BRITISH COLUMBIA MODELS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND EXAMPLES OF MANAGEMENT

Community Participation and the New Forest Economy Series

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Volume 3 of 3

Dr. A.L. Booth
Dr. G. Halseth
University of Northern British Columbia

November 30, 1998

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page Number

*While the National Round Table Process goes beyond the boundaries of British Columbia, the issues and processes have applicability in the British Columbia context and are included here for reference.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (con't)

Page Number

INTRODUCTION

Project Overview

This annotated bibliography is one of three produced out of the research project "Community Participation and Decision-Making in the New Forest Economy". This research project, funded by Forest Renewal British Columbia, examines ways in which local residents can participate in decision-making processes with respect to natural resources management. Given the rapid pace of change in many of British Columbia's resource-based industries, and given that these changes have a very direct impact on the small communities who depend upon such industries for their livelihoods, local residents are increasingly interested in "having a say" and "playing a role" in decision-making. These three annotated bibliographies are, therefore, intended as tools for residents and community groups. The bibliographies should function as guides to available information, reports, and studies which might better equip residents and community groups to take that active role in local decision-making.

The three bibliographies included in this project are:

Volume 1   Citizen Participation in Resource Management - Community Participation and the New Forest Economy - An Annotated Bibliography. November 30, 1998.

Volume 2   Community and Sustainability - Participation and the New Forest Economy - An Annotated Bibliography. November 30, 1998.

Volume 3   British Columbia Models of Community Participation and Examples of Management - Community Participation and the New Forest Economy - An Annotated Bibliography. November 30, 1998.

As part of our intent to make this information as widely available as possible, copies of these bibliographies were sent to most public library systems in British Columbia as well as to many of the college, university-college, and university libraries. Copies of these annotated bibliographies are also available online at the following website address:

http://quarles.unbc.ca/frbc/index.html

For those who would like to purchase a copy of this bibliography, it is priced at **$6.50** and are available from: Dr. Annie Booth
                                        Environmental Studies Program
                                        Faculty of Natural Resources and Environmental Studies
                                        University of Northern British Columbia
                                        Prince George, B.C.
                                        CANADA V2N 4Z9
                                        annie@unbc.ca

Notes:

In using these annotated bibliographies, please note the following points. First, because many of the topics discussed in this general subject area are very inter-related, we have tried as much as possible to cross-reference. This allows each bibliography to stand alone, or the three can be taken together. It also became very clear to us that government reports, community publications, and academic studies often crossed over a number of topic areas and were often difficult to "pigeon-hole" in only one of the subsections of a particular volume. As a result, while we have taken care to produce a ready reference guide, you may need to search broadly through all three bibliographies in order to find the kinds of information most useful to yourself or your community group.

Second, all of the sections and subsections included in the three volumes were developed to assist users with rapid searches for the most suitable information. It should be noted, however, that some of the materials listed may be difficult (or no longer able) to obtain. A tremendous concern arose in the course of this research regarding the fact that while a vast amount of information potentially useful does exist, much of this information is not readily accessible nor available.

Third, the bibliographies make no claim to comprehensive coverage of the individual topic areas - and it is recognized that some topic areas are not as fully developed as others. The material which is included tends to be relatively recent and also tends to reflect a North American perspective on the issue of community participation in natural resources management. This said, two areas in particular where there is still a rather limited amount of material yet found is on First Nations' involvement as well as on "gender" issues connected with community participation and resource management.

Two additional items of note. We have included in each of the bibliographies a special section of "Interesting Websites". As electronic based information access and retrieval systems become more reliable and less costly they may become increasingly useful for residents in small or isolated communities. The "Web", however, is always in a state of flux and transition. While we have taken care to ensure that all websites listed were in operation at publication time, please be aware that some may have become dormant while others may have been developed.
A final point is that we have also included within each of the bibliographies a section which details the availability of other annotated bibliographies. We hope that this additional information will be both practical and useful.

Summary of Contents:

British Columbia Models of Community Participation and Examples of Management - Community Participation and the New Forest Economy - An Annotated Bibliography. November 30, 1998.

This bibliography is focussed on materials relevant to community participation in resources management and planning in British Columbia. While most of the material is directly from British Columbia, some additional materials at the national level, from other provinces, or internationally, which mirror processes or circumstances in British Columbia are included for reference as well.

The first section includes general material on economic and environmental issues in British Columbia. This general section has been further divided into five sub-sections. The first of these focusses on such topics as urban-hinterland relations, the nature of the economy, the role of resources and the resource industry sector, land statistics, and planning issues such as British Columbia's Growth Strategies Act. "Economic Restructuring Issues" includes materials dealing with topics such as communities in transition, the changing structure of the economy, and strategies for community recovery. The third sub-section, "Resource Management Issues", focusses primarily on management and planning of resources, tenure policy, use of local knowledge in resource planning, and the future of specific resources. The fourth sub-section, "Community Stability and Sustainability in Resource Towns", includes a range of literature dealing with social relations in resource hinterlands, the way communities have been shaped by resource-extractive industries, community development initiatives for stability and sustainability, planning requirements for hinterland resource communities, and government policy with respect to community stability. The final sub-section, "Environment and Conservation Issues", covers literature that deals with management of protected areas, conservation and biodiversity initiatives, and creating a sustainable society through environmental protection.

The second section of this bibliography includes British Columbia provincial government documents related to the Ministry of Forests' Timber Supply Review process. These include Timber Supply Analyses, Timber Supply Area Socio-Economic Assessments, and Rationales for Allowable Annual Cuts. While the Timber Supply Review process was mandated to cover the entire province, the items included are an illustrative sub-set.

The third section of this bibliography includes "First Nations" materials. As suggested above, however, the range of literature listed is at present not well developed. Information covers challenges for the development of remote communities and for First Nation participation in resource management, the incorporation of indigenous knowledge, socio-economic impact assessments, and examples of aboriginal community development and co-management initiatives.

Section Four includes materials related to women's participation in the forest industry. As suggested above, the range of literature in this field is also not well developed. The types of

literature incorporated into this section include the degree of women's participation in the labour force, the role of women in timber-dependent communities and the importance of this role on community participation and resiliency, and examples of women's experiences in community development initiatives.

Section Five provides examples of literature on "Local Community Development Initiatives". This may be in the form of specific case studies of community economic development initiatives, or guidebooks for community economic development or renewal.

Section Six includes material related to municipal and regional government initiated public participation processes. Here, a number of reports by local governments and regional districts detail ways in which public participation was included in activities such as solid waste management planning and watershed management.

Section Seven, "Citizen Participation in Land-Use Planning and Resoure Management", while not extensive, covers a broad range of literature from grassroots environmental initiatives, Community Resources Boards, advisory groups, examples of co-management and community-based initiatives, and general models of public participation in the British Columbia context. In many cases, the information reflects ways in which the community "came together" with a strategy to deal with some type of economic upset or uncertainty.

Section Eight provides examples of literature on "Model Forests" in British Columbia, while Section Nine focusses specifically on "Community Forestry" literature. There has been increasing interest in community forestry which is reflected in an expanding literature on that topic. Included here are feasibility studies for community forests, as well as theoretical literature on the expansion of public participation in resource management through community forests.

The tenth section is specifically dedicated to the Fraser Basin Management Board and its efforts at promoting more interaction and dialogue on community and resources planning and management. Using the Fraser Basin watershed as the "planning envelope", the argument is that there needs to be more effort put into coordinating activities and decision-making. Among the benefits of enhanced coordination is the likelihood of greater sustainability for both communities and environments.

The eleventh and twelfth sections of this bibliography also focus on some very specific examples of citizen participation processes. These include the National Round Table process and the British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

The thirteenth and fourteenth sections of the bibliography focus on models which emerged, in part, out of the British Columbia Round Table process. These include the "Local Resources Planning Processes", specifically the Local Resources Management Plans (LRMP's), and the Commission on Resources and the Environment (CORE) process.

Section Fifteen includes materials on the topic of conflict resolution. This section provides case studies on the resolution of disputes, as well as provincial mechanisms for dispute resolution. Section Sixteen provides examples of the evaluation of British Columbia models of public participation including the CORE process, the Round Table process, and others.

As with the other two annotated bibliographies published in this series, the final two sections are identical. A set of references to other published annotated bibliographies is included to direct readers to other potential sources of information and assistance. As well, a listing of Internet, electronic mail, or "Web" addresses is also included. While questions of information quality and reliability are always critical when it comes to the unedited and unregulated environment of the Internet, we have attempted to list sites which may prove useful and informative to community groups and local residents interested in community participation and natural resources management and planning issues.

We hope that you find this set of annotated bibliographies a useful tool for yourself and your community.

Sincerely,

Dr. Annie Booth
Environmental Studies Programme
Faculty of Natural Resources and Environmental Studies
University of Northern British Columbia
        annie@unbc.ca

Dr. Greg Halseth
Geography Programme
Faculty of Natural Resources and Environmental Studies
University of Northern British Columbia
        halseth@unbc.ca

BRITISH COLUMBIA MODELS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND EXAMPLES OF MANAGEMENT

British Columbia Economic and Environment Issues

General Issues

Davis, H.C. and Hutton, T.A. (1988). <u>The Two Economies of British Columbia</u>. Vancouver, BC: UBC School of Community and Regional Planning, UBC Planning Papers Discussion Paper No.16.

Davis and Hutton conceptualize British Columbia as two functionally distinct economic regions - the Lower Mainland and the rest of the Province. Although these regions have approximately the same size 'total employment', it is argued that they differ significantly with respect to economic structure, cyclical and seasonal stability, past growth rates, and future growth potential. The Lower Mainland is a complex, service-orientated economy while the rest of the province possesses a resource extractive economy. Primarily because of differences in the evolution of their respective economic structures, the authors suggest it is reasonable to expect the Lower Mainland economy to be the principal employment generator into the foreseeable future. While there exists considerable impetus to formulate policy in response to the potentially increasing disparities between these regional economies, the argument here is to focus such efforts not on relocating economic activities out of the Lower Mainland, but to accelerate and intensify particular forces contributing to greater economic development in the Provincial Interior.

Forest Renewal BC (1995). <u>Our Forest Future: Working in a Partnership</u>. Victoria, BC: Forest Renewal BC.

How Forest Renewal BC works and sets its spending priorities is outlined in this brochure.

Forward, C.N. (ed.) (1987). <u>British Columbia: Its Resources and People</u>. Victoria, BC: Western Geographical Series, Vol. 22, Department of Geography, University of Victoria.

This book is a collection of essays covering a wide range of topics in the physical and human geography of British Columbia. Designed as a university textbook, it would be a useful primer for those wishing a general introduction to the interrelationships between landscape, economy, and settlement in British Columbia. Several chapters describe the history, extent, and range of activities involved in resource industries, and the government policies important in directing those industries. Specific chapters address forestry, mining, fishing, agriculture, energy and water resources. In addition, there is also a chapter on "Single Enterprise Communities" (chapter 17), in which Porteous examines the nature and characteristics of the "company town",

resident attitudes and perceptions in light of stereotypes, and the move towards instant town planning. Porteous concludes by suggesting that only innovative regional planning procedures would be likely to permanently solve the many problems of company towns which range from social structure, isolation, and extent of company control.

Horne, G. and Robson, L. (1993). <u>British Columbia Community Economic Dependencies</u> - <u>Executive Summary</u>.   Victoria, BC: Queen's Printer.

This document was prepared at the request of the British Columbia Round Table of the Environment and the Economy. It is part of a series of background papers dealing with issues that the Round Table considered important to the development of a sustainability strategy in British Columbia. The authors use an economic base approach to describe the local economies of 55 small areas of the province of British Columbia for the year 1990. A number of data sources were used to estimate basic and non-basic employment and income for each local area and for the particular industries of forestry, mining, fishing and trapping, agriculture, and tourism within the basic sector. A major result of this study is the table of Basic Sector Dependencies which shows the share of total basic income for each of the basic economic sectors in 55 local areas, and thus the economic sector on which the area is most dependent. The report also presents some preliminary work on the application of local economic impacts. Two sets of ratios of total income to basic income for each local area are presented. Also discussed is the use of these ratios for estimating impacts, as well as the stability of these ratios under changing circumstances and the resulting implications for estimating impacts.

Province of British Columbia (1997). <u>Development Cost Charge: Best Practices Guide</u>. Victoria, BC: Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Growth Strategies Office, Municipal Financial Services.

Development Cost Charges (DCC) are paid by land developers to a municipality to service the needs of new development through infrastructure expansion. The objective of this Guide is to encourage municipal standardization of the general practices for the formulation and administration of DCC bylaws, with recognition of the need for some flexibility to meet specific municipal circumstances. The Guide is influenced by six guiding principles: 1) integration, 2) benefitter pays, 3) fairness and equity, 4) accountability, 5) certainty, and 6) consultative input. The Guide consists of two components. The first is a guidebook that generally describes the concept of DCC and the broad policy issues which municipal governments should consider. The second part is a technical manual which describes the basic procedures and calculations used in establishing a DCC bylaw.

Province of British Columbia (1996). <u>British Columbia Land Statistics 1996</u>. Victoria, BC:
      Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks.

      This report provides summary data on crown land within the Province of British
Columbia. It includes a wide range of variables including land status, agricultural capability,
farm land tenure, forest productivity, forest cover, protected areas, ecological reserves,
petroleum and coal tenures, and municipal statistics.

Province of British Columbia (1995). <u>An Explanatory Guide to B.C.'s Growth Strategies Act</u>.
      Victoria, BC: Ministry of Municipal Affairs.

      This companion guide to the 1995 Growth Strategies Act is organized into three parts.
The first sets the context for the Growth Strategies Act. The second outlines the elements of
Regional Growth Strategies, their advantages, and how to undertake one and reach consensus.
The final part is intended to put the Growth Strategies Act into a municipal context by
demonstrating how municipalities can participate in the development of a regional growth
strategy, and by showing the relationship between community plans and a regional growth
strategy.

Province of British Columbia (1995). <u>Growth Strategies Act Draft Legislation: Updating</u>
      <u>British Columbia's Planning System</u>. Victoria, BC: Ministry of Municipal Affairs.

      This document is a draft version of proposed changes to British Columbia's local
government planning system. The suggested changes come from a series of regional workshops
with local government politicians, developers, planners and other interested persons. The
impetus for the proposal came out of population growth pressures over the past decade and the
perceived notion that the current planning system is outdated in terms of: 1) the need to promote
coordination among regional districts and municipalities on cross boundary issues, and 2) the
insufficient links with provincial ministries, Crown corporations, and other provincial agencies.
This document outlines the process of consultation adopted and the principles for a cooperative
approach to growth management which came out of the first stage of consultation. It then
outlines the elements of the proposed Growth Strategies Act. These elements are organized into
three categories: 1) "Contents of Regional Growth Strategy", 2) "Preparation and Adoption
Procedures", and 3) "Effect of Regional Growth Strategy".

Economic Restructuring Issues

Barnes, T.J. and Hayter, R. (eds.) (1997). <u>Troubles in the Rainforest: British Columbia's</u>
      <u>Forest Economy in Transition</u>. Victoria, BC: Canadian Western Geographical Series, vol.
      33, Western Geographical Press, Department of Geography, University of Victoria.

      This book provides an introduction and overview to contemporary issues in British
Columbia's forest industry. The editors suggest the book's purpose is to not just to describe but

sometimes even suggest solutions to contemporary problems. Contributed chapters are organized around three themes: the forest, the industry, and the community. The first section examines changing government policy with respect to the forest economy. This leads into the second section where government policy changes have been translated into changes in the way the forest industry is organized. Of particular interest is the shift in foreign investment away from British Columbia, the role of research and development, the geography of markets, the geography of production, and the implications of such changes for employment and community sustainability. The third section of the book carries through with a discussion of these cumulative effects on forest communities. Issues addressed include a historical view of the single industry communities, the role of metropolis control over the hinterland forest industries, case studies of local economic development strategies in single industry towns, and a look at how sustainable development can meld with local economic development at the community level.

Bonnell, J., Irving, N., and Lewis, J. (1997). <u>Timber Workers in Transition: an Ethnographic Perspective on Forest Worker Retraining in the Pacific Northwest</u>. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, Wildlife Branch, Wildlife Bulletin No. B-85.

Experiences with job losses and debates over environmental regulations and degradation have become significant issues for resource-dependent communities in the Pacific Northwest. In this FRBC funded report, the authors examine a number of communities in the US Pacific Northwest region where these issues have created significant problems in the hopes of learning from their experiences. The report focuses on what these communities have done in the way of retraining initiatives. The central question is whether forest-dependent communities can "create meaningful, ecologically sustainable, work in the woods". The report documents the "success stories" of six retraining programs in Washington, Oregon, and northern California which aim to provide meaningful employment and training while effectively restoring forest habitats. The research is an ethnographic study which explores particularities of personal experience. Descriptive details of the individual programs offered are followed up by a summary of the key elements of successful retraining programs. Conclusions drawn from this comparative study suggest that program strategies will vary from place to place and success in local terms may take many forms. The researchers suggest that worker retraining programs must be diverse and flexible; "diversity is inevitable, desirable, and to be encouraged".

Bradbury, J. and Sendbuehler, M. (1988). *Restructuring Asbestos Mining in Western Canada*. <u>The Canadian Geographer</u>, 32 (4), 296-306.

In this article, Bradbury and Sendbuehler argue that restructuring in the mining industry is best understood through detailed locality studies of mining companies and company towns. The authors begin by discussing general issues regarding restructuring in the mining industry, and showing how it can be deployed to understand economic changes in a local area. The case studies work to situate the local experience within communities into a broader national and international asbestos industry. Some of the ramifications include slow-downs and closures in the two towns studied. Finally, by drawing on the comparative experiences of Cassiar, British

Columbia and Clinton Creek, Yukon, the authors present a more general framework for analysing the restructuring of the Canadian mining industry.

Brunelle, A. (1990). *The Changing Structure of the Forest Industry in the Pacific Northwest*. In <u>Community and forestry: continuities in the sociology of natural resources</u>, R.G. Lee, D.R. Field, and W.R. Burch, Jr. (eds.), 107-124. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

The 1980s and 1990s have signalled a period of rapid changes in the forest industry of the United States' Pacific Northwest region. Brunelle attempts to outline the forces and outcomes of some of those changes. Focussing on the structure of the forest industry, issues including the business cycle and competition from other regions and technological change are cited as important pressures on the industry. The changes to the industrial structure have included mergers and concentrations, closures of mills and production commodities, and an increasing pressure on the profitability of large corporate timber industries. The rapid changes of the late 1980s and early 1990s were prefaced by analyses which showed that large corporations exhibited little adaptation to the changing structural environment of the industry. Implications for communities, and opportunities for local and regional forest products companies, are the final points discussed. The paper ends on a positive note suggesting that small firms in diversified communities had a much more positive likelihood of surviving structural shifts.

Grass, E. and Hayter, R. (1989). *Employment Change During Recession: The Experience of Forest Product Manufacturing Plants in British Columbia, 1981-1985*. <u>The Canadian Geographer</u>, 33 (3), 240-252.

This paper explores the changes in employment within the forest products' industry of British Columbia between 1981 and 1985. The dates are significant as this tracks through a severe recession period. The characteristics of employment change are linked to mill rationalization, changing investment patterns by the industry, and technological changes in the production process. Overall, the forest products workforce was significantly lower in 1985 than it had been in 1981. A number of specific points with respect to sector vulnerability are made and a specific geography of production marketing and development is found to be important with respect to job losses. Finally, a general trend towards value-added activities and more diverse markets occurred largely within the coastal forestry region.

Joyce, A. (1997). *Education & Training for a changing job market*. <u>Venture: Business in the West Kootenay and Boundary</u>, April, 31-34.

With the restructuring of the labour force resulting in downsizing and jobless economic "recovery", there is an urgent need for worker retraining and skill diversification. This article

briefly discusses the need for education and training in today's labour force, then examines successful worker retraining and education initiatives in three British Columbia towns: Revelstoke, Grand Forks and Trail.

Lynch, J.E. (ed.) (1990). Plant Closures and Community Recovery. Washington, DC: The National Council for Urban Economic Development.

The purpose of this book is to describe and illustrate how communities can respond to plant closures and major worker dislocation in the United States. It provides examples of economic development or worker placement practices which were found to be successful in dealing with community or worker distress situations. The book is organized into seven parts. Part I, "Plant Closure Environment", contains five papers describing the context for plant closures and layoffs within the US industrial economy. This is followed in Part II with 25 individual community case examples demonstrating the variety and diversity of successful community recovery activities, worker placement efforts, and economic dislocation experiences. Part III focuses on "State and Federal Adjustment Programs" for addressing plant closures and mass layoffs. In Part IV, ten chapters reveal some creative economic development approaches to plant closures. Part V focuses on options for the redevelopment of existing plant facilities. In Part VI, two papers summarize the role of the private sector and unions in worker adjustments, while two examine the effects of worker displacement on the "family", and for generating entrepreneurship. Finally, this is followed in Part VII by two papers, the first which formulates a composite community plant closure recovery approach, while the second summarizes future economic development trends for the 1990s.

Marchak, P. (1991). *For Whom The Tree Falls: Restructuring of the Global Forest Industry*. BC Studies, 90, 3-24.

In this paper, Marchak discusses the global restructuring of the forest industry. To begin, she outlines four conditions underlying this global restructuring. These conditions include: 1) decline in traditional North American softwood forests, 2) development of new pulping technology, 3) growth of Japanese paper making companies using offshore and recycled waste, and 4) expansion of consumer markets in Asia. Among the global impacts of these changes are that Asian, and some Latin American countries, are becoming self-sufficient in pulp and paper and are developing wholly new forest industries. In competition with British Columbia's forest base, the productivity of temperate and tropical forests presents a significant challenge to continued global competitiveness. Finally, among the strategies adopted by corporations has been an expansion of investment in technology and a diversification of investment in different countries. Mergers and joint ventures, especially in more risk prone experimental investments, are becoming the norm among global competitors.

McAllister, M.L. (1995). *A Stake in the North: Prospects for Employment in Mining Towns*. Coaticook, QB: paper presented at the International Symposium, "Gaining Ground: Perspectives on Rural Employment".

In this paper, McAllister discusses the challenges facing mining towns and other resource- dependent northern communities. She also discusses the role of community development within these settings.

Tykkyläinen, M. and Neil, C. (1995). *Socio-Economic Restructuring in Resource Communities: Evolving a Comparative Approach*. Community Development Journal - An International Forum, 30 (1), 31-47.

In this paper, Tykkyläinen and Neil conceptualize a framework for explaining socio-economic restructuring in resource communities, specifically those which are integrated in the world market and thus have characteristics of a developed economy or have an economy under industrial development. The authors then discuss regional development theories, using the notion of resource communities as basic units of rural settlement, and present an approach for tackling restructuring issues. The importance of interpreting restructuring processes in a broad context is stressed. The discussion ranges from general, to sector-specific, to locality-specific, and to policy-related categories. The authors argue that each of these categories has something to contribute to an understanding of restructuring.

Zimmermann, N. (1992). *The Ten Point Plan for Restructuring the Forest Sector Economy of British Columbia*. Forest Planning Canada, 8 (4), 14-22.

Zimmermann's "Ten Point Plan" is a proposal for an economic and institutional transition strategy for British Columbia.'s resource dependent communities which would provide them with a means of taking back control of public forests. The ten points are divided into three categories: 1) a general proposal to create an ecologically sound network of protected areas, 2) specific proposals for creating a more efficient and equitable forest tenure system, and 3) specific proposals for investing in an economic transition strategy. Each category of proposals begins with a brief discussion of goals, a description of the proposals, and suggestions for how they will be achieved. The keys to the success of the "Ten Point Plan" include the need for the Provincial Government to invest heavily in transition programs in the short-term, the need to strengthen regional economies by diversification which emphasizes enhanced value-added production rather than simple boom-and-bust commodity production, and public entrepreneurship.

Resource Management Issues

Baskerville, G. (1988). *Management of Publicly Owned Forests*. The Forestry Chronicle, 64, 193-198.

This paper develops the argument that public forest land management and planning has strong inherent tendencies towards failure. Principle reasons for this tendency are that group ownership enhances the likelihood of over exploitation (tragedy of the commons), and that public service administration entails a cumbersome overhead. There is a strong reluctance with the public service to re-invest significant funds in the forest base to adequately manage their use over a long period of time. This is especially troublesome where the setting of management goals is limited.

Brand, D.G. (ed.) (1995). Forestry Sector Planning - proceedings of a meeting held 18-22 September 1994 in Anchorage, Alaska. Ottawa, ON: Ministry of Supply and Services Canada, Co-sponsored by the Canadian Forest Service and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

These proceedings resulted from a meeting co-sponsored by the Canadian Forest Service and the Forestry Department of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in response to an awareness that forestry planning must fully integrate new dimensions of sustainability, social participation and equity, and environmental roles of forests and trees at local, national, and global levels. Papers include both methodological essays and case studies of current forestry planning practices in a number of FAO member countries, both developed and developing. The report was designed to serve as a guide to countries reviewing their forestry planning approach. It is organized into three sections. The first section is a "Report of the Meeting on Forestry Sector Planning"; the second includes "Concept Papers on Forestry Planning"; and the third, "Country Reports", summarizes the state of forestry planning within individual countries.

Cohen, F.G. and Hanson, A.J. (eds.) (1989). Community-Based Resource Management in Canada: An Inventory of Research and Projects. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Commission for UNESCO, Report, 21.

As the cost of centralized government rises, and as resource dependent regions demand greater control over development, co-management, community-based management and traditional knowledge have begun to play a greater role in regulating the use of certain natural resources. This volume is a compilation of 115 research projects in Canada which examine community-based management within natural resource administration, with primary emphasis on coastal land and water management. The impetus for this report came from two workshops sponsored by the Canadian Commission for Unesco and its Working Group on the Human Ecology of Coastal Areas. Research projects are grouped into six sections, each of which covers coastal land and water management projects in six regions of Canada: Nova Scotia, Quebec, James Bay region, the Great Lakes Region and Ontario, British Columbia, and the Western

Arctic. Each section begins with an overview of key research issues and then provides a descriptive inventory of research projects.

Council of Forest Industries of B.C., the Northern Interior Lumber Sector of COFI, the Interior Lumber Manufacturers' Association and the Cariboo Lumber Manufacturers' Association (1990). <u>British Columbia: Forests of the 21st Century</u>. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Forest Resources Commission.

This document is the product of a collaborative effort by the Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia, the Northern Interior Lumber Sector of COFI, the Interior Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and the Cariboo Lumber Manufacturers' Association. The report attempts to outline a common vision for the future of British Columbia's forests and forest industry. The main argument presented is that the forest industry believes land use conflict will ultimately be resolved in a co-operative manner. This can be achieved through public involvement in land allocation decisions and forest management issues, a comprehensive land-use strategy, area-based tenures as opposed to land-based ones, a long-term provincial silviculture strategy, harvesting techniques that are based on ecological, safety, aesthetic, and economic considerations, a stumpage system that is equitable, market-sensitive and based on the forest industry's ability to pay, and the support of resource industry education at all grade levels and continuing research initiatives.

Dale, A. and Robinson, J.B. (eds.) (1996). <u>Achieving Sustainable Development</u>. Vancouver, BC: UBC Press.

This book is part of a sustainable development series coordinated by the Sustainable Development Research Institute of UBC. This volume is divided into four parts. The first part, "Visions", consists of two papers describing significant Canadian initiatives in articulating visions for achieving sustainable development. Part 2, "Connections", consists of one paper integrating the field of sustainable development with topics from other fields. Part 3, "Action", consists of six papers on achieving sustainable development. This part is the heart of the volume in which authors are encouraged to make concrete proposals for action. Topics covered include biodiversity issues, industrial ecology, poverty and sustainable development, women's issues and sustainable development, and aboriginal issues with respect to sustainable development. The final part, "Assessing Progress" consists of one paper which provides information on how we are doing with respect to sustainable development, with special emphasis on the role of quantitative indicators. Each of these papers is linked by the common theme of considering sustainable development in all its dimensions including a mix of ecological, social, economic, and political imperatives.

Diggle, P.K. and Addison, R.B. (1977). <u>Management Opportunities on the Sayward Forest</u>. Victoria, BC: Report Prepared by British Columbia Forest Service, Special Studies Division.

This report attempts to identify the needs and opportunities for wood production, wildlife, fish, and outdoor recreation in the Sayward Forest region of Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The authors argue for silviculture programs which emphasize compatibility with other anticipated uses of the forest, an intensive management program, and the implementation of a major thinning program for the success of the wildlife program. These programs will, in turn, encourage opportunities for recreation. The report also presents some alternative management options and makes some recommendations for program implementation.

Dorcey, A.H.J. (1986). <u>Bargaining in the Governance of Pacific Coastal Resources: Research and Reform</u>. Vancouver, BC: Westwater Research Centre, Faculty of Graduate Studies, University of British Columbia.

Dorcey provides a general discussion of the management and planning processes used with respect to British Columbia coastal resources. These resources include forestry, mining, resource/tourism, fisheries, and energy. The management style is reviewed within the context of "collective bargaining among interested parties".

Drushka, K., Nixon, B., and Travers, R. (eds.) (1993). <u>Touch Wood: BC Forests at the Crossroads</u>. Maderia Park, BC: Harbour Publishing.

This book is an edited collection of seven papers. The contributions, written primarily by professional foresters and other forest policy analysts, examine some of the major issues related to British Columbia's forest policy. The first chapter begins with a discussion of forest tenure issues. This is a logical starting point as tenure forms a prevailing theme through a number of the following chapters and the book's more general argument for the need to diversify control of forest management. Two chapters explore options for improving forest management at "the ground level", with Dunster reviewing the role of environmental assessment in improving logging methods and Hammond discussing a holistic approach to building a sustainable forest industry. For Hammond, a sustainable forest industry is centred upon responsible community control of the forest and an ecosystem-centred approach. Two further chapters adopt explicit policy approaches. Nixon investigates the process of making land-use decisions in the past, arguing for an improved public participation system as a way to move from an adversarial approach towards a shared decision-making approach. Travers extends this policy approach by reviewing errors in government policy that have led to the current crisis in British Columbia's forest industry. The final chapter situates British Columbia's forest industry into a global context. Marchak begins by outlining the key elements that have led to the creation of a global forest industry, including a decline of traditional softwoods and the creation of new fibre sources. She

then examines changes in the structure of the forest industry, concluding with a brief discussion of the impact of these changes on British Columbia and northern regions. These chapters are written in a manner to be accessible to the industry expert, policy analyst, and general public.

Ellis, D.W. and Associates (1996). <u>Net Loss - The Salmon Netcage Industry in British Columbia</u>. Vancouver, BC: The David Suzuki Foundation.

British Columbia's growing aquaculture industry is investigated from the perspective of its economic and social sustainability in this study. The report begins with an introduction to the purpose of the study and the methodology utilized by the authors. The historical context of salmon farming in British Columbia is then reviewed. Chapters 5 through 8 deal with the drawbacks of the industry, specifically ecological considerations, the feeding of netcage salmon, the use of drugs, chemicals and other biological products in the industry, and the issue of fish diseases. The report concludes with a set of recommendations made by the David Suzuki Foundation based on the outcomes of the report.

Evans, B. (compiled by) (1994). <u>Sustainable development and sustainable forestry - A review of concepts, definitions and criteria - selected readings</u>. Burnaby, BC: Simon Fraser University, School of Resource and Environmental Management.

A total of 23 articles ranging from general to specific illustrations are included in this compendium of articles on sustainable development and sustainable forestry.

Evans, B. (1994). <u>Sustainable development and sustainable forestry - A review of concepts, definitions and criteria</u>. Burnaby, BC: Simon Fraser University School of Resource and Environmental Management, prepared for Andy MacKinnon and Gerry Still, Ministry of Forests, Research Branch.

This document provides a synthesis perspective on the issue of sustainable development and sustainable forestry. Evans begins by setting a definitional framework for sustainability and how to measure such it. These concepts are then applied to identification of sustainable forestry issues in Canada.

Forest Resources Commission (1991). <u>Background Papers - Volume 11</u>. Victoria, BC: Forest Resources Commission.

This report is a summary of seven public workshops held during 1990 by the Forest Resources Commission. These workshops were held in Creston, Harrison Hot Springs, 108 Mile House, Parksville, Prince George, Terrace and Vernon. The Executive Summary has compiled the workshop results under five general categories: land use strategy, resource management, public involvement, economics, and education. Under each category a series of identified objectives is specified followed by a list of "devices" by which to achieve those objectives.

Forest Resources Commission (1990). <u>A History of Forest Tenure Policy in British Columbia,</u> <u>Background Papers, Volume 3</u>. Victoria, BC: Forest Resources Commission.

This review of forest tenure policy is organized around the periodic royal commissions which looked at crown land policy in British Columbia. These included the 1910 Fulton Commission, the 1945 Sloan Commission, the 1956 Sloan Commission, and the 1975 Pearse Commission.

Grinlinton, D.P. (1992). *Integrated Resource Management - A Model for the Future*. <u>Environmental Planning and Law Journal</u>, Feb. 1992, 4-19.

This article begins by defining the concept of "Integrated Resource Management". The author then explores the complexity of this concept through a review of three distinct "levels" of integrated resource management. These levels include "normative", "strategic", and "operational". Each of these levels are defined and analysed using examples drawn from Canada, the United States, and New Zealand.

Haley, D. and Luckert, M.K. (1986). <u>The Impact of Tenure Arrangements of Forest</u> <u>Management and Forestry Investment in Canada</u>. Ottawa, ON: Report commissioned by the Department of Supply and Services under the endorsement of the Canadian Forestry Service.

This publication includes an overview of the various sorts of forest tenure systems in Canada. In reviewing the variety of arrangements presently in place, the authors note several important elements of "context" which must be understood. These include the fact that tenure systems evolved at different times and in relation to changing social and economic circumstances. As well, tenure systems evolved to meet specific (and varied) provincial goals. Some of the key economic impacts to forest tenure holders includes duration, exclusiveness, use, allotment, and security of tenure. The goal of the research was to develop markers to predict the economic behaviour of forest tenure holders. However, the complexity of arrangements limits the degree of predictability.

Haley, D. and Luckert, M.K. (1990). <u>Forest Tenures in Canada: A Framework for Policy</u> <u>Analysis</u>. Ottawa, ON: report prepared for Forestry Canada, Economics Branch.

The evolution of forest property rights to deal with specific resource management problems in Canada has differed markedly from province to province. Some provinces have evolved unique tenure arrangements, others show some similarities. This document describes and compares forest tenures across Canada. To do this, the document begins by disaggregating forest tenures into a number of characteristic components including: comprehensiveness, duration, transferability, right of tenure holder to economic benefits, exclusiveness, security, use

restrictions, allotment types, size specifications, operational stipulations, and operational controls. The document then describes and compares forest tenures on the basis of these characteristics.

Jameson, D.A., Dohn Moore, M.A., and Case, P.J. (1982). Principles of Land and Resource Management Planning. Fort Collins, CO and Washington, DC: USDA Forest Service.

This book is not intended as a "how-to-plan" handbook for forest planning. Instead, it is intended to provide background information for new members of American National Forest planning teams. The book came out of the United States Forest Service's national training program. It is organized into two parts. The first part outlines the steps of the Forest Service planning process and covers such topics as: identification of problems and issues, concerns and opportunities for forest planning, development of planning criteria, inventory data and information collection, analysis of the management situation, formulation of alternatives, estimated ecological and socio-economic effects of alternatives, evaluation and selection of the preferred alternative, implementation of the Plan, and monitoring and evaluation. The second part of the book is a collection of appendices which expand on particular issues introduced in the first part.

Kimmins, J.P. (1991). *The future of the forested landscapes of Canada*. The Forestry Chronicle, 67 (1), 14-18.

In this paper, Kimmins asserts that there is a significant challenge for fundamental change in the management of Canadian forests. Past development of this landscape, he argues, has been based upon an historical pattern. The stages of this pattern include: 1) early exploitation, 2) centralized administration, 3) ecologically based management strategies, and 4) a more socially defined environmentally based management strategies. Kimmins argues that changes in public attitude towards the forest, changes in the global climate for the forest industry, and changes in forest management, create a unique environment for transition. Arguing for greater diversity and flexibility in Canada's forested landscapes, the paper ends with a discussion of biophysical diversity, temporal diversity, and social diversity.

Lui, J. (1994). The Use of Local Knowledge and Expert Opinion in Resource Planning. Victoria, BC: Resource Planning Section, Range, Recreation and Forest Practices Branch, Ministry of Forests.

This resource document for resource managers builds upon the concepts of integrated management and multi-level land use planning. It is designed to build into the Land and Resource Management Planning (LRMP) process the ability to make use of both local knowledge (however informal) as well as expert opinion. As with other resource documents, a general framework is presented which recognizes that particular LRMP's may need to adopt unique or specific strategies.

Marchak, M.P. (1989). *What Happens When Common Property Becomes Uncommon?*. BC Studies, 80, 3-23.

Marchak counters the argument that depletion of fish and tree resources is a result of the fact that they are commonly owned and no one has management responsibilities for them. Marchak points out that the excessive exploitation of these resources is directly connected to private commercial activities combined with state management, and that the terms "state" and "commons" often contribute to the ambiguity of the property status of resources used in commercial industries. The author begins by making a distinction between these two terms and then extends them to fisheries and forestry, arguing that the problem is not with ownership but rather management. Her conclusions question the wisdom of any further privatization, suggesting a need for a system that "builds in public responsibilities, specifies management obligations, and adjusts calculations of costs and benefits with reference to ecology".

Marchak, P. (1983). Green Gold: The Forest Industry in British Columbia. Vancouver, BC: University of British Columbia Press.

Patricia Marchak is a well recognized scholar on research related to forestry dependent communities in Canada. In Green Gold, she undertakes an examination of forestry dependent towns in British Columbia, arguing that provincial government policies, together with industrial capital, have worked to create and perpetuate a vulnerable hinterland economy. The first two parts, "Capital" and "Labour", set the theoretical context for the third part on "Communities". In "Capital", Marchak examines various theories with respect to staples economies, outlines the history of the forest industry and the policies and factors which direct it, and takes a look at partners in industry and the structure of industry. In "Labour", she presents theories of human capital and class, profiles characteristics of the labour force (including the women's labour force and the difficulties they face), explores the relationship between employment and markets and technology, and examines factors which explain the differences in job situations between workers, their perceptions of job satisfaction, and job control. The final part, "Communities", begins with a brief examination of the theory exploring the relationship between industry and community stability, then goes on to profile first the "instant town" of Mackenzie and then the old forest dependent town of Terrace. Arguing that a stable and self-sufficient economy cannot be created by exporting natural resources and importing finished products, Marchuk concludes with suggestions on the possibilities for change including the need for diversification, change in government policies, replacement of monopolistic private ownership with public ownership in smaller units, and decentralization.

McKillop, W. and Mead, W.J. (eds.) (1976). Timber Policy Issues in British Columbia. Vancouver, BC: University of British Columbia Press, British Columbia Institute for Economic Policy Analysis Series.

This book was developed from a conference on provincial timber policy sponsored by the British Columbia Institute for Economic Policy Analysis. A range of perspectives are presented from academic, government, and industry contributors, drawing on examples from local, non-

local and international contexts. Substantive papers are organized into three sections: 1) Goals, Conflicts, and Opportunities, 2) Perspectives in Resource Administration, and 3) Determining Management Priorities. Under the first section, two chapters review forest policy issues in British Columbia and the United States. Under the second section, five chapters discuss the British Columbia Forest Tenure system, the timber appraisal method, and timber sales policies including log sales and trading. The third section includes five chapters on such varied topics as environmental protection, social constraints, security of supply, sustained yield, and social returns. There are an additional two sections specifically related to the conference proceedings. Section 4 summarizes comments and viewpoints of several of the conference participants, while Section 5 provides an "edited transcript" of the final discussion of the British Columbia Policy Conference.

M'Gonigle, R.M. (1997). *Behind the Green Curtain*. Alternatives Journal, 23 (4), 16-21.

This paper provides an interpretive review of recent changes to British Columbia's forestry legislation and policies. The principle argument is that many of the policy and practice changes aimed at promoting and protecting biodiversity and sustainability in fact threaten these by perpetuating the province's reliance upon an industrial forestry sector. Using illustrations from a variety of locations prominent in public debates, the author suggests that only new "bold measures" which will rebuild the economic and political foundations of the communities and industries will be successful.

M'Gonigle, M. and Parfitt, B. (1994). Forestopia: A Practical Guide to the New Forest Economy. Maderia Park, BC: Harbour Publishing.

In this advocacy oriented book, the authors argue that British Columbia is at a crossroads where the province is "catastrophically overshooting [the] resource base". The first chapter sets the context for the book, chronicalling the conflicts between environmentalists and the forest sector occurring in the Province, and suggesting the need to replace the "volume" based economy with a "value" based one. The effects of the current emphasis on a volume based economy, including the erosion of forests and the decline of resource based communities, are then the focus of the remainder of the first half of the book. In the latter half of the book, the authors argue for the need to change this volume based economic development focus towards a value based one which is centred around the ideas of value-added manufacturing, alternative logging, encouraging diversity, stewardship, promotion of mid size and small forest companies, and community-based forestry.

Ness, K. (1992). <u>Resource Planning in the Ministry of Forests - A Glossary of Past and Present Plans</u>. Victoria, BC: Resource Planning Section, Integrated Resources Branch, Ministry of Forests.

This document provides an historical framework and contemporary (1992) review of resource planning strategies within the British Columbia Ministry of Forests. Over 25 kinds of "plans" are described and presented. Contemporary planning activities are organized around three "levels". The first involves "Forest Management Planning", including timber supply areas and tree farm licenses. The second involves "Local Resource Use Planning", including resource folio planning, wilderness allocation planning, watershed and recreation planning. The third level involves "Resource Development Planning", including 20 year plans, 5 year development plans, silviculture prescription plans, and recreation site and trail plans.

Pearse, P. (1987). *The Tenure System's Main Faults: Lack of Competition, Over-Allocation of Timber*. <u>Forest Planning Canada</u>, 3 (4), 24-26.

This paper, written by an author with a long history of involvement in resource analysis, reviews the present tenure system in British Columbia's forest industry. The central argument is that by virtually eliminating all competition for timber on Crown land, an unhealthy industrial environment is created. Drawing upon historic (Sloan Commission - 1945) and contemporary commentary, Pearse highlights how few long-standing problems have been resolved. Specific discussions within the paper touch upon the harvesting of uneconomic timber, stumpage rates, and the rigidity of the tenure system. The paper ends with an observation that the issues of available timber supply and allocation of cutting rights is an urgent issue both for industry and forest administration.

Province of British Columbia (1992). <u>Land Use Zone Techniques Used in Forest Planning in British Columbia</u>. Victoria, BC: Resource Planning Section, Integrated Resources Branch, Ministry of Forests.

The zoning techniques referred to in this document are known most commonly as Resource Emphasis Areas (REAs), a relatively new concept in British Columbia forest management. In an REA, management priorities are assigned with guidelines for achieving these goals. While an REA emphasizes a resource use for an area, this does not preclude other resource users. REAs are intended to be an integrated approach. This document illustrates the extent of REA use within the province and then examines the processes by which they were formed. Several management plans which used REAs or other forms of land use zoning, are examined in terms of the issues involved, agency and public participation, REA development, nomenclature, emphasis, and size, to distinguish between differences and similarities.

Province of British Columbia (1991). <u>Forest Resources Commission - The Future of Our Forests</u>. Victoria, BC: Forest Resources Commission.

The Forest Resources Commission's findings with respect to the future of forest management in British Columbia are detailed in this report. The report includes statements with respect to "vision", planning, management, tenure, forest practices, education, and public participation. Attached appendices include, among others, an historical sketch, draft lease documents, and glossary.

Province of British Columbia (1991). <u>Land Use Planning for British Columbia</u>. Victoria, BC: Forest Resources Commission.

This is a report to the Minister of Forests by the British Columbia Forest Resources Commission, describing the outcome of their consultations on provincial land use planning. The report contains a proposed land use planning strategy for the province developed by consultants under contract to the Forest Resources Commission. This proposed land use planning system discusses a "land use commission" model. The report also contains the Forest Resources Commissioners' response to several points raised in the consultant's report. Their comments address specific concerns regarding the potential blurring of: 1) land use planning versus stewardship, 2) local versus regional planning, and 3) internal versus external planning.

Ross, M.M. (1995). <u>Forest Management in Canada</u>. Calgary, AB: Canadian Institute of Resources Law, Faculty of Law, The University of Calgary.

Produced by the Canadian Institute of Resources Law at the University of Calgary, this book provides an overview of Canadian forest management law and policy. Designed as an academic inquiry into the political construction of forest management regulation, the book is a comparative examination of policy issues across jurisdictions. The purpose of this comparative approach is to identify common characteristics and themes (a foundation of Canadian forestry law) important in the way individual provinces have tackled forest management. Reference to particular statutes and regulations is clearly made, as is reference to key court decisions (Sparrow - 1990, Delgamuukw - 1991). Following an introduction to the policy framework for forest management in Canada, the author examines the legal framework and its impacts. These background sections lead in turn to a discussion of opportunities for change in forest land policy and management.

Schlager, E. and Ostrom, E. (1992). *Property-Rights Regimes and Natural Resources: A Conceptual Analysis*. <u>Land Economics</u>, 68 (3), 249-262.

The term "common-property resource" has been confusing, referring in some instances to property owned by a government or by no one, and in other cases by a community of resource users. In this paper, Schlager and Ostrom develop a property rights scale ranging from authorized user, to claimant, to proprietor, to owner, in order to provide an analytical scheme for explaining outcomes achieved by joint users of a common-pool resource. The general example

for the discussion is that of inshore fisheries. This scale is defined in terms of access and withdrawal rights, and "collective-choice" property rights including management of the resources, exclusion (the right to determine who will have access to the resources and how that right may be transferred), and the right to alienation (the right to sell or lease either or both of the above collective-choice rights).

Schwindt, R. and Heaps, T. (1996). <u>Chopping Up The Money Tree - Distributing the Wealth from British Columbia's Forests</u>. Vancouver, BC: The David Suzuki Foundation.

To counter the argument that the cost of conservation in the forestry industry is too great because of the industry's importance to British Columbia's economy, Schwindt and Heaps address the question of how the wealth generated by the commercial forest sector is divided among the major claimants. The authors begin with an overview of the forest sector and then explore changes over the past 10 years in the share of wealth distributed to the Crown, labour, and forest companies. The most dramatic change in the division of wealth generated by the timber harvest has been in the Crown's share which saw substantial growth over the past 25 years.

Standing Committee on Natural Resources (1994). <u>Canada: A model forest nation in the making</u>. Ottawa, ON: Queen's Printer, Government of Canada.

The Federal Government retains some jurisdictional responsibility over Canadian forests. It also supports research and development initiatives through the Canadian Forest Service, and regional strategies such as the Forest Resource Development Agreements. This report by the Commons Committee on Natural Resources works to address some popular myths which have emerged in the debate over forest policy and practice. The report affirms the important role of the forest resource in national and regional prosperity, it recognizes that Canada is increasingly becoming a "model" forestry nation, and it identifies some of the misunderstandings with respect to a range of harvesting practices. Looking forward, the report recognizes the challenge of sustaining both timber and non-timber values, and of developing common approaches to ensure the passing of our forest heritage to future generations. Finally, the committee recommended that the Federal Government continue participation in forestry issues and forestry development agreements.

Task Force on Crown Timber Disposal (1974). <u>Forest Tenures in British Columbia</u>. Victoria, BC: Royal Commission on Forest Resources.

Forest policy in British Columbia has been complicated over the years by an increasing complexity to tenure arrangements. This background paper provides a dated overview on the status of forest resources in the Province. Forest tenure arrangements are linked to important policy implications of the major forms of tenure such as "their current importance in the broad

pattern of resource rights; their general purpose and intent; the procedures for their allocation; the rights conveyed to and the obligations of the holders; the special regulatory and administrative problems they give rise to; and their implications for industrial development and resource management in the public interest".

Walters, C. (1995). Fish on the Line - The Future of Pacific Fisheries. A Report to the David Suzuki Foundation Fisheries Project, Phase 1. Vancouver, BC: Fisheries Centre, University of British Columbia.

This is the first major study in a series of three reports on fisheries in British Columbia written in response to the crisis in overfishing. It is an accumulation of studies examining ecological and institutional problems facing the Pacific fisheries, with suggestions for a number of solutions. Chapters include signals of nonsustainability, institutional requirements for sustainability, and the road to sustainability. The report was designed to form a kind of how-to manual for bringing about social change towards more sustainable human activity.

Webber, G. (ed.) (1990). Managing Mid-Elevation Forests: An Integrated Resource Perspective. Merritt, BC: Proceedings of the Winter Workshop, The Southern Interior Silviculture Committee and the B.C. Chapter of the Society for Range Management.

These workshop proceedings were jointly sponsored by the Southern Interior Silviculture Committee and the British Columbia Chapter of the Society for Range Management. The document begins by outlining the perspectives of the different resource users in mid-elevation forests. This is followed by an overview of the Resource Planning Process, the fundamentals of Pre-Harvest Silviculture Prescriptions (PHSP), the Integrated Resource Perspective, and a discussion of the resource concerns about PHSP by the different resource users. The report concludes by providing an update of some of the research being undertaken in the "Montane Spruce Zone" region.

Community Stability and Sustainability in Resource Towns

Bowles, R.T. (ed.) (1982). Little Communities & Big Industries - Studies in the Social Impact of Canadian Resource Extraction. Toronto, ON: Butterworths and Company Ltd.

This interdisciplinary collection of papers, from academic and professional contributors, examines the way in which small communities have been shaped by the needs and decisions of large, resource-extractive industries. A key feature of such industries is that few decisions are made locally. The papers are organized into three parts. The first, "Setting the Stage", is a review of literature on single-industry communities in an effort to define social characteristics of one-industry towns in Canada. Features identified as most characteristic of single industry communities include: 1) small size, 2) dependence on decisions by, and the fate of, one company, and 3) geographic isolation. Conclusions reached in many separate studies on the developmental stages of community, institutions, and interpersonal relations, and the

consequences of basic community characteristics, are summarized and integrated in this section. The second section, "Planning Perspectives", examines town planning assumptions and goals with a recognition that within resource industry towns, there are changes which cannot be controlled by town planning. The third section, a collection of eight case studies, examines how small communities are shaped by large industries. Each paper documents a particular community, or group of communities, with the objective of identifying the local dynamics of dependency.

Bowles, R.T. (1981). <u>Social Impact Assessment in Small Communities - An Integrative Review of Selected Literature</u>. Toronto, ON: Butterworths.

Bowles is concerned with the impact of resource development on community patterns in resource hinterland areas. In this book, he reviews both substantive and methodological literature on the impacts of resource development on community social life, and the characteristics of a community which affect its capacity to mediate and control such impacts. The substantive literature deals with communities, community life, and social processes in communities. Methodological literature addresses issues such as analysis of social changes introduced into a relatively localized social unit by major externally-controlled interventions. The book is organized into 4 parts: Social Impact Assessment, Community Social Vitality, Viability of the Local Economy, and Policy and Impact: Case Study Examples.

Dunk, T.W. (ed.) (1991). <u>Social Relations in Resource Hinterlands</u>. Thunder Bay, ON: Lakehead University, Centre for Northern Studies, Northern and Regional Studies Series, Vol. 1.

Papers collected in this volume are drawn from the 27th Annual Meeting of the Western Association of Sociology and Anthropology. Issues discussed relate to resource communities such as dependency and economic activity, community development strategies and sustainability, women in resource hinterlands, the affect of technological improvements in hinterlands, and conflict between native and non-native societies.

Kaufman, H.F. (1990). *Toward the Stabilization and Enrichment of a Forest Community*. In <u>Community and forestry: continuities in the sociology of natural resources</u>, R.G. Lee, D.R. Field, and W.R. Burch, Jr. (eds.), 27-40. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

This paper provides a general introduction and overview of the motivations behind community development efforts to stabilize forestry dependent locations. A definitional framework for the concept of community stability (that does not imply a static condition) is developed. As well, a range of strategic areas of the physical, economic, and social life of communities are identified. Wise community planning efforts must address a broad cross-section of strategic areas in order to be viable and effective. Some illustrative examples from communities, where broad based community development efforts have been attempted following forest industry restructuring, are included.

Le Master, D.C. and Beuter, J.H. (eds.) (1989). <u>Community Stability in Forest-Based Economies</u>. Portland, OR: Timber Press.

These proceedings of a conference held in Portland, Oregon November 16-18, 1987, are organized into five parts. The first section contains six papers and discussion on the evolution, definition, and measurement of community stability. The second section contains eight papers and discussion on the role of government in community stability. Section three contains five papers and discussion on community stability and how it is being addressed in planning for federal forest lands. The fourth section contains nine papers which identify successful or potentially successful strategies for adjustment to destabilizing changes. The final section summarizes the conference proceedings and offers some comments. The bulk of the papers are set within an American context with some minimal representation from British Columbia.

Linn, H.D. and Stabler, J.C. (1978). <u>Economic, Social and Planning Requirements for Northern Communities</u>. Saskatoon, SK: Department of Mineral Resources, Saskatchewan Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Report 78-1.

This study of single-resource communities forms one component of the Regional Mineral Resource Planning program, initiated in Saskatchewan in 1974 to assess the importance of selected socio-economic factors that may influence mineral resource development in northern Saskatchewan. In this report, Linn and Stabler aim to identify and evaluate the problems experienced by single-industry communities in isolated areas, and to offer some suggestions for how to address these problems. Eleven sample communities were profiled from across Canada. The report begins by setting the context in which these types of communities can be characterized by a huge turnover of the labour force and population, resulting in perpetual recruitment and socially unstable communities. Chapter 2 provides a profile of selected socio-economic characteristics of northern communities, while Chapter 3 outlines the economic, social and planning requirements of northern communities. In Chapters 4 and 5, the physical, social, and economic development of the Schefferville region in Quebec is considered by the authors as the "traditional" approach to northern development, while that of Leaf Rapids, Manitoba is considered by the authors as a "new" approach to northern development. What marks the pivotal difference between the "traditional" and "new" approaches is the inclusion of the main industries on the municipal tax rolls, thus providing a sufficient financial base on which to operate the community effectively. Specific profiles of the sample communities are provided at the end of the report in the appendices.

Lockhart, A. (1986). <u>Northern Development Policy: Hinterland Communities and Metropolitan Academics</u>. Vancouver, BC: School of Community and Regional Planning, University of British Columbia, UBC Planning Papers, Studies in Northern Development, No. 12.

Lockhart critiques academic debate over northern development alternatives, arguing that this debate has been characterized by a tendency to treat the "north" as being essentially the same as the "south", but at an earlier stage of development. He argues that because of resource

exploitation, the north needs different viable approaches to development than the south. This approach requires a re-evaluation of development policy that emphasizes community-based development with the understanding that "community" is more than just a "bedroom service annex to some alien commercial interest". Lockhart examines what this community-based development approach should entail, arguing that above all else, it must be a "self-reliant" approach.

Machlis, G.E. and Force, J.E. (1990). *Community Stability and Timber-Dependent Communities: Future Research*. In Community and forestry: continuities in the sociology of natural resources, R.G. Lee, D.R. Field, and W.R. Burch, Jr. (eds.), 259-276. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

The authors review the current themes in the research literature respecting timber dependent communities. Among the key issues identified are: 1) the inconsistent use of "community" definitions, 2) that the concept of "community stability" remains elusive in the literature, and 3) that "community stability" is too often measured simply in economic terms. The authors conclude with a suggested agenda for future research. This agenda focuses upon five key points, each of which contribute to examining the specific role of resource industries as an "engine of change" which affects community stability. The first point is to clarify the kind of resource dependency (resource specific) and how the impacts differ across these industries. The second research agenda point concerns the way the structure of a particular resource industry influences community stability (ie. location and ownership of industry control). Third, the stage of community development (boom-town, mature, etc.) must be incorporated into research to identify how industrial change affects communities. The fourth point involves clear identification of the scale of resource industry change. Finally, since timber dependent communities are often found in multi-use environments (and diversified local economies), the degree of change generated by timber industry shift must be taken into account.

Marchak, P. (1990). *Forest Industry Towns in British Columbia*. In Community and forestry: continuities in the sociology of natural resources, R.G. Lee, D.R. Field, and W.R. Burch, Jr. (eds.), 95-106. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

This paper provides an overview introduction to forest dependent communities in British Columbia. Building upon the basic characteristics of single industry towns, Marchak adds the specific aspects of an industrial base dependent upon the forest resource. Marchak focuses particular attention upon labour and labour force issues. Of interest is the instability often associated with the forest industry and the "male-centric" employment opportunities within forest industry towns. The paper contains insights into a number of communities and companies in British Columbia including Mackenzie and Ocean Falls.

Province of British Columbia (1998). Province of British Columbia: Coastal Zone Position
Paper. Victoria, BC: Queen's Printer.

This document reflects British Columbia's interests, vision, responsibilities, and steps to ensure sustainability in coastal resources and communities. It serves as the Province's contribution to the federal government's ongoing National Oceans Strategy. The document identifies current initiatives as well as plans for the future. It begins by setting the context for BC's coastal resources and communities. It then states the vision for the coastal zone, underlying principles which will guide government decision-making, and provincial goals in sustainable economic development, coastal resource management, marine environmental protection, coastal zone planning, growth management in the coastal zone, coastal land and resource information, and applied science and technology development.

Province of British Columbia (1978). Problems and Responses - Resource Community
Development. Victoria, BC: prepared by R.A. Rabnett and Associates and Research and
Planning Services, Province of British Columbia, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and
Housing.

These are proceedings of a workshop focused on the identification of problems likely to arise as a result of resource community development, and identification of possible solutions to address these problems. The workshop was primarily geared towards implications of resource policy on the creation of new resource towns and effects on existing ones. Twenty-two problems are outlined and followed up by suggestions of policy alternatives.

Randall, J.E. and Ironside, R.G. (1996). *Communities on the Edge: an Economic Geography of
Resource-Dependent Communities in Canada*. The Canadian Geographer, 40 (1), 17-35.

Randall and Ironside challenge stereotypical generalizations of Canadian resource-dependent communities through an empirical analysis of 220 of these communities across six resource centres. They focus specifically on the labour-market characteristics of these communities and the relationship between resource dependence and spatial isolation. While the paper did support some of the stereotypical characteristics of resource dependent communities, there was tremendous heterogeneity in terms of dependency, their relative isolation, the stability of employment, and the roles played by industrial sectors other than the dominant one. Further, while conclusions drawn from this analysis did demonstrate that resource employment may be the core of economic life within these communities, other sectors often make a substantial contribution to employment within the community.

Reed, F.L.C. (1989). *Forestry Policy and Community Stability in British Columbia*. In
Community Stability in Forest-Based Economies, D.C. Le Master and J.H. Beuter (eds.),
109-115. Portland, OR: Timber Press.

Reed′s paper is from a collection of papers presented at a conference held in Portland,
Oregon in 1987. Reed describes the policies undertaken by the Province of British Columbia to
try to moderate the negative impacts of periodic cyclical downturns in forest product markets.
The first two sections set the context for analysing the policy options. The first examines past
research on community stability while the second establishes the philosophical framework
underlying provincial government policy formulation. This second section also includes the
suggestion that more "limited use" of wilderness or wildlife reserves is needed. The third section
of her paper briefly describes a history of stabilization policies, while the final section reviews a
policy package announced by the Government in 1987. Reed suggests that the general approach
to stability has been modified but that inadequate silviculture remains the "Achilles Heel" of
community stability.

Smith, C.L. and Steel, B.S. (1995). *Core-Periphery Relationships of Resource-based
Communities*. Journal of Community Development Society, 26 (1), 52-70.

The long-standing geographic relationship of the dependency relationship between urban
"core" areas and resource-based "periphery" areas is explored in this paper. Using data from
communities within the State of Oregon for the period 1949 to 1989, the authors suggest that
relative incomes between urban centres and their resource peripheries showed dramatic change.
Urban core areas, it seems, have a distinct structural advantage. A range of coping strategies
adopted by resource-based communities are introduced but not explored in detail.

Society of American Foresters (1989). Report of the Society of American Foresters National
Task Force on Community Stability. Bethesda, MD: Society of American Foresters.

The subject of community stability is addressed in this report. Much of the report refers
to community stability within the context of policies related to the United States Department of
Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service. The report begins with definitions of "community", a
categorizing of stakeholder groups, and a discussion of how various agencies are addressing the
question of community stability. This is followed by a look at the prospects of stabilizing forest-
dependent communities, through identification of sources of community stability and the
potential for community development. The final section of the report lists conclusions reached
by the task force and recommendations it makes to public and private forest resource managers
to ensure the viability of forest resource-dependent communities.

Williamson, T. and Annamraju, S. (1996). <u>Analysis of the Contribution of the Forest Industry to the Economic Base of Rural Communities in Canada</u>. Ottawa, ON: Industry, Economics and Programs Branch, Natural Resources Canada - Canadian Forest Service, Working Paper #43.

The research reported on in this paper has applied previously developed analytical and conceptual frameworks to rural communities in Canada in an effort to provide an "up-to-date" review of the state of forest dependent communities. As such, the report includes a summary of the historical development, current performance, and future outlook for these communities. An economic base methodology is applied to some six thousand Census Sub Divisions (CSDs) of the 1991 Canada Census. This identified a set of 337 CSDs in Canada where the forest products sector contributes to at least half of the community's economic base. These communities are home to over 900,000 Canadians. In Part II, "Historical Context for the Development of Forest Dependent Community Concepts", a brief summary of Robson's comprehensive overview of the evolution of development concepts relative to single industry communities is provided. In Part III, key terms are defined. These terms include: community, community stability, community development, community economic dependence, and economic base analysis. Part IV provides an introduction to the literature on previous economic studies of rural forest-based communities. Part V, "Number and Distribution of Rural Forest-Based Communities in Canada", outlines a methodology for estimating the contribution of the forestry sector to the economic base of rural communities. Based on this methodology, the results for British Columbia suggest that just over 14 percent of the population has a heavy reliance on the forestry sector, over 54 percent has a moderate reliance on forestry, while approximately 31 percent has only a slight or no reliance on forestry for its economic base. Further, British Columbia's reliance on the forestry sector outweighs all other provinces. The final section, "A Preliminary Assessment of Determinants Influencing the Development and Stability of Rural Forest-Based Communities in Canada", applies Apedaile's conceptual framework for describing economic determinants in evolving rural economies to determine features that are impacting the economic resiliency of forest-based communities.

Environment and Conservation Issues

Coopers & Lybrand Consulting (1996). <u>Current and Future Economic Benefits of British Columbia Parks</u>. Victoria, BC: Report for the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks.

Coopers and Lybrand Consulting were commissioned by the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks to study the economic contribution of the provincial park system to the economy. They utilized three approaches in their study: 1) a qualitative analysis of the range of social, environmental and economic benefits of the park system; 2) a quantitative analysis of economic benefits using an input/output model; and 3) a quantitative assessment of the non-market economic benefits of the park system based on an analysis of user day values. Key findings of the study include: 1) that the park system continues to make an important

contribution to the maintenance of the province's biodiversity and the conservation of its natural and cultural resources; 2) the park system makes a significant contribution to the economy of the province in terms of providing jobs, visitor expenditures and tax revenues; and 3) there are significant non-market benefits derived by park visitors from the recreation activities (consumer surplus).

Leitmann, J., (1998). *Options for Managing Protected Areas: Lessons from International Experience*. Journal of Environmental Planning and Management, 41 (1), 129-144.

This paper begins by providing an overview of protected area categories. It then explores two options for managing environmentally sensitive zones: regulatory instruments and incentive measures. The regulatory instruments are categorized under four general methods: conventional protection, conservation of inhabited and worked areas, simpler legal measures, and planning and activity controls. A range of instruments for each general method is identified and an example is provided. The author then argues that regulations usually tend to be inadequate in themselves to protect natural areas, and that "complementary incentives are needed that encourage voluntary protection and management of the environment". A range of economic instruments to generate such incentives are summarized, with examples of applications from different countries being once again provided. These incentives are targeted at landowners, non-governmental organizations, and the public sector. Given that both regulatory instruments and incentive measures are required, Leitmann then examines three categories of international approaches to protecting special areas that combine these two types of options: Integrated Coastal Zone Management, Special Municipal Programmes, and efforts to promote sustainable local development such as eco-tourism.

Province of British Columbia (nd). Renewing Forests and Protecting the Environment in British Columbia. Victoria, BC: Ministry of Environment and Lands (website, http:// www.gov.bc.ca/envland/maindoc.html).

This overview of Provincial Government initiatives with respect to crown land management and environmental protection can be obtained from the worldwide web.

Province of British Columbia (1996). Initiatives for the Conservation of Biodiversity in British Columbia. Victoria, BC: Queen's Printer.

This is a progress report on British Columbia initiatives related to the five goals of the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy. This Strategy had originally been developed in 1995. The goals include: conservation and sustainable use, ecological management capability, education and awareness, incentives and regulation, and international cooperation. Initiatives that touch either directly or indirectly on the five goals are briefly summarized. Those initiatives that touch on more than one goal of the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy are organized into a section referred to

as "Cornerstone Initiatives"; the remainder are organized by the specific goal they address. Examples include the Forest Practices Code, the Protected Areas Strategy, Strategic Land-Use Planning, Timber Supply Review, Treaty Negotiations, and Forest Renewal BC.

Province of British Columbia (1994). <u>Stream Stewardship: A Guide for Planners and Developers</u>. Victoria, BC: Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, Ministry of Municipal Affairs.

This document describes how urban land development can proceed without damaging stream habitat. It begins by setting the context of "stewardship" in British Columbia by describing the requirements of healthy streams and fish habitat, and by outlining the human settlement planning process in British Columbia. Some of the key issues touched upon include: the importance of the fishery resource (from commercial, recreational, and aboriginal perspectives), the impact of rapid population growth producing development pressures and encroaching on environmentally sensitive areas, the concept of stream stewardship and why it should be included in planning and development initiatives, the cost issues associated with stream stewardship, the role of government, the public, and developers, and how stewardship can be implemented. The document then shows how development tools such as official community plans, zoning bylaws, subdivision design approvals, environmental design standards, and construction management, can be used to protect fish habitat and other environmentally sensitive areas.

Schaefer, V. (ed.) (1994). <u>Perspectives on the Environment: Creating the Sustainable Society</u>. Victoria, BC: Province of British Columbia, Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks and the Ministry of Skills, Training and Labour, and the Centre for Curriculum and Professional Development.

Thirteen environmental issues are covered in this document including environmental problems, social perceptions of the environment, municipal solid and liquid waste, toxic and hazardous wastes, air pollution, trends in sustainability thinking, and environmental stewardship. Most of the papers are statistical representations of environmental problems, with data being drawn primarily from government reports, and often document current strategies for dealing with these problems and explore some possible alternative solutions as well.

Wilson, J. (1988). *Forest Conservation in British Columbia, 1935-85: Reflections on a Barren Political Debate*. <u>BC Studies</u>, 76, 3-32.

Wilson works to construct an historically informed interpretation of public policy with respect to forest lands management that may help explain some of the entrenched difficulties encountered by movements to change forest practices. He focuses primarily on the several forest commissions and the unique political culture that was developing within British Columbia over the period 1935 to 1985.

Timber Supply Review Process

Timber Supply Analyses

British Columbia Ministry of Forests (1995). Prince George TSA Timber Supply Analysis.
      Victoria, BC: Queen's Printer.

British Columbia Ministry of Forests (1995). Kamloops TSA Timber Supply Analysis.
      Victoria, BC: Queen's Printer.

British Columbia Ministry of Forests (1995). Sunshine Coast TSA Timber Supply Analysis.
      Victoria, BC: Queen's Printer.

British Columbia Ministry of Forests (1994). Dawson Creek TSA Timber Supply Analysis.
      Victoria, BC: Queen's Printer.

British Columbia Ministry of Forests (1994). Quesnel TSA Timber Supply Analysis.
      Victoria, BC: Queen's Printer.

British Columbia Ministry of Forests (1993). Bulkley TSA Timber Supply Analysis.
      Victoria, BC: Queen's Printer.

British Columbia Ministry of Forests (1993). Kootenay Lake TSA Timber Supply Analysis.
      Victoria, BC: Queen's Printer.

The Timber Supply Analysis forms one part of the Timber Supply Review process being carried out by the British Columbia Forest Service. The purpose of the Review is to evaluate short and long-term effects of forest management practices in Timber Supply Areas (TSA's) across the province. These technical reports are designed to access current management practices with a goal towards evaluating long-term harvesting potential. As a technical report on timber supply, this analysis is designed to inform the Chief Forester's decisions regarding future allocation and cutting levels. The Report includes a description of the subject TSA, background information on the study and analysis methods, a review of results, and a summary discussion of "sensitivity" measures within the analysis. Each report also provides a series of references, glossary, and appendices summarizing data and assumptions.

Timber Supply Area Socio-Economic Assessments

ARA Consulting Group Inc. (1995). <u>Prince George Timber Supply Area Socio-Economic Analysis</u>. Vancouver, BC: for Economics and Trade Branch, British Columbia Ministry of Forests.

British Columbia Ministry of Forests (1995). <u>Quesnel Timber Supply Area Socio-Economic Analysis</u>. Victoria, BC: Economics and Trade Branch, British Columbia Ministry of Forests.

Coyne, A. (1994). <u>Bulkley Timber Supply Area Socio-Economic Analysis</u>. Victoria, BC: Economics and Trade Branch, British Columbia Ministry of Forests.

G.E. Bridges & Associates Inc. (1996). <u>Dawson Creek Timber Supply Area Socio-Economic Analysis</u>. Victoria, BC: for Economics and Trade Branch, British Columbia Ministry of Forests.

G.E. Bridges & Associates Inc. (1995). <u>Kamloops Timber Supply Area Socio-Economic Analysis</u>. Victoria, BC: for Economics and Trade Branch, British Columbia Ministry of Forests.

Resource Systems Management International Inc. (1994). <u>Kootenay Lake Timber Supply Area Socio-Economic Assessment</u>. New Westminster, BC: for Economics and Trade Branch, British Columbia Ministry of Forests.

The Socio-Economic Assessment Reports are intended as companion documents to the Timber Supply Analysis Reports which together form the central components of the Ministry of Forest's Regional Timber Supply Reviews. The purpose of these assessment reports is to identify social and economic impacts from alternative timber harvesting scenarios. The reports follow a consistent design including an introduction to the methodology, a socio-economic profile of the region and its communities, and a discussion of current harvesting and local processing practice. This is followed by a review of suggested regional alternate harvest scenarios, and a detailed social and economic impact analysis based on the assumptions within each of the alternate scenarios. The reports include lists of contacts, glossary of terms, bibliography and methodology details

Rationales for Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) Determination

Pedersen, L. (1996). <u>Dawson Creek Timber Supply Area - Rationale for Allowable Annual Cut (AAC determination</u>. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Ministry of Forests.

Pedersen, L. (1996). <u>Kamloops Timber Supply Area - Rationale for allowable annual cut (AAC) determination</u>. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Ministry of Forests.

Pedersen, L. (1996). <u>Prince George Timber Supply Area - Rationale for AAC determination</u>. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Ministry of Forests.

Pedersen, L. (1996). <u>Quesnel Timber Supply Area - Rationale for allowable annual cut (AAC) determination</u>. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Ministry of Forests.

Pedersen, L. (1995). <u>Bulkley Timber Supply Area - Rationale for AAC determination</u>. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Ministry of Forests.

Pedersen, L. (1995). <u>Kootenay Lake Timber Supply Area - Rationale for AAC determination</u>. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Ministry of Forests.

The factors and processes employed by the Chief Forester in determining the annual allowable cut for particular Timber Supply Areas in British Columbia are summarized in these reports. They begin with a description of the subject Timber Supply Area, a history of the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC), and a determination of the new AAC for up to the next five year period. The information sources, the technical limitations, the statutory framework, and the guiding principles in this determination are then reviewed. The bulk of the report is a more detailed consideration of specific factors which go into the AAC calculation. These include the composition of the forest, silviculture and regeneration issues, and integrated resource management objectives. The report concludes with brief statements on the reasons for the decision and an outline of its implementation. Appendices include relevant sections of the Forest Act (Section 7) and the Ministry of Forests Act (Section 4).

Participation of First Nations' Groups

Anderson, R.B. and Bone, R.M. (1995). *First Nations Economic Development: A Contingency Perspective*. The Canadian Geographer, 39 (2), 120-130.

In this paper the authors review a set of general economic development approaches by First Nations' communities, and present a specific example of a joint venture with a major pulp firm. The conceptualization of economic development is very much that of a global economic perspective. Generally, the authors identify three purposes to First Nations' economic development initiatives: 1) economic self-sufficiency, 2) strengthening culture and tradition, and 3) improving socio-economic circumstances. The process many First Nations' communities are following involves exercising local control, creating competitive businesses for the global economy, and forming alliances and joint ventures with non-aboriginal firms. The specific case study involves the Meadow Lake Tribal Council in northwestern Saskatchewan. The Tribal Council has become increasingly involved with regional firms in logging, sawmilling, and pulp production. The article also highlights the struggles which the Tribal Council and community have encountered in moving in this direction.

Corsiglia, J. and Snively, G. (1997). *Knowing Home. NisGa'a traditional knowledge and wisdom improve environmental decision making*. Alternatives Journal, 23 (3), 22-26.

This paper presents a discussion of traditional ecological knowledge and its potential value in management and decision making. Drawing upon specific First Nations illustrations, the authors argue that traditional ecological knowledge most often combines both observation and experience acquired over many years. This contrasting of current states with long derived expectations may be one of the early warning signs to environmental degradation . The specific case study of the NisGa'a in the Nass River Valley of Northwestern British Columbia, draws out examples of ways traditional environmental knowledge is developed and employed. The paper ends with a call to connect such traditional knowledge with some of the developing fields of inquiry (eco-feminism, bio-regionalism) within more traditional western science models.

Crampton, C. (1991). Selected Major Resource Developments Affecting Native Communities in the Northern Provinces and Adjoining Territories. Thunder Bay, ON: Lakehead University Centre for Northern Studies, Research Report No.26.

Through an analysis of past examples of major resource development, Crampton examines the willingness of governments to accept native Canadians as partners in development projects on lands traditionally occupied by natives. With the exception of Berger's work in the Mackenzie River Valley, the history of development in the northern provinces and adjoining territories has typically not involved active native participation and has often disrupted their way of life.

Cunningham, A. (1984). <u>A Proposed Development Strategy for Remote Indian Communities</u>. Vancouver, BC: University of British Columbia Planning Papers, No.6 .

The purpose of this paper is to propose a framework for creating a Remote Indian Communities Development Strategy (RICDS) that could be adopted by Native Indians in concert with supportive federal, provincial, and private institutions. The paper begins with an outline of the complimentary nature of the Band Planning Approach (BPA) and the Natural Resource Management Programme (NRMP), and the contribution they can make together in their present state of conceptual development for assisting remote Indian communities. The author then briefly describes a model for the development of remote Indian communities which is based on a balanced functional/territorial approach that includes social, political and economic imperatives, and which suggests some realignments in the future evolution of the British Columbia region's BPA and NRMP. A statement of intent to initiate three community based demonstration projects in 1983-84 to present Indian groups with a viable development option and to generate inputs to strategic planning by supportive institutions can also be found in this paper.

Cunningham, A. (1984). <u>Socio-Economic Impact Assessment, Development Theory, and Northern Native Communities</u>. Vancouver, BC: University of British Columbia Planning Papers, No. 4.

The basic elements of a "choice development model", involving all aspects of development planning and policy analysis, is outlined in this paper. This model is designed for use by minority cultures in frontier regions, particularly native peoples in North America and other indigenous minorities, who wish to take more of a proactive rather than reactive posture to change. Cunningham specifically addresses the needs of socio-economic impact assessment and in the final section, illustrates how this model could be applied to impact assessment.

Curran, D. and M'Gonigle, M. (1997). <u>Aboriginal Forestry: Community Management as Opportunity, and Imperative</u>. Victoria, BC: Eco-Research Chair of Environmental Law & Policy, Faculty of Law & Environmental Studies Program, University of Victoria, Discussion Paper D97-7.

The authors assert that in British Columbia the present forest management structure has historically precluded First Nations' participation because of their approach to forestry which integrates traditional values with economic development. This discussion paper adopts a legislative and policy analysis, supplemented with case studies across Canada, to explore the present legal and regulatory basis of forest management and to illustrate how this system impedes First Nation management of traditional land use areas. The authors conclude by advocating the need for tenure reform that emphasizes an ecosystem-based community forestry approach through the use of traditional native governance structures.

Getty, W. and Edwin, A. (1975). <u>A Case History and Analysis of Stoney Indian-Government Interaction with Regard to the Big Horn Dam: The Effects of Citizen Participation -- A Lesson in Government Perfidy and Indian Frustration</u>. Calgary, AB: University of Calgary, Faculty of Social Welfare.

Getty and Edwin describe the virtual destruction of a way of life for the Big Horn Indians when they were unable to halt construction of a dam and were also unable to win compensation for loss of flooded land. Information for this report is drawn from first hand experience as a community organizer for the band. Of note is the discussion on why certain strategies were chosen and why they failed.

Griggs, J.R. and Kyuquot Native Tribe (1991). <u>Developing Cooperative Management Systems for Common Property Resources: Resolving Cross-Cultural Conflict in a West Coast Fishery</u>. Vancouver, BC: School of Community and Regional Planning, UBC Planning Papers, Canadian Planning Issues #29.

The authors of this report suggest that "conventional approaches to resource management frequently invest authority in the hands of a technical management agency, with the result that the roles of manager and user are often cast in opposition as guardian and villain respectively". In this study, the authors attempt to analyse this relationship, drawing upon contrasting systems of property rights and systems of resource management to explore a renewed basis for cooperative management. This renewed basis is grounded in traditional communal property systems where local renewable resources are held in common. The work begins by setting out a theoretical context which traces the linkage between conventional approaches to resource management and the prevailing western understanding of common property. The report then identifies alternative cooperative approaches to resource management based on a refined definition of common property which draws on traditional management systems from around the world. A case study of a clam fishery on the west coast of Vancouver Island is used to illustrate an example of resource management conflict. The dispute is defined in terms of conflicting perceptions of stakeholder groups, and illustrates the characteristic weaknesses of the conventional approach. The authors posit a solution through adaptation of the traditional resource use system of the aboriginal inhabitants of the area. They argue this to be a general framework for cooperative management. They also offer recommendations for resolving conflict through a process of mediated negotiation. The authors conclude that traditional communal property systems can provide a sound foundation for cooperative management of common property resources if the "traditional/modern" dichotomy to resource management can be overcome.

Johnson, M. (1995). *Documenting traditional environmental knowledge: the Dene, Canada*. In <u>Listening for a Change</u>, H. Slim (ed.), 116-125. Philadelphia, PA and Gabriola Island, BC: New Society Publishers.

Johnson reports on the "Traditional Environmental Knowledge" pilot project of the Dene Cultural Institute in this chapter. Over a two year period following 1989, a variety of information

collection methods were used to gather data on the animals and traditional rules that governed Dene use of natural resources. The author specifically addresses the issue of incorporating qualitative data in scientific information collection and the question of integrating Dene information and Western science.

Jull, P. (1986). *Take the North Seriously: the Northern Peoples should be helped to form self-governing institutions and enabled to manage local conservation and development*. Policy Options Politiques, Sept., 7-11.

In this brief paper, the author argues for a renewed, not abandoned, relationship between northern peoples and national authorities. To renew this relationship, a conscious, and "not merely concessive", policy framework is required. Building on a critique of past northern-national relationships, Jull argues for the joint delegation of powers from federal and provincial governments to native authorities.

Lane, T. (ed.) (1987). Developing America's Northern Frontier. Lanham, MD and London, GB: University Press of America.

Major issues confronting the arctic and subarctic north regions of Canada and the United States are examined in this collection of papers. The ten papers are organized under four sections: "Potentials and Impacts of Northern Development" examines economic development potentials in the north; "Adaptation to Economic Development in the North" contains three perspectives on how the unique cultural and environmental conditions of the north are producing new economic development responses; "Local Governance and Political Control" addresses the issue of the politics of economic development in the north; and the final section examines the "Consequences of Development for Northern Peoples". A recurring theme throughout these papers is the need for sensitivity to the institutions and cultures of both the indigenous people and newcomers in northern development.

Lewis, M. and Hatton, W. (1992). Aboriginal Joint Ventures: Negotiating Successful Partnerships. Vancouver, BC: Centre for Community Enterprise.

Lewis and Hatton address questions of community development within the Native Indian community by exploring, in detail, the use of joint ventures as an important community economic development strategy. Native political and economic leaders alike will find this book a valuable introduction to Community Economic Development and the negotiation of joint ventures. Likewise, anyone interested in strategies that can deliver long-term economic benefits to low income and underdeveloped communities will find this book a unique and useful addition to their development library.

McKay, S. (1987). *Social Work in Canada's North: Survival and development issues affecting aboriginal and industry-based communities*. International Social Work, 30, 259-278.

The purpose of this article is to examine the environmental and historical context of social development in Canada's north. The author works to identify current issues and concerns, drawing upon both theory and practice, to identify helpful social work assessment and intervention strategies. Specific issues addressed include survival and community development issues. A conceptual framework for helping northern aboriginals, one based on ecosystems theory, emphasizes the need to pay particular importance to a range of interactions. Included among these interactions are the geographical, social, cultural, religious, political, economic and historical factors which have influenced the range of opportunities and choices available to individuals, families and communities. The article includes illustrations of the role and function of social work practice in community development activities.

M'Gonigle, M. (1989). *Developing Sustainability: A Native/Environmentalist Prescription for Third-Level Government*. BC Studies, 84, 65-99.

The author attempts to explore the concepts of environmental sustainability and activism with respect to the intertwining of First Nations' and environmental group interests in British Columbia. Drawing upon illustrations such as the Stein Valley, the paper details ways in which the interests of First Nations and environmental groups may be aligned more with one another than with a foreign multi-national industrial forestry firm. Building upon this base, a discussion of co-management or "cooperative management" is undertaken. Finally, the author intertwines the issue of First Nation self-government into this complex mix.

Morrison, J. (1993). Protected Areas and Aboriginal Interests in Canada. Toronto, ON: World Wildlife Fund Canada.

One of the World Wildlife Fund's goals is to increase the number of protected natural areas around the world. With aboriginal claims or Treaty rights negotiations underway, there is the potential of bringing conservationists and aboriginal people directly into conflict with one another. Morrison examines co-operative attempts between different levels of government and aboriginal people with respect to natural protected areas, analysing the strengths and weaknesses of such approaches. He begins by arguing that before cooperation on conservation can be attained between these two groups, the profound "philosophical cleavage" in cultural points of view between indigenous and non-indigenous people in Canada must be understood and addressed. This is followed by a background discussion of treaty and aboriginal harvesting rights, and in turn by a discussion of competing theories of wildlife conservation. Morrison then examines past attempts at cooperation, concluding that despite difficulties in achieving this cooperation, the advantages of common action far outweigh its disadvantages.

National Aboriginal Forestry Association (1996). <u>Assessment of the Need for Aboriginal Compliance with Sustainable Forest Management and Forest Product Certification Systems</u>. Golden Lake, ON: National Aboriginal Forestry Association Discussion Paper.

Another in a series of research papers by the National Aboriginal Forestry Association, this publication seeks to inform First Nations' communities about changing forest management standards and certification systems. Background information is provided on definitions of sustainable forest management, the World Commission on the Environment and Development, and the role of aboriginal issues in sustainable forestry. An introduction to standards and criteria in forest management systems certification includes a review of the ISO-14000 series. Finally, a series of issues with respect to aboriginal participation and treaty rights is covered as they may impact aboriginal compliance with evolving certification and standards practices.

National Aboriginal Forestry Association (1995). <u>Aboriginal Participation in Forest Management: Not Just Another Stakeholder</u>. Golden, ON: National Aboriginal Forestry Association Position Paper.

As part of a series of research papers by the National Aboriginal Forestry Association (NAFA), this publication represents a position paper on the participation of aboriginal foresters and the NAFA in forest planning processes. The central argument of this brief paper is that there is a critical role for aboriginal interests in forest lands management. Key parts of the paper include a historical background to aboriginal land tenure, a review of legal decisions on aboriginal land title, and a summary of aboriginal rights within multi-stakeholder decision-making processes.

National Aboriginal Forestry Association (1995). <u>Co-management and Other Forms of Agreement in the Forest Sector</u>. Golden Lake, ON: National Aboriginal Forestry Association Discussion Paper.

Using a set of case studies from across Canada, this publication provides a very brief introduction to a range of co-management agreements within the forest industry. As a guide for First Nations' leaders, the publication identifies nine agreements, some of which have been in place since the 1980s. By identifying the range of options currently being experimented with, other First Nations' groups can look for options which might meet their specific circumstances.

Newton, J. (1995). *An Assessment of Coping with Environmental Hazards in Northern Aboriginal Communities*. The Canadian Geographer, 39 (2), 112-119.

One of the critical issues in hinterland development centres upon the "knowledge" of decision-makers. Very often, views of northern or isolated locations are derived more from impressions rather than personal experiences. In this case study, Newton uses the example of environmental hazards to highlight distinctions between perceptions, attitudes, and activities. The author argues that there is a crucial value to local environmental knowledge which can counteract misconceptions among non-local decision-makers.

Rees, W.E. (1986). Stable Community Development in the North: Properties and Requirements - An Econo-Ecological Approach. Vancouver, BC: School of Community and Regional Planning, University of British Columbia Planning Papers, Studies in Northern Development #13.

Rees outlines a framework for a community development strategy which is sensitive to the special social, economic and biophysical conditions of the North. This strategy centres on two controversial assumptions: that northerners all want the same things from development, and that there has never been a coherent northern development approach intended primarily for the North. By undertaking a comparative systems analysis of two types of ecological systems (Tropical Ecosystems and Arctic Ecology), and two types of economic systems (Mainstream Economy and Northern Economy), Rees identifies the strengths and requirements of the Northern Economy, making suggestions about the policy implications of this for future northern development. Out of this comparative systems analysis, Rees then outlines 12 generalizations and development principles which should guide northern development strategy. The report concludes with an outline of a strategy for northern community development, including the roles for Federal and Territorial Governments, and for the community and the individual. Special attention in this community development strategy is directed towards native issues.

Shute, J.J. and Knight, D.B. (1995). *Obtaining an Understanding of Environmental Knowledge: Wendaban Stewardship Authority*. The Canadian Geographer, 39 (2), 101-111.

Shute and Knight explore a "participatory mental mapping" methodology for deriving environmental knowledge from indigenous people. The case study involves members of the Wendaban Stewardship Authority. This government appointed group in Temagami, Ontario includes both indigenous and non-indigenous members. The purpose of the mental mapping exercise is to allow issues to emerge from the research rather than having frameworks imposed upon them. The general finding is that complex local environmental relationships may be identified through this methodology.

Special Aboriginal Forestry Issue (1998). The Forestry Chronicle, 74 (3).

       This special issue of the Forestry Chronicle contains 13 articles on the topic of aboriginal forestry. While many of the articles are short (1-3 pages), they cover a wide range of topics connected with aboriginal participation in forest lands management. Topics include traditional ecological knowledge, treaty claims and rights, resource management, and aboriginal joint forestry ventures. A number of "profiles" round out the special addition. These include summaries of the First Nations forestry program at the University of British Columbia, and the North Shore Tribal Council's participation in forestry.

Stevenson, M.G. (1996). *Indigenous Knowledge in Environmental Assessment*. Arctic, 49 (3), 278-291.

       Stevenson explores the role of traditional knowledge in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in the North, arguing that its value will remain elusive if it continues to be taken out of context and aboriginal people continue to be regarded as just another "stakeholder". The author advances a process for meaningful aboriginal involvement and the incorporation of their knowledge into EIA which involves the forming of "true" power-sharing relationships.

Weaver, C. and Cunningham, A. (1984). Social Impact Assessment and Northern Native Communities: A Theoretical Approach. Vancouver, BC: School of Community and Regional Planning, University of British Columbia Planning Papers, Studies in Northern Development #3.

       This publication is motivated by the many conflicts between Canada's "hinterland native population" and the majority society over resource ownership, allocation of profits, and the social values placed on natural resources. These conflicts have coincided with increasing pressures for resource extraction in northern areas. This article reviews the historical evolution of social impact assessment (SIA), and proposes a general conceptual model of social and economic relations "which could help provide a more adequate theoretical basis for SIA practice". This approach is relevant to native Canadian communities as well as any areas with regional minorities. The authors begin with an outline of SIA, followed by a proposed theoretical approach to impact assessment which emphasizes a systematic interpretive framework to augment statistical indicators. They argue that successful SIA can best be initiated and directed by the local community itself. The model they propose is based on historical analysis, description of current conditions, community evaluation and alternative scenario building, and social impact statements. The key is that the "community" must be involved in all steps.

Wolfe-Keddie, J. (1995). *First Nations' Sovereignty and Land Claims: Implications for Resource Management*. In <u>Resource and Environmental Management in Canada: Addressing Conflict and Uncertainty (Second Edition)</u>, B. Mitchell (ed.), 55-79. Toronto, Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press.

This chapter begins by exploring aboriginal notions of rights and responsibilities, and introduces some of the institutional and legal changes which are redefining the relationship between the Government of Canada and Aboriginal people. This includes a presentation of key court decisions respecting Aboriginal resource use, and their implications for land and resource management. As well, concepts of Aboriginal sovereignty, shifts towards greater self-government, and recent land claim settlements which expanded Aboriginal control of a land base are reviewed. The last part of the chapter discusses the practice of co-management and the strategies being adopted for land and resource management by Aboriginal groups across Canada.

<u>Gender and Participation</u>

Anderson, L., Conn, M., Donald, J., Harrington, M., and Kemp, L. (1993). <u>Counting Ourselves In: A Women's Community Economic Development Handbook</u>. Vancouver, BC: WOMENFUTURES Community Economic Development Society and the Social Planning & Research Council of British Columbia.

This handbook is designed to be a guide for women who want to start a CED project. It explores the variety and depth of women's community economic development. Much of the material in the handbook emerged from a series of workshops about women and CED, which were facilitated by WOMEN FUTURES and also involved interviews with women in many different settings. It is presented as a set of exercises that can be used independently or in sequence. These exercises include: Inviting Participation, Women's Contribution to the Economy, The Community We Want to Live In (exploring the need for a community vision), Identifying the Barriers to Women's CED, Recognizing What Helps Women to do CED (capabilities, skills needed, need to network, resources needed), Moving On With the Vision (how to put vision into practice). Each chapter ends with Workshop Ideas for organizing workshops about women and CED. The Resource Pages at the end of the handbook include a listing of organizations and programs available within each province and territory, and a selection of additional reference materials.

CS/RESORS Consulting, Ltd. (1997) <u>Women and the Forest Industry</u>. Vancouver, BC: Presented to Policy Development Branch, Ministry of Employment and Investment, Draft, Unpublished Report.

This FRBC funded report examines the current and potential role of women within the forest industry in light of recent changes occurring within the industry itself. Three objectives are outlined: 1) to identify the current situation for women in forestry and forest reliant communities; 2) to identify the opportunities to enhance women's participation directly and

indirectly in forest sector employment and value-added sectors; and 3) to facilitate pilot training and employment projects in forest reliant communities with the condition that these employment opportunities be for women. A review of current literature on women's role in forestry, particularly in communities undergoing major change, is followed by the use of Census and other statistical data to examine the forestry labour force and women's participation in it in four forest resource communities: Campbell River, Terrace, Cranbrook and William's Lake. To identify opportunities to enhance women's participation in the forestry sector, interviews were conducted with local and regional key respondents from industry, labour, government and equity groups, a workshop exploring "opportunities and issues" was held, and a telephone survey of 100 randomly selected adult women was conducted. Conclusions drawn from this research reveal that women's participation in this traditionally male dominated industry continues to be very limited. Women are vastly under-represented in the forestry labour force, as only 12% of the forest labour force consists of women. A range of opportunities and constraints for increased female participation in the forest sector are identified.

Warren, K. (1992). <u>Role-Making and Coping Strategies Among Women in Timber-Dependent Communities</u>. Seattle, WA: University of Washington, unpublished Master of Science thesis.

This thesis came out of an earlier study by R.G. Lee, M.S. Carroll and K.K. Warren conducted in 1991 on the "Social Impact of Timber Harvest Reductions in Washington State". While the earlier study involved interviews with thirty women, Warren's thesis research included 120 interviews conducted in three communities. Those interviewed included forest products workers, their spouses, and community members. The goal was to examine the lives of women within timber-dependent communities in the United States in light of harvesting cutbacks and job losses. Warren focuses on the sources of stress, and the coping mechanisms used by these women. In particular, the roles played by women, and the importance of these roles in community resiliency are examined. The author's purpose in undertaking this study is to illustrate through one context how women's roles in other communities facing economic crisis and change may be central to the resiliency and coping abilities of those communities. Conclusions drawn reveal an unusually high level of stress due to economic problems, role overload and role conflict, for the women interviewed. The study also reveals the importance of support networks for women, and the significance of these networks for maintaining women's participation in the community.

Women Futures, Social Planning and Research Council of British Columbia (1993). <u>Counting Ourselves In: A Women's Community Economic Development Handbook</u>**.** Vancouver, BC: Community Economic Development Society.

This manual is designed to be a guide for women who want to start a Community Economic Development (CED) project. It is a compilation of women's experiences in British Columbia and other parts of Canada. Much of the material comes from workshops about women and CED that Women Futures facilitated during the research process. The information includes interviews with women who work in many different settings, such as women's centres and

community organizations, community-based businesses, First Nations and aboriginal communities and organizations, immigrant and visible minority support organizations, housing and other community services, disabled women's groups, and organizations involved in international support and environmental groups. The manual also devotes a chapter to listing resources that represent a good cross-section of both concrete and potential support for women's CED. These are divided into five categories: women's organizations, community organizations, government programmes, financial institutions, and educational institutions. For most of the references, there is a brief description of the focus of the group or the services offered.

Local Community Development Initiatives

Barnes, T.J. and Hayter, R. (1994). *Economic Restructuring, Local Development and Resource Towns: Forest Communities in Coastal British Columbia*. Canadian Journal of Regional Science, 17 (3), 289-310.

In this paper, the authors track changes in the British Columbia Forest products manufacturing industry. Using case studies from three communities on Vancouver Island (Chemainus, Youbou, and Port Alberni), the analysis looks at subsequent local community development responses to job losses in the forest industry. The paper also intertwines a detailed discussion of two very different theoretical approaches to local community development. The first approach emphasizes individuals, and individual entrepreneurs, in a type of "up by the bootstraps" local initiatives to community development. The second approach is based more on a structural analysis of the forces of capitalism with an emphasis upon firms, fixed capital, inputs, and markets. Finally, the authors argue for a more open-ended framework for understanding local development in single industry towns, one which would take into account both structural forces across the industry as well as the initiatives of individuals. This linking of Marxist and humanist research offers a unique perspective on local development in resource towns.

British Columbia Working Group on CED (1995). Sharing Stories - Community Economic Development in British Columbia. Vancouver, BC: BC Working Group on CED and the BC Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture.

This collection of community economic development examples in British Columbia covers a range of activities including women developing affordable housing, community kitchens and gardens, preservation efforts, strengthening community through rediscovery of cultural roots, practising sustainable forestry, nourishing community creativity, developing trading alternatives, tourism strategies, restoring the watershed, and financing community enterprise. The goal of this publication is to promote a shared understanding of community economic development (CED).

The publication begins with an outline of a "Statement of CED Principles", and concludes with a Directory of CED Submissions, complete with contact names, addresses and a brief description of each CED group.

British Columbia/Yukon Community Futures Association (1993). Entrepreneurial Communities - A Handbook for Local Action. Vernon, BC: Westcoast Development Group.

This handbook is designed for use by Community Futures Committees and Business Development Centres, but is also useful for other groups involved in "bottom up" community action and strategic planning. Its purpose is to provide a better understanding of the theory and practice of Community Economic Development (CED) and strategic development. It is written in language accessible to those with no experience in this field. The handbook is organized into three sections. The first of these provides a brief introduction to community economic development. Topics under this section include a look at the traditional perspective on local economic development, defining CED and its aims, outlining some of the key frameworks on which CED is based, clarifying the differences between other local economic development strategies and CED, and pointing out the limitations of traditional perspectives which make CED a better alternative strategy. The second section, "Strategic Planning", outlines the steps involved in a strategic planning exercise. The link between CED and Strategic Planning are then explored in the third section. The remainder of the book becomes a how-to manual for how to develop the vision and mission, how to prepare a situation analysis, and how to complete the strategic planning process. A case study of an invented region is included as Appendix 1 to permit individuals involved with Community Futures Committees or Business Development Centres to identify themes familiar with their own.

Harmony Foundation of Canada (1994). Discovering Your Community: A Cooperative Process for Planning Sustainability. Victoria, BC: Harmony Foundation of Canada.

This book is meant to serve as a tool for the development of a sustainable community plan that involves all sectors of the community in a cooperative process. It was developed and tested as part of Nelson, British Columbia's successful creation of such an ecologically sensitive plan in 1993. The workbook is an aid to gathering the information required to undertake such a plan. After defining "sustainability" and its key elements, the guide covers topics on "getting organized", gathering community support and building a cooperative and committed team, gathering and analysing the information, reporting the findings to the community, moving the group to action, and evaluating the community's progress. In addition to some useful community profile worksheets, the workbook also contains a comprehensive appendix and bibliography.

Hayter, R., Barnes, T. and Grass, E. (1994). <u>Single Industry Towns and Local Development:</u>
<u>Three Coastal British Columbia Forest Product Communities</u>. Thunder Bay, ON:
Lakehead University Centre for Northern Studies, Research Report No.34.

This brief monograph is a theoretical and case study examination of the issue of local change and development within British Columbia's single industry communities. In setting a theoretical context, the authors explore a number of key terms and theories regarding community development. These include neo-classical to Marxist perspectives. Case study information is drawn from three coastal communities: Chemainus, Port Alberni, and Youbou. In each case the local forest-based industries underwent a considerable restructuring, often including either multi-national firm purchase of a local mill or the closure of a local mill for an extended period of time. The case studies are used in an attempt to draw together critical points from the breadth of theoretical literature. This is an important foundation piece for work on British Columbia forest communities.

Lewis, M. and Green, F. (1993). <u>Strategic Planning for the Community Development</u>
<u>Practitioner</u>
<u>(Revised Edition)</u>. Vancouver, BC: The Westcoast Series on CED.

Strategic planning is defined by the authors as "a process and set of tools that promote more systematic and relevant organizational decision making and action". This book can serve as both a guide for completing a strategic plan, with a view to incorporating principles and practices of Community Economic Development (CED), and a tool to assist trainers on planning and economic development. While aimed primarily at First Nation CED, with many of the examples deriving from native development practice, this book does have a wider applicability to other CED organizations. The seven substantive chapters begin broadly by addressing issues such as the main steps involved in strategic planning, development of the community "vision", defining the mission statement, and undertaking an analysis of the conditions in the community. The authors then move towards a specific mission by addressing how to determine major strategic options and which one is best for your organization, defining priorities and setting strategic goals, and how to design an operational plan. Numerous case studies, examples, diagrams, and checklists are found throughout the text and in the appendices.

Perry, S.E., Lewis, M., and Fontan, J-M. (1993). <u>Revitalizing Canada's Neighbourhoods -</u>
<u>A Research Report on Urban Community Economic Development</u>. Vancouver, BC:
Centre for Community Enterprise, Westcoast Publications.

This report is the outcome of a major research project conducted jointly by the Centre for Community Enterprise of Vancouver and l'Institut de Formation en Développement Économique Communautaire of Montreal. The work is focussed on Community Economic Development (CED) in urban Canada. Forty-four CED organizations are studied, with ten of these being analysed in detail. The methodology of the research and a brief discussion about the debates over definitions of CED are outlined in Section 1. Section 2 sets the demographic, economic, and policy context for this study. In Section 3, a typology of urban CED initiatives is presented and

summarized. Initiatives are classified into six major models, four of these being local while two are regional or national in context. Section 4 presents the six major findings of the study and outlines some policy recommendations. Findings include: 1) the features of the most successful urban CED initiatives, 2) that government support for equity and debt financing for urban CED is virtually non-existent, 3) where government does supply capital for local economic development, it is done much more efficiently if intermediaries are used rather than direct funding of individual development projects, 4) the social costs of trying to meet social needs must be met and may affect the economic costs of business, 5) that CED groups require the use of intermediaries providing specialized CED skills to provide training and technical assistance resources, and 6) some current government policies and practices are counter-productive for CED. The final section, "Government Support for Urban CED", puts CED into the context of possible alternate government policy and support initiatives. The aim of this final section is to help government officials become more aware of the potential of CED.

Reed, M. and Gill, A. (1997). *Community Economic Development in a Rapid Growth Setting: A Case Study of Squamish, B.C.*. In <u>Troubles in the Rainforest: British Columbia's Forest Economy in Transition</u>, T.J. Barnes and R. Hayter (eds.), 263-286. Victoria, BC: Canadian Western Geographical Series, Vol. 33, Western Geographical Press, Department of Geography, University of Victoria.

The purpose of this chapter is to examine the evolution and effects of a community economic development (CED) process focussing on tourism planning in a single industry community that is experiencing rapid growth. It is a case study of the citizen-based tourism planning process in Squamish, British Columbia. The first part of this chapter emphasizes the distinction of this CED process from a local economic development process. The second part of the chapter emphasizes that CED takes place within specific socio-political circumstances that must be considered in evaluating the contributions and/or limitations of CED. The authors conclude by assessing the CED initiative within the context of the case study, and briefly discuss some of the challenges for CED experienced by rapid growth communities.

Westcoast Development Group (1993). <u>Regional Development from the Bottom Up: Selected Papers of the Local Development Series</u>. Vancouver, BC: Westcoast Development Group, Centre for Community Enterprise.

This volume contains a collection of seven papers on community-based economic development written by practitioners and analysts of regional development in Canada. Several of these papers are case studies of economic development initiatives such as the Kitsaki Development Corporation, the Colville Investment Corporation in Nanaimo, BC, and the Human Resources Development Association in Atlantic Canada. Others are issue papers addressing topics such as the community as a base for regional development, the implications of a Community Economic Development approach for diversification in single industry communities, and the mobilization of capital for regional development. The first six of these papers appeared

as submissions to the Economic Council of Canada's Local Development Series, while the final paper integrates the learnings from the case studies and issue papers and elaborates further on their meaning in relation to building regional development strategies from the bottom up.

Wharf, B. and Clague, M. (eds.) (1997). <u>Community Organizing: Canadian Experiences</u>. Toronto, New York, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

The objectives of this book are to trace the history of community development in Canada from its early days to the present, and to determine if there have been any lasting legacies of the varied experiences portrayed. While the book aims to provide a description and analysis of four decades of community development, it does not portray a full account of community development activities in all provinces. There are 15 chapters organized into four sections. The first section looks at community development in Quebec and anglophone Canada from an historical perspective, with some chapters examining current community development activities in Quebec and British Columbia. The second section includes four chapters on community development initiatives tackling the issue of unemployment. Three of these chapters are case studies of federal government sponsored community development initiatives, while the fourth is a bottom-up approach. The third section considers social movements such as First Nations groups, feminists, environmentalists, and poverty movements, as examples of development and change. The final section consists of two papers, one looking at "who" participates in community development activities and one that synthesizes lessons and legacies of preceding chapters.

Municipal and Regional Government Initiatives

Greater Vancouver Regional District (1993). <u>Guidelines for Public Consultation and Advisory Committees</u>. Vancouver, BC: Communications and Education Department, Greater Vancouver Regional District.

This report by the Communications and Education Department of the Greater Vancouver Regional District establishes guidelines for public consultation processes. Part 1 of the report sets out a framework for public consultation. Part 2 details the mechanics of public consultation processes. Especially useful are three appendices detailing technical aspects of public consultation.

Greater Vancouver Water District (1996). <u>GVWD Watershed Management Public Consultation Plan</u>. Vancouver, BC: Greater Vancouver Water District, Communications and Education.

The proposed public consultation process, with respect to the development of a long term Watershed Management Plan for the Greater Vancouver Regional District area (GVRD), is described in this report. The report begins by setting the context for the GVRD Watershed Management Plan including its purpose, goals and objectives, and evolution of watershed management policy. The four phases to the proposed public consultation strategy are then

discussed. These include: Preparations, Public Launch, Development of the Technical Watershed Management Plan with Public Consultation, and Completion of the Watershed Plan with Public Consultation. The report concludes with an outline of a timetable for the public consultation strategy which emphasizes the coordination of steps to be taken at the technical process level and the corresponding steps taken at the public consultation level.

Lanarc Consultants Ltd. (nd). Millstone River Greenway Vision. Nanaimo, BC: City of Nanaimo and Regional District of Nanaimo.

This project developed out of a growing public interest in "greenways" and watershed conservation programs. As the city of Nanaimo and the Regional District of Nanaimo began reviews of their Official Community Plan (OCP) policies, a consulting firm was hired to produce this summary of the Millstone Greenway Pilot Project. The firm documents the concept of greenways, outlines the key issues involved in the Millstone project, and presents both policy recommendations and an action plan for implementing policies. The action plan includes management and administration considerations, as well as identification of critical or high priority actions. The pilot project results are to be incorporated into the OCP process.

Province of British Columbia (1996). Social Planning for BC Communities - A Resource Guide for Local Governments. Victoria, BC: Ministry of Municipal Affairs.

This resource guide begins by providing valuable and relevant definitions of terms like community, local government, and social planning. A series of case studies from different parts of British Columbia are reviewed and the strengths, merits, demerits and limitations of five different social planning models are discussed. These models include: local government-based, community-based, neighbourhood based, service based and funding-based social planning. The principles of community participation are listed as well as the role it plays in community outreach. Also elaborated on is the role of effective communication in social planning. Finally, a useful list of quick reference tools including details of social planning roles, models, budget checklist, and funding contacts is provided.

Regional District of Nanaimo (1996). Executive Summary of the 3Rs Draft Plan. Nanaimo, BC: Regional District of Nanaimo.

This executive summary is intended to assist public review of the 3Rs plan. The existing system of solid waste management and the proposed 3Rs programmes including costs and funding are summarized.

Stanley Associates Engineering Ltd. (1996). <u>Solid Waste Management Plan - Stage 3</u>.
        <u>Final Report</u>. Penticton, BC: Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen.

        The Regional Solid Waste Management Plan for the Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen was developed through a three stage process. In Stage 1 of the plan, current conditions are identified. In Stage 2, options for upgrading of the existing system to achieve the waste reduction goals set by the province are outlined. Each of these stages was accompanied by open houses to allow for public input into the planning process. In the final stage of the Plan, the options which have been selected are refined.

Thompson-Nicola Regional District (1995). <u>Regional Solid Waste Management Plan</u>. Kamloops,
        BC: Thompson-Nicola Regional District.

        This report presents the strategies and procedures that will be used by the Thompson-Nicola Regional District, pending budget approval and grant funding, to work towards achieving the principal objectives of 50% per capita reduction in the amount of municipal solid waste going to landfills by the year 2000.

Citizen Participation in Land Use Planning and Resource Management

Aberley, D. (1991). *The Hazelton Experience - A Community Takes Action to Protect its*
        Forest Legacy. <u>Forest Planning Canada</u>, 7 (3), 18-19.

        Aberley describes threats to the ecological stability of the Upper Skeena Region and what actions were taken by residents in the Hazelton area to protect their forests. Threats include proposals to clearcut portions of the Village's watershed, concerns over slash-burning, use of herbicides and fungicides, and disregard for native land claims. The villagers responded by preparing a "Forest Industry Charter of Rights", which outlines new rules of holistic management practices that would eliminate land use conflicts, and pressuring to have this new approach to forestry be legislated into the Forest Act.

Cariboo Local Advisory Council (1991). <u>A Sustainable Development Strategy for</u>
        <u>the Williams Lake Timber Supply Area</u>. Williams Lake, BC: for Cariboo Forest Region.

        This report to the Regional Manager of the Cariboo Forest Region was submitted by the Cariboo Local Advisory Council. The Cariboo Local Advisory Council grew out of public interest in Williams Lake Timber Supply Area planning. Council membership includes a range of industry, government and First Nation representatives. The authors describe the Timber Supply Area planning process, make a statement on sustainable development, and then present issues and recommendations with respect to a wide range of topics. These topics range from resource information, land uses, public involvement, biodiversity, the annual allowable cut, and monitoring and review.

Gardner, J.E. (1990). <u>Pressure Group Politics and the Campaign to Protect South Moresby Island</u>. Vancouver, BC: School of Community and Regional Planning, University of British Columbia, Discussion Paper #22.

This document summarizes a range of general issues connected with "pressure group politics". Sub-themes covered include mobilization of public attitudes, pressure within the policy community, and the dynamics of conflict or pressure. These issues and themes are reviewed within the context of the campaign to protect South Moresby/Gwaii Haanas on the Queen Charlotte Islands. A chronology of key events in the 1974 to 1989 period is included as an appendix to the case study.

Mitchell, D.A. (1995/6). *Management of the Intertidal Clam Resource: A British Columbia Experiment in Limited Entry and Local Participation*. <u>Western Geography</u>, 5/6, 45-73.

Mitchell presents the results of a review of the re-opening of the Savary Island manila clam fishery under a Federal Department of Fisheries and Ocean's pilot project in 1994. The project involves both license limitation and the establishment of a Community Management Board. Utilizing an interview methodology, the paper goes on to make suggestions which could enhance the prospects for greater community control of the clam fishery.

Neads, D. (1991). *West Chilcotin Community Resources Board*. <u>Forest Planning Canada</u>, 7 (6), 10-14.

This is a brief summary of the West Chilcotin Community Resources Board. An outline of the reasons for the Board's formation, the Board's structure, and its current direction is included.

Ness, K.A. (1992). <u>Community Resources Boards as a Public Participation Technique for Sub-Regional Resource Planning</u>. Victoria, BC: Resource Planning Section, Integrated Resources Branch, Ministry of Forests.

This document was designed to function as a review of public participation techniques and serve as a handbook for the use of "Community Resources Boards" as a public participation technique in forest land planning. The planning process described pre-dates the Land and Resource Management Planning process. The report includes a discussion of the concept of Community Resource Boards and contains a set of recommendations based upon review of the Sunshine Coast and Bulkley Valley experiences. The central theme in the report's recommendations is "clarity" - in mission, mandate, scope and responsibilities of Community Resources Boards.

Parker, Z. (1996). <u>Public Advisory Bodies in Land Use Planning: A Synthesis of Ministry of Forests Staff Experience</u>. Victoria, BC: Ministry of Forests.

Public advisory bodies play a significant role in land use planning in British Columbia. They have used a range of approaches to decision making. This report consolidates the experiences of Ministry of Forests' staff who have played key roles in initiating, supporting, and participating in public advisory bodies. It uses their experiences to offer suggestions for the design and application of future processes. The report argues that there is no single model for effective public involvement. Rather, one essential element of designing a successful process is that it must be area specific, that is, it must consider the history, demographics, and resource characteristics of the planning area. There are, however, some broad considerations which apply to all public advisory bodies. These include: 1) the need for subcommittees to have clearly bounded tasks and to be established only after the planning group has achieved a basis of trust, 2) the need for flexibility and adaptability of these bodies, 3) the need to better coordinate funding and support to improve equity among public advisory bodies, and 4) the need for communication among the various planning processes.

Pinkerton, E.W. (1993). *Co-Management Efforts as Social Movements - the Tin Wis Coalition and the Drive for Forest Practices Legislation in British Columbia*. <u>Alternatives</u>, 19 (3), 33-38.

Pinkerton analyses the Tin Wis Coalition and the Tin Wis Forest Stewardship Act of 1991 to see whether this movement fits within the criteria for a social movement and what its chances are for success. She begins by providing an overview of the Tin Wis movement, a coalition of First Nations, trade unions, environmentalists and small businesses, which pressured for a co-management agreement between the provincial government and the communities, aboriginal people and other stakeholders. She then refers to the social movement literature to determine whether the Tin Wis movement meets the sociological and political conditions which are necessary for success. Her analysis leads her to conclude that this co-management initiative is likely to succeed.

Pinkerton, E. (1989). *Local-Level Management in British Columbia*. In <u>Community-Based Resource Management in Canada: an inventory of research and projects</u>, F.G. Cohen and A.J. Hanson (eds.), 120-144. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Commission for UNESCO, Report 21.

This chapter is a compilation of community-based management research projects undertaken in British Columbia with specific emphasis on coastal land and water management. Pinkerton begins by providing an overview of five fundamental issues which affect the quality of coastal resource management and the ability of local bodies to participate in it. These issues are: 1) reduction in local and regional planning capability, 2) inadequate mechanisms to resolve conflicts between exploitation and management of different resources, 3) political constraints on the planning of single resource development for long-term sustained yield and community stability, 4) lack of basic information about marine resources and their capacity to sustain

harvests, and 5) the resolution of native land and sea claims. British Columbia examples of "community-based" resource management initiatives are organized into eight categories: regional development planning, resource/environmental enhancement and conservation, environmental assessment, aboriginal land and resource agreements, resource allocation, conflict and conflict resolution, local-level resource use and management, and external factors influencing local-level management.

Pinkerton, E. and Weinstein, M. (1995). <u>Fisheries That Work - Sustainability Through Community-Based Management</u>. Vancouver, BC: The David Suzuki Foundation.

This is the second in a series of three reports in the Suzuki Foundation's Fisheries Reports series. The authors outline the fundamental building blocks for ecologically and economically sustainable fisheries using case studies of successes and failures of cooperation in fisheries management from around the world. The case studies vary widely but have a common thread in that they are all community-based. The report is organized into seven sections. The first section provides a broad definition of fisheries management. It is followed by examples in cooperative fisheries management in the fields of "A Traditional Village Territorial Fishery", salmon management, stationary and inshore species, habitat and watershed restoration, and Newfoundland inshore cod fisheries. The final section, "Synthesis and Conclusion" uses four types of resource situations described in the report to pull together what the systems have in common and generalize about the principles for success.

Province of British Columbia (1981). <u>Public Involvement Handbook</u>. Victoria, BC: Ministry of Forests.

This 1981 Ministry of Forests publication details public involvement in forest management. The scope and roles of non-government participants, procedures for a variety of public consultation processes, and many public information protocols are reviewed. Public involvement processes include timber supply, issue resolution, and implementation problems. Public information protocols include everything from press releases, to public meetings, to the development of joint planning teams.

Quadra Planning Consultants (1995). <u>The Salmon River Watershed: An Overview of Conditions, Trends and Issues</u>. Langely, BC: Draft report, prepared for Salmon River Watershed Round Table.

This report is intended to facilitate public discussion about the status of trends and conditions in the Salmon River Watershed and to assist residents of the area in formulating ideas and options for dealing with key problems in the watershed. It is not a comprehensive report but rather, provides an overview of several key areas which may be important to the long-term

sustainability of the watershed. The information for this report was gathered over a ten-week period from a number of different sources including existing reports, census data, maps, interviews and observations.

Reed, M.G. (1993). *Governance of Resources in the Hinterland: the Struggle for Local Autonomy and Control*. Geoforum, 24 (3), 243-262.

Reed presents a conceptual framework and empirical analysis for understanding the behaviour of residents of local hinterland communities in joint resource management opportunities with senior government. The paper begins with an examination of community-based resource management, community economic development, and co-management in the literature. Reed then examines dynamic tensions in local-provincial relations which may affect the ability to share decision making responsibilities between them in the areas of "function", "accountability", and "locus of responsibility". For example, conflict may result when the provincial government makes policies which are designed to support economic and environmental goals of the province as a whole yet affect individual communities negatively. These dynamic tensions influencing interaction are neatly summarized in Table 1. The concept of "Local Dependency" within a hinterland locality is then defined and analyzed, using the empirical findings of a local development process in Ignace, Ontario. Reed concludes that where conditions of local dependency operate, "economic-based interest groups within a locality may skew the process to favour their immediate interests" in a way which actually reduces the level of local public involvement.

Reynolds, B.P. (1974). Citizen Participation in Canada. Ottawa, ON: Library of Parliament Research Branch.

In this report, Reynolds summarizes some of the general literature on community development and citizen participation. He reviews some of the "positive attributes" of citizen participation as well as some barriers, and then examines briefly the British Columbia proposal to encourage citizen participation in social services through the establishment of regional and community resource boards.

Sweet, A.F. (ed.) (1988). Islands in Trust. Lantzville, BC: Oolichan Books.

This book is composed of two parts. The first provides background to the "Islands Trust", a special legislated planning area dealing with the Gulf Islands of British Columbia. Part Two provides an introduction to each of the major Islands within the Trust including the geographic, historic, social, and political features of each.

Western Strathcona Local Advisory Council (1991). <u>A Sustainable Development Strategy</u>
<u>for the Western Strathcona Area of Vancouver Island</u>. Burnaby, BC: Ministry of Forests,
Vancouver Region.

This document outlines a first-step guide to a strategy for achieving sustainable
development in the Kyuquot Timber Supply Block of the Strathcona Timber Supply Area and
Tree Farm Licence 19 on Vancouver Island. As a first-step guide, it is not a definitive document
but rather reflects a consensus statement on the principles by which resource development and
stewardship will take place. There are six sections to this document. The first is an Executive
Summary which outlines the major recommendations and conclusions of the report. The second
section sets the context and describes the area. Section three defines sustainable development,
outlining 10 principles which underlie that definition. Section four examines procedural issues
such as guidelines and recommendations which deal with the implementation of a sustainability
strategy. Section five examines substantive issues such as specific resource uses. The final
section summarizes issues and strategy recommendations that did not have negotiating
committee consensus. Elements of the sustainable development strategy discussed include:
public involvement and implementation, land allocation, resource analysis, resource planning
and management, sustainability of timber resources and timber harvesting practices, fish,
wildlife, mineral, tourism, and recreation resources, parks and ecological reserves, wilderness
areas, land claims issues, communities and employment.

<u>Model Forest Initiatives</u>

Brand, D.G. (1995). The Model Forest Network: A Case Study of Partnership in Resource
Management. In <u>Forestry Sector Planning - proceedings of a meeting held 18-22</u>
<u>September 1994 in Anchorage, Alaska</u>, D.B. Brand (ed.), 75-81. Ottawa, ON: Ministry of
Supply and Services Canada, Co-sponsored by the Canadian Forest Service and the Food
and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

This article is one of a collection of both methodological and case study papers presented
at a meeting co-sponsored by the Canadian Forest Service and the Forestry Department of the
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. It begins with a policy framework
definition for sustainable forestry in Canada which came out of a 1990 meeting of federal and
provincial forestry ministers and culminated in the National Forest Strategy in 1992. One
element of this strategy was a Model Forest Program. The article then characterizes the 10
Model Forest projects accepted for this program, including the McGregor Model Forest and the
Long Beach Model Forest in British Columbia. It concludes by discussing lessons learned from
the Model Forest Network to date.

Robson, M., Robinson, D., and Hawley, A. (1996). <u>Identifying the Community of Interests Related to the McGregor Model Forest: Who is it that cares about the McGregor Model Forest & What is it that they care about? Volume 1: Introduction and Literature Review</u>. Prince George, BC: McGregor Model Forest Association.

This is the first volume in a project to identify, measure, and demonstrate how noneconomic social values can be integrated with economic and ecological ones with respect to the McGregor Model Forest in British Columbia. It comprises the introduction and literature review sections of the report. In the "Introduction" section, the context for the McGregor Model Forest and the study project is set. This includes a discussion on the need to shift focus from economic growth to sustainable development. This shift in focus incorporates a wider range of social values and needs into forest management and entails a need for public forest management to be both technically sound and socially acceptable to decrease resource conflicts. The aim of this study is identified as developing "a consistent methodology for undertaking a social analysis of forest resources and incorporating these social values into a forest planning decision support system". The second section, "Literature Review", provides a brief historical outline of western society's changing social forest values. It then reviews literature on present day social values from international, national and provincial perspectives. The volume concludes by summarizing some of the common themes present in the literature including fears of sustainability, the lack of trust in governments' ability to produce reliable environmental information, the growing view that forests are "global" resources, and the opinion by many researchers that the future success of forest management agencies will depend on the success of translating social values into supportable policies that "accommodate a wide array of forest values".

Robson, M., Robinson, D., and Hawley, A. (1996). <u>Identifying the Community of Interests Related to the McGregor Model Forest: Who is it that cares about the McGregor Model Forest & What is it that they care about? Volume 2: Data Collection, Results, Discussion, Conclusions & Recommendations</u>. Prince George, BC: McGregor Model Forest Association.

The economic values of forests are generally easily identified and measured. However, the social values of forests, which have been gaining in importance over the past several decades, are less easily identified and measured and can thus create disagreement over relative value. This report is part of a series which aims to identify, measure and demonstrate how non-economic social values can be integrated with economic and ecological ones to facilitate sustainable forest management within the context of the McGregor Model Forest in British Columbia. This volume outlines the data collection, results, discussion, conclusions, and recommendations of the report. Using a questionnaire methodology, this project aims to identify the community of interests related to the McGregor Model Forest and provides a comprehensive listing of non-economic values. Among the conclusions are that views of all stakeholders, including the various levels of government, are critical to socially sustainable forest management decisions.

Robson, M., Robinson, D., and Hawley, A. (1996). <u>Identifying the Community of Interests Related to the McGregor Model Forest: Who is it that cares about the McGregor Model Forest & What is it that they care about? Volume 3: Appendices</u>. Prince George, BC: McGregor Model Forest Association.

This is the third volume in a project to identify, measure, and demonstrate how non-economic social values can be integrated with economic and ecological ones with respect to the McGregor Model Forest. It contains ten appendices for the project, including such items as the Interview Questionnaire and a list of people/groups contacted during the Request for Information Process.

Community Forests in British Columbia

Allen, K. and Frank, D. (1994). *Community forests in British Columbia: Models that work*. <u>The Forestry Chronicle</u>, 70 (6), 721-724.

This is the second of four papers in a special edition of <u>The Forestry Chronicle</u> devoted to community forestry. Allen and Frank present descriptions of two success stories in community forestry in the Districts of Mission and North Cowichan, then reflect on the factors which contributed to their success.

Cortex Consultants Inc. (1996). <u>Feasibility Study: Prince George Community Forest</u>. Prince George, BC: City of Prince George.

This 121 page report covers a feasibility study for a community forest proposal. Written for the City of Prince George, the feasibility study was directed by a community forest project steering committee. The report contains an executive summary, a description of the study methodology, a background discussion on key concepts associated with community forestry, a rationale for developing a community forest in the Prince George area, identification of potential candidate areas for a Prince George community forest, together with some technical discussions of timber supply, economic feasibility, and management structures. The report concludes with a discussion of the importance of public involvement and the need to create an action plan. Four appendices include information on other community forest initiatives in the province, consultations with the Prince George community, specific legislative and policy excerpts, and technical yield tables for timber supply review.

Duinker, P.N., Matakala, P.W., Chege, F., and Bouthillier, L. (1994). *Community forests in Canada: An overview*. <u>The Forestry Chronicle</u>, 70 (6), 711-720.

This paper is one of four devoted to community forestry in this special issue of <u>The Forestry Chronicle</u>. It begins with a review of the literature and an overview of examples of community forests in Europe and the United States. This is followed by an examination of community forest initiatives, policy developments, and research projects in Canada. Finally, the

authors suggest seven areas to consider for communities contemplating the concept of a community forest in their area: 1) landbase, 2) range of resources involved, 3) property rights and tenure options, 4) models of administration, 5) decision making, 6) public participation, and 7) financing.

Duinker, P., Matakala, P., and Zhang, D. (1990). <u>Excellence in Forest Management Through Community Forestry</u>. Fredericton, NB: paper presented at a session of the CIF Forest Management Working Group, Annual Meeting of the Canadian Institute of Forestry.

This unpublished paper argues that community forestry is an increasingly important policy issue for provincial governments in Canada. Drawing upon a number of cases of community forest tenures (including the North Cowichan and Mission examples from British Columbia), the authors argue that this may be one avenue by which single industry communities may promote possible economic diversification and stability. The paper provides a review of the different contexts within which community forests across Canada now operate, and raises several universal "dimensions". Included among these dimensions are the spatial scale of the operation, the form and level of local input by area residents, the management objectives of the community forest, and the range of forest values legitimated in local decision-making.

Fletcher, C. and M'Gonigle, M. (1991). *The Forces of Governance, and the Limits of the Law: Community Involvement in Forest Planning*. <u>Forest Planning Canada</u>, 7 (3), 24-31.

Drawing upon examples from the United States, the authors hope to contribute to the growing debate over community involvement in forest planning in British Columbia. As with a number of other authors in this area, the argument is that not only does resource planning and resource law need to be amended to provide more effective avenues for community involvement, but that the basic structure of the forest tenure system in British Columbia needs changing. Arguing that good forest management is not simply a technical issue, but that it is one of general concern to industry, the provincial government, native groups, and local communities, it is necessary that public involvement be increased to the point of governance over forestry management.

Hopwood, D. (1992). *Wise to Give Communities More Influence in Managing the Public Forests*. <u>Forest Planning Canada</u>, 8 (2), 20-21.

The author argues that one of the significant challenges facing British Columbia's forest industry involves the "location" of decision-making. He highlights, for example, that a significant majority of the Province's forest industry is controlled not just outside of British Columbia, but from outside of Canada. Tracing the present forest tenure system, with its allocation to large private corporations, to an earlier period of frontier resource development, Hopwood suggests that a transition to greater community control makes increasingly wise sense. While international corporations may be able to balance operations between different regions of the world, residents in British Columbia's forest dependent communities are directly impacted by

gains or losses in that industry. Citing successful community forest models, he argues that the provincial government must take more seriously the idea of community control of local forest resources.

Masse, S. (1995). <u>Community Forestry: Concepts, Applications and Issues</u>. Ottawa, ON: Ministry of Supply and Services Canada.

In this book, Masse explains the concept of community forestry as a complex notion in which biophysical, economic, and social considerations all come into play. The author sets out to clarify the concept of community forestry by determining its main applications and defines the larger concept of community economic development from which the notion of community forestry springs. He also examines community forestry initiatives in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec through historical overviews, case studies and comparative analyses. In conclusion, the author identifies the opportunities and challenges involved in implementing the concept.

M'Gonigle, R.M. (1996). *Tenure Reform in BC Forests: A Communitarian Strategy for Sustainability*. <u>Policy Options</u>, 17 (9), 11-15.

The issue of tenure reform is one which has elicited considerable debate within British Columbia. In its simplest form, the issue concerns the allocation of large tracts of Crown land to forestry corporations under long-term lease arrangements. Amongst the problems which such tenure can create are those involved with the difficulty of small or new firms to gain access to the forest resource, and the disconnection of industrial corporations from the people and communities in which their operations function. Drawing on the increasing debate over "community involvement", the author argues for a "communitarian" strategy. By displacing both large corporations and government from the day-to-day management of local forestry issues, the author argues that more sensitive and sustainable practices and procedures will devolve.

M'Gonigle, M. (1996). <u>Living Communities in a Living Forest: Towards an Alternative Structure of Local Tenure and Management</u>. Victoria, BC: Eco-Research Chair of Environmental Law & Environmental Studies Program, University of Victoria, Discussion Paper D96-3b.

M'Gonigle suggests that community-based initiatives are widely espoused for their potential to create jobs, sustain local environments, and reinvigorate local participation. In this discussion paper, a range of tenure alternatives which can be utilized to create "sustainable forestry" are examined. Particular emphasis is given to the potential of, and obstacles to, a community-based approach. The example tenure arrangements range from a corporate tenure model on one end of the spectrum to an ecosystem-based approach on the other. The author suggests that there are economic and political obstacles to adopting alternative economic development strategies. He then discusses the economic and management concerns of

government agencies to ecosystem-based forms of forest tenure. Finally, M'Gonigle concludes that community-based forestry will continue to remain elusive in British Columbia without a transformation in the "state" itself so that in response to social interests, it can "provide an alternative to its own bureaucracies and corporations, and 'mandate' community".

Mitchell-Banks, P. (ed.) (1993). <u>Community Forests Workshop Proceedings</u>. Maple Ridge, BC: Funded in part by The Canada-British Columbia Forest Resource Development Agreement.

These proceedings derived from a meeting of elected public officials at the municipal level, local planners and economic development staff, and other groups to explore the community forests concept. Issues addressed include the perceived purpose(s) of a community forest and how these might be fulfilled, native perspectives on community forest issues, and the viability of community forests.

Revelstoke Community Forest Corporation (1995). <u>Revelstoke Community Forest Corporation: A Historical Perspective</u>. Revelstoke, BC: City of Revelstoke.

This report provides an introduction to, and background on, the Revelstoke Community Forest. It begins with an outline of the general economic history of the region and the pressures which led to community activism for a community forest. It also provides a review synopsis of the stages of the community forest proposal - from the evolution of an idea through to the creation of the community forest. The third substantive section of the report provides a review of the first two years of the Revelstoke Community Forest Corporation's activities. These include issues such as local employment, timber to local processors, training, return on investment, and public participation. These issues are driven directly by the Community Forests's mission statement. The report concludes with a discussion of current challenges. These include normal forest industry issues such as road development, forest practices, timber supply reviews by the Ministry of Forests, and the normal business cycle associated with the timber industry. This concise document provides a clear illustration of one community's efforts to develop and implement a community forest.

Revelstoke Community Forest Corporation (1995). <u>Annual Report 1994-1995</u>. Revelstoke, BC: Revelstoke Community Forest Corporation.

The Chairman and General Manager's report, as well as financial statements and corporate data for the 1994-95 period for the Revelstoke Community Forest Corporation, is included in this Annual Report.

Sanderson, K. (1991). *Community Forests and Small Business, A Natural Combination*. Forest Planning Canada, 7 (6), 25-27.

This is a transcript from a talk given by Sanderson at the "Transition to Tomorrow" Community Options Forestry Conference at the University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, February 15-17. It outlines the function of the Canadian Federation of Independent Business (CFIB), the importance of small business in the economy of B.C., and the need to include small business in the discussion revolving around the forest industry. One suggestion made is to break up the existing Tree Farm Licence into smaller community-managed units and have them logged by small contractors under the guidance of professional foresters.

Taylor, D. and Wilson, J. (1994). *Ending the Watershed Battles: B.C. Forest Communities Seek Peace Through Local Control*. Environments, 22 (3), 93-102.

Taylor and Wilson examine the idea that forest management responsibility in British Columbia should be devolved to local communities, arguing that proposals for community control leave unanswered some important questions regarding the nature of legitimate stakeholders, the definition of community boundaries, and the role of provincial environmental standards. The authors explore and evaluate one set of reform proposals, the community forest board model.

Tester, F.J. (1992). *Reflections on Tin Wis - Environmentalism and the Evolution of Citizen Participation in Canada*. Alternatives, 19 (1), 34-41.

Tin Wis is a coalition of British Columbia environmentalists, First Nation members, trade unionists, small business people and other activists, which proposed a forest stewardship act for the province. The coalition's approach to British Columbia's forest conflicts is unique in that it goes beyond individual controversies to suggest that a different body of people should be in charge and that a considerably larger set of values should be served in managing forests in British Columbia. The creation of elected community boards is seen as being the best mechanism for determining how each community forest would be used and protected. Tester outlines the details of the Tin Wis Coalition's "Forest Stewardship Act" and then discusses the evolution of citizen participation in Canada and how the Tin Wis proposal fits into this evolution.

Zhang, D. (1991). Community Forestry in Canada: Is it Economically Feasible?. Thunder Bay, ON: A Discussion Paper of the Chair, Forest Management and Policy School of Forestry, Lakehead University, unpublished manuscript.

Zhang explores the financial viability of community forestry ventures of two existing and one proposed community forestry programs. The first part of his paper sets the framework for the
study by reviewing the literature on economic analysis. The author then conducts an economic analysis of the North Cowichan Municipal Forest, the District of Mission Tree Farm Licence, and

the Geraldton Community Forestry Proposal. Findings indicate that community forestry can be an effective way of implementing local control of forest resources.

Fraser Basin Management Program

Fraser Basin Management Program, Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and Forest Renewal BC (1995). Community Stewardship - A Guide to Establishing Your Own. Vancouver, BC: co-published by Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Fraser Basin Management Program, and Forest Renewal BC.

This guide is intended to be a practical oriented handbook to assist individuals, groups, and communities in getting organized for environmental stewardship. It was developed from interactions with a wide range of professional and community groups and draws upon and shares their experiences. The guide is divided into three sections. The first is introductory and provides background on getting a stewardship group started. Section 2 deals with establishing goals and priorities for stewardship plans, while Section 3 covers aspects of inter-group and inter-agency cooperation.

Fraser Basin Management Board (1994). Community Development in Watersheds Proposals for 1994/95 Action Items (draft).Vancouver, BC: Fraser Basin Management Program, draft for review.

In this draft report, the Fraser Basin Management Board identifies a strategy for including multi-stakeholder input into community development strategy planning for local watersheds. This strategy revolves around "developing river stewardship", "fostering community sustainability visions and audits", and "facilitating coordination and integration of activities".

Fraser Basin Management Board (1993). What People in the Communities Told Us: A Report on the Open House Discussions. Vancouver, BC: Fraser Basin Management Program.

This document is a report on the outcomes of "Open House" discussions held in communities throughout the Fraser Basin Management Board area in early 1993. The document provides specific community summaries for Prince George, Vanderhoof, Williams Lake, Quesnel, Valemount, Kamloops, Lillooet, Abbotsford, and Richmond. More general discussion is included under the thematic topics of inter-Basin transfers, fish habitat, water quality, community development, waste disposal, and flood-plain management. Appendices to the report include handouts and questionnaire samples.

Fraser Basin Management Board (1993).<u>1993 Fall Consultation Series Workshop Report</u>
Vancouver, BC: Fraser Basin Management Program.

The outcome of a series of workshop meetings held in late 1993 is summarized in this report. The discussion opens with a general outline of the consultation process including the objectives, schedule, open houses, workshops, and invited participants. Substantive discussion focuses upon "successful programs and activities". These include partnership awareness, information sharing, consensus-building, and stewardship programs. This is followed by discussion of "logjam" themes, especially those related to institutional organization through the Basin. The report concludes with specific summaries of workshop topics such as: water resources, fishery resources, education, pollution prevention, community development, and regional structures.

Fraser Basin Management Program (1993/94). <u>Source Book: A compendium of information on the environmental, economic and social sustainability of the Fraser Basin - Volume 1</u>. Vancouver, BC: Fraser Basin Management Program.

Initial contents of this source book, which is designed to be added on to with future reports, issue papers, newsletters, and data on the Fraser Basin, are organized into ten sections. These include: 1) Strategic Plan Summary, 2) Newsletters and Updates, 3) Fraser Basin Briefs, 4) Workshops, 5) Management Strategies, 6) Demonstration Projects, 7) State of Institutions Report, 8) Fraser Basin Vital Signs, 9) Projects and Reports, and 10) Bibliography. Of particular interest, the Fraser Basin Management Program has endorsed six regional demonstration projects which provide examples of grassroots approaches to sustainability. These six projects are: the Salmon River Watershed Project in Langley, the Nahatlatch Watershed Integrated Resource Use Plan in the Boston Bar area, the Nicola Watershed Community Partnership in the Merritt area, the Prince George Riverfront Trails Project, the Salmon River Watershed Restoration Project in Salmon Arm, and the Williams Lake River Valley Corridor Project. The results of these projects will be interesting to follow.

National Round Table Process

Canadian Round Tables (1993). <u>Building Consensus for a Sustainable Future - Guiding Principles</u>. Ottawa, ON: National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

This document was compiled by the collective provincial Round Tables from across Canada, and reflects their experiences with the use of consensus processes to achieve a sustainable future. It proposes ten guiding principles and key steps that make consensus work. These guiding principles include the need for people to have a reason for participating in the process; the need to involve all stakeholders; the need for voluntary participation; the need for all parties to be involved in the design of the consensus process; the need for flexibility; the need for equal access to information and the opportunity to participate effectively throughout the process; the acceptance of diverse values, interests and knowledge; the need for accountability for all

65

parties involved; the need to set realistic deadlines; and the need for commitment to implementation and effective monitoring.

National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1995). <u>Pathways to Sustainability: Assessing Our Progress</u>. Ottawa, ON: National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

In this book, the authors attempt to address the question of how progress toward sustainability can be measured and assessed, a question which was posed by the National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy in 1991 when it established a task force on Sustainable Development Reporting. The book is organized into four parts. The first part contains the National Round Table's (NRT) report to the Prime Minister entitled "Toward Reporting Progress on Sustainable Development in Canada". The second discusses the report of a colloquium sponsored by the NRT and held in London, Ontario on November 25 and 26, 1993. The third is an excerpt from the doctoral dissertation of Tony Hodge, a member of the NRT and chair of the Task Force on Sustainable Development Reporting. The excerpt demonstrates progress towards sustainability using the Great Lakes Basin ecosystem as a case study. The final part is a look ahead by the task force that identifies challenges that should be addressed. The report suggests that Canadians do not have adequate information on which to base sound decisions concerning sustainable development, to set realistic sustainable development goals, or to measure progress toward these goals. It recommends strengthening the federal government's role in facilitating more effective reporting of information and maintaining a national database. In addition, it draws attention to the fact that it is the lack of access to data and information and not the lack of data and information itself that is seen as the greatest limitation.

National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1994). <u>Forest Round Table on Sustainable Development. Final Report</u>**.** Ottawa, ON: National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

Four principles for sustainable development are described in detail in this report and then discussed in relation to action plans of the Forest Round Table. These principles are: 1) looking after the environment, 2) taking care of people (including public awareness and involvement, aboriginal recognition, community and cultural stability, health and safety, and conflict resolution), 3) land use, and 4) managing resources. The guiding principles for consensus decision making are also elaborated on.

National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1994). <u>Local Round Tables: Realizing Their Full Potential</u>. Ottawa, ON: National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

This report is directed to existing and potential local round tables and other similar community-based planning and decision making processes. It serves the threefold purpose of providing information on the opportunities and challenges for establishing and developing local round tables and making them effective, providing an overview of the successes and failures of local round tables to stimulate discussion at all levels, and promoting the local round table concept within Canada and internationally. The report also includes a series of case studies including the Anahim Round Table, Bulkley Valley Community Resource Board, Capital Regional District Round Table, The Howe Sound Round Table, The Salmon River Watershed Round Table, Skeena Round Table and Slocan Valley Pilot Project. As well, it includes a detailed discussion of the consensus procedures for the British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1993). <u>Towards Reporting Progress on Sustainable Development in Canada</u>. Ottawa, ON: National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

This report to the Prime Minister suggests that Canadians lack adequate information on which to "base sound decisions concerning sustainable development, to set realistic sustainable development goals, or to measure progress toward those goals". After a brief introduction where the historical context is set and some key terms are defined, the report examines the goals and objectives of information reporting, who should be reported to and do the reporting, and how reporting is incorporated into decision making. This is followed up by a 'Blueprint for Reporting' on sustainable development which examines ecosystem indicators, interaction indicators, people indicators, and the need for integration and synthesis. The final section examines the role of the key sustainable development players in reporting (individuals and households, communities, for-profit corporations, and the Federal Government), what their reporting needs are, and what information and data is available. A series of recommendations, which centre around the need to strengthen the federal government's role in facilitating more effective reporting of information, are then made to remedy this dilemma.

National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1993). <u>Sustainable Development: Getting There From Here</u>. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Labour Congress and the National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

This handbook on sustainable development, designed for use by "Workplace Joint Environmental Committees", emphasizes the need for cooperation between labour, management, and environmental groups in the quest for sustainable development . The book begins with a summary of background on the World Commission on Environment and Development, followed by a chapter that outlines the environmental problems that make sustainable development a necessity for the future. The book includes a number of principles that are useful in coming up with more specific directions for sustainable development. It includes an explanation for the reasons labour, management, and environmental groups should cooperate on sustainability

issues. It also outlines the limits to this cooperation. Cooperative efforts involving Sudbury, Ontario and Trail, British Columbia locals of the Steelworkers and locals of the Energy and Chemical Workers Union are examined. The last chapter of the book looks at the broader picture: the long-term prospects for jobs and the environment, ways of compensating people who lose out as a result of transitions to sustainable development, questions of environment and trade, and the connections between sustainable development and social justice on a global scale.

National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1991). <u>Discussions on Decision-Making Practices for Sustainable Development</u>. Ottawa, ON: National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

This book examines the concept of sustainable development and how it could be integrated into the every day management decisions of Canadian institutions and organizations. The book undertakes a review and analyse of attempts by Canadian organizations to change or influence their internal decision making in order to address sustainable development and environmental protection objectives. The purpose of this review is to identify the common elements of any attempt to integrate sustainable development considerations into management practice. A "checklist" style Code of Practice is developed and posited as a method of ensuring that sustainable development principles are integrated into the decision making process of any organization. The final chapter is a review of attempts by Proctor & Gamble to respond to sustainable development concerns in all aspects of their corporate decision making, with discussion of the difficulties and successes they achieved.

British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy

ARA Consulting Group (1993). <u>The Economic Implications of Environmental Management: A Review of the Literature</u>. Vancouver, BC: prepared for the British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

This literature review is one part of a series of background papers commissioned by the British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy dealing with issues the Round Table considers important to the development of a sustainability strategy for the Province. This review presents findings and conclusions from some of the literature on the economic implications of environmental management. It is not a comprehensive review but rather, is structured around four themes: 1) the costs incurred by industries in meeting government regulations; 2) environmental protection industries development; 3) production benefits; and 4) clean technologies.

British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (nd). <u>Choosing the Right Path</u>. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

Since the vision of sustainability differs for every community, the issue of a "sustainable community" needs to be addressed at the local level. This booklet is intended for use by local community leaders as an introduction to what the sustainable community is and how to establish local round tables to achieve it. The pamphlet concludes with a list of some current efforts in British Columbia towards sustainable communities.

British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1995). <u>Georgia Basin Initiative: Creating a Sustainable Future</u>. Victoria, BC: Queen's Printer.

The Georgia Basin-Puget Sound region has been experiencing significant environmental, economic, and social pressures which are threatening the sustainability of the region. The Georgia Basin Initiative involved an extensive consultative and review process, and made recommendations to the provincial government to develop an action plan which gives priority to urban containment, an integrated regional plan for growth, and creation of a forest land reserve. This document summarizes the outcomes of the Georgia Basin Initiative. It is organized into four chapters. The first of these provides an overview of the Georgia Basin - Puget Sound region. The second chapter presents the results of a workshop held as a first stage in the consultation process. Chapter 3 outlines a "common vision" for the future of the region. Finally, Chapter 4 presents recommendations based on the workshop, consultation with stakeholders, and the Round Table's mandate concerning the Georgia Basin initiative. Also of interest is the appendix which provides models of governance for the Georgia Basin initiative.

British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1993). <u>Sustainability: from ideas to action</u>. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

The British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy has two mandates to fulfill. The main focus has been on the creation of a sustainability strategy framework, and the recommendation of tools to implement this strategy. This initial work was completed early in 1993. This document forms a major component of the Round Table's second mandate, that of monitoring and reporting progress on the sustainability strategy. It begins by providing a general assessment of environmental, economic, and social trends in British Columbia, as identified in the Round Table's 1992 report <u>Towards a Strategy for Sustainability</u>. It also offers some scenarios for what could be the consequences of these trends for sustainability in the future. The document then summarizes four key elements of the sustainability strategy: energy, education, communities, and the economy. Finally, the document moves towards outlining a framework for measuring progress towards sustainability. This framework includes the objectives and content of sustainability reporting, the character of sustainability reporting, development of data through a collaborative process which will encourage public input, criteria for measuring and evaluating progress, and a strategy for

developing indicators. The appendices include a glossary of terms, a summary of the Round Table's mandate, a list of present and former members of the Round Table, a history of the evolution of sustainability, a summary on the process of developing the sustainability strategy for British Columbia, and a list of other Round Table publications and related readings.

British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1993). Strategic Directions for Community Sustainability. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

This document begins with a general discussion of definitions of community and community sustainability. Specific themes in community sustainability are then examined in each chapter, with recommendations being made for addressing these themes. These themes include: 1) the issues which affect "community sustainability", such as urban sprawl and community environment, transportation, green space, water use, and waste management; 2) the economic viability of communities and current trends; 3) social sustainability and how to achieve it cost-effectively; 4) the involvement of the community in the making of decisions; 5) how to fund community services and make trade-offs, and 6) issues for future research. The appendices at the end of the document include a useful list of other publications available, and provide a range of examples of "community visioning and economic development activities" and programs supporting economic adjustment, transition and development.

British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1993). An Economic Framework for Sustainability - Draft. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

This discussion paper forms one element of the sustainability strategy developed for the Province of British Columbia. It begins by presenting the economic, social and environmental issues which are at the forefront of discussions on the prospects for a sustainable economy for the province. The paper then describes a vision of a sustainable economy which revolves around strengthening the positive linkages between economic activity, ecological limitations, and social well-being. Finally, the paper outlines a framework for achieving this vision which involves all levels of government, and the private and public sectors.

British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1993). Towards Sustainability: Learning for Change. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

This draft document emphasizes the role of education in an overall transition towards greater sustainability in British Columbia. It explores how "education can bring about the fundamental change in skills, attitudes and values needed to ensure our future survival". This document presents preliminary recommendations on the critical role of formal education and

public information at all levels of society in promoting awareness, understanding, and action towards sustainability. The recommendations were based on the input of educators, students, and members of the general public. The document is organized into five chapters. The first outlines a vision of sustainability, principles of sustainability and the role of sustainability education. The second sets the historical context in the drive for sustainability from an international, national, and British Columbia context. Chapter 3 makes an argument for a needed societal shift in values before the vision of sustainability can be attained. The fourth chapter summarizes the steps undertaken by the Round Table's "Public Understanding and Education Task Force" to gather public input. The final chapter outlines the scope and nature of the learning strategy developed by the Task Force to address a wide variety of educational opportunities and needs.

British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1992). A Sustainability Strategy for Energy. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

This discussion paper also forms one element of the sustainability strategy developed for the Province of British Columbia. It outlines key issues related to energy development and sustainability in British Columbia such as control of British Columbia's greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency and conservation, alternative energy technologies, energy pricing and exports, and energy planning with public involvement. The paper makes 32 recommendations to the provincial government and the private sector. These recommendations include rigorous evaluation of energy efficiency and conservation, promotion of alternative energy technologies, establishment of clear and predictable environmental standards, and legislation of mandatory public involvement in energy planning.

British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1991). The Structure of the British Columbia Economy: A Land Use Perspective. Victoria, BC: Planning and Statistics Division, Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations.

This background report was prepared at the request of the British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy to provide information on the provincial economy. The report begins by describing the economy and estimating the province's dependence on the land base and natural resources. An examination of economic trends is then undertaken to determine whether this dependency has changed significantly. Finally, the economy's economic drivers are analysed using a "closed" model input-output methodology to allow systematic comparison of industries and determine the impact of their activities.

British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1991). <u>Sustainable Land and Water Use</u>. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

This theme paper, developed by the British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy, is intended to stimulate public discussion on the elements of a Sustainable Development Strategy for British Columbia. The report begins by outlining a vision for a sustainable future and details the Round Table's Principles of Sustainable Development. It then discusses transitions to sustainable development and looks at a variety of components involved in this transition including: the environment, the economy, resource industries, challenges to transition, people and the environment, allocation of land and water, and management of land and water. Following this, a strategy for attaining sustainable land and water use is designed. An example of how the sustainable development strategy would work is given in the appendix.

British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and Economy (1991). <u>Sustainable Communities</u>. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and Economy.

This British Columbia Round Table on the Environment report calls for the need for community empowerment as a tool for achieving a sustainable community centred around three building blocks: ecological limitations, economic vitality, and social equity. These three building blocks are defined and the question "what is meant by community empowerment" is discussed. The report concludes with an examination of key issues communities have to deal with in achieving sustainability including environmental ethics, environmental quality, and land use allocation.

British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1991). <u>Sustainable Development and Economic Instruments. Part One: Market Incentives Resource Accounting</u>. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

This document is part one of a series intended to summarize the various economic instruments that might be used in moving toward sustainability. It focuses on the key issues associated with market incentives and resource accounting, and outlines steps that could be taken to implement them.

British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1990). <u>Creating a Sustainable Development Strategy for British Columbia</u>. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Round Table on the Environment.

This document is the first step in the creation of a sustainable development strategy in British Columbia. It sets out the principles of sustainable development and outlines the process and problems in creating a sustainable development strategy for British Columbia.

British Columbia Task Force on Environment and Economy (1989). <u>Sustaining the Living Land</u>. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Task Force on the Environment and Economy.

The task force's role was to make recommendations to government on how a sustainable future could be implemented in British Columbia. These recommendations address the function and role of a permanent provincial Round Table on the Economy and Environment, elements of a provincial conservation strategy that will support sustainable economic development, a communications/public education program, and the desirability of adopting other National Task Force and World Commission recommendations in British Columbia.

Econometric Analysis and Forecasting (1993). <u>British Columbia Exports Growth in the Manufacturing Sector</u>. Victoria, BC: prepared for the British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

This report is part of a series of background papers commissioned by the British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy dealing with issues considered important to the development of a sustainability strategy for the Province of British Columbia. The report attempts to identify and analyse other sectors of industry beyond the traditional resource sector which have a potential as a source of economic growth. Five non-resource sectors are identified and profiled. These include the food and beverage industry, chemicals, other nondurables, metal fabricating, and electronics and communication. An analysis of exports in these industries over the past three year period shows that while there have been significant increases in pressured mineral water and a number of products from the electronics and communications sector, growth rates would have to be significantly higher to make an export contribution that is equivalent to the resource based industries.

Hutton, T. and Davis, H.C. (1992). <u>Toward a Service Sector Strategy for British Columbia: Policy Context, Objectives, Models and Programs</u>. Vancouver, BC: prepared for the British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

This report is part of a series of background papers commissioned by the British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy dealing with issues considered important to the development of a sustainbility strategy for the Province of British Columbia. It examines the role of the service sector in the structural adjustment and socio-economic transition of British Columbia's economy. The report begins by discussing current patterns, emerging priorities, objectives, and policy structures and strategic innovations. It then outlines a framework for strategic service sector policy priorities including human resource needs, networks and linkages, an export strategy, regional diversification, and growth management issues.

McRae, D. and Schrier, D. (1992). <u>Can Existing Levels of Social Services be Sustained Given an Aging Population?</u>. Victoria, BC: prepared for the British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

This document is one part of a series of background reports dealing with issues which the British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy considers important to the formulation of a sustainability strategy for the Province. It examines the ability of the economy to sustain existing levels of social service programs given demographic trends. Conclusions reveal that expenditure growth will outpace revenue growth and that current levels of spending cannot be sustained. This is due to a trend towards an aging of the population, a forecasted lack of growth in government revenues, and a lower predicted growth in per-capita income. Implications for social services include the need to balance service delivery "efficiency" against services quality.

Meyer Resources Inc. (1990). <u>Economic Measures for Integrating the Environment and the Economy in British Columbia</u>. Victoria, BC: prepared for British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

This background report was prepared at the request of the British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy to provide information that will assist the dialogue between the Round Table and the public. It focuses on the economic measures, such as permit fees, taxes, creation of markets, and subsidies, which are available to encourage environmentally sensitive behaviour. The report provides background information on the current system of regulatory controls and examines the practical constraints on progress toward greater sustainability. The report concludes by offering some "economic" suggestions for improving sustainability in British Columbia. These suggestions include: developing, implementing and testing several "Emission Trading Systems"; monitoring and conducting research to identify potential benefits and costs of "Tradeable Harvest Permit Systems"; implementing rate structures that are progressive with respect to sustainability throughout BC's system of financial incentives and disincentives; evaluating the potential for environmentally weighted pricing processes, developing a lead role for the province with respect to national and international sustainability of the economy and the environment; developing a provincial system of accounts that enables the Province to gauge how swiftly it can move toward a more sustainable economy.

<u>Local Resource Planning Processes (LRMPs)</u>

Hastings, T.L. (1994). <u>A Description and Analysis of Local Resource Planning Processes Used by the British Columbia Ministry of Forests</u>. Victoria, BC: Resource Planning Section, Range, Recreation and Forest Practices Branch, Ministry of Forests.

This resource document is for participants in local resource planning initiatives undertaken as part of the Ministry of Forest's mandate. Built upon the themes of integrated resource use, Hastings identifies the need to clarify the planning process, identify public

involvement procedures, and define the roll of provincial policy. A wide range of resource management plans are reviewed in terms of identifying central elements of content, structure, and characteristics. The report concludes with a series of recommendations on both the planning process and the planning product.

Integrated Resource Planning Committee (nd). <u>A Statement of Principles and Process</u>.
Victoria, BC: Integrated Resource Planning Committee, Land and Resource Management Planning.

This document was intended for use by participants in Land and Resource Management Planning projects to ensure effective delivery of integrated resource planning. The concept of Land and Resource Management is defined, its general principles outlined, and the process of participation detailed.

Province of British Columbia (1997). <u>Recommended Fort Nelson Land and Resource Management Plan</u>. Victoria, BC: Queen's Printer.

This document details the "full consensus" recommendations of the Fort Nelson Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP). The 30 person core membership of the LRMP table met over a four year time-frame using sector based negotiations. The LRMP divides its land base into 37 Resource Management Zones which are grouped into four different categories: 1) Enhanced Resource Development, 2) General Resource Development, 3) Mushkwa-Kechika Special Management, and 4) Proposed Protected Area. The working group reached consensus on every point negotiated. As with other LRMP documents, this one also contains sections on the make up of the planning process, the social, environmental and economic impact assessment, implementation of the process, a transition strategy, and a monitoring process.

Province of British Columbia (1997). <u>Vanderhoof Land & Resource Management Plan</u>. Victoria, BC: Queen's Printer.

This report details the consensus-based outcomes of the Vanderhoof Land and Resource Management Plan. It begins by describing the social, economic, and physical characteristics of the area and the framework of the public consultation process adopted. The Plan then outlines the "Recommended Management Direction of the Plan" including general management issues, definition of resource management zones, and the social, environmental and economic impacts assessments for the Plan. The Plan concludes by describing the steps required for implementing and monitoring the Plan.

Province of British Columbia (1996). <u>Kamloops Land and Resource Management Plan - Recommendation Summary</u>. Victoria, BC: Land and Resource Management Planning.

The details of the Kamloops Land and Resource Management Plan are summarized in this report. The process utilized in reaching agreement is outlined and its recommendations, including objectives and strategies in the categories of "General Management Direction", "Resource Management Zones", and "Transition, Implementation and Monitoring", are highlighted.

Province of British Columbia (1996). <u>Land and Resource Management Planning - The Provincial Context</u>. Victoria, BC: Land and Resource Management Planning (website: http://www.luco.gov.bc.ca)

This is a brief description of Land and Resource Management Plans including the role of participants, the process involved in undertaking a Land and Resource Management Plan, and what this process hopes to accomplish. A copy can be obtained from the worldwide web.

Province of British Columbia (1996). <u>LRMP Issues and Answers - Okanagan/Shuswap LRMP Process</u>. Victoria, BC: Land and Resource Management Planning (website: http://www.luco.gov.bc.ca)

This summary lists a series of land and resource management issues and offers a brief description of how these issues have been addressed in the Okanagan/Shuswap area. These issues include definition of the planning area boundary, the Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) and private land, how the LRMP will be coordinated with Growth Management Strategies, undertaking a comprehensive economic analysis of the LRMP, First Nations' participation in the process and their concerns, representation at the LRMP planning table and the number of representatives, educating people about the LRMP, and integrating it with the Okanagan Valley Transportation Plan.

Province of British Columbia (1995). <u>Diamond Land and Resource Management Plan - a Model Report</u>. Victoria, BC: Queen's Printer.

The Diamond Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) is based on a "fictitious" LRMP in order to provide guidance on the content and general format for a land and resource management plan, as well as the level of detail required for management objectives and strategies. It also sets out a working example of the terminology and definitions of Resource Management Zones (RMZ) that are to be used in all LRMPs. The Guide came out of the experiences of LRMP participants and planning experts. It is organized into the four main components that are typical of all LRMPs: the Introduction sets out the LRMP boundaries and outlines the process adopted and the principles for participation; the second section summarizes the preliminary plan scenarios considered, the consensus scenario, and descriptions of each

RMZ, and presents the objectives, strategies, and future desired conditions for each zone; the third section outlines the implementation procedures; and the final section sets monitoring and review aspects of the LRMP.

Province of British Columbia (1993). <u>Land and Resource Management Planning - Public Participation Guidelines</u>. Victoria, BC: Queen's Printer for British Columbia (website, http:/www.luco.gov.bc.ca)

A framework for public participation in the Land and Resource Management Planning (LRMP) process is detailed in this report. The guidelines and methods suggested are designed to be flexible enough to adapt to particular circumstances and needs. As each of the seven major steps in the LRMP process requires public participation, this document is a critical component of efforts to ensure the success of the entire planning process. The document is intended as both a policy statement and a functional handbook. This report is available on the worldwide web.

Province of British Columbia (1993). <u>Social and Economic Impact Assessment for Land and Resource Management Planning in British Columbia - Interim Guidelines, August 1993</u>. Victoria, BC: Land and Resource Management Planning.

This report summarizes the guidelines developed by the Integrated Resource Planning Committee to provide a framework and set of procedures for "documenting the range of social and economic implications of alternative land and resource management scenarios" so that social and economic values are consistently and comprehensively evaluated in land and resource management initiatives throughout British Columbia. This framework is based on a process that involves identifying and evaluating alternative land use and management strategies based on consideration of all resource values within the area, and then assessing how people, communities, and local economies are affected by each strategy type. This framework was used for the Kispiox Resource Management Plan: Socio-economic Impact Assessment. The effects of strategy scenarios are evaluated in terms of regional and community impacts in economic development, environmental values, community characteristics and quality of life, and specific aboriginal community concerns. As well, impacts to the province are assessed in terms of economic development, environmental values, government finances, and economic efficiency of resource use. Other components of this framework include the setting out of evaluation procedures, the need to identify advantages and disadvantages, and the need for clear communication and integration in the planning process.

Shaffer, M. and Associates Ltd. (1992). <u>Kispiox Resource Management Plan: Socio-Economic Impact Assessment</u>. Victoria, BC: Economics and Trade Branch, Ministry of Forests.

This report begins by summarizing the conclusions of the socio-economic impact assessment for the Kispiox Resource Management Plan. It then provides an introduction to the planning process for the Kispiox Timber Supply Area. This process resulted in five consensus land management options. The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive and in-depth

analysis of the social economic impacts of these five options on the local people, their communities, and their economy, as well as to test the application of a new set of British Columbia provincial socio-economic impact assessment guidelines. Chapter 2 discusses the components of these guidelines and outlines the framework for analysis. Chapter 3 describes the base case in the study area by profiling current economic trends in the Upper Skeena region. Chapter 4 briefly describes the forest land management options, while Chapter 5 assesses their impacts and Chapter 6 summarizes these impacts. Recommendations include: 1) the need to mitigate social impacts of proposed forest land management options through a phased approach, 2) the need for pro-active planning for employment retraining programs before any of the options are implemented, and 3) the need for planning of social services to occur before plan implementation to buffer income support and community mental health services in the wake of large scale or sudden employment reductions.

The CORE Process

Commission on Resources and Environment (1992). <u>Report on a Land Use Strategy for British Columbia</u>. Victoria, BC: Commission on Resources and Environment.

The objectives with which the Commission on Resources and Environment (CORE) was created on July 13, 1992 are discussed in this document. These objectives include: 1) developing a province-wide strategy for land use; 2) developing, implementing and monitoring regional planning processes, community-based participatory processes and a dispute resolution system; 3) coordinating initiatives with the provincial government; and 4) encouraging the participation of Aboriginal peoples in all processes affecting them that relate to the Commission's mandate. The report details how the Commission takes into consideration a variety of concerns including economic, environmental and social interests; local, provincial and federal government responsibilities; and the interests of aboriginal people. Finally, the shared decision making approach to land use planning and management is described. In this approach, decision making shifts, for a set period of time, to a negotiating team which includes government representatives together with representatives of those interests most directly affected by the decisions.

Commission on Resources and Environment (1993). <u>1992-93 Annual Report</u>. Victoria, BC: Commission on Resources and Environment.

Copy of annual report is available on the worldwide web, http://www.com/ core/about.html

Commission on Resources and Environment (1994). <u>1993-94 Annual Report</u>. Victoria, BC: Commission on Resources and Environment.

Copy of annual report is available on the worldwide web, http://www.com/ core/about.html

Commission on Resources and Environment (1995). <u>1994-95 Annual Report</u>. Victoria, BC: Commission on Resources and Environment.

      Copy of annual report is available on the worldwide web, http://www.com/ core/about.html

Commission on Resources and Environment (1994). <u>Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan</u>. Victoria, BC: Commission on Resources and Environment.

      The details of the land use plan, which the government of British Columbia developed in direct collaboration with the people of the Cariboo-Chilcotin area, is summarized in this report. It begins by outlining the decisions of the land use plan and then details the procedures involved in implementing the plan. A copy of this land use plan is available on the worldwide web at http://www.com/CORE/landmap.html.

Commission on Resources and Environment (1994). <u>Anahim Round Table Resource Management Plan</u>. Victoria, BC: Commission on Resources and Environment.

      This report begins by listing participants in the Anahim Round Table and by describing the background to its inception. It then goes on to define the roles of the participants in the Round Table discussions and what their issues and concerns are. Resource Management Objectives came out of this process in the areas of access management, timber management, range management, water management, fish, wildlife and habitat management, Land Act applications, mushroom management, archaeological and historic sites management and subsurface resources management. The report concludes by detailing the follow up process and implementation structure.

Commission on Resources and Environment (1994). <u>The Provincial Land Use Strategy Volume 1: A Sustainability Act for British Columbia</u>. Victoria, BC: Commission on Resources and Environment.

      In this report, the concept of sustainability and its application within the Provincial Land Use Strategy are discussed in detail. The Commission emphasizes the need for public participation, pointing out that the comprehensive provincial land use strategy, built around a Sustainability Act, is the result of social consensus expressed through years of direct public participation in the sustainability debate. The report provides details of the plan to consolidate the progress of the Sustainability Act. It stresses the need for a variety of factors to work together including legislation, commitment, provincial direction, participatory planning, accountability and consistency in strategic planning, accommodation of local and aboriginal interests, public participation in planning, coordination, and independent oversight.

Commission on Resources and Environment (1994). The Provincial Land Use Strategy Volume 2: Planning for Sustainability: Improving the Planning Delivery System for British Columbia. Victoria, BC: Commission on Resources and Environment.

In this report, the current land use planning system is discussed and needed improvements are identified. Particularly, the need for public participation at various levels of planning are emphasized including provincial planning, strategic land use planning, local level resource planning, operational level resource planning, and local government planning. In light of this need for public participation, a range of public participation models are presented. There is also a chapter that deals specifically with First Nations' interests.

Commission on Resources and Environment (1994). Improved Land Use Planning Delivery Draft. Victoria, BC: Commission on Resources and Environment.

This is a preliminary draft report on British Columbia's land use planning delivery system. It was prepared to serve as a basis for discussion and comment by members of the Commission on Resources and Environment Provincial Advisory Forum. Contents include an overview of the current land use planning system and past proposals for improvement; a framework of the proposed planning system including major themes, functions, design principals and factors, components and products, linkages, planning sequence and responsibilities; and a description of land use planning at different levels such as provincial, regional, sub-regional, local government and local resource levels. A list of aboriginal interests and a description of appeal and dispute resolution processes is included.

Commission on Resources and Environment (1995). The Provincial Land Use Strategy Volume 3: Public Participation. Victoria, BC: Commission on Resources and Environment.

This third volume of the Provincial Land Use Strategy focuses specifically on the rights and responsibilities of public participation. It stresses the need for a provincial public participation policy and describes the required elements of such a policy. The first half of the document examines the process of public negotiation and outlines an organizational framework for shared decision making, providing examples of multi-party land use agreements in British Columbia. A framework for aboriginal participation in land use and community planning is also detailed. The second half of the report deals with community participation, particularly through community resource boards (CRB). The characteristics, opportunities and challenges of CRB's, the process of implementing, organizing and operating one, and the role of the boards in decision making and their relationship with the government, are all issues which are addressed.

Commission on Resources and Environment (1995). <u>A Report on the Community-Based Multi-Stakeholder Sustainability Groups in British Columbia</u>. Victoria, BC: Commission on Resources and Environment.

This report is intended to provide participants in multi-stakeholder groups, and others, with basic information about their counterparts in other parts of the province in the hope that each will benefit from the experiences of others. The material includes information on 27 groups, including contacts, membership, communities affected, history, purpose, current activities, structure and procedure, the nature of government and First Nations' involvement, public communication methods, and sources of support and accomplishments. However, this guide is not intended to be a comprehensive collection of such groups active in the province. A description of four provincial government initiatives involving the setting up of community groups to advance matters related to sustainability is also given.

Williams, P.W., Day, J.C., and Gunton, T. (1998). *Land and Water Planning in BC in the 1990s: Lessons on More Inclusive Approaches*. <u>Environments</u>, 25, (2 & 3), 1-13.

This article provides the introduction for a special theme issue of the journal <u>Environments</u>, focused on innovative and emerging land-use planning processes in British Columbia. It briefly describes the Commission on Resources and Environment (CORE) process, and outlines the four land use planning process cases related to the CORE process, as well as three watershed cases which comprise this special theme issue.

Conflict Resolution Mechanisms

British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1991). <u>Reaching Agreement: Vol. 1. Consensus Processes in British Columbia</u>. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

Case studies of a range of situations where negotiation has been applied to the settlement of resource-use conflicts have been compiled in this first volume of a two part series on collaboration and consensus. The report is designed to serve as a guide for assessing whether a situation is appropriate for attempting a collaborative approach to decision making and establishing consensus. The 20 documented cases of environment or economic conflicts in British Columbia which were resolved through collaboration and consensus represent a mix of experiences and varying degrees of success. These case studies are organized into three appendices. Most of the cases appear in Appendix 1 which presents each case as a brief synopsis reviewing the main issue, the contact or person interviewed, the parties involved and a brief description of the setting, stages and outcomes. Several appear in Appendix 2 which presents a more in-depth analysis. One fully developed case study is presented in Appendix 3 which also evaluates the management context and the nature of the consensus process.

Commission on Resources and Environment (1995). The Provincial Land Use Strategy
        Volume 4: Dispute Resolution. Victoria, BC: Commission on Resources and the
        Environment.

        In this report, the need for simple and accessible review and appeal mechanisms for the
public is addressed. Specifically, the report outlines recommendations on a land use appeal
system for the review of the administration of land use plans.

The Dispute Resolution Core Group (1991). Reaching Agreement - Volume 2: Implementing
        Consensus Processes in British Columbia. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Round Table
        on the Environment and the Economy.

        This document is the second of a two part series which explores ways of resolving
disputes through collaboration and consensus. After first outlining key elements of consensus
processes, steps involved in undertaking this process, and benefits and limitations of doing so,
this volume then examines how consensus processes could be put to greater use within British
Columbia's current decision making system. The goal is to enhance decision-making with
respect to the environment and the economy. The report focuses primarily upon two areas of
government decision making: the setting of environmental standards and regulations, and the
issuance of environmental licenses and permits. Conclusions drawn from this examination
include the need to make some changes in the current system of government if collaborative
approaches to decision-making are to be promoted. These changes require a re-allocation of
budgets and human resources, a shift in attitude and approach, and possibly even legislative and
regulatory change.

Forest Planning Canada (1992). *Highlights from P.M. Wood's "Resolving Wilderness Land-Use
        Conflicts by Using Principled Negotiation - A Preliminary Analysis of Obstacles and
        Opportunities for the B.C. Ministry of Forests"*. Forest Planning Canada, 8 (3), 42-47.

        These are highlights from a research paper completed by Paul M. Wood under a grant
provided by Forestry Canada in 1989. The paper aims to: a) review the decision making
processes used by the Ministry of Forests for allocating wilderness, b) review the extent and type
of public involvement in these processes, and c) delineate obstacles to, and opportunities for, the
use of principled negotiation for the resolution of forest wilderness land use conflicts in British
Columbia. The author provides explanations as to why the Ministry has made very limited use of
the process of "principled negotiation" in dispute resolution and offers comments on what needs
to happen for "principled negotiation" to be applied.

Province of British Columbia (1998). Reaching Agreement on Regional Growth Strategies.
        Victoria, BC: Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Growth Strategies Office, Corporate Policy
        Branch.

        In 1995, the British Columbia government enacted Growth Strategies legislation to
promote regional district and municipal government coordination on cross-boundary growth and

related issues. This document is primarily aimed at regional districts and municipalities that are currently preparing regional growth strategies or regional context statements. However, because the document promotes the use of alternative dispute resolution tools and techniques that local governments can use to reach agreement, this document may be useful in other negotiation contexts as well. In particular, it explores the use of alternative dispute resolution models based on consensus. Three methods of consensus-based approaches are examined: interest-based negotiation, facilitation, and mediation. The document begins with a brief discussion of traditional methods of dispute resolution and how alternative dispute resolution models differ. This is followed by a discussion of what is meant by consensus decision-making and what are the common underlying causes of conflict. The document then moves into a detailed discussion of the three negotiation-based approaches to dispute resolution, their principles, and when they should be adopted. The report concludes with a brief listing of factors that mark a successful dispute resolution process.

Ridler, N.B. (1997). *Rural Development in the Context of Conflictual Resource Usage*. Journal of Rural Studies, 13 (1), 65-74.

This paper examines the role of aquaculture in the sustainable development of rural communities. Aquaculture is considered to be one of the fastest growing components in the food sector, and one which provides year round employment. However, this sector often comes into conflict with the traditional fishery and residential property owners. A case study of cage culture salmon production in the Bay of Fundy is used to illustrate these conflictual relationships. The author argues that despite these conflicts, there are mutual economic and environmental interactions which should be identified. The author presents a decision model for managing the inevitable conflicts which will arise with the sharing of a common resource by different users. This model would permit a more holistic approach to coastal management.

Salazar, D.J. and Alper, D.K. (1996). *Perceptions of Power and the Management of Environmental Conflict: Forest Politics in British Columbia*. The Social Science Journal, 33 (4), 381-399.

The purpose of this article is to "gain insight into how political actors model the relations and processes in which they are involved". The authors argue that these perceptions will vary, and the nature of that variation tells a great deal about how conflicts develop and the likelihood of their successful resolution. The article begins with an overview of the historical development of forest conflict during the 1980s and 1990s. The perceptions of key players in British Columbia's forest conflict are then evaluated against four models of politics: the configuration of power, the nature of political behaviour, dispositions with respect to institutional conflict resolution processes, and policy goals. Finally, the authors describe possible implications for government directed conflict management processes. The authors conclude that because of incompatibility between the model of power implicit in the Commission on Resources and Environment process and that held by many of the political actors, that this model of conflict resolution is unlikely to be successful. Further, because the nature of "alternative dispute

resolution" is inherently political, consensus may only be possible if set out goals are limited to issues where the "participants do not come to the table with such different description and normative visions of the situation".

Evaluation of British Columbia Models of Public Participation

Brenneis, K. (1990). <u>An Evaluation of Public Participation in the British Columbia Ministry of Forests</u>. Burnaby, BC: Natural Resources Management Program, Simon Fraser University, Background Report Prepared for the British Columbia Forest Resources Commission.

This paper is one of seven background papers prepared for the Forest Resources Commission in 1991. The purpose of the study is to "evaluate the effectiveness of the British Columbia Ministry of Forests public participation program". Brenneis opens with a discussion of the definition and rationale for public participation and reviews the practical aspects of public participation techniques. Chapter 4 specifically identifies components of a good public participation process, while Chapter 6 provides a statutory and policy framework review of the Ministry of Forests' planning process.

Briassoulis, H. (1989). *Forum - Theoretical Orientations in Environmental Planning: An Inquiry into Alternative Approaches*. <u>Environmental Management</u>, 13 (4), 381-392.

This article includes a review of six alternative environmental planning approaches. Each of these approaches is evaluated in terms of: 1) the relative influence of the characteristics of environmental problems, the nature of the decision-making context, and the intellectual traditions of the disciplines contributing to the study of these problems, 2) the occurrence of these approaches in real-world situations, and 3) their environmental soundness and political realism. The six alternative environmental planning approaches are: 1) comprehensive/rational, 2) incremental, 3) adaptive, 4) contingency, 5) advocacy, and 6) participatory/consensual. These approaches represent "pure" types. In the real-world, however, the actual approaches pursued tend to be blends of these six approaches. The author then suggests a synthesis of these environmental planning approaches to identify the linked nature of problem identification, definition, plan implementation, plan evaluation, and future monitoring. The author concludes by suggesting future research directions.

Bruton, J. and Howlett, M. (1992). *Differences of Opinion - Round Tables, Policy Networks, and the Failure of Canadian Environmental Strategy*. <u>Alternatives</u>, 19 (1), 25-33.

This is an analysis of the failure of past environmental policy initiatives to live up to expectations. The focus on the cause of this failure centres not on the agenda-setting and implementation stages of the policy process, but rather on the failure of "public" interests to establish "networks" which would produce unified and coherent policy proposals. The authors utilize a survey of the membership breakdowns of social groups active in the Canadian Round

Tables on Environment and the Economy to explore the extent of policy networking. This survey revealed that corporations and environmental groups were the most active social participants in the policy network, yet their interaction with each other was limited. Further, while the participating groups shared a common concern, major disagreements existed over both the goals of environmental policy and the means to rectify environmental problems. The authors conclude with the suggestion that the Canadian environmental policy process needs to be reformed with a view to overcoming the fragmentation of the social groups active in the policy process, through the creation of an effective environmental policy network.

Downes, B.T. (1995). *Toward Sustainable Communities: Lessons from the Canadian Experience.* Willamette Law Review, 31 (2), 359-395.

Downes states that the United States desperately needs to design and implement new processes for resolving conflicts between protecting the environment and protecting the economy. He suggests that Canadian examples of "round tables" on the environment and the economy provides a unique experience with sustainable development. First, the author briefly reviews the recent history of sustainable development. He introduces the "round table" method Canadians use to address environmental protection by replacing adversarial relations with multi-party collaboration involving all segments of society. Then, British Columbia efforts to build a sustainable province through the Round Table on the Environment and the Economy are examined. Of particular interest is the collaborative round table process British Columbia communities use to reach a consensus vision of sustainability and a plan to realize that vision. The article also discusses the factors necessary for successful large-scale collaboration and highlights six lessons from the Canadian effort to build a sustainable society, focussing on ongoing efforts in British Columbia.

Hawkes, S. (1996). *The Gwaii Haanas Agreement: From Conflict to Cooperation.* Environments, 23 (2), 87-100.

This paper is one of six shared decision making case studies in a special issue of Environments on "Shared Decision-Making and Natural Resource Planning: Canadian Insights". Hawkes evaluates the successes and failures of the Gwaii Haanas Agreement, one of only four co-management agreements reached for a national protected area in Canada. Of the sixteen criteria used to assess this co-management agreement, the author considers ten to be clearly met and another three to be partially met, suggesting that the chances for success of this agreement are good. However, the agreement failed to meet three other criteria: it does not set out clear provisions for enforcement, there are no clear time limits for reaching decisions, and there is no "fallback" mechanism should the two parties fail to reach a mutually agreeable decision.

Howlett, M. (1990). *The Round Table Experience: Representation and Legitimacy in Canadian Environmental Policy-Making*. Queen's Quarterly, 97 (4), 580-601.

> An overview of the Canadian Round Table experience is provided in this article. It begins by chronicalling the conditions under which Round Tables were initiated as a mechanism to increase public participation. This is followed up by an accounting of the Canadian Round Tables and their mandates, concluding with reflections on the Round Table experience to date.

Kelly, R.A. and Alper, D.K. (1995). Transforming British Columbia's War in the Woods - An Assessment of the Vancouver Island Regional Negotiation Process on the Commission on Resources and Environment. Victoria, BC: University of Victoria, Institute for Dispute Resolution.

> The internal workings of the Commission on Resources and Environment (CORE) are evaluated within the context of the Vancouver Island Regional Negotiation Process, from the viewpoint of its success in meeting stated goals. The fourteen members who met to develop a land use strategy for Vancouver Island were surveyed to determine whether they perceived themselves as having "access" to the decision making process and whether they felt "empowered" within the process. The paper begins by placing the CORE process within the history of public participation in Canada, then discusses alternative dispute resolution (ADR) and how the analysis of the Vancouver Island CORE process fits within the study of ADR more generally. Findings indicate that CORE had an overall impact in legitimizing groups in the eyes of government and that the process was successful at including all stakeholders. Most members perceived themselves empowered within the shared decision making process.

Kofinas, G.P. and Griggs, J.R. (1996). *Collaboration and the B.C. Round Table on the Environment and the Economy: An Analysis of a "Better Way" of Deciding*. Environments, 23 (2), 17-39.

> The theoretical underpinnings of collaboration are explored in this article, utilizing a case study of the BC Round Table on the Environment and the Economy. The authors begin by offering a definition of collaboration, then examining incentives for collaboration, forms of collaboration, and the process of collaboration itself. A case study is then used to evaluate the successes and failures of the British Columbia Round Table, particularly with respect to collaboration and improved decision making in environmental management.

McAllister, M.L. (1998). *Shared Decision-Making: Lessons from CORE*. Environments, 25 (2 & 3), 126-132.

> British Columbia is the "first jurisdiction in Canada to have extensively and comprehensively employed round table approaches to resource-based decision-making throughout the province". In this article, McAllister comments on some of the issues and the administrative and political context of the 1992 British Columbia Commission on Resources and

Environment (CORE). She begins by briefly outlining the evolution of the CORE process, and then evaluates the CORE process on the basis of its perceived legitimacy, focussing on the crafting, implementation and administration of a consensus-based process. McAllister concludes that the process was severely flawed right from the lack of effective institutional methods for resolving disputes, to an absence of clearly defined goals, and to the democratic nature of that process. Nevertheless, the CORE process represents a first step in developing an alternative approach to sustainable land use decision-making and did entrench the ideas of public involvement, shared decision-making and consensus into land use planning.

Owen, S. (1998). *Land Use Planning in the Nineties: CORE Lessons*. Environments, 25, 2 & 3, 13-26.

In this article, Owen uses the experience of the CORE process in commenting on the benefits and limitations of consensus based public participation approaches such as CORE. He begins by summarizing the mandates of the CORE process and its role in establishing a comprehensive land use strategy for the province of British Columbia. The author argues that meaningful public participation approaches require, among other things, a certain level of readiness on the part of all participants, flexibility in the process and procedural rules, respect for other parties and bargaining in good faith, and managing the risks of participation in public negotiations.

Penrose, R.W., Day, J.C., and Roseland, M. (1998). *Shared Decision Making in Public Land Planning: An Evaluation of the Cariboo-Chilcotin CORE Process*. Environments, 25 (2 & 3), 27-47.

A key element of British Columbia's Commission on Resources and Environment's (CORE) strategy was "to support public participation in land use planning through shared decision-making processes". In this article shared decision-making (SDM) in land use planning and management is evaluated through the theory and practice of alternative dispute resolution, conflict management, multiparty mediation, consensus decision making, and land use planning. These issues provide a basis and criteria for evaluating shared decision making processes. The merits of the CORE process in the Cariboo-Chilcotin regional land use plan are then assessed through telephone interviews with representatives of the interest sectors which participated in the process. The authors conclude that while the Cariboo-Chilcotin CORE process suffered from ineffective process implementation and a lack of commitment by both the Province and certain participants, and did not achieve consensus, there were positive aspects of SDM which suggest it may have an important role to play in sustainable land use planning and management.

Pinkerton, E. (1996). *The Contribution of Watershed-Based Multi-Party Co-Management Agreements to Dispute Resolution: The Skeena Watershed Committee*. Environments, 23 (2), 51-68.

Pinkerton uses an interview methodology to evaluate the successes and failures of the Skeena Watershed Committee co-management agreements to dispute resolution with respect to three major conflicts in the British Columbia fisheries industry: a) maximum yield versus optimum yield and biodiversity, b) aboriginal rights versus rights of commercial and sport fishers, and c) commercial versus sport allocations. She concludes that three of five mechanisms for conflict resolution were successfully used by the Skeena Watershed Committee with the other two being only partially used. Overall, this example of co-management was proving to be a good model of dispute resolution.

Reed, M.G. (1995). *Implementing Sustainable Development in Hinterland Regions*. In Resource and Environmental Management in Canada (Second Edition), B. Mitchell (ed.), 335-359. Toronto, Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press.

Reed presents an interpretation of one region's attempts to implement a sustainable development strategy. Using a case study from British Columbia, Canada, she examines the work of the "experimental" Commission on Resources and the Environment (CORE). The case study of British Columbia is important as the resource hinterland is clearly separate from an urban heartland. The region as a whole forms part of a resource hinterland for the global economy. The goal of the CORE initiative was to develop through extensive consultation an agreement to guide future resource decision making. In her analysis, Reed highlights both the economic and social constraints on that consultation process in this particular type of region. Among the social issues highlighted include the relative abilities of individuals and groups to make their case heard.

Reed, M.G. (1995). *Cooperative Management of Environmental Resources: A Case Study from Northern Ontario*. In Resource Management and Development: Addressing Conflict and Uncertainty, B. Mitchell (ed.), 130-152. Toronto, ON: Oxford University Press (2nd edition).

Reed examines a co-management initiative between the provincial government and Ignace, Ontario to allocate access to, and manage, fish and wildlife resources. Results show that despite efforts to engage in cooperation, "features of local hinterland dependency affected both the process and outcome of the initiative". Rather than providing significantly greater grassroots involvement in policy decisions, the initiative process continued to maintain unequal access to power, "both between senior and local governments and within the local government structure".

Williams, P.W., Penrose, R.W., and Hawkes, S. (1989). *Tourism Industry Perspectives on the Cariboo-Chilcotin CORE Process: Shared Decision Making?*. <u>Environments</u>, 25 (2 & 3), 48-63.

This article explores the Cariboo-Chilcotin Commission on Resources and Environment's (CORE) shared decision making planning process from the perspective of tourism stakeholders. It describes the role of tourism stakeholders in the process and assesses the efficacy of the process in terms of outcomes, desired and attained, by tourism interests. The strengths and weaknesses of the process, based on interviews with tourism stakeholders, were assessed utilizing a shared decision making framework. The criteria used in this assessment include participant and government support of the process, inclusive representation of interests and effectiveness of interest representation, resources for participants, effectiveness of process management, and participant role in negotiation design.

Wilson, A., Roseland, M. and Day, J.C. (1996). *Shared Decision-Making and Public Land Planning: An Evaluation of the Vancouver Island Regional Core Process*. <u>Environments</u>, 23 (2), 69-86.

This article is one in a series of six papers in a special issue of <u>Environments</u> on "Shared Decision-Making and Natural Resource Planning: Canadian Insights". It is a preliminary evaluation of the Commission on Resources and Environment (CORE) process in the Vancouver Island area. The article begins with a description of CORE's history and mandate, then proceeds to review the Vancouver Island regional CORE process. It concludes with a critique of the process and recommendations for improving the way in which similar initiatives are operated in the future.

Other Related Bibliographies

Bronson, E. (1996). <u>Society and Forestry: A Directory of Researchers in British Columbia and the United States Pacific Northwest</u>. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Research Branch.

Researchers and their affiliated institutions are listed in alphabetical order and are cross-listed by their subject areas and their location in the first two sections of this document. Section 3 presents a brief recommended literature review by subject area. The document concludes with a Summary Report and Appendices containing a list of research topics and the Survey Form.

Buchbinder, H., Hunnius, G., and Stevens, E. (1974). <u>Citizen Participation: A Research Framework and Annotated Bibliography</u>. Ottawa, ON: Ministry of State for Urban Affairs.

This book consists of two parts. The first is a review essay in which the authors present an analysis of the literature on citizen participation. They emphasize that existing literature tends to focus upon reporting cases of citizen participation based on a criteria of limited, adaptive, full participation experiences. They also highlight the fact that there is a lack of supporting literature on the theory and strategy of citizen participation, and on the institutional framework within which it takes place. The authors then suggest an outline for research based on this background. The second part of the document is a selected annotated bibliography on citizen participation. It provides a reference to the approach and content of many important Canadian and American reports and books on the subject.

Centre for Settlement Studies (1969). <u>Bibliography - Resource Frontier Communities. Volume 1</u>. Winnipeg, MB: The University of Manitoba, Centre for Settlement Studies.

The Centre for Settlement Studies is primarily concerned with the study of communities along Canada's resource frontier, primarily in Manitoba. In this volume, access to items listed is provided through an index of terms and through an author index. This volume draws heavily on government and corporate documents, and on listings from the periodical literature and monographs.

Centre for Settlement Studies (1969). <u>Bibliography - Resource Frontier Communities. Volume 2</u>. Winnipeg, MB: The University of Manitoba, Centre for Settlement Studies.

In this volume, items are listed alphabetically with the focus more on contemporary periodical literature and monographs rather than government and corporate sources.

Centre for Settlement Studies (1970). <u>Bibliography - Resource Frontier Communities. Volume 3</u>. Winnipeg, MB: The University of Manitoba, Centre for Settlement Studies.

In addition to updating bibliography items, Volume 3 in this series also serves as a complete list of holdings in the Centre for Settlement Studies current to date of publication.

Crossley, D.M. (1989). <u>A Bibliography on Local Government in British Columbia</u>. Victoria, BC: Province of British Columbia, Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Recreation and Culture.

This is a non-annotated bibliography that is divided into 16 general categories. Each category begins with a brief discussion of general themes, and is divided further into sub-categories. Of particular interest is the section on Planning, which includes Participation and

Development Issues. The last category, entitled "Sources for Further Research", provides a listing, which is broken down into useful categories for quick reference, of other annotated bibliographies and references which are available.

Frankena, F. and Frankena, J.K. (1987). Citizen Participation in Forest Resource Decision Making: A Bibliography. Monticello, ILL: Vance Bibliographies, Public Administration Series.

This non-annotated bibliography of journal, government, and mainstream publications, covers the period from approximately 1970 through 1986 and includes both theoretical and practical materials. While the literature has a geographic limitation to the United States, examples may be usefully applied in the British Columbia context.

Powell, M. (1989). Fostering Public Participation: A Brief Discussion and Selected Annotated Bibliography. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Council on Social Development.

Developed from the Federal Government's "Framework for Health Promotion", this bibliography begins with a brief introduction to the concept of public participation and the literature on citizen participation. A lengthy annotated bibliography of selected items published prior to 1989 is then provided.

Robson, R. (1995). Forest Dependent Communities in Canada - An Interpretative Overview and Annotated Bibliography. Brandon, MB: The Rural Development Institute, Brandon University.

This annotated bibliography begins with a brief historical overview of the forest industry in Canada, and includes a theoretical section of definitions of "Forest Dependency". Robson then outlines some of the contemporary issues in forest dependency, including government policy in the areas of industrial restructuring, native forestry, community forestry, and environmental management. This is followed by an interpretive overview of forest dependent communities in Canada. These introductory discussions are quite extensive and mark a difference between this publication and most other annotated bibliographies. The discussion of forest dependency is organized by "eras". These eras include the "Holistic", the "Comprehensive", and the "Decline Management" eras. The Decline Management era covers such topics as Community Forestry and the decommissioning of forest dependent communities. The remainder of the annotated bibliography is organized alphabetically.

Woods Richardson, C. (1996). Stability and Change in Forest-Based Communities: A Selected Bibliography. Portland, OR: United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station.

This bibliography lists literature dealing with the concept of community stability, the condition of forest-based communities, and the relations between forest management and local

community conditions. Emphasis is on forest-based communities in the Pacific Northwest, although some citations from British Columbia and other parts of the developed world are also included. Most citations are from the 1970s to 1990s and are not grouped thematically.

WEBSITES AND ELECTRONIC MAIL ADDRESSES

This is a listing of selected websites and electronic mail addresses available up to October 31, 1998. It is by no means a comprehensive one and because there are constant changes in the worldwide web, these sites may become dormant and others may have developed. Further, these sites and addresses are listed for your information only and, as there is no mechanism for quality control of information or content on the web, in no way do we endorse any of them.

Commission on Resources and Environment, http://www.com/CORE

This is a comprehensive website offering information with respect to CORE's mandate, land use documents for the Province of British Columbia, and other relevant documents

Examining the role and experience of First Nations participants and how this might change in a post-treaty environment, http://www.arts.ubc.ca/~menzies/frbc.htm

This website provides a summary and description of an FRBC funded research project on the role and experience of First Nations' participants in the forest industry and how this might change in a post-treaty environment. This workforce related research is focussed in the Tsimshian Territories.

Fraser Basin Management Program, http://www.fraserbasin.bc.ca

This website provides a summary of the environment, economy, people, beauty and sustainability issues of the Fraser River and its Basin. It also contains a listing of its available publications.

Forest Research Community Website http://www.reeusda.gov/forest

This United States Department of Agriculture sponsored website was intended to be a virtual community for forest research. It includes a variety of bulletin boards for finding forestry related jobs, information about conferences, finding reviewers, funding for proposals, and soliciting information. The website also provides access to databases of ongoing and recently completed research projects and other forestry related organizations, websites, and forest information and education resources internationally.

Forest Renewal BC, http://www.forestrenewal.bc.ca/forestrenewal/main_toc.html

The Forest Renewal BC website accesses information on Forest Renewal funded projects, funding priorities, news releases and events, and corporate structure and business plans for Forest Renewal BC.

Land Use Coordinator Office, http://www.luco.gov.bc.ca

This is a comprehensive website offering information on strategic land use plans, land and resource management plans, protected areas strategy, news releases, and others.

Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs, BC. http://www.aaf.gov.bc.ca/aaf/homepage.html

This comprehensive website offers a wide range of information with respect to the treaty process in British Columbia, the state of government - First Nations' negotiations, agreements reached, and the native bands themselves.

Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, BC, http://www.gov.bc.ca/envland/html

This is the homepage for the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks. It provides information on current government initiatives, and provides access to other Environment, Lands and Parks related sites such as the Environmental Assessment Office, CORE, the Land Use Coordinator's Office, and Forest Renewal BC.

Ministry of Forests, BC, http://www.for.gov.bc.ca

This homepage for the Ministry of Forests provides an index of news releases, a Guide to the Ministry of Forests, and messages from the Minister of Forests.

Model Forest Network, http://mf.ncr.forestry.ca

This website provides the latest news on the health of model forests and evaluations of model forests within the context of aboriginal model forests, Canadian model forests, and international model forests. A direct linkup to the Long Beach and McGregor Model Forests in British Columbia is provided.

National Round Table Process, http://www.nrtee-trnee.ca/english/english.html

At the time of this publication, this website was not fully functioning.

<u>Province of British Columbia</u>, http://www.gov.bc.ca

This is the homepage for the Government of BC and will connect the web user to other government sites such as Social Programs, Tourism, Business, and Environment.

<u>Researching Clayoquot Sound</u>, http://www.cous.uvic.ca/clayoquot/

This internet site has been designed to facilitate interdisciplinary research on politics in Clayoquot Sound. Information provided on this site include: a description of what Clayoquot Sound is, details about the Clayoquot Project, a course syllabus for a course on local/global politics in Clayoquot Sound, Internet resources on Clayoquot sound, a chronology of politics in Clayoquot Sound, and the Clayoquot Sound database.