







STEWARDSHIP OF BC FOREST ASSET - 2023-2030 A Vision by Bill Bourgeois









CHALLENGES FORESTERS & COMMUNITIES MUST CONFRONT

21st Century challenges for foresters and community include:

- Sustainability of forest dependent communities.
- Long-term sustainable fibre supply to support investment in regional forest sectors.
- Maintenance or revitalization of wildlife habitat.
- Wildfire management for community and forest protection.
- Forest conservation to maintain ecological integrity.
- Sustainable jobs within the regional forest sector.

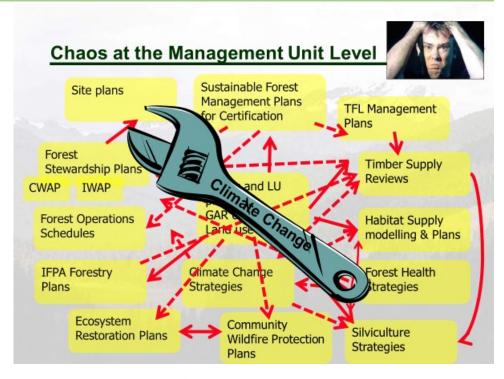
STEWARDSHIP OF BC FOREST ASSET - 2023-2050 MUST ADDRESS THESE CHALLENGES



CHANGE IN MODELS REQUIRED FOR 21ST CENTURY FOREST STEWARDSHIP

To adequately meet the challenges of the 21st Century, a structured and integrated model of forest stewardship and wood manufacturing is essential.

This will be a significant change from the chaotic approach applied through the last several decades.



Courtesy of Ken Zielkie and Bryce Bancroft, Symmetry Consulting,

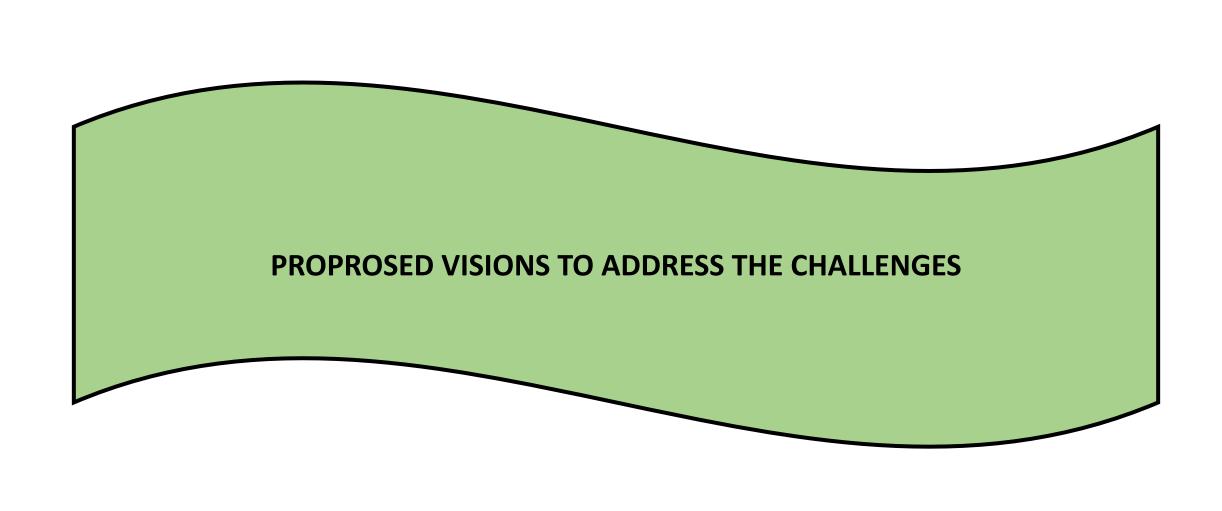
http://wwb.symmetry.ca

21st CENTURY BC FOREST SECTOR REQUIRMENTS

healthy COMMUNITIES

INTEGRATION OF THE FOLLOWING REQUIRMENTS ARE ESSENTIAL TO DELIVER A SUSTAINABLE FOREST SECTOR

- 1) Formalizing visions to address challenges faced by communities and foresters.
- 2) Adopting the overall goal of achieving regional community resiliency.
- 3) Formalizing a forest infrastructure regulatory framework.
- 4) Formalizing a tactical/operations strategic planning model.
- 5) Encouraging regional wood manufacturing diversification using clusters.
- **6) Providing support mechanisms,** such as forest resources inventory and research to answer priority questions.
- 7) Establishing educational programs for communities focusing on becoming fluently knowledgeable about the BC forest sector.



THE BOURGEOIS FOREST STEWARDSHIP VISION

Formally adopt the following previous government stewardship vision statement for the BC Forest Asset:

- 1) Managing forests to meet present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs;
- 2) Providing stewardship of forests based on an ethic of respect for the land;
- 3) Maintaining and restoring proper ecosystem function and promoting ecological resilience for influences such as climate change;
- 4) Balancing economic, social, spiritual, ecological and recreational values of forests to meet the needs of people and communities, including First Nations; and
- 5) Conserving biological diversity, soil, water, fish, wildlife, scenic diversity, and other forest resources.

Vision not formally adopted by government



THE BOURGEOIS WOOD MANUFACTURING VISION

A wood manufacturing sector that:

- 1) Is globally competitive, sustainable and innovative.
- 2) Is committed to building resilient communities.
- 3) Operates within a regulatory infrastructure that:
 - 1) Creates certainty, supports investment, supports sustainability, has efficient and effective administrative processes, and encourages companies to produce products that move up the economic value ladder from commodity products.
 - 2) Builds on appropriate existing elements.
- 4) Is diversified at the regional level in both size and product manufacturing businesses and fully utilizes the available fibre supply in producing commodity, secondary wood, bioenergy, and biorefinery products focused on niche markets that capitalize on the types of fibre in BC.
- 5) Operates within a tenure system that supports diversified and competitive regional wood manufacturing businesses.

Components in-part identified by government with added items

ADOPTING OVERALL GOAL OF ACHIEVING REGIONAL COMMUNITY RESILIENCY

COMMUNITY VISIONS CRITICAL TO RESILIENCY

- Regional community visions are expected to vary across rural BC due to:
 - o Community preferences, and
 - Nature of the regional BC Forest Asset.
- Most local/regional forest stewardship conflicts are due to lack of official strategic community vision statements for the local/regional forests and wood manufacturing sector.
- Vision statements are critical to:
 - Clarifying community desires.
 - o Providing guidance to industry and advocates for regional forest stewardship.
 - Moving forward with community economic development.
 - Building public confidence and social license.



FOREST FACTORS IN ACHIEVING COMMUNITY RESILIENCY

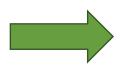
LONG-TERM FOREST STEWARDSHIP



DIVERSIFIED FOREST RESOURCES SECTOR



SUSTAINABLE FOREST RESOURCES SECTOR

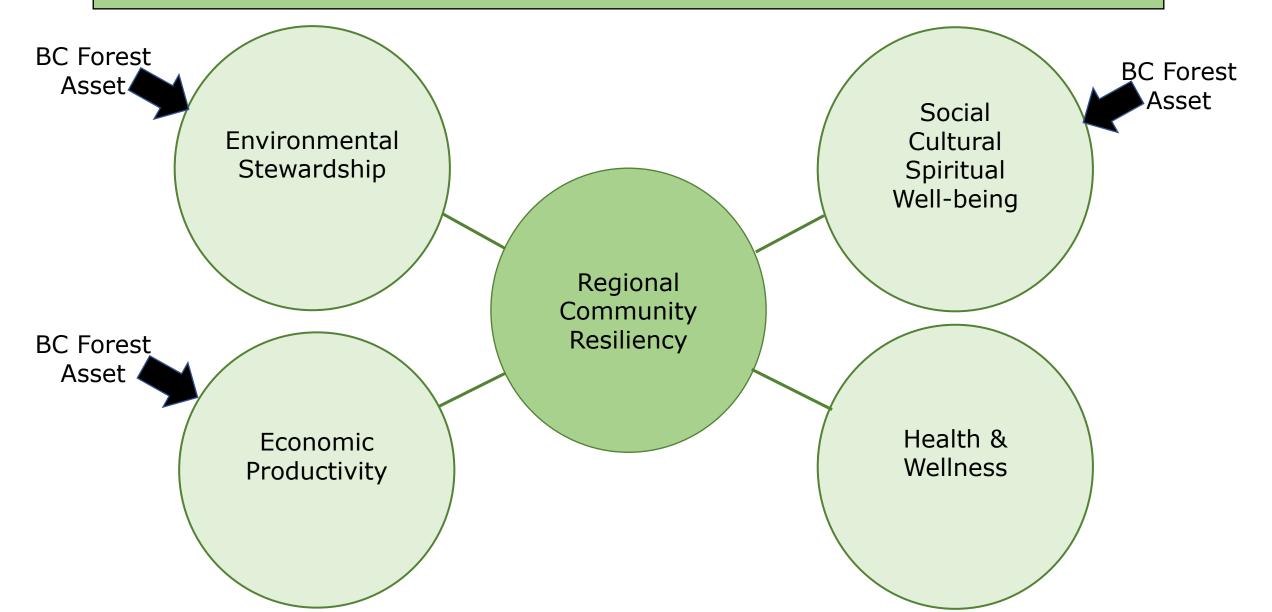


RURAL COMMUNITY
RESILIENCY

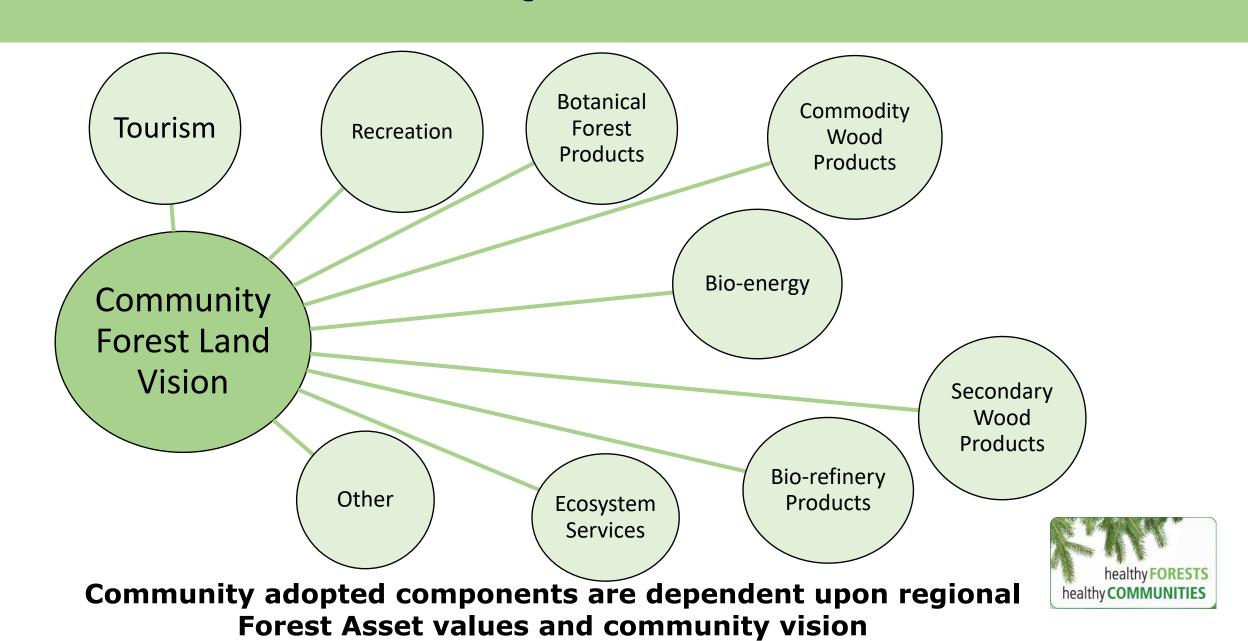


KNOWLEDGEABLE COMMUNITY

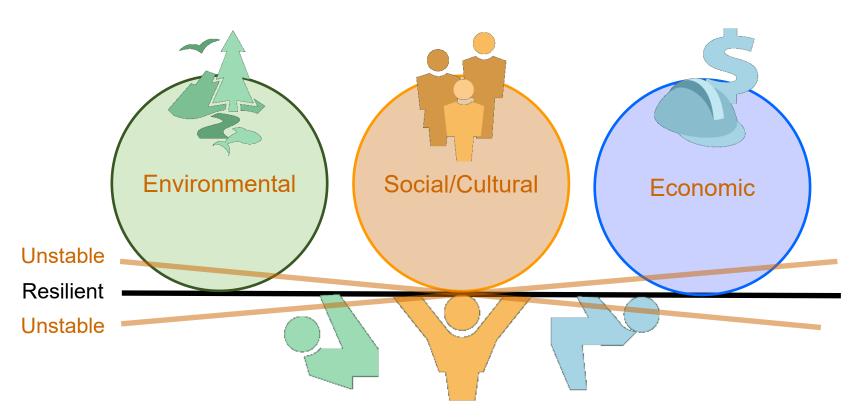
REGIONAL COMMUNITY RESILIENCY Community Components & BC Forest Asset Contributions



COMMUNITY RESILIENCY REQUIRES FOREST USE DIVERSIFICATION



BALANCING VALUES ESSENTIAL TO ACHIEVING COMMUNITY RESILIENCY



Balancing protection and utilization of forest resources values in community decision-making is essential to achieve resiliency.



FORMALIZING A FOREST INFRASTRUCTURE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

FOREST INFRASTRUCTURE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK Critical Components & Status



STRATEGIC FOREST PLANNING FRAMEWORK & ACTION PLAN SEQUENCE



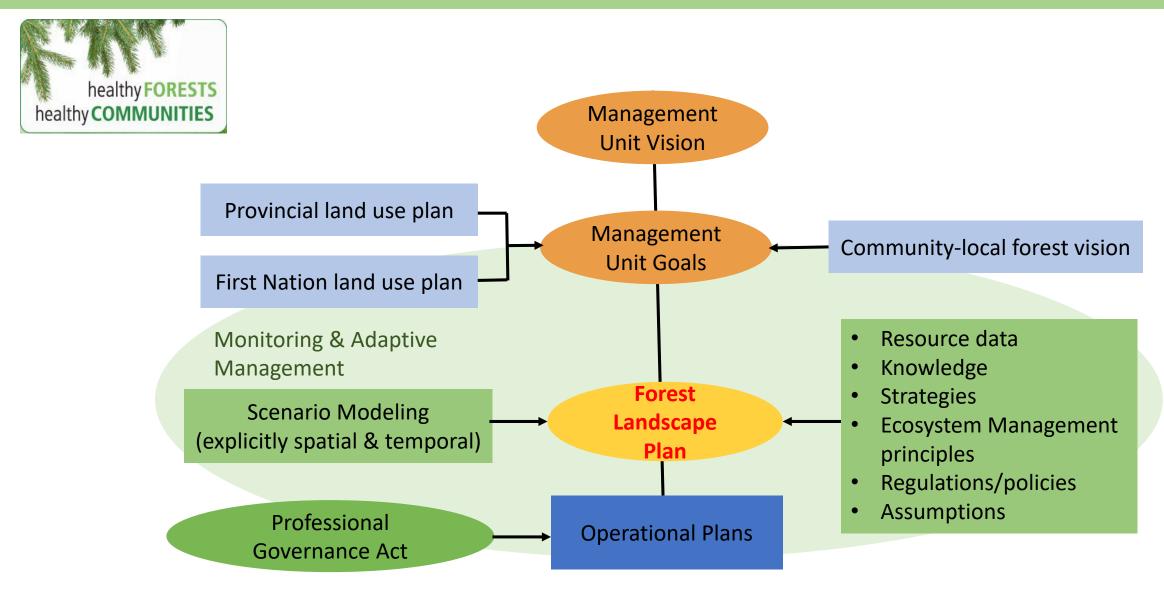
APPLYING A TACTICAL/OPERATIONS STRATEGIC PLANNING MODEL

FOREST LANDSCAPE PLAN REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

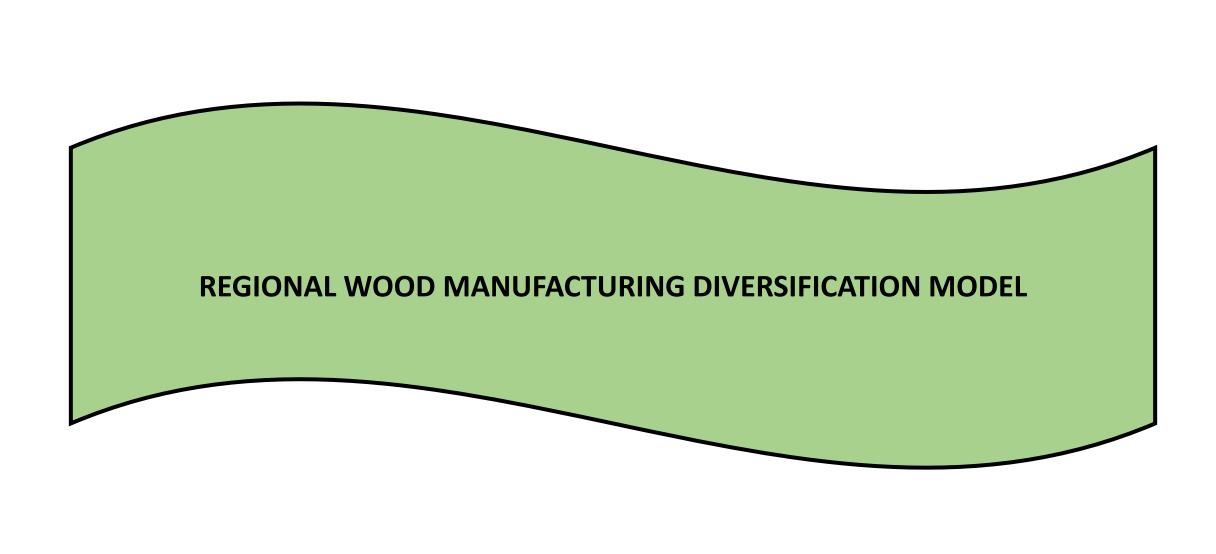
Regulations and policies must:

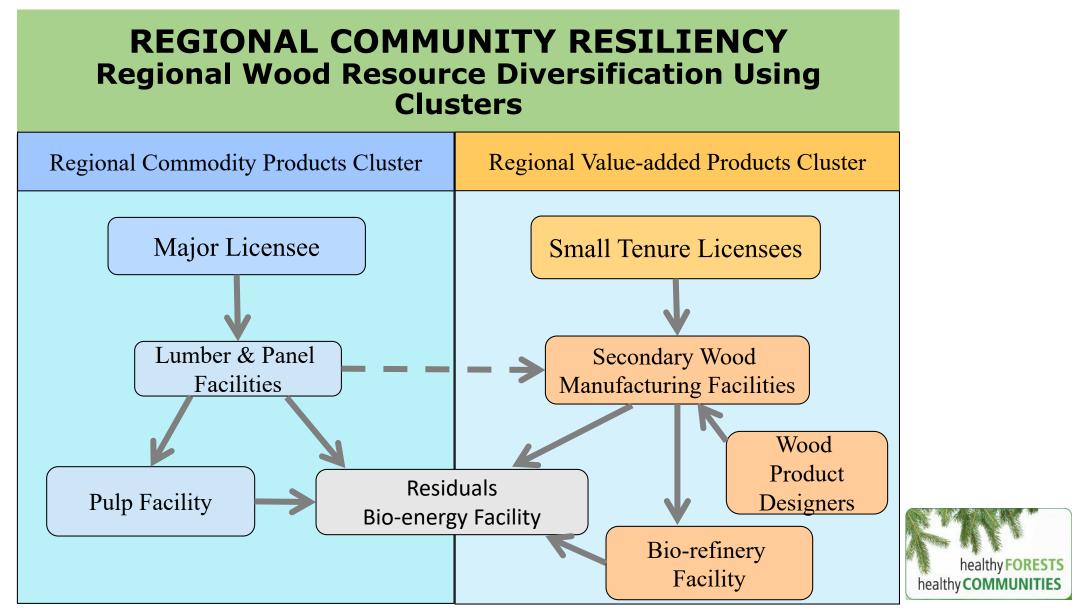
- Be strategic in nature with the overall goal of sustainable longterm forest stewardship,
- Be based on full watersheds,
- Be supportive of spatially and temporally explicit scenario planning with projections to 250 years for each of the FRPA values that exist in the Forest Landscape Plan area,
- Provide guidance and flexibility to support balancing of environmental, economic, social, and cultural values in a desired scenario that best achieves the Forest Landscape Plan vision, and
- Consider conservation, protection and non-THLB values within the Forest Landscape Plan area watersheds.

TACTICAL-OPERATIONAL FOREST LANDSCAPE PLAN MODEL



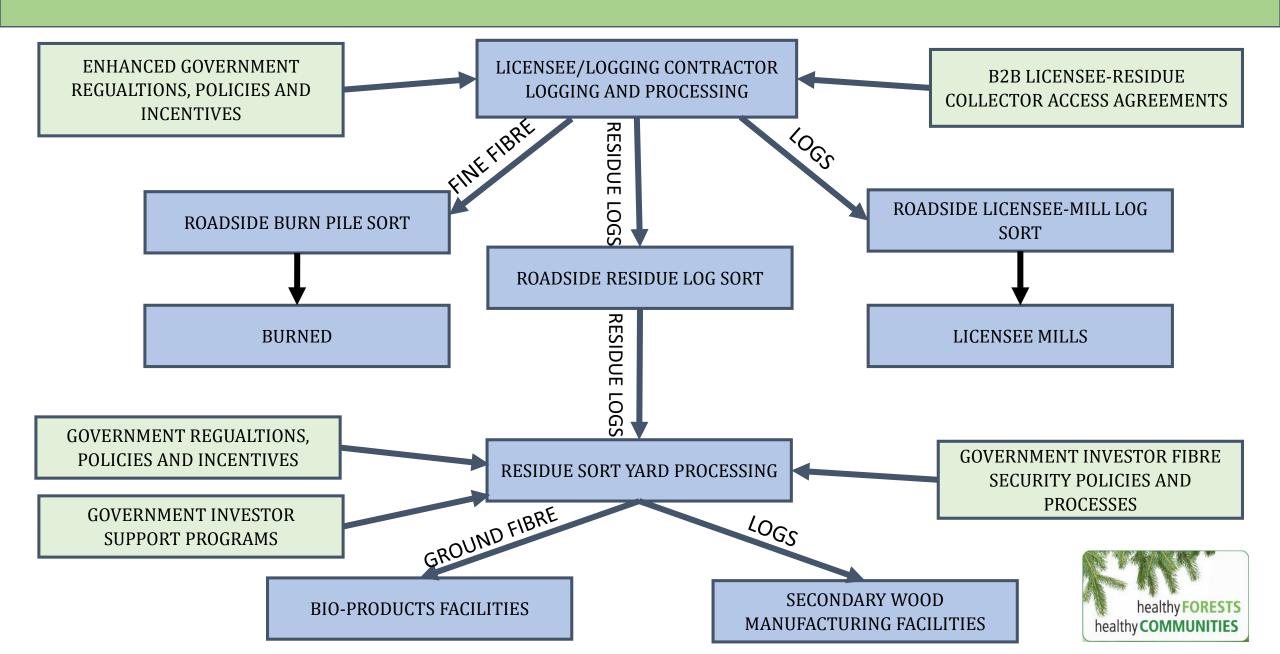
Pilot FLPs active but require legal requirement for plans





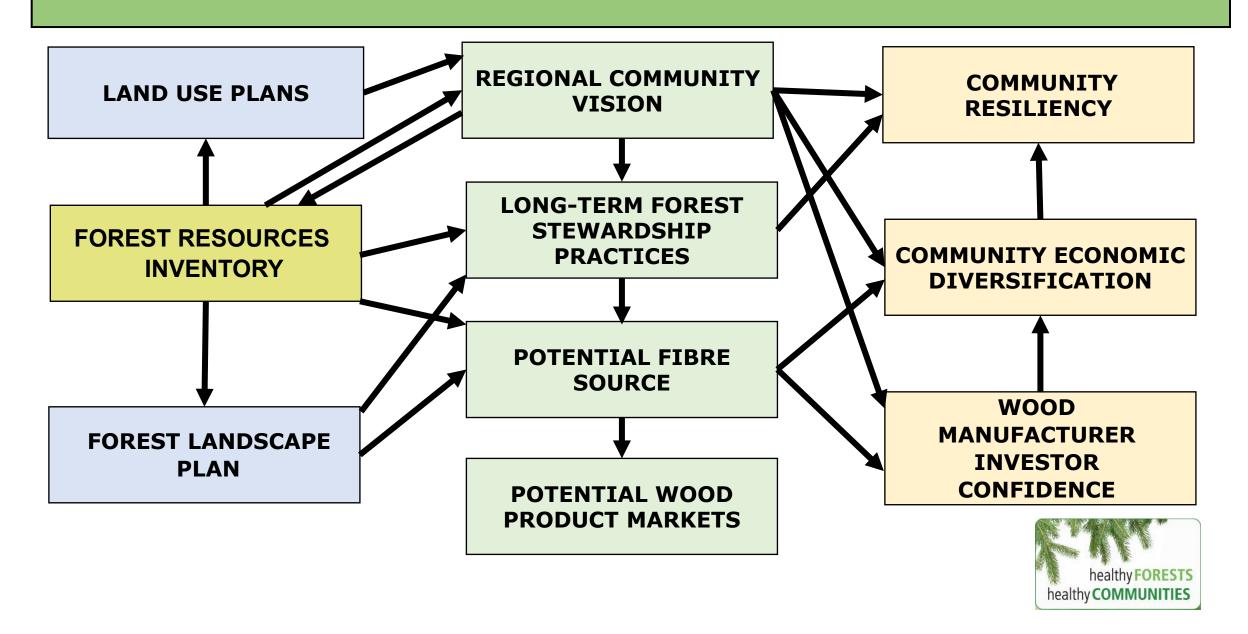
An industry cluster is a group of firms and institutions located in close proximity whose businesses are interlinked through value and supply chains, labor, and use of similar inputs, technology, and complementary products.

COMPONENTS OF A REGIONAL FULL FIBRE UTILIZATION SYSTEM



PROVIDING SUPPORT MECHANISMS/PROGRAMS

CRITICAL RELATIONSHIPS OF FOREST RESOURCES INVENTORY



NEED FOR AN ENHANCED FOREST RESOURCE INVENTORY Recommended by Blue-Ribbon Panel on Forest Inventory

Enhanced forest resources inventory will contribute to:

- Improved basis for moving toward community resiliency.
- Improved long-term sustainable fibre supply to support investment in each regional diversified wood manufacturing sector.
- Improved wildlife habitat management.
- Improved wildfire management for community and forest protection.
- Improved forest conservation within the BC Forest Asset to increase local/regional economic diversification.
- Improved basis for creating sustainable jobs within the local/regional forest sector.



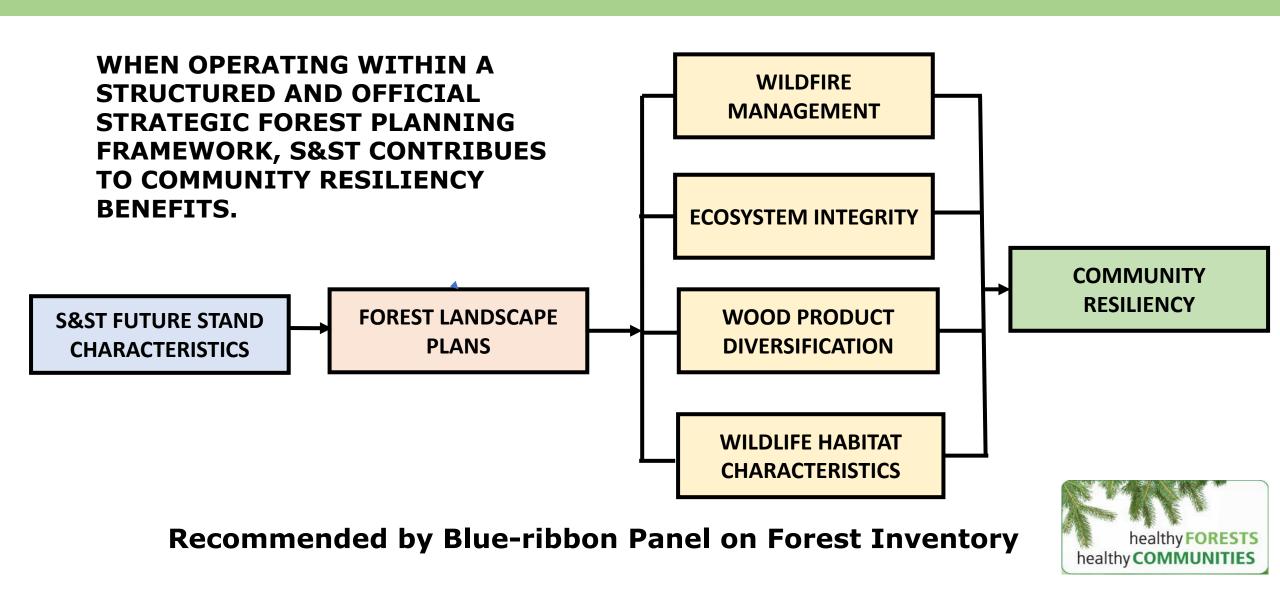
EXAMPLE OF AN ENHANCED FOREST INVENTORY

Stand and stock tables classification system provides the data for growth and yield models required to improve the following estimates:

- Reliable fibre volume from a management unit over the long-term,
- Tree distributions at the stand level, and
- Log products from the management unit under various scenarios.



STAND AND STOCK TABLES CONTRIBUTIONS TO COMMUNITY RESILIENCY

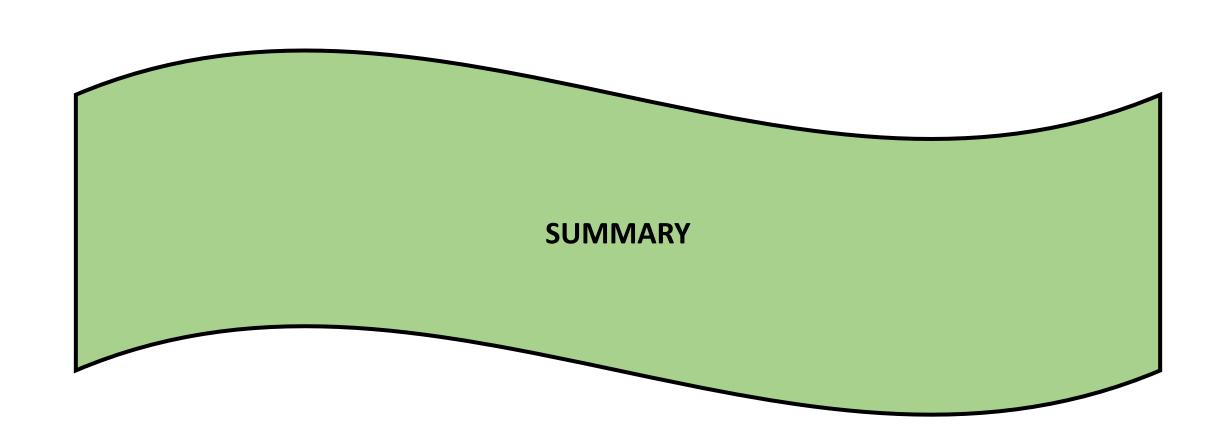




KNOWLEDGEABLE COMMUNITY VISION

- A working community vision requires forest dependent communities being knowledgeable to effectively respond to proposed government and industry actions and activities in delivering a community vision for the regional forest.
- An integrated knowledge building program needs to be developed and supported by government, industry, and educational organizations.





21st CENTURY BC FOREST SECTOR REQUIRMENTS

INTEGRATION OF THE FOLLOWING COMPONENTS:

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- 3) Formalizing the requirement of a forest infrastructure regulatory framework.
- 4) Formalizing the requirement of a tactical/operations strategic planning model.
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- 6) Providing support mechanisms, such as forest resources inventory and research to answer priority questions.
- 7) Establishing educational programs for communities to be knowledgeable about the BC forest sector.

