CSA Community Advisory Group
To Island Timberlands
June 10, 2009
Minutes
Town Centre Hotel

Attendance: refer to attached sheet

6:00pm: Meeting called to order
Quorum noted

Safety Review
Facilitator noted fire exits and first aid attendants in case of emergency. Meeting place in case of emergency was noted.

Code of Conduct
Code of Conduct for Community Advisory Group was reviewed and additional item was noted.

Welcome and Introductions
Chair welcomed Makenzie Leine, Wayne French, Richard Ringma and CAG members.

Review and Acceptance of Agenda
Agenda was accepted

Correspondence
Copies of recent correspondence was provided and reviewed
- Emails inviting First Nations to meetings
- May letter to PRPAWS

Review and Acceptance of Minutes
Minutes from Western Forest Products May 13th meeting were reviewed and accepted.

Action List
Action 2 complete.

Operational Information Update
Engineering Active

Cutblock	Issues
Final details on Thors Cove, Olsens, Sechelt, Potato Creek, Cortes Island.	

Road Construction Active

Cutblock	Issues
121303 – Potato Creek.	

Road Construction Planned Next

Cutblock	**Issues**
984408 – Fiddlehead (2009).	Giovanni Lake Trail – to be re-established after harvesting.
5 cutblocks in Olsens and Thors Cove.	B&B in Thors Cove.

Logging Planned Next

Cutblock	**Issues**
884103 – Duck Lake.	Community Watershed. Riparian revised to meet new ITLP matrix. Trails.
883262 – Cemetery	Urban interface / public. Funeral services. Discussions with cemetery staff re: notification of services to stop operations.
883251 – Lot 450	Urban interface / public.
5 cutblocks in Olsens and Thors Cove.	

Engineering Planned

Cutblock	**Issues**
Valentine Mountain.	Sunshine Coast Trail. Valentine Park. Urban interface / public.
Proposed Millennium Park.	Urban interface / public.
Okeover	Sunshine Coast Trail

2009 Plan

17 km. of road construction.
175,000 m3 of harvesting.

Other Information

Pruning done at Canoe block and STW 9 mile block.

Question: Are you down right now?

Most of our operations were down last week. We are not doing anything here.

We are about a month ahead. The weather has made the moisture levels like late July or early August. It is pretty volatile. We didn't get normal spring rains and anything we get now will run across the top because it is so dry.

Comment: I guess your inventory is going down.

Yes. That is not all bad.

Question: Have you had any problems with fire yet?

We have had no operational fires, but we have some started by careless people and some that were deliberately set. We have an arsonist on the south end of the Island close to Nanaimo. He has been on the loose for the last three or four years and he is doing a lot of damage. He lit three more just a few days ago.

We believe that there were over 70 intentionally lit fires in the Nanaimo area last year in the area (includes our Island Timberlands, Timber West's, and crown land). We worked closely with the MoFR's communications group last year to raise awareness. There have also been ongoing investigations with the RCMP and Compliance and Enforcement. They believe it may be more than one person. It has been escalating. There was one fire last year that had thirteen ignition points. We are continuing to work with MoFR, the Regional District, and the City of Nanaimo this year. We putting together an awareness campaign, in conjunction with MOF and other landowners, we have beefed up our security, we have road blocks, we will be questioning people, and we are increasing our air patrols. We've asked the public to let us know if they see anything suspicious.

Question: How big were your recent fires?

They were small. The ones that were in the Nanaimo watershed and were near infrastructure only reached a half hectare in size. Our concern is if there is a wind going in the wrong direction or if there are too many ignition points it could get away. They are very near homes.

Company Updates

Mike Reagon's operational area has changed and Warren Gionet has taken his place. This was a result of some internal restructuring and succession planning. Mike was very familiar with who lived in what house and he knew what conversations they have had, so Warren will not only have to learn the area, but will have to learn about the people as well.

Jim Sears was in charge of southern operations has announced his retirement. Ray Balogh, who was the senior manager for northern operations, will now take care of both areas.

Recently, when we updated our Environmental Management System (EMS) we decided we wanted to keep a closer eye on what was or was not working with our environmental systems and environmental monitoring. The standard requires an annual audit. We are doing internal audits as well. The full external audit will occur in one quarter and during each of the other three quarters we will have an internal mini audit focusing on certain areas of the business. One was completed yesterday. Road use agreements were audited. The paperwork has not been completed yet.

IT was heavily involved with the Community Forests AGM two weeks ago in Port Alberni. Port Alberni is very close to getting a Community Forest license. IT was involved because Port Alberni Community Forests is their neighbour.

Slash abatement is underway. Myrtle Creek and the Canoe block are very clean.

Question: Do you apply the new riparian matrix that enhances the standards to all riparian areas? Is it a standard standard or is it something that is applied block by block? Have you published it?

It is a standard that we have developed that applies to our whole land base. It was originally developed through our watershed assessment process. When we did the watershed assessment we tried to figure out how we were going to manage the streams in the watershed. After five watershed assessments, we had five different standards and it was getting really confusing for our planning group. So, we developed the riparian matrix. It is a classification system which applies different buffers and management zones to different classifications of streams. We've taken all of the knowledge we got from the watersheds assessments, put it in one standard and then applied it over the whole land base. We do that with all of the new engineering as of 2008.

Comment: The regional board planning committee consists of four directors. Two are aware that we are legally obliged by the federal and provincial governments to put riparian area regulations into effect. The other two don't want to. One of the things that came up in all of the meetings was that agriculture, managed forests, and TFLs have lesser standards. I don't know what your standard is compared to the ones that we are supposed to impose on private property, but if yours is expanded and changed I'd like to know about it and so would the public.

Regulated riparian width is not the same as the Riparian Area Regulation because, in the case where RAR is applied, the adjacent land to the stream is a permanent conversion in developments whereas in forestry land it is going to be planted and will continue to be forestry land. That's why there a wider setback for permanent conversion of the land base. One of the key reasons with riparian regulation from a forest management perspective is to keep equipment away from the stream and stream banks, because once the adjacent forest has regenerated it is back to a steady state forest and there isn't the same impact as there would be if there was a road, housing development, or a shopping mall.

Question: Is your matrix fifty metres? Twenty metres?

There are seventeen classifications. That's why it's 'The Matrix'.

Comment: We have one classification. Thirty metres.

Private land regulations have a minimum requirement and our standard is in excess of that. Private land regulations say to leave a certain number of trees per hundred metre linear distance on the stream and we go into actual buffer widths. One stream might have fifteen metres on each side of the stream with no management and then another fifteen metres with fifty percent removal. The absolute bare minimum on very small streams or non classified drainages is five metres of non merch vegetation, which is also good for bank stability and keeping equipment away from the stream zone. It varies that much. We also have one classification that is called special conditions where if we feel there is a stream of significance we will get help from a geoscientist and/or a biologist to make recommendations about what kind of buffer we should leave. The intent is to leave enough riparian to maintain its function not an arbitrary buffer.

Comment: We are going to have to explain to the public that the buffer is thirty metres, but with the advice of a qualified environmental professional it could be as little as fifteen. You are saying that your buffer varies as well.

Yes. It varies based on the width of the stream, whether of not there is downstream water users, and if there is fish presence or not. We've taken our classification a little further and stratified it even more by looking at the geological characteristics of the stream. We classify the stream as alluvial, non-alluvial, or semi-alluvial. That depends on whether or not they are bedrock confined or if they are a wandering gravel based stream, recognizing that different types of streams have different tendencies.

In this area, we went back and checked all of the blocks that we laid out before the matrix came on line and made sure they met the standards of the new matrix.

Question: You mentioned earlier that the Duck Lake block has been delayed. Why is that?

The delay in harvesting the block is based on a lot of operational issues. We need a certain amount of volume to go ahead because we have to reserve space at the dry land sort and we can't go forward with just one small block. We are waiting until we have some more blocks before we go forward with Duck Lake.

Question: What about the reforestation of the blocks you have logged?

The blocks we cut here are already planted.

Question: Have you been approached by Plutonic Power regarding their transmission lines crossing your property at Freda Lake?

Not that we are aware of.

Plutonic would need to contact us if they wanted to cross our land as it is private and it would be a land purchase or acquisition issue.

ACTION: Makenzie to look into whether Plutonic has contacted Island Timberland.

We have dealt with independent power producers near Port Alberni. A First Nations group has a penstock that runs through IT's land.

<u>Richard Ringma, Current Economic Situation</u>

The forest industry has been in a serious downturn since the middle of last year as all businesses have been affected by the global meltdown. The biggest effect of the meltdown was the commodity meltdowns. Forest products, pulp and paper, lumber, steel prices, sulfur, fertilizers, all commodities took a downturn sometime near the middle of last year. It showed up in so many different ways.

China was one of IT's biggest growth markets. Containers of raw materials were crossing the ocean and low cost labour goods were returning to North America. That is the global economy of China. They are now starting to make some reasonable quality goods. They have realized that to survive in the global economy they have to. When China starts producing at the rate they can produce, they can do two things. They can put a tremendous influence on the price of goods going over and then they can ship the raw materials over and send the finished goods back. The container traffic has been very heavy to China for the last three or four years. The goods go to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert. The goods are then loaded into railcars and dispersed throughout North America, the biggest consuming public there is.

As soon as the commodity market started to collapse, all general spending by people stopped. People stopped buying homes; people stopped renovating, and stopped upgrading. We watched as that commodity market changed. The fear factor went through everybody. Who's going to start building a house when you are uncertain? It created a self-fulfilling vortex. The worse it got and the longer it stayed, the further the product prices fell. The price of a standard green Douglas 2x4 was in excess of $400 / 1000 in 2007. It dropped below $170 / 1000 which is a price that has not been seen in fifteen years. In a supply and demand market the prices keep falling until they get low enough that people start buying. The outfall of that is the mills could not buy logs for that cost and they still had to convert and transport them. In addition, the Canadian dollar was high and there is a tax to ship into the USA. With the economic meltdown, particularly the US housing market, the market for Canadian forest products disappeared. This affected BC mills, logging, and Pacific Northwest mills. They had to take radical downtime late last fall because there was absolutely no demand. You can only produce so much inventory before the railcars are backed up and the retail yards are filled, and there is no where to move the product. The number one biggest customer for BC logs and BC lumber products is still the USA. They are closest to us and they are big. The market runs well if the US is running at 1.4 to 1.6 million housing starts. Last year in the fall the 2009 US housing starts were projected to be 650 – 700,000. We are now on a scale that looks like less than 400,000 housing starts. The sub-prime housing fiasco and the foreclosure rate have put so many homes on the market that there is no need for new homes.

While that was going on we watched China back out of the market place. The Russians were initially going to put a huge tax on their log exports because their economy was poor. They were going to put a tax as high as 60% on some of their logs. As soon as they threatened that the Korean and Chinese customers moved off shore to New Zealand and elsewhere. Russia changed their mind.

There were a lot of outside factors that started to affect us because everyone started to scramble for what little market there was. New Zealand had been pushed out of the market in Korea and China because of the high shipping costs. China has the shipping cycle going to North America and nobody wanted to ship all the way to New Zealand, so their costs for transportation were too high and they could not produce a log delivered to the customer as cheaply as Russia or North America could. When the Chinese stopped using the ships the shipping rate went from $17,000 / day to $7,500 / day, New Zealand could afford to ship into those markets again. Now New Zealand has turned the volume on and is shipping into Korea and China at low discounted prices.

Japan was out of the question as well. Their housing starts are normally between 1.2 - 1.4 million. They are forecasted for 2009 to have 600,000 housing starts. In general, their softwood consumption in the last five years has dropped by fifty percent. As China consumes more raw materials and produces more finished products Japan's sawmills have been shutting down.

There have been a lot of market diversification and changes as currencies change, shipping rates change, and market dynamics change. We've watched a lot of these market places change particularly in these tough economic times. What we are watching for is what will be the new long term market. Island Timberlands is not in the export business. We are into the business of finding the best value for our resource at the time of harvest. I would like nothing more than BC mills that can pay the competitive price as any other mill anywhere else. The shipping cost should be a big enough deterrent to keep that log in BC, but unfortunately, today, that is not the case. We probably export between 40 – 60% of our product. The balance stays in BC. That probably has not changed a lot in the last two to three years. What has changed is where the 40 – 60% is going. Two years ago a big chunk of our small douglas fir was going into the USA. It is right next door, big market, lots of homes being built, those close to the border had a low distribution cost. It worked well. The Canadian currency went to par with the US dollar and the financial advantage disappeared. Then the BC mills had a duty applied and were at a fifteen point disadvantage. These things play into what the mills consume and whether or not they are viable. Unfortunately, the mills we need the most of, which are the small log mills have been the mills that are disappearing particularly on the coast. I can name six mills in the Gulf of Georgia basin that have closed in the last four or five years. The shame of that is that the small logs that these mills converted are the small logs that you can least afford to ship. Now it is the log that we seem to be shipping the furthest. What we need drastically in BC is someone to recognize that there is an opportunity to convert that small log at a very high speed, low conversion cost and invest. That's what we are hoping for. We need someone to have confidence in the type of logs we are growing here on the coast. We don't need large, old sawmills. We have enough of them, the ones that are still hanging on. There will still be some big logs and they can do some timber cutting, niche market, door and window frames. That's good we need that, its part of the balance. The forest of the future is going to be a lot of small logs. Re-engineered, engineered wood products and veneer will be the business of the future. Who's going to come forward to fill this need? Western Forest Products and Interfor are struggling. Today, the one or two mills that are not doing too badly are veneer mills. They have low cost conversion and they don't have to pay a duty when they ship into the US. A small to medium capacity company located on the coast should come in and fill the void. We could use two or three 400 to 600,000 cubic metres per year consumption mills. That would not replace what we have lost in the last five years, but it would help. Today, when we harvest a setting, we have a home for small chip and saw logs in the veneer business, and we can sell larger big logs into larger sawmills or the export business, but we don't have a home for logs between 7 and 14 inches anywhere in the Pacific Northwest.

Question: Even tight grain?

Tight grain is a slightly different story because it can be sold for higher end products.

The crown has a need to provide timber, but I'm watching crown companies struggle. BC Timber sales are not being bid and crown TFL holders are not cutting their AAC. I would bet that there isn't a crown TFL holder that will cut more than 50 – 60% of their AAC this year. There just isn't a market for them. If they cut more than half their AAC, they will probably put it into wood inventory. Nobody has the cash flow to do that. You can't afford to log timber and put it into inventory and wait for a sale. Until we increase the consumption capacity, not just on the solid wood side, but also in the pulp and paper industry. Every pulp and paper business on the coast is in financial trouble. The dollar is heading back to par. How does a pulp mill on this coast with an even dollar compete against a South American pulp mill? It can't, unless they can drive their costs down, by making some huge fundamental fixes in their total conversion costs, which takes a huge amount of capital. The pulp mills that we have today are not cost competitive in an international marketplace. They are too labour intensive, their conversion costs are too high, and their recovery is too low. They can make a few inroads into some niche products, but generally newsprint prices are too low for them to compete. In tough economic times people will stop buying newspapers. Companies like the LA Times have had their subscription rates drop in half, because people are getting their news on the internet for free.

Question: What's going to happen when the pine in the interior dies off?

Island Timberland, other private land holding companies, and the crown recognize that when the interior runs out of trees (they have been over-cutting their AAC for seven years to try to eradicate the problem) there is going to be turmoil in the interior. They will not have the harvest to support the current number of sawmills. There will be massive mill shut downs and layoffs.

Question: That is going to impact the pulp and paper here because they use the interior chips. It is all SPF.

They could go back to Hemlock. This mill made the choice to go SPF because it was low cost and they wanted a predictable supply. Running mills on variable supply makes it hard to get sheet consistency.

Question: How are you going to get the coast back?

The coast needs an injection of capital and I don't know where it is going to come from. We are at the bottom and somebody is going to see an opportunity to move in with sixty or seventy million dollars and build something.

Question: Why don't a few of the companies on the Island come together and start a sawmill?

There will be some companies that come forward at the right time. As a timber producer today we look forward to that company coming forward and building something. I wouldn't say that Island Timberlands as a company is interested in building a sawmill. Brookfield Asset Management is a very large company that does everything from transmission lines to office towers but sawmill conversion is something they currently are not involved in.

I think we've seen the absolute worst of it. Some think that this fall things will start to settle down. Island Timberlands, year to date, is at about sixty percent of where it could be. We cannot produce at full capacity because we would just have to put it in inventory or force ourselves to sell into a suppressed market. We have to be sure that when we go into an area seventy percent of the product is committed to a sale and that the return on the product we are going to sell will pay for our bills. We have a strong commitment to our owners to be both stewards of the forest and of cash management.

The biggest risk we face today is continuation of economic meltdown or further meltdown and if the currency doesn't settle down into an eighty-five cent dollar fairly soon nobody is going to look at BC as a place for opportunity. BC has a higher labour rate than the rest of the converting world. This can be fixed through productivity and efficient use, so somebody is going to have to build a new mill. It would be a small mill with sixteen to eighteen people because it will be highly modernized and highly technical.

Our mission is to line ourselves up with customers that have adequate money to pay for our product. We need to take the product from the stump to the end user as efficiently as possible to make enough money to pay each phase within the supply chain. That's difficult today because the prices that we are realizing are from ten to thirty percent less than what they were a year and a half ago. Normally in a business seven to nine percent is your profit margin. If prices erode thirty percent, you are in the hole unless you get very creative. We have been doing a lot of product differentiation and geographic diversification of where we are sending our product. We have aligned ourselves with long term customers, created deep customer relationships with people who can pay us more over a long business cycle. Today, we may not be getting what we want for our log, but are lining ourselves up with people that we think will be long term successful. We are asking ourselves who is going to make it and helping to keep the business alive because we think it will be a long term player. We are making more sorts of our logs than we ever have before. If there is a log that creates another dollar or fifty cents more and it only costs twenty cents to make the sort we will do it because we need the money so badly.

Question: How will you have the diversity of logs that you are talking about if rotations happen every forty to sixty years?

I believe the world is going to be so different than what it is today by the time the next crop is old enough to harvest that engineered wood is going to be everything. Our competition is not going to be for something round, big and beautiful. You will bring in raw material, it will get digested and some will go into cogeneration, some will become veneer, and some will become engineered wood. It will not be sawmilling like it is today.

Question: Won't the volume per hectare go down as you rotate quickly through these crops?

The two things you look at are the biological rotation and the financial rotation. As a business we look at the combination of the two.

Question: Won't these conflict if you are depleting the soil of its nutrients faster than they can replenish?

We fertilize some areas to increase nutrients, however woody debris left on the site after harvesting and successional biomass (i.e. leaf litter) will contribute to the nutrient inputs over the rotation.

Comment: But the fertilizer comes from the petroleum industry.

There is more wood grown today than what it is being consumed and eventually what we harvest based on what it is worth will come to its own natural balance. History has shown that it will happen. When wood drops below a certain price it will be left standing. People will not be able to afford to harvest it.

Many countries have quick forestry crop rotations that are successful.

Comment: I believe that in twenty years globalization will end. The cost of transportation will be too high to ship to China for manufacture and then return. It won't make sense.

When the shipping rate went up to $17,000/day, ships would cost about 1.5 million dollars to go to China and back. That is when we decided to keep more of the product in North America. There is an equilibrium effect. We can't manage exchange or shipping costs, but we can manage our harvest rate. We've been fluctuating our harvest to the demand. We have a 'Log / Not Log' model that is driven by current value, growth rate, and future value. If the wood is worth fifty dollars per ton today, what will it be worth five, seven, or ten years from now? We may leave it if we feel it would be worth more in the future and harvest a different stand that does have a good value today. This is demand driven harvest which is a departure from BC's history of harvest for harvests sake. Overcutting created the demise of hemlock sales in Japan. Hemlock has never recovered because we continue to oversupply the market. If companies cut and sell their timber too cheaply and the government continues to cut stumpage rates product will continue to dump into the market and keep the prices low.

Question: Is the government dropping their stumpage?

Yes. By seven dollars this last quarter.

Question: And the average stumpage is what, $35?

No. somewhere around $21. It is the lowest in the world.

Our labour costs are the highest and our stumpage is the lowest.

It doesn't matter where you put the price, because there is so little demand. There is more product out there than the market will take away.

I think the industry of the future will be the two extremes. There will be the commodity market with the best product available for as cheap as it can be made and at the other extreme there are the niche markets where you can have an excellent product that doesn't matter what price you charge, someone will still buy it. Everything in the middle, high cost, no value added is doomed. There will be polarization, fast and cheap or super high value products with high return. The niche players have to watch that they don't drive their prices too high or the customer will choose another product.

Comment: That happened to our labour. Our prices went so high that companies started outsourcing their labour to Asia. We won't see that turn around until Asian labour prices rise.

Comment: The sawmills in the interior pump out massive amounts of product with twenty employees. We can't do that on the coast because we don't have a uniform log. What are you growing, just fir?

We are going heavily into fir in the sites that will support fir. We believe long term in fir because of its structural strength. Whether it be engineered product, saw wood, or veneer it will have the highest value. We know that, history has shown us. If the land base doesn't support fir, we default to cedar, hemlock, and other species. If it is really wet ground and it needs some alder we grow alder. Alder is catching up to hemlock, if we'd known that twenty years ago we would have grown more alder. That's the tough part of being a farmer. It's tough to run a model for forty or fifty years from now. We have to base our decisions on what history has shown us.

We need new conversion capacity, use of some of our biomass to get higher value out of some of our residual product, pulp and paper capacity, hydro generation, and solid wood capacity. We need it all because diversification of our forest base in finished products is important to our survival. If you look at a forest such as a thirty year old stand and there is variability of the trees within that stand of the knot structure, grain structure, and diameter. Hopefully, we won't have to make as many sorts as we have to now. Part of that comes from old growth, second growth, multiple species, and a wide customer base. Last year we were servicing about 115 different customers from local sawmills to a container we sent to India.

Developing nations such as China don't recognize wood for the value we see. They build concrete jungles. They are moving three million people per year out of the rural areas and into condominium boxes to work in the factories. There are building entire cities at a time with side by side concrete buildings that have ten thousand people in a new subdivision with fifteen factories around it. It is all government subsidized and driven. They are moving the farmers and won't be able to grow enough food for all of the people. In the eighties everything was manual and now everything is automated. They have been embracing technology. They want all of the consumer goods that the west has so their wage scale will go up.

Question: So if the newspaper is obsolete and wooden houses are obsolete is the lumber business obsolete?

Not totally. I think there will always be a use for lumber but it will be an evolution towards more engineered wood. The biggest single use of wood in China last year was for pallet stock. All of the finished consumer goods that they are making are sitting on wooden pallets.

Question: What are they made out of?

Hemlock.

We need to do business with China. In 2006 we did about 1% of our business with China, in 2007 we were at about 4%, and last year we were at 7%. That is pretty dramatic growth into one market segment.

Question: Why is the price of lumber still high in the retail stores?

That is a really good question. The price they are buying it for is a lot lower, so they are making money.

Comment: One of the things you spoke about is making companies more cost effective. I sat in meeting ten or fifteen years ago discussing the need for small log mills. MB was very profitable at the time and they didn't build them. We have to blame ourselves for our own destiny.

I agree. I worked for MB for twenty four years. It was leading edge for many years. They had a phenomenal research department at one time. MacMillan Bloedel lost focus in the late seventies. They focused too heavily on pulp and paper. All of the cash went into that segment and not enough went into the saw wood segment and a company can only run so long on inertia. Any company that thinks they can build the same widget for forty years is doomed.

Comment: We had someone speak about Chile about a year ago. The talk covered the international consumption of log production. We all found the different way of doing things extremely interesting. Most of those companies got their technology out of BC.

Some of the best sawmills in the Pacific Northwest and Puget Sound have Canadian equipment. That is one of the things the Swedes and Fins did better. As their industry morphed they actually learned to sell their technology. We Canadians have not taken the opportunity to sell our technology to the same level.

Makenzie Leine – Trees

IT had a disaster with one of their planting contractors. They misplaced a cache of seedlings. When they were found, IT was not confident enough of their survival to invest the money to plant them, so we gave them away. They have had good reports on how they have done. Some enhancement organization on the Island took some, the local garden club took some, and the local elementary schools. They are doing well so far.

Makenzie Leine – Plan for Next Year

The group discussed ideas for next year. The group could have a tour, CSA has discussion questions that could be addressed one at a time at each meeting with a speaker, or the company could have an open house.

Next CAG meeting – September 9th with WFP
Next IT meeting – October 14th
Meeting Adjourned 8:25 pm

Stillwater CSA Community Advisory Group
Island Timberlands
June 10th
Attendance

Name	**Position**	**Member Seat**
PRESENT		
Jane Cameron – Chair	Primary	Member at large
Ken Jackson	Primary	Recreation
Read English	Alternate	Local Business
Bill Maitland	Primary	Local Business
George Illes	Alternate	Environment
Barry Miller	Primary	Environment
Dave Hodgins	Alternate	Recreation
Doug Fuller	Primary	DFA Worker
Nancy Hollmann	Alternate	Tourism
Colin Palmer	Primary	Local Governments
Paul Goodwin	Alternate	Forest Dependent
Andy Payne	Alternate	Member at large
8 Seats represented		
ABSENT MEMBERS		
Rory Maitland	Primary	Contractor
Dave Rees	Primary	Tourism
Mark Hassett	Alternate	Contractor
Dave Formosa	Alternate	Local Governments
Ron Fuller	Alternate	DFA Worker
Wayne Borgfjord	Primary	Forest Dependent
PRESENT		
Resource – others		
Makenzie Leine	IT	
Wayne French	IT	
Richard Ringma	IT	
Valerie Thompson	Secretary/Facilitator	