still have human element.
- Consider 'subsurface' i.e. roots
- Simple and bold
- Specific principles of what the logo represents should be required

Ms. Ives and Ms. Bradford noted that wordmark and tagline ideas and sample logo ideas were posted on the wall and they invited participants to make additional comments on them. Comments were as follows:

**Wordmark Ideas:**

Comments made beside 'Live the wild life and Live Wild / Vivre la nature'

- Good
- WWF and CPAWS are using the same language – may be confusing

Additional wordmark suggestions:

- Give Nature a hug and support biodiversity
- I support biodiversity by loving nature
- Love all life

**Tagline ideas:**

- A check mark beside 'For the love of New Brunswick biodiversity'

**Logo examples:**

Shark logo:

- awesome, targeted

Biodiversity works logo:

- Replace human hand with ape's
- interesting ideas – assumes people know what these are
- A bit abstract, but gives one pause. May imply humans are the centre of the universe

Biodiversity: It's your life, protect it logo:

- Change to 'It's our life. Love it'
- Arrow pointing to human in it with comment 'a bit anthropocentric'

Notice nature logo:

- Love this one
- Strong/obvious message 'eye-catching'
- Kind of vague

## Appendix 3: Complete Set of Sticky Notes

*During the Round Table discussion, a scribe recorded the points made by each panellist on a sticky note and posted the sticky on the wall into one of three categories: Ideas and Next Steps; Commentary; and Unanswered Questions. Following the Round Table, discussion topics were generated by the participants and sticky notes were added to each topic area. As well, throughout the day, participants were invited to post sticky notes with their ideas on the wall. The sticky notes were later reviewed and three broad themes emerged, each with associated topics. Below are the Idea, Next Steps, and Commentary sticky notes from the day, sorted into the three broad themes and the topics. The sticky notes from the Unanswered Questions are in a separate appendix.*

### **Protect Biodiversity in NB Forests**

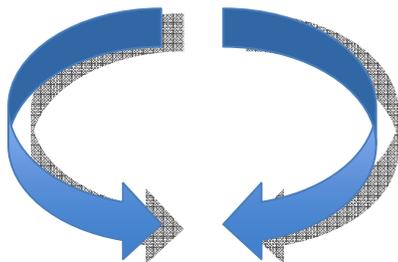
#### ***Manage for Biodiversity***

##### Opportunities

- To manage for biodiversity, need to manage across all ownerships in the province: crown, freehold, private woodlot owners.
- Incentives for private woodlot owners to manage for conservation.
- Need a broad-based ecosystem value strategy with performance indicators on what value/services ecosystem provides. We can come up with a strategy that protects all those values.
- Use Best Management Practices at the stand and gap level – Ontario has an extensive manual on this topic.
- Identify the conservation options on private woodlots.

##### Comments

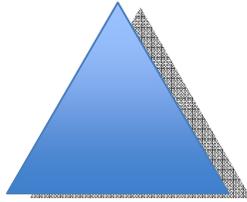
- DNR & others often say “We have the very best management system we have on crown land”. How can this be the case when: we don’t have appropriate inventory info, lack of species info, we lack a comprehensive understanding of the trade-offs & benefits (& who they accrue to)?
- Intensive forestry being forced on private woodlot owners.
- LIDAR is only going to make it easier for the extractives to rape and plunder our forests. Waste of \$
- Salmon



forests: connections, well done!

- Education, outreach, community building, all linked to natural experience-

- understanding – valuing – stewardship (biodiversity is a key piece).
- Human-centric



- Eco-centric priorities?
- We should refrain from using the term non-use of the forest. In fact all forests are used, some of the uses are ‘non-consumptives’. Asking for public input onto ‘non-use’ biases the discussion negatively i.e. it reduces the ‘other’ values.

### ***Model Biodiversity Outcomes***

#### Opportunities

- Let’s try some modeling exercises, to determine steps to our desired ecological outcomes, leaving out deliberately for the purpose of the exercise, financial constraints.
- Need to model the outcomes of strategy for important species (e.g. large diameter trees, deadwood).
- Treatment vs. Control – land under current plan vs. Protected Natural Areas.
- Develop broad model across multiple managed and unmanaged forests & develop monitoring projects alongside.
- Use modern technology (GPS-enabled cell phone with cameras) and citizens science e.g. Person snaps a photo in the forest; key trees, animals, land features, water features, date/time and location are recorded and can be submitted as complex data.

#### Comments

- Monitoring and modeling (predicting) are not the same.
- Do modeling now!
- Modeling has been done enough? We already know the strategy is bad for biodiversity. Let’s use the modeling we have for the thresholds, use current science & decide accordingly.
- Question is if it is doable! Due to the complexity of ecosystems.
- This is the best approach to determine whether or not the new forest management plan will endanger species sensitive to intensive management.
- Scientifically credible approach to test new forestry strategy and compare its effects to alternative forestry scenarios.
- Pick keystone species? Not sure if it will work. We do not know enough about our biodiversity.

### ***Aim for Health***

#### Opportunities

- Study non-herbicide silvicultural options in view of new findings of carcinogenicity of glyphosate.

- Ban glyphosate in NB.
- Immediate review with an eye to phase-out use of glyphosate on Crown Land with a job creation angle!

#### Comments

- World Health Organization listed glyphosate as a ‘probable carcinogen’ – need examination of alternatives & phase out glyphosates.

### ***Build NB Protected Natural Areas Network***

#### Opportunities

- Set goals for non-forest ecosystem PNAs as well – these systems are also important to protect and maintain for a diverse/representative network of protected areas.
- Protect non-forested PNAs.
- Implement recommendations of Conserved Habitats and Old Forest working group of CURA Sustainable Forest Collaborative.
- Establish provincial fund for private land conservation which can be added to provincial PNAs (e.g. NS has \$25 Million fund for private land trusts to leverage other \$ to protect NS land. This has allowed NS to surpass 12% PNAs with less Crown land than NB.
- Restoration management in PNAs for larger, intact habitat.
- Need to look at a deliberate program to have selection harvesting (uneven aged, longer rotations) on areas around existing PNAs or Conservation forest areas to allow some areas of high ecological quality as potential candidate PNAs in the future (could also happen on private).
- Reverse the removal of conservation forest around existing PNAs.
- Look at PNAs across the landscape: crown, industrial, private & integrate it.
- Overlay Geo NB with what we know about the habitat: analyse & re-evaluate.
- Develop goal for more PNAs, need 17% to achieve Strategic Plan for Biodiversity Conservation, we currently have 4.5%, add other systems.

#### Comments

- Forest Management Agreement between JDI & GNB (& the Forest Management Manual) allows Minister to reduce allocation to industry by up to 5% during the term of the agreement (or 0.5% per year). This is an existing provision that could be used to designate more PNAs right NOW.

### **Diversify Forests Economics**

#### ***Account for all jobs***

#### Opportunities

- Full Cost/full benefit analysis of forests (crown/private/freehold) in NB.
- A new type of strategy, including blueberry producers, maple syrup producers, other NTFPs, ecotourism, etc, AND community forestry.
- Diversified & innovative forest sector.
- Round out the forest strategy as Steven Wyatt suggests and use the Quebec strategy as a model.

## Comments

- The easy solution to this \*Industry purchase the 660,000m3 from private woodlots\* Leave Crown Harvest alone\* Look at other options for Crown \* Need to look at entire forest (crown/private freehold) \* Crown is over utilized \* Private under utilized, need to bring back private woodlots as primary source of wood supply. We have professionals in NB that have the expertise to review & come up with a new Crown Land Act. DO IT!
- Job creation is a key factor and reason for the forest strategy and the support it has from people. Should we discuss other opportunities for job creation in NB based around our natural resources (increase use in private woodlot owners for wood supply, local food sector, community forest practices, non timber forest products, eco-tourism).

## *Explore Carbon Offsets*

### Opportunities

- CARBON OFFSETing. Follow CFI example.
- Create carbon market in NB through a CAP on carbon.
- Research the value of healthy forests (other values than fibre & wood).
  - Flood, climate change, water quality, recreational/ecotourism
- Carbon offsets can provide revenues without cutting (for private woodlots).
  - Tax incentive, carbon trading, provincial leadership, federal leadership, provincial tax on carbon
- Use funds raised through carbon taxes for conservation.
- Government of NB says they need more/better info/data on forests: we would like to participate in design of data collection & management. And use the data to quantify economic value of ecosystem services, etc.
- Something similar to farm incentives FLIP Program (deferred taxes)
- Conduct a scan of existing successes/examples.

### Comments

- Would DELG support an Env. Trust Fund application to determine the economic value of all NB ecosystems?
- How can we maximize net value for betterment of all?
- Need to answer the questions: How do we buy/sell carbon to offset guarantees? (CFI has answers)
- Carbon offsetting is key to protecting everything.

## *Diversify Economic Base*

### Opportunities

- We need a more comprehensive inventory/assessment of the economic opportunities. We have largely ignored opportunities in the health, food, agriculture sectors.
- Diversify your portfolio to be resilient.
- Go Wider in our thinking\* Natural diversity allows us to have a financial diversity – we can be resilient & bounce back.
- Let's not devalue wood.

- Develop different market places.
- Get the other #'s: tourism, non-timber, public values.
- FSC certified on Crown Lands.

#### Comments

- Short term investments in mills are not going to result in a sustainable forest industry. A viable forest is what will ensure the sustainability of the forest industry (can't ignore climate change, pests, resiliency, risks).
- Who owns the wood basket? None of us really. We are all here for a short period of time and our primary role is to be good stewards and to respect all life and the land, air and water that make life possible.
- Contracts are not the way for Industry to get security. Resolute Forest Products.
- Agreement doesn't bring certainty for industry and/or government. See Resolute Forest Products.
- Concentrating on fibre basket not working for a variety of values.

### ***Diversify into Community Forestry***

#### Opportunities

- Look at the whole wood basket: private, freehold, crown, lots of diversity.
- Partnerships between private woodlots and crown land in a particular land base to meet community objective.
- Conduct a jobs analysis of Community Forest (jobs 1000m<sup>3</sup>) as way of assessing suitability for NB.
- Implement a few pilot project on some crown licenses / work with industry & government.

#### Comments

- The historic context has influenced how alternative economic players (ex. Community forests) can or cannot get involved.
- Allocation is key. Conservation zones should not be the only option for community forestry. Litigate? Citizens are suffering from restrictive legislation.

### ***Realize Potential of Private Woodlots***

#### Opportunities

- Look at the whole wood basket: private, freehold, crown, lots of diversity
- Economics of scale: Allow woodlot owners access to adjacent Crown Land, much of which is inaccessible to industry.
- Support private sustainable woods management – tax rebates- incentives.
- Support private landowners to manage Acadian Forest on their lands through silviculture subsidies.
- Identify private woodlots that are managed well and provide a logo identifying mark that demonstrate that landowner is managing for biodiversity. Recognition & so people know which landowners in their community value this.
- Certification of private lands.

#### Comments

- Woodlots are being devalued (due to strategy) and also from market (basically we have a monopoly in some regions). How do we change system to increase value

- and generate wealth in rural NB?
- Need alternative wood markets for private woodlot owners.
- NBFWO finds it impossible to support NB lumber under Softwood Lumber Agreement challenge re: it is not a fair market for wood.
- Business model that minimizes the cost of wood kills private woodlot owners, small business investments.

### ***Maximize values from Crown Lands***

#### Opportunities

- Instead of investing in the companies, why doesn't government invest (i.e. buy and renovate) directly in the mills – then the people own the mills and the forests.
- Economic forest indicators should include products (wood and non-timber) and ecosystem services.
- Bioblitz opportunity: A means to assess how people value the forest.
- Carry out a study that looks at all ecosystem values for NB - like the Gardner Pinfold salmon study. Analyze using choice approach. Gregor mentioned this would be possible today.
- Increase royalties on Crown Land to reflect the value of the asset.
- Pursue FSC Certification.
- Re-forestry and flooding: We need to adopt a holistic/ whole system approach... If government is supporting increased cutting and investing in flood preparation/mitigation /reparation, we the taxpayers, are paying twice for something we don't necessarily support (i.e. pay for the problem to be created then pay for it to be fixed/mitigated). We need to think long-term and BIG PICTURE. There are other options that will lead to a more sustainable and prosperous future NB.

#### Comments

- Need to develop a model for crown lands that maximizes total benefits to the owners overtime. In order to better capture the values, recruit input with other sectors (agriculture, health, tourism, etc.). There are examples that are scale appropriate for NB. The concept has not been given a fair shot. Example: Harrop-Procter in BC 10,000ha.
- Still no projection about Jobs/ cubic meter.
- Crown land management decisions need to be made in a manner that tries to maximize the total value to New Brunswickers NOT what impact managing for other values will have on wood supply.

### **Modernize Public Policy**

#### ***Improve Public Engagement***

##### Opportunities

- Need to establish a comprehensive & transparent public consultation process.
- Focus on citizen engagement vs. stakeholder engagement.
- Establish a 'peace in the woods' - brings together all actors (transparent, improves public trust, use expertise and innovation).
- Re-establish Minister's forestry advisory committee, or an updated version of it.

- Work with professors’ “...should not be reduced to writing letters to the editor in the paper owned by companies with vested interests” and consult experts and actually take their advice.
- Use public policy consultation to capture the findings of experts.
- Recommend we roll back the clock and actually listen and act on public opinion.
- Disclose all conversations/discussions with industry stakeholders with all levels of government.
- Education must parallel public participation.
- Minister’s Forest Advisory Committee– re-establish with commitment from government. Be serious about listening. Written feedback on recommendations.
- Want to see continued engagement with DNR & Premier’s office.
- First Nations Involvement (i.e. at meetings like this one).
- Revisit previous public engagement results - what did public want?
- Form and fund a Public Interest Research Group (PIRG) based on models from across Canada.
- Informed public participation via education & awareness for citizenry – ground up citizen engagement.
- Needs to be broader, deeper, and trust-building rather than trust-destroying (as processes have been and can be).
- Let NBers decide whether to accept the legal consequences of breaking the contract.

#### Comments

- Currently there is no opportunity for public engagement. Creates mistrust. Public concerns need to be addressed and questions answered.
- Government is not accessing the experts in the province, there is no consultation.
- Reduce corruption of the province through public participation.
- Open house format is not real public participation. Need education as to what constitutes real democracy & genuine public participation.
- Government has closed most advisory committees, shelved reports, etc.
- You Need: A democracy that is real and a media that isn’t owned to have meaningful participation. Currently all are illusions.
- Talk to Tom Beckley.
- There is a lot of research and knowledge on how to design public participation processes. DNR could come up with a workable system – if they asked experts like Tom Beckley.

### ***Increase Monitoring, Reporting, Transparency & Accountability***

#### Opportunities

- Produce a “state of the forest report” and publish forest inventory
- Modernize legislation would add a layer of transparency & would establish public trust & ease public concerns.
- Get rid of bureaucrats who are not making recommendations based on evidence.
- No negotiations in secret. Everything that happens on crown land- public.
- Do it – utilize the net and post all studies, reports, maps on line – including all work done by others for government

- Discrepancies exist between how DNR audits operations on crown lands versus private woodlot owners. To enhance credibility in DNR's ability to manage the forests, this anomaly needs to be rectified.
- Put DNR back in charge of managing the forest.
- Hold government to its commitment to release operating plans ASAP (was supposed to have been done Oct 14).

#### Comments

- Transparency is key.
- Forest Inventory is not published – state of the forest is not reported on.
- Forest Management guiding documents: Industry has veto power.
- We are 25 years behind on transparency.
- Have some / what exactly is this?

### ***Implement a Biodiversity Council***

#### Opportunities

- Set up a multistakeholder council to oversee implementation of biodiversity strategy.
- Council would engage all stakeholders.

#### Comments

- Everyone (all sectors) need to be on board to address the problem of biodiversity loss.

### ***Implement a New Forest Sustainability Act***

#### Opportunities

- Look to what other jurisdiction have done – QC pursued 5 major directions
- Modernize forestry/ Crown Land legislation with an eye to business and openness and access to information.
- Let's talk about the "new" topics since '82 (climate change, biodiversity, other values).
- Modernized legislation would provide long-term certainty for industry too (not just environmental protection).
- Take a good look at Quebec forest management and learn from it. Make this document available (put it on our websites or Facebook).
- A new Act to govern public forests is overdue. Need to update to include biodiversity, climate change and carbon, all jobs dependant on forests (maple syrup, tourism, fishing, etc.).
- (A program investment) We need a way to track the economic activity associated with ecotourism & nature-based tourism (fishing, hunting, outfitting, canoeing, hiking, nature excursions, bird-watching) that could be associated with forests.
- A viable woodlot owner community? Would contribute greatly to NB's economy. A reform of the Act should force industry to buy private wood from willing landowners before purchasing wood from Crown. There is enough private wood available to fill the 660,000m<sup>3</sup> identified as a need in the 2014 strategy. Furthermore, the price paid by the industry for Crown wood needs to be fully accounted for and getting maximum economic benefit for all New Brunswickers

from each cord removed from Crown land. The current pricing structure needs to be reformed, as it is tautological. The prices paid by industry for Crown wood are based on a survey of the 'fair market' price paid to private woodlot owners by the industry itself. It's in the industry's best interest to pay less for private wood as it sets the price they pay for Crown wood. This is killing woodlot owners but could be turned around to the benefit of New Brunswickers.

- In the short term, until the Act is in place, put hold on increasing plantations.
- Look at other jurisdictions (ON/QC).
- Act should reflect climate change, social forestry, community forestry.
- New Act: Inventory data needs to be made publicly available so everyone can participate at the same level of knowledge.
- NEW since the 1982 Act: First Nations Rights, Carbon, Biodiversity, Ecosystem Function, Certifications, Fewer industrial actors now.
- Piggyback on legislative & policy experience of other provinces. Québec took 13 years to prepare new act. NB will need at least 5 years to talk this through and find out what works for us.
- Regional Planning is not done in NB. Once done, it needs to link with forest planning. Need to change the conversation around this, such that planning isn't such a pariah. Legislative review of all legislation dealing with land management ie. look at the whole picture, follow other provincial examples, incorporate public engagement/transparency/accountability & FN rights.
- New Act Purpose: working with naturally occurring species and the natural patterns and age class distribution, determine what needs to be conserved, what BMPs would conserve forest structure – then decide how much wood and how to allocate it.
- Principles: 1) science based 2) 1st Nations 3) All values accounted for 4) community forest enabled (based in a review of other provinces)
- Expand Best Management Practices.
- 1) Freeze implementation of the "forest strategy" of 2014. 2) Extensive public consultation- act on existing reports (eg. "What We Heard" report, Beckley report, etc.) – We KNOW what NBers value. 3) Look at other jurisdictions.

#### Comments

- NEW (Revised) Crown lands and Forests Act needed after 30 years.
- Time-factor: how long would it take? (very long, very complicated)
- Just do it!
- Information Needed: Crown lands & Forests Act. trumps Agreement contract? Conflicts?? Which has precedence?
- Need public education as to why we need a new Act/ what's missing in the old/What are missing in the old? Current Act does not reflect reality – no climate change/biodiversity.
- Reframe the question.
- Sticky wicket: 1) new allocation model? 2) regional allocation or community control over allocation?

## **Appendix 4: Unanswered Questions**

*Over the course of the day, participants were invited to post any unanswered questions they might have around forests in New Brunswick on the wall on sticky notes. The questions were then organized by the discussion areas.*

### **Protecting Biodiversity in NB forests**

- Do we know what we have to lose?
- How do we ensure a future adequate PNA network if the candidate, high-quality forested areas are being clear-cut under this strategy? (will we be able to maintain diverse/representative forest)
- How can DNR say the 2014 strategy is “sustainable” when at least nine indicator species habitat will not be maintained to minimum thresholds, as determined by DNR?
- Is ecosystem services information getting to the right people who can make those economic decisions?
- If all the fibre is removed, what will fertilize the forest?? After multiple clear cuts will the topsoil be gone??
- Why did the government of NB only look at deer wintering habitat? Many other species will be impacted by the decrease in conservation habitats. Have these been taken into considerations? How?
- How does the large scale clear-cutting, followed by the use of herbicide spray affect biodiversity? How can alternative vegetation control better meet biodiversity targets?
- Will any research/modeling outcomes be used? (for decisions-making) We have not been shown any research supporting the strategy.
- In the last 100 years, harvest practices have changed and species composition on the landscape has changed. What is the impact on water, temp, chemistry, microbiology, insects, etc that provide spawning and nurturing of salmon and other fish?
- If the forestry strategy IS sustainable, why would we do population viability modeling NOW? They should have been done BEFORE any claims of sustainability.
- Can we get a promise to act on science-based information by the government?
- Is it government policy to destroy the sustainable unique Acadian forest and replace it with unsustainable plantations?
- Is critical habitat supply still connected to the wood supply?

### **Better Forest Economics**

- If the forestry industry is in such bad shape, why is the head of our major commercial forestry company one of the world’s richest 300 individuals?
- Industry demands predictability and availability of wood supply to make money. How much profit does industry project it will make in the next 25 years?
- Why are we managing our forest for the global competitiveness of JD Irving?
- Is global competitiveness of industry the goal of Crown lands forest management?

- How to make public aware of Don Roberts (CIBC) report to public at forestry summit in 2010 that NB could have 140 million if we got as much as Acadian Timber gets for its shareholders?
- Does government expenditure on forest management still exceed the royalties received for Crown Timber?
- How does the strategy impact the softwood lumber agreement?
- Does the new forest strategy open us to challenges under NAFTA?
- Re: Outcomes “Maintain hardwood supply to 2022” ... then what?
- What is the name and authors of the report on forest industry competitive and which jurisdictions are more competitive than NB?
- Is “clear cutting” a sacred cow that needs to be questioned?
- Will strategy be held to the same scrutiny (jobs & economic outcomes) as recommended in the recent Auditor-General report on Atcon?
- Re: current forest management plan. Is there enough wood in the remaining forest to meet the commitment to the companies?
- Are any of the projected impacts of climate change considered in this strategy? How will the risks be mitigated?
- Carbon off-sets?
- What types of stands are eligible for carbon off-sets? What are the forests structures & functions that would count?
- What makes a “marginal forest” marginal? Why does a “marginal forest” provide a source for increased wood supply? Do “marginal forests” have less significant ecosystems? Is a forest on a steep slope “marginal” with respect to erosion/flooding control?
- What is impact of 2014 forest strategy on flooding?

### **Modernize Public Policy**

- Does Industry have a veto for next 25 yrs?
- How will Premier decide on future management of Crown forests – process? – types of information?
- What is the guiding document of Crown Land Mgmt? – the contracts? – the Crown Lands and Forests Act?
- What does success look like?
- Transparency and openness: with whom is the Minister meeting and who is being discussed?
- DNR met with mills and forest industry in 2014. Why did they not meet with NB’ers and all other stakeholders?
- Were one of the many Aboriginal groups invited? What are their concerns? How can environmental groups support our treaty obligations in relation to forestry?
- Does DNR have social license to give out resource away in such a manner?

## **Technical Questions about the Forest Policy**

- 1) What is the relationship between the Forest Strategy Contracts and the Crown Lands and Forests Act?
  - a. Which is the guiding document going forward?
  - b. When they contravene one another, which takes priority? If the Forest Strategy Contracts prevail...
  - c. Clause in the Memorandum b/w NB Gov and Irving  
“Whereas the spirit and intent of this agreement is to ensure the ongoing global competitiveness and sustainability of Irving’s forestry operations in the province of New Brunswick.”  
Does this mean Irving’s global competitiveness is the driving principle for Crown land management above other values?
- 2) What does success for the Forest Strategy look like?
  - a. How do we know if this “experiment” worked?
  - b. Forest companies continued existence?
  - c. Investments are made?
  - d. Jobs are produced?
  - e. Do companies need to prove investments were made or jobs were created? Or do we take their word?
  - f. With what time frame?
  - g. For what duration?
- 3) What constitutes a force majeure or act of God?
  - a. Who determines this whether a force majeure or Act of God has occurred? A judge? Is this negotiated between the parties of the agreement? Or a single party? A member of the clergy (if an act of God)?
- 4) If we cannot meet our timber obligations under the contract
  - a. We pay them damages for breach of contract
  - b. We allow them to get the promised fibre from lands that were in the Conservation Forest (thereby reducing the CF even below the 23% that many biologists feel is not enough to maintain critical habitat).
  - c. Questions that follow from this:
    - i. Who decides which compensation strategy is implemented?  
If it is the fibre option – are there limits? What if, due to another budworm outbreak, we needed ALL of the 23% Conservation Forest? Would we do that?
- 5) If fibre values are the predominant management concern for Crown land for the next 25 years, and those harvest levels have been set until 2039 (assuming a 2014 start date), does that mean there will be no public engagement sponsored by DNR for the next quarter century? The only public engagement related to Crown land sponsored by Govt since prior to Shawn Graham’s announcement in 2009 was input on new protected areas.
  - a. What public engagement is planned?
  - b. What is left to talk about?

- c. Survey respondents of 2007 said DNR's poorest performance was representing the public's interest and involving the public in decisions. Are there plans to work on these deficiencies going forward?
- 6) What is Outcome Based Management?
  - a. How does it relate to status quo management?
  - b. How does it relate to forest certification?
  - c. How does it relate to adaptive management?
    - i. Since we are just delivering a defined target of fibre for the next 25 years, does that mean we have given up on adaptive management?
- 7) Industry has maintained since Jakko Poyry in 2003 that less government oversight of forestry operations is required. Is this the case?
  - a. How much less oversight?
  - b. What are the job implications of this?
  - c. Is it possible that with DNR layoffs or non-renewal of positions through attrition that this will be a jobs negative strategy?
- 8) "Whereas the spirit and intent of this agreement is to ensure the ongoing global competitiveness and sustainability of Irving's forestry operations in the province of New Brunswick."
  - a. What are the implications of this clause to the Softwood Lumber Agreement?
  - b. This clause and the contents of the Strategy seem quite problematic to retaining the exemption to the SLA that we have enjoyed for many years.

## Appendix 5: Evaluations

Evaluations were completed by 25 participants. On a scale of 1-5, the average rating was 3.9 which indicates a good level of satisfaction with the outcomes of the day. As well, 16 participants gave the conference an excellent rating of between 4 and 5. Many indicated the round table was the highlight of the conference.

***“Table-ronde!” “Forest round table.”  
“Expert panel. Good information and points of view expressed.”***

Another highlight identified by many participants was that the workshop allowed them to gain a better understanding of the current situation in regards to forests in New Brunswick. Closely linked to that aspect of the event, the participants also liked the Idea Factory, as it helped them identify creative solutions. They also expressed the hope that the ideas generated would flow through to government and that there would be follow up on these ideas.

***“Aperçu de la situation vis-à-vis les terres de la couronne et leur gestion.”  
“Excellente opportunité de se mettre à jour sur les dossiers reliés à la forêt.”***

***“Idea Factory.”  
“Creative approaches that need to be presented to government - use results as a consultation with public and bring this to government with no strings attached and with the objective of informing government decisions.”  
“Follow up on what was achieved in conference.”***

The participants also valued the level of participation from various sectors. It was noted that this broad mix provided an opportunity to better understand the challenges and view points of other sectors and had the potential to lead to new partnerships.

***“Private woodlot participation.”  
“Having government reps in the room.”  
“Greater understanding of challenges and agendas of other stakeholders - creates the possibility of new partnerships.”***

Lastly, participants indicated topics that they thought would be useful to address in follow up conferences.

***“Since clear cutting seems to be the cause of many ills, let's revisit this practice in forest harvesting.”  
“First Nations involvement.”  
“Specific action plan.”***

## Appendix 6: Participants

Shawn	Dalton	Canaan-Washademoak Watershed Association
Robena	Weatherley	Canaan-Washademoak Watershed Association
Roberta	Clowater	Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society - NB Chapter
Andrew	Clark	Carleton Victoria Forest Products Marketing Board
Dale	Prest	Community Forests International
Lois	Corbett	Conservation Council of New Brunswick
Tracy	Glynn	Conservation Council of New Brunswick
Nadine	Ives	Conservation Council of New Brunswick
Frank	Johnston	Conservation Council of New Brunswick, South East Chapter
Teri	McMackin	Conservation Council of New Brunswick, South East Chapter
Jean-Louis	Deveau	Council of Canadians - Fredericton Chapter
Paul	Chamberlain	Environment Canada
Al	Hanson	Environment Canada
Peter	Thomas	Environment Canada
Karel	Allard	Environment Canada - Canadian Wildlife Service
Don	Floyd	Faculty of Forestry and Environmental Management, University of New Brunswick
Nairn	Hay	Fundy Model Forest
Gregor	MacAskill	Gardner-Pinfold
Michael	Pearson	Government of New Brunswick
John	Gilbert	J. D. Irving Ltd.
Kelly	Honeyman	J.D. Irving, Ltd.
Simon	Mitchell	Meduxenekeag River Association
Laurel	Bernard	Nature Conservancy of Canada
Amanda	Fortune	Nature Conservancy of Canada
Paula	Noel	Nature Conservancy of Canada
Josh	Noseworthy	Nature Conservancy of Canada
Roland	Chiasson	Nature NB
Sabine	Dietz	Nature NB
Vanessa	Roy-McDougall	Nature NB
Margo	Sheppard	Nature Trust of New Brunswick
Jessica	Bradford	Nature Trust of New Brunswick
Renata	Woodward	Nature Trust of New Brunswick

Bethany	Young	Nature Trust of New Brunswick
Richelle	Martin	Nature Trust of New Brunswick
Cassandra	Colwell	NB Department of Environment and Local Government
Robert	Capozi	NB Department of Environment and Local Government
Melanie	Godin	NB Department of Environment and Local Government
Krista	MacKenzie	NB Department of Environment and Local Government
Lee	Swanson	NB Department of Environment and Local Government
Steve	Gordon	NB Department of Natural Resources
Tom	MacFarlane	NB Department of Natural Resources
Chris	Norfolk	NB Department of Natural Resources
Rick	Doucett	NB Federation of Woodlot Owners
Ken	Hardie	NB Federation of Woodlot Owners
Donald	McAlpine	New Brunswick Museum
Charlie	LeBlanc	New Brunswick Wildlife Federation
Jean-Guy	Comeau	Northumberland Forest Products Marketing Board
Ian	Smith	Parks NB
Paul	Bundschuh	PEACE-NB
Sharon	Murphy	PEACE-NB
Leo	Goguen	SENB Forest Products Marketing Board
Marcel	Maillet	SENB Forest Products Marketing Board
Charles P.-A.	Bourque	UNB Faculty of Forestry & Environmental Management
Marc-André	Villard	Université de Moncton
Stephen	Wyatt	Université de Moncton
Paul	Arp	University of New Brunswick
Tom	Beckley	University of New Brunswick
Tony	Diamond	University of New Brunswick
Graham	Forbes	University of New Brunswick
Jean	Moore	University of New Brunswick
Ron	Smith	University of New Brunswick
Rob	Moir	University of New Brunswick - Saint John
Bill	Ensor	
Lee	Reed	
Bernadet	Samulski	
Charles	Theriault	
Vincent	Zelazny	