NRESi

UNBC UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

"Our environment is our future"

Forest Tenure in British Columbia:

Discussing the Options, Developing Innovative Solutions

WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

Executive Summary

The Natural Resources & Environmental Studies Institute (NRESi) hosted the event, Forest Tenure in British Columbia: Discussing the Options, Developing Innovative Solutions, on Wednesday, April 16th at the University of Northern British Columbia's Prince George campus. The goal of the evening was to continue the dialogue on forest tenures in B.C. bringing together diverse perspectives and interests, to openly discuss the needs, benefits, and possible challenges to forest tenures, as well as providing the venue to explore new and innovative solutions. With the Government of B.C.'s current forest tenure consultation process underway (from April 1st-May 30th, 2014), the event also intended to provide information for participants and the broader community to support their individual comments to the consultation (note: the intent of the event was not to come to a group consensus as to the best approach, but instead provide a venue for the sharing of knowledge, perspectives, and values). As a result of the session, the group identified some high level themes and characteristics of a forest tenure(s) system, including: a desire to improve the oversight through community engagement and incorporation of objectives; harvesting done in a way to maximize the resources and the economic return, diversification of products and value-added, while respecting non-timber values; innovative approaches to management and products developed; the requirement of full First Nations inclusion in the identification of objectives and management, as well as to allow for ease in management transition as a result of treaty settlements; tenures should be flexible and adaptable to new information or situations, as well as be fair and transparent in their approaches; incorporate social and community sustainability balanced with that of the environment; and, make required improvements to inventories and monitoring, for accuracy and accessibility. The results of the discussions will be circulated to the participants, throughout NRESi's networks, and to other community members, welcoming the sharing of the information collected and to inspire and strengthen individuals' comments into the current forest tenure consultation process.

WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

Background

On April 3rd, 2014, the Natural Resources & Environmental Studies Institute (NRESi) held their Annual Lecture. This year's presenter was Al Gorley, who is the President of Triangle Resources Inc. and Former Chair of the B.C. Forest Practices Board. His talk was titled: Area-Based Tenure: If Not TFLs, Then What? During his presentation, Mr. Gorley provided an overview of the tenure system and the crossroads the current government is facing when planning the future of forest management in British Columbia. Given the public opposition in 2013 when the government proposed new legislation to convert forest licences to tree farm licences, the talk motivated participants to consider what other options might be possible to ensure the stewardship of our forests and its benefit to stakeholders and governments.

As a result of this presentation, discussion was sparked among the participants who shared a desire to continue the conversation. NRESi took a leadership role in planning, organizing, and coordinating an event to bring together diverse interests in a dialogue. The intent was to outline and describe what attributes of a tenure system would be preferable, given the background and information that Mr. Gorley provided, as well as the expertise of the participants themselves.

The Government of British Columbia, on April 1st, 2014, announced their 60-day public consultation process on the forest tenure system. With the opportunity for residents to comment and provide input into the current planning process, there was further interest and urgency to have a fruitful discussion that can help inform feedback and recommendations for future approaches. Meetings as part of the consultation process will be taking place across the province and the public is also welcome to provide their comments through the various venues (blog, email, fax – links can be found in Appendix A).

Meeting Overview

The event, Forest Tenures in British Columbia: Discussing the Options, Developing Innovative Solutions, was held on Wednesday, April 16th from 6pm-8pm at the UNBC Prince George campus, hosted by NRESi. Invitations were sent to the broad NRESi distribution lists, invitees to NRESi's Annual Lecture, as well as personalized invitations to a diverse set of representatives from the community. The goal was to have participants, as much as possible, that would be representative of different forest sector interests. The intent was to foster and allow for a discussion incorporating the range of benefits and challenges, anticipating that it would also bring together the expertise to develop innovative approaches. The event was attended by 38 participants.

There were two meeting objectives:

1. To provide an opportunity for forest stakeholders and governments to openly discuss the benefits and possible challenges for the various tenure options, as well as provide a venue for exploring new and innovative solutions.
2. To provide the perspectives and knowledge to support the development of innovative ideas and solutions, helping to inform individuals in commenting back to the Government through BC's forest tenure consultation process.

The intent of the discussion was not to have a consensus as to the best approach of tenure or system of tenures, but instead create a venue to allow for all perspectives to be considered and interests incorporated, informed by

their expertise. With the discussion and opportunities to share the diverse values and priorities, participants would have further information to support their individual comments and input into the consultation process.

The evening was broken into four parts:

a) Historical and current forest management context – a high level overview of the existing tenures system was provided by Doug Beckett as background to allow all participants to have the same baseline information to support the discussion,

b) Group brainstorm on the characteristics that participants believe a tenure system should include – to identify from the group the values, priorities, and qualities that the tenure or group of tenures should contain, as well as the benefits and how it may address existing tenure problems,

c) Breakout sessions to further discuss what could be viewed as an ideal tenure system – in groups with participants from diverse backgrounds, each was asked to consider the top characteristics of the tenure system (using information collected during the group brainstorm and other suggestions), its benefits to society, consider potential challenges and barriers, and attempt to think about what tenure type breakdown would be preferred in the province (i.e. all one tenure type or a combination of different tenure types), and,

d) Sharing of results and next steps – each group presented the information they discussed, followed by a group discussion on how to utilize the information developed and any required follow-up.

Discussion Summaries

Group Brainstorm

What do we want from a tenure and/or tenure system? What are the attributes of an ideal system?

1. Governance & Oversight
   a. Renewal of area-based tenures reliant on past forest management performance
   b. Reduce the susceptibility to risk and build a system that is able to adapt operations across landscape
   c. Incorporate approaches that are timely and fair, with the forest tenure issuance process that is open, transparent and does not favour one group, but instead focuses on public interests
   d. Tenures are public (not corporate) and control is held locally and regionally by one management body of First Nations and communities, who are stakeholders and are responsible for the long-term sustainability of the ecosystem; the past Royal Commissions could help direct approaches and have the option of non-tenure forest management approaches (i.e. local forest trusts)
   e. Oversight is conducted by the public with bodies that have legal power and trained professionals, working to ensure the community needs, objectives and well-being are addressed, as well as community stability
   f. Management body is independent of product manufacturing companies, as well as short-term political governance
   g. Build a system that is adaptable and does not require the public to pay compensation as management changes to meet evolving social, environmental and aboriginal interests

2. Economics, Industry Considerations & Harvesting Practices
   a. Have a system with zero waste, using all tree components when ecologically and economically appropriate to do so
   b. Harvested trees (and other products) are sold competitively on the open market, with aim of having trees manufactured into the highest value products
   c. Develop an economical system that allows for diversification

      d. Focus management on building the productivity of the land base and encouraging a 'trees plus' approach to value-added products and innovation, incorporating community input and the value placed on the resources, as well as other tradeoffs that may be required

      e. Consider where intensive vs. extensive management approaches are appropriate in a system that is adaptive

3. Special Considerations
   a. Create an approach that will allow the settlement of First Nations treaties without undue hardship
   b. Build on the past Land and Resource Management Planning processes and incorporate their structures where appropriate, linking together community, oversight and planning

4. Social
   a. Strive towards employment security for communities
   b. Develop initiatives that contribute towards community stability through engaging them in strategic level discussions and providing guidance to forest managers of priorities

5. Non-Timber Values
   a. Management body respects and is responsible for all non-timber values and their sustainability (such as minerals, oil and gas, plants, wildlife, range), with a balance across the full landscape and tenure area, including all types of land use values and the productivity of the landscape

6. Planning & Monitoring
   a. Ensure an intensive and comprehensive inventory, encouraging reinvestment in data collection to include an update on ecosystems trying to protect and monitoring activities, helping to reduce the susceptibility to risk

7. Innovation
   a. Foster innovation and reinvestment, rewarding commitments to new approaches
   b. Create incentives for innovation
   c. Increase the productivity of the land base through innovation and diversity of products

<u>Breakout Sessions</u>

Key Characteristics of a Forest Tenure System

The following items were identified as priority items to incorporate into B.C.'s tenure system (some may be mutually exclusive):

1. The overall system should be flexible and adaptable, in order to be able to respond quickly when new information is developed or there is a change in the environmental, social and economic conditions of the region.

2. The tenure system should have oversight from an independent public body (including the government, community, and the general public) that has legal power and plans for the long-term, with the ability for the community to set their own objectives and have control over how the landscape is managed. The community would have final approvals on the transfer of forest tenures, while allowing for the opportunity to encourage new entrepreneurs. By incorporating appurtenancy and keeping the wood in the local community, this can further support local needs and social considerations (i.e. jobs). This 'one landowner' approach would assist in providing overall accountability.

3. Sustainability is a critical component of what a tenure system should include. A balance is needed between community and social aspects and benefits, and environmental considerations. Management

and boundaries should be ecologically-based, not on political or administrative boundaries, including one or more entire landscape units (the ecological unit for setting many management objectives). Sustainability also includes having timber rights tied to jobs and the community, as well as timber and manufacturing security. All forest values should be actively managed for, with also the consideration of having adequately sized areas or required cooperation with adjacent tenure holders to manage for landscape values. This overall approach should contribute to certainty and continuity over time.

4. The community should be active players in management by incorporating their perspectives and values, as well as control over the landscape, allowing for local development of management guidelines, principles, and objectives. This will also assist in the development of local benefits as a result of the activities.
5. The tenure system should be fair and transparent, including diversity to allow for activities of all forest players and sectors, allowing for diversification and security of tenure. Management should consider more than just the trees and incorporate other forest values, allowing for unfettered management.
6. First Nations should have full inclusion in management planning and development, in a system that allows for the settlement of treaties to be conducted without undue hardships.
7. The tenure system should include rewards for innovation and investment in the land and productivity towards economic diversification. This should lead to better utilization and value-added products, with the goal of those resources obtaining the highest value possible.
8. Non-timber values should be respected and managed.
9. Management is based on good inventories that are accurate, up-to-date, and consistent with land base characteristics. This information should be easily accessible and visualized.
10. There are a number of economic considerations that should be incorporated. There is a suggestion to disassociate management from the processing and manufacturing elements of forest planning, as well as separating product makers from fiber suppliers. A return on investment should result and a preset dividend to the province should be considered. Management should maintain inherent productivity with a 'tenure charter' to benefit local people and their needs. The size of area-based tenures for commerical harvest should be large enough to absorb the effects of natural disturbances; smaller area-based tenures are at a greater risk to distrubances if fully affected, while a larger area would allow flexibility in when and where harvesting is able to occur. There may also be forest manager certifications required to best extract the resources from the forest, to maximize potential revenues and other management considerations.

Benefits to Society

A number of benefits were identifed within the groups. These include:

1. Ensuring long-term, local and diverse employment opportunities and a small, local-scaled economy that can respond to local needs.
2. Creating revenues for local governments that are also long-term and reliable, as well as a range and diversity of economic returns to the province.
3. A well developed and managed tenure system will meet environmental health needs and incorporate climate change mitigation considerations.
4. Opportunities and openness to continue and/or develop recreation.
5. Broad benefits continue to flow to the community in perpetuity.
6. Provide access to non-consumptive uses by the community.
7. Focus on renewable resources.
8. Healthy communities and a healthy environment are inherently linked with sustainability built in.

9. Diversity of forest products and their markets assist to bring back competition and reduce the effects of monopolies, redistributing wealth.
10. Appurtenancy will lower the carbon footprint.

Challenges

Despite which forest tenure option(s) is selected, there will be some challenges that will need to be addressed in its development and implementation:

1. To improve the productivity of the land base, reinvestment may be required.
2. Softwood lumber and international agreements may create challenges and/or barriers in BC.
3. The current economic model and the dependence on it by community and governments for revenues.
4. Opportunities and needs of First Nations may differ from those of other forest stakeholders.
5. There is a lack of oversight and baseline data, creating a question of how compliance can be ensured.
6. Concern about how the land will be divided and the scale of tenure (too big vs. too small).
7. The short-term political agendas can create challenges and the need to incorporate innovative approaches.
8. Industry has a lot of influence on how management takes place and their agenda can create control over the tenure system.
9. Climate change will continue to affect planning and management.
10. How to best bring back appurtenancy.
11. Identifying best management practices and maximizing the return for high quality logs.
12. Compensation to existing industry players.
13. As a result of local dynamics, some communities may not survive transitions.
14. Oversupply of timber products.
15. Boom and bust mentality is a detriment to community health and stability.
16. Requirement to maintain social infrastructure.
17. Attempt to diversify everything.
18. Challenging to consider new tenure options from those currently undertaken.
19. Addressing upcoming challenges in creating new tenure options, such as local forest trusts.
20. Budget cuts are affecting inventories and monitoring, creating a lack of data.
21. Some groups have a vested interest in the current system and will be reluctant to deviate from the current status quo.

Tenure System

Determining the best tenure or mix of tenure systems was difficult for the groups to consider in the short time available. The result was a range of approaches, from fully controlled by communities through a public trust, to most of the forest managed under community tenures with a proportion of the landbase managed under other types of tenures. Another suggestion was to have the scale and options dependent on the forest type being considered, whether that is one large, area-based tenure under one land manager and several manufacturers, to also having smaller scale options where it is appropriate.

Results and Next Steps

As a result of the discussion, it was shown that there are many similarities in terms of the priorities and approaches. The participants described the difficulty in expanding and exploring the options in any significant detail during a short evening session; this workshop only provided a high level view of the priorities and what

might be possible. The session was successful in initiating a dialogue addressing the considerations when looking at a new tenure system, which participants saw to be important and valuable.

It was decided that a set of workshop proceedings would be developed, into which participants could further contribute ideas and revise as necessary. This final product would be distributed throughout NRESi's network, inviting recipients to share the results with others who may be interested in the discussions.

The University of Northern British Columbia has been invited to participate in a meeting to provide feedback and input into the Government of BC's forest tenure consultation. A suggestion, which was appreciated and accepted by the group, was to spend perhaps half of this meeting talking about the discussions that took place during the workshop and the emerging themes.

There was also an invitation from one of the participants to have an additional day-long session to continue exploring and developing some tenure options that could be considered. Participants would be invited to show their individual interest in this further discussion.

Conclusion

The event provided a venue for diverse perspectives to come together and openly discuss forest management and the crossroads that it currently faces for future planning. While the event provided a short opportunity to discuss the needs, priorities, benefits, and challenges, it succeeded in providing a high level snapshot of the desires and commonalities among interest groups.

The results of the discussion revealed a diversity of priority areas. Some frequently mentioned, although in some cases mutually exclusive priorities, included improvements to the oversight and governance of forest tenures and their management, with emphasis on increased community involvement and inclusion of their objectives. Harvesting should be undertaken in a way that maximizes value, the full use of the resources, and product diversification, while respecting non-timber values. Innovation should be encouraged, both within the products being developed from the landscape, as well as through the approaches to management undertaken. The tenure system will require full First Nations inclusion in management and in a way that will allow for ease in making any required transitions as a result of treaty settlement processes. The system should be flexible and adaptable if and when situations change and/or new information is collected, as well as be fair and transparent in its approach. Social and community sustainability should be balanced with environmental and economic considerations. It is also important to improve inventories and the accessibility to data.

The session was valuable in identifying and initiating these high level discussions, to help inform participants, as well as others who will have access to the proceedings, about the various needs and perspectives of interested stakeholders and governments. The intent is for individuals, groups or institutions to incorporate the outputs of this session into their own forest tenure comments, as they deem appropriate.

Appendix A: Resources

A. From the Government of BC, regarding forest tenure consultation, process and venues for input:

1. Background & news release: http://www.newsroom.gov.bc.ca/2014/04/public-input-invited-on-expansion-of-area-based-tenures.html
2. Info & blog: http://engage.gov.bc.ca/foresttenures/
3. Discussion paper: http://engage.gov.bc.ca/foresttenures/files/2014/03/Forest_Tenure_Discuss_Paper.pdf
4. How to submit comments (as stated in the discussion paper): *Comments on this discussion paper are welcome until noon Friday, May 30, 2014. Comments can be submitted online at* www.engage.gov.bc.ca/foresttenures, *via email at* Forest.Tenures@gov.bc.ca *or by fax to 250 387-6445.*

B. Other resources

1. Omineca Beetle Action Committee's Strategy Paper for Forestry: http://www.ominecacoalition.ca/Strategies/ForestAndFibre/index.html
2. Forest Resources Commission Report, 1991 (see pages 33-54): http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfd/pubs/Docs/Mr/Rc/Rc001/Rc001-1.pdf

Appendix B: Discussion Notes From Collected Flip Charts

A. Group brainstorm and discussion: What do we want from a tenure and/or tenure system?
   a. Zero waste – use all tree components when ecological and economical
   b. Sustainability – forest values, balance across full landscape
   c. Intensive inventory and comprehensive, encouraging reinvestment – include update on ecosystems trying to protect, monitoring
   d. Renewal of area-based relied on performance
   e. Economical – diversification into ecosystems, etc.
   f. Reduce risk susceptibility – adapt operations across landscape
   g. Timely and fair – open and transparent process to issue tenures
      i. does not favour one group but focus on broadest public interests
   h. Allow settlement of First Nations treaties without hardship to First Nations or public or industry
   i. Respect non-timber values
   j. Truly public and they hold tenure – First Nations and community
      i. Holder is the stakeholder of long-term sustainability of ecosystem
      ii. Look at Royal Commissions to help direct
      iii. Option of non-tenure forest management, i.e. local forest trusts
   k. Oversight by public (on behalf of) with legal power* - ensure the community needs and well-being are addressed
   l. Community should have oversight and companies within community context
   m. Inclusive of their land use values
   n. Intensive vs. extensive management – adaptive system
   o. Foster innovation, reinvestment – reward commitment
   p. Create incentive for innovation
   q. Employment
   r. Productivity of land base – encourage more than now with 'trees plus' approach
      i. Recognize the tradeoffs with community input
      ii. What are the trees and forests there for
   s. Community stability – linked with oversight by community with trained professionals
      i. Community needs power to determine how the forest is managed at the objective/strategic level, then allowing managers to do their job efficiently
   t. Encourage industry to diversity beyond 2x4
   u. Do not want public to pay compensation – build a system that is adaptable
   v. Land and Resource Management Planning processes – build on this past work and use their structure
      i. Link between the community, oversight, planning

B. Working group session to collaboratively describe the ideal tenure(s)

   GROUP 1:

   Key characteristics
   o Security of tenure
   o A mixture of tenure types
   o Sustainable
   o Social benefits

- o Oversight from independent body
- o Based on accurate inventory
- o First Nations inclusion

Benefits to society
- o Employment – long-term, local, diverse
- o Revenue for government – long-term, local
- o Environmental health
- o Climate change mitigation
- o Recreation opportunities

Challenges
- o First Nations challenges and opportunities – variability with wants and objectives
- o Productivity of the land base – reinvestment in the land
- o Softwood lumber and international agreements

GROUP 2:

Key characteristics
- o Flexible – able to respond to the unexpected as well as to new information
- o Ability to incent economic diversification and more diverse values from all of the forest
- o Incents investment in land and productivity
- o Provides a ROI (economic)
- o Good and up to date inventory
- o Consistent with land base characteristics i.e. diverse forests better for area-based

Benefits to society
- o Diversity of economic opportunities and job opportunities
- o Maintains benefit flow to community in perpetuity
- o Range of economic returns to province (all eggs not in one basket)
- o Access to non-consumptive uses by community
- o Focus is on renewable resources

Challenges/barriers
- o Current economic model and dependence on it by community and government revenues
- o Lack of oversight and lack of baseline data – how to ensure compliance?
- o How to divide up the land?
- o How to decide scale – too big, too small

Tenure types
- o Scale and options i.e. central interior forests
  - o Large area-based tenure and one land manager with timber harvest rights to several manufacturers
  - o Smaller scale

GROUP 3:

Key characteristics
- o Flexibility
- o Long term outlook
- o Tenures – community perspective
- o Different ways community can have control over the environment
- o Ecologically driven (balanced with community values)
- o Unfettered management
- o Oversight for longevity
- o We (community) get the best value for the "wood"
- o Lack of market
- o Creative cutting cycles – alternative to 'cut control'

Benefits to society
- o Healthy community/healthy environment with sustainability built in
- o Diversification of forest product markets/selling – bring back 'competition' and break monopoly
- o Bring back small-local economy
- o Responsive to local needs
- o Appurtenancy will lower carbon footprint
- o Redistribute wealth

Challenges/barriers
- o Challenges
  - o Short-term political agenda
  - o Industrial agenda – too much influence; they have control of tenure system
  - o Climate change
  - o Bring back appurtenancy
  - o High quality logs
- o Barriers
  - o Hard for this government to think outside the box
  - o Compensation to existing industry players
  - o Community dynamics – some may 'die'
  - o Oversupply of timber products
  - o Boom and bust mentality detriment to community health stability
  - o Maintain social infrastructure

Tenure types
- o 75% community controlled tenures
- o 25% other types of tenures (industry tenures)

GROUP 4:

Key characteristics
- o Adaptive to changing environmental, social and economic conditions
  - o Allows actions within broad guidelines/principles/objectives
- o Governance including community to set objectives and ensure oversight
  - o Local benefits and management
  - o Preset dividend to province (vs. other way around)
- o Allow for better utilization
  - o Other users? Value added? – max value
  - o Separates product makers from fiber supplier – maximum value
  - o May require forest manager certification
- o Manage for full range of values
  - o As defined by local people
  - o Consider and maintain inherent productivity
  - o Revenue stream benefits from full range of values considered
- o Adequate size or cooperation with adjacent tenures to manage landscape values
  - o Think long term – 'seven generations'
  - o Should be reflected in 'tenure charter' for the benefit of the people meeting their needs
- o Access to information that is easily accessed, visualized
- o One landowner
  - o Accountable
  - o Certainty
  - o Continuity over time
- o Non-transferrable without community consent if not public, but allow for new entrants/entrepreneurs
- o "The buck stops here forestry"

GROUP 5:

Key characteristics
- More community/local control, i.e. strong local resources and community
- Award tenure in a fair and transparent manner
- Diverse tenure that works for all forest players
- Long-term sustainability of the community – appurtenancy
- Timber rights should be tied to the jobs and community – communities should have some right/guarantee or jobs security
- Disassociate management from manufacturing
- Manufacturing needs security/certainty
- Tenure more than just trees
- --Sustainability of all forest values
- Economical
- Fair (open, transparent process)
- Allow settlement of First Nations treaty without causing due hardship or public or industry
- Respect non-timber values
- Public oversight (government, committee, legal power)
- Reward innovation and investment
- –-more community and local control
- Fair and transparent
- Diverse range of tenures
- Tenures work for all sectors, to foster diversification
- Long-term community/social sustainability
- Appurtenancy (local/community appurtenancy)
- Environmental sustainability
- Disassociate management from processing
- Certainty of supply of trees over time
- Harvested tree needs to go to highest value

Challenges
- Trying to diversify everything
- Challenge to consider new tenure options from what we know
- Address upcoming challenges creating new tenure, i.e. local forest trust
- Political level – breaking away from current model day to day; true independence is impossible to find
- Inventory, monitoring, (budget cuts), lack of data
- Vested interest, don't want to deviate from status quo

Tenure types
- Create a public trust, a way in which communities can have more control

Forest Tenure in British Columbia:

Discussing the Options, Developing Innovative Solutions

16 April, 2014 - Bentley Centre (7-172), UNBC

AGENDA

Meeting Objectives:

1. To provide an opportunity for forest stakeholders and governments to openly discuss the benefits and possible challenges for the various tenure options, as well as provide a venue for exploring new and innovative solutions.
2. To provide the perspectives and knowledge to support the development of innovative ideas and solutions, helping to inform individuals in commenting back to the Government through BC's forest tenure consultation process.

Schedule of Events:

6:00pm – PART 1: Welcome, Bill McGill, NRESi Director

a) Dinner – invite participants get their food and find a seat
b) Welcome to the group
c) Overview of the meeting and its objectives

6:15pm – PART 2: The Lay of the Land, Doug Beckett

a) A brief history of BC forest governance and current forest management practices (10 minutes)
b) A brief overview of current forest tenure options (5 minutes)

Desired Outcomes:

   i. To provide a high level, historical overview of BC forest management
  ii. To understand the current context of BC forest management
 iii. To allow all participants to be at the same level of understanding of the existing tenure options

6:30pm – PART 3: If you had a Crystal Ball…   Art Fredeen, UNBC and Leanne Elliott, NRESi

a) Group brainstorm and discussion: What do we want from a tenure and/or tenure system? (15 minutes)
   - What characteristics do we want the tenure(s) to have? What societal benefits should flow from a tenure system? What stakeholder values does it incorporate (i.e. biodiversity, fisheries, tourism, employment security)?
   - What problems does it correct? What solutions does it create?

Desired Outcomes:

   i. To identify the suite of characteristics that participants desire in a tenure system, that can be incorporated into the development of innovative solutions

6:45pm – PART 4: Rolling Up Our Sleeves

a) Working group session to collaboratively describe the ideal tenure(s) – divide into five smaller groups, each having participants from varying backgrounds and expertise; one person will present a brief summary (less than 5 minutes) of the working group's results in Part 5
   - From the items brainstormed in Part 3 (adding other points, as needed), collaboratively identify your top 10 characteristics of an ideal tenure or tenure system
   - What key benefits should it provide to society?
   - What challenges and/or barriers might a new tenure system face?
   - What blend of tenures do you want? i.e. draft a pie-chart showing the proportion of tenure type(s)
   - Other considerations?

Desired Outcomes:

   i. To identify and/or develop tenure options that incorporate the perspectives, knowledge and expertise of the diverse set of forest stakeholders and governments
   ii. To facilitate innovative and collaborative thinking, ideas, and solutions that could be applied to forest management in BC, providing benefits to all forest interest groups

7:15pm – PART 5: What Did We Come Up With?

a) Presentations from each group to report back on what was developed (5 tenure options –up to 5 minutes for each group)
b) At the end of the presentations, there will be an opportunity for discussion on the tenure options and approaches (15 minutes)

Desired Outcomes:

   i. To share the developed tenure options and further discuss the ideas with the broader group

ii. To incorporate the perspectives, knowledge, and ideas not considered in the breakout session

7:55pm – PART 6: Wrap-Up & Next Steps, Bill McGill, NRESi Director and Art Fredeen, UNBC

a) Provide an overview of the result of the event and what was achieved
b) Discuss how best to capture the discussions of the evening
c) Brief discussion on the interest in continuing the dialogue, either as a large or smaller group(s)
d) Options for providing input and feedback to the Government of BC's consultation process

Desired Outcomes:

i. To assess how the event was able to address the meeting objectives
ii. To describe how to best record and disseminate the results of the evening for participants and other interested stakeholders and government representatives
iii. To identify any possible next steps for continued discussions, including actions, responsibilities and timeframes (as necessary)
iv. To create a clear path forward for action to provide valuable and informed contributions into the formal consultation process

8:00pm – Adjourn