

Meeting with Hon. Bruce Northrup
March 1, 2012
A Future Forest Strategy for New Brunswick

Submitted by the CCNB

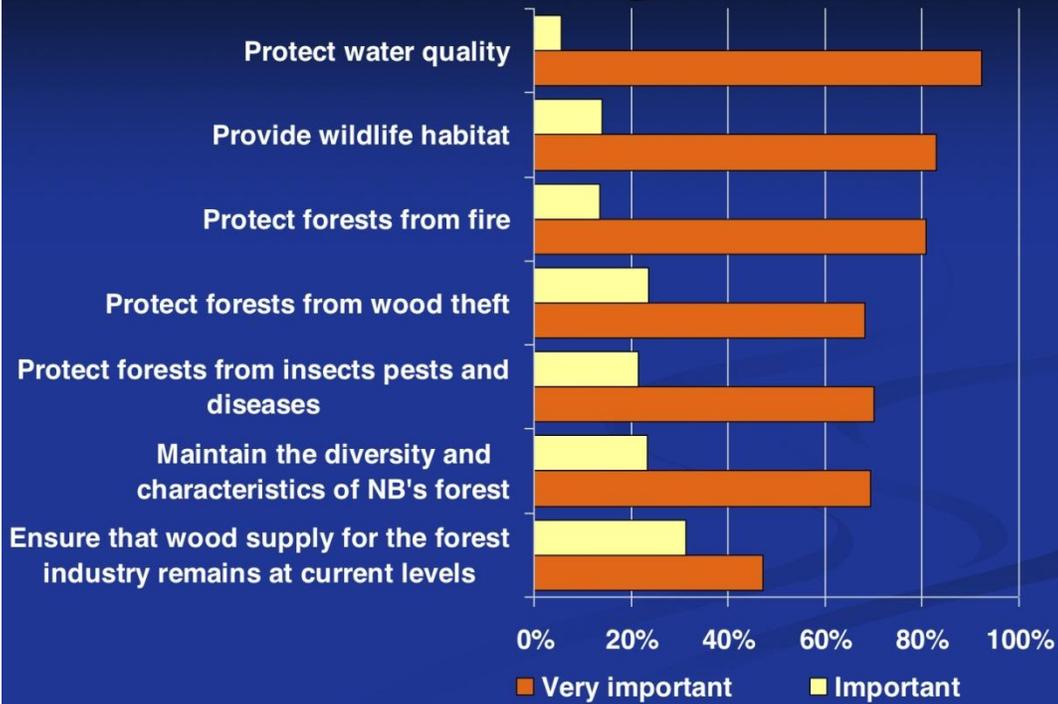
Present: President Stephanie Coburn, Vice President Policy David MacDonald, Executive Director David Coon, Forest Conservation Program Director Tracy Glynn

- Obviously forestry and forest products manufacturing are important to our economy but maintaining the existing industrial fibre supply from Crown land is the lowest priority for the public of all of DNR's management responsibilities.¹ There are a variety of private sources of wood supply including freehold, woodlots, and the market. J.D Irving's allocation of softwood from Crown land has already increased by 62% since 2004 according to DNR's Schedule F for 2004 and 2011.
- The Province holds Crown land, and its services and resources, for the benefit of the public as a public trust, pending resolution of aboriginal title. Therefore, government's primary duty is to ensure that the public forest is maintained for the well-being of the public, and control over its management is not lost to private enterprise; that its resources and ecological services are managed sustainably, so as not to foreclose on future uses.
- The New Brunswick public wants to see DNR manage Crown lands first and foremost to protect water and to protect wildlife.² DNR, however, has been historically structured with the emphasis on maintaining wood supply for industry at current levels and increasing it in the future, while maintaining minimum standards to protect water and wildlife.
- It would logically follow that DNR not only keep the long-standing practice of maintaining 7% of the forest area in multiple use riparian buffers and the 19% of forest area in multiple use wildlife habitat zones, but implement additional measures to achieve the public's priority objectives for Crown lands, such as:
 - Ensure 30% of the forest within a watershed is older than 40 years at all times.
 - Cap the area of total public forest in plantations at 15%.
 - Increase the use of partial cutting to maintain an older forest.
 - End herbicide spraying.
 - Adopt management measures to help the forest adapt to climate change.
 - Engage communities in forest management through community forest pilots.
- Restructure the Department to reflect its fiduciary duties to New Brunswickers.

¹ Public Views on Forest Management in New Brunswick, 2007. S. Nadeau, T.M. Beckley et al.

² Ibid

Assessment of Management Goals



Source: Public Views on Forest Management in New Brunswick, 2007
S. Nadeau, T.M. Beckley et al.

Org. that Best Reflect Participant's Views

