

**Appendix B- Session II Breakout Group Notes:**

**Table 1**

[See notes for Table 1 in Appendix A]

**Table 2**

**Recommended Action #2** – Support National Data Gathering and Reporting Activities - ALL DATA – ALL THE TIME

Discussion Lead – Nadine Block

Note Taker - Dick Brinker

<b>Recommended Action (as is in Draft II or modified):</b>				
<b>TASK</b>	<b>WHAT</b>	<b>WHO</b>	<b>HOW</b>	<b>WHEN</b>
1	Determine current national data gathering efforts; i.e., an inventory of national inventories. Does one exist? This should be limited to inventories that provide data to address the 64 indicators.	National Report authors (Guy Robertson); FS FIA (Rich Guldin, Brad Smith); USGS (Matt Larsen, Tim Smith); NRCS (Bruce Wight), Heinz Center (Robin O'Malley); EPA (Denise Shaw) ;	Immediate: Create a list to include in the 2010 National Report (name of database, website). This should be federal (e.g., FIA) and non-federal (NatureServe) – any national database that the authors relied on to report on the 64 indicators.  Longer term: Evaluate effectiveness of databases and whether they work well together; Hold focus groups to determine data needs.	2010 National Report
2	Integrate federal and state data gathering efforts more fully (longer term)	FS S&PF (Jim Hubbard), NASF, WGA	Foster coordination between the 2015 statewide assessment reports with FIA 5-year state reports.  Statewide data gathering should include Federal lands; Develop regionally uniform data efforts to tell a common story	2 years: evaluate options; build momentum towards 2015 reports

3	Use NE Region indicator project as model for other regions (specifically West) (ask David Mormon to explain this better)	WGA, Western S&P	?	?
4	Develop trends in national findings; analysis of 2003, 2010, 2017 Forest Sustainability Reports	RSF	Pick ~5 or more "vital signs" that could be non-controversial indicators to report; Use RSF to provide forum for determining what those core indicators should be and what we want to see with those trends (e.g., Employment in forest sector should be increasing, fragmentation should be decreasing).	Hold forum in 2011 using 2010 v. 2003 report; work towards inclusion in 2017 report
5	Hold FIA focus groups to determine FIA focus areas.	FS FIA (Brad Smith); users of data	This is a train already moving: FIA plans to conduct focus groups around the country; RSF list-serve can be used to advertise and RSF participants can spread the word to their networks.	2010 – 2011
6	Evaluate need and capability to inventory linear forests (ag and rangeland forest resources, near urban areas)	FIA (pilot test)	Already ongoing. Perhaps more needed???	
7	Support need for increased funding for FIA	NASF, AF&PA, SAF, anyone else	Sign-on letters to Congress; Administration; Highlight need to gather specific data to address data gaps. RSF facilitate discussion to develop strategy to determine feasibility to fill in the gaps	Yearly

			within the 64 indicators.	
8	Support for a national data reporting website	FS FIA	Already planned; RSF should indicate support; Input from RSF members to determine what users want to see in available reports	2 years
<p><b>Other Notes:</b></p> <p>Reflections of the group discussion –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Need for analysis of trends of data</li> <li>2. Incorporate data gathering efforts; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Need to integrate a number of national data gathering efforts between federal agencies; USGS, NRCS, USDA FS; NatureServe, participate in focus groups</li> <li>b. M C&amp;I were never designed to give good, statistical information;</li> <li>c. Needs to be a feedback between data collection and Montreal C&amp;I to insure that data supports monitoring programs (RPA, M C&amp;I)</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Need to expand data gathering to all lands, not just forest land <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Evaluate need and options to inventory urban, agricultural and rangeland forests which may be small size and scale, but contributes to understanding changes in forest systems</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Need for “real-time” information and data gathering</li> <li>5. Use of Criteria from Montreal C&amp;I for next cycle of state-wide assessments as mandated in Farm Bill. Being done in Oregon; need for incorporation into federal forestland.</li> <li>6. Work up ideas as a work plan</li> </ol>				

**Table 3 [New Issue # 9]:**

**[The group decided not to discuss Issue # 3 because the recommendation was already being addressed in other settings. They opted to discuss urban forests instead, new issue # 9]**

**Recommended New Action # 9 Urban Areas**

<b>Recommended Action (as is in Draft II or modified):</b>				
<b>TASK/OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>WHAT</b>	<b>WHO</b>	<b>HOW</b>	<b>WHEN</b>
1	Preserve/manage existing forest corridors, establish corridors, and use these corridors to connect people to forests and build partnerships.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore how the “green infrastructure” concept could be utilized and promoted.</li> </ul>	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use AmeriCorps to do projects.</li> </ul>	
2	Explore connections to the Urban Long-Term Research Areas (ULTRA) as a mechanism to study and understand urban forest ecosystem issues.			
3	Figure out who all the potential urban ecosystem stakeholders are (e.g., watershed groups)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct regional stakeholder meetings to develop a strategy for raising the visibility of the importance of urban forest ecosystems.</li> </ul>	
4	Determine how to connect urban forest ecosystem management to job creation.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify existing and needed corridors and the management that is needed and convert those needs into jobs.</li> </ul>	
5	Join with the “Forested Watershed” work group to conduct a national conference focused on examining several urban case studies on valuation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This conference could be an expanded Roundtable</li> </ul>	

	of watersheds..		Network meeting.	
6	Develop educational/awareness publications/programs.		See "Planting Trees in Chattanooga" as an example. Example: "The State of the Forest in ___(city)_____. Webinars by the Forest Service	

**Other Notes:**

Air, energy, stormwater runoff, human health are key "talking points" when promoting urban forest ecosystems.

Trees can be used to meet regulatory requirements

Administration urban agenda: shrinking cities (e.g., Detroit), bricks and mortar infrastructure.

Use existing networks to do this.

**Key Goals and Themes**

Restate #6: Develop and implement a strategy to advance forest sustainability at the local level  
Need to address vastly differing local conditions - ranging from very large urban areas to small towns to suburbia to exurbia and rural areas

Encourage local leaders to enact policies, plans, ordinances and programming to achieve "No net loss of forests"

Be relevant and strategic - Help locals meet their needs

Combine an advocacy agenda with provision of resources (not necessarily cash), models, methods, tools, etc. to help locals help themselves

Avoid reinventing the wheel by partnering with other federal partners to synchronize federal outreach to locals and use existing local associations to understand needs and deliver help

**How - Action items**

1. Develop and implement a "forestry central" clearinghouse (like EPA's watershed central) to include descriptions, links and contacts for:

Natural resource and forestry components of local comprehensive plans and other planning instruments and methods,

Local policies, ordinances and other legal directives

Example landscape level projects and interlocal efforts conducting sustainable forestry and/or identifying priority vulnerable areas needing attention

State laws, plans, policies and guidance to locals regarding forest sustainability

Local forest sustainability and urban forestry programs and funding strategies

Land protection methods and mechanisms such as zoning, conservation easements, land trusts, favorable tax policies and other incentives and assistance programs

Design guidelines for ROWs, parks, etc.

Software tools and techniques available, including GIS and other models

Green Mayors Initiative (now almost 1000 cities)

2. Analyze and evaluate the above to consider development of options and/or models for locals seeking such resources

3. Learn from, replicate, “piggy back”, and leverage other federal related directives, programs and outreach efforts such as:

Environmental regulatory laws such as Clean Air and Clean Water Act

Stimulus grant funding – make forestry a component of other’s eligible grants, such as now in DOE’s Energy Efficiency and Block Grant Program

- Green infrastructure
- Outreach programs such as NOAA’s Coastal Services Center and applicable training, tools, webinars, conferences, etc.

1. 4. Use existing national organizations of local governments and their officials at both policy and program levels such as National Association of Counties, National League of Cities, National Association of Regional Councils, American Planning Association, National Association of Local Government Environmental Professionals, American Water Works Association, Water Environment Federation, etc. to:

- Convene meetings to nurture peer to peer relations re local sustainable forestry; synthesize and prioritize issues, needs, and opportunities; deliver national outreach programming such as webinars, training modules, clearinghouse?, and create ground swell of local leader support for local sustainable forestry at the national level
- Use state based strategy to deliver outreach to locals on the ground using state affiliates of national organizations at their annual conferences, communications organs, training sessions, etc. and partner with state foresters to deliver such approach

2. 5. Pool federal and other available geodata sets and repackage with “cookie-cutter” approach to deliver in easy to use way to each county

Short Term First Step

1. Identify federal agencies with outreach programs for local governments, particularly those with strong field presence such as NRCS

5. Convene a meeting of federal agencies providing outreach to locals to learn from, replicate, “piggy back”, and leverage each others’ efforts and ensure forestry is a component of their grant programs, etc. as applicable

Develop a “forestry central” clearinghouse

**Table 4**

- It is time to come to others not traditionally interested or involved in forest issues
- Defenders of Wildlife and other NGO are not interested in forests but they are interested in selling memberships; they have a bias so the Roundtable must be there to provide a balanced and reliable message
- Do we need an image and a mascot, not Smokey or Woodsy owl? To engage the public maybe we need to develop new characters, a new image, associate this with keeping forests as forests
- Poll/survey is crucial, based on data from Indicator 44, importance of forests to people. We all look and think about forests in a different way and we must understand this. And some do not think about forests at all.
- We need to be able to measure based on indicator 44 and use the language that people engage with, understand their issues and their language before we can succeed
- Must segment our audiences to communicate messages to each, e.g., professionals, private landowners. For example, one in ten households in the US owns forest land, they have trees, woodlots. They have an interest in trees in some way. In PA, one quarter of forest land owners own lots of less than 50 acres. On other hand 90 percent of the public does not own a forest lot, and there are all sorts of barriers to communications – racial, ethnic, social, cultural. There is no single tool to deliver a message.
- We must deliver message using the tools we have, we have limited resources, but we do have resources, many of them volunteers, so we have to make sure they have the messages we want to deliver
- We need to build a bigger choir, most people are not ready to care about forests yet.
- We must tailor the message to the specific audience segment.
- We can do this, for example, city dwellers do care about aesthetics, green space, wildlife, taking care of storm water.
- Kids are a special audience. We must aim at the media they use. Cartoon sites and comics. We do not show up at the National Teachers Association and talk to them about what they know about kids
- We need to invest in a quality suite of messages and this takes dollars to prepare.
- Need to do focus groups/surveys, get to know the audiences and their languages; use visual messages/images; use non traditional media to accomplish goals, e.g., videos, cartoons, art, music.
- Maybe use a traveling arts show, with images of forests and forest issues; use a tractor trailer as in the Northern Forest, but this has high operating costs.

- Must use what we have learned from indicator 44, learn the language of the people; is it a forest or a woodlot, for example?
- Language on tribal reservations is crucial, words mean different things depending on their history; original interpretations affect today's actions.
- Each of the sentences in the communications action strategy needs to be expanded and made a positive statement. (Cox will re-craft this paragraph to do this/)
- Dealing with three audiences groups:
- The choir; beyond the choir; and new interests in current topics related to the environment where forests contribute – land planners, climate changers, biofuels advocates, advocates for green infrastructure and sustainable developers.
- Must modify the language in action #4 to be positive.
- Must bring data down to the local level, to the community where people live and care, where they come together and care about each other and the place they live.
- There can be two communities – real and physical, and virtual
- How do we build forest ideas into local plans, do forest vulnerability analysis?
- These actions leave out the urban forest
- We have spent a lot of money over many years telling people what we want to tell them but we have spent very little effort and money listening. We need a feedback mechanism. We have been sending out expensive junk for too long and we have learned very little.

**Summary:**

- We can make the best use of a big, mainly volunteer, workforce, but we also have a core of extension specialists where we can go for help. This is free labor and these are our outreach partners.
- Change the language of action #4 to be a positive set of statements.
- Must do a survey based on indicator #44 and we need \$200,000 to do this correctly
- We need local data to tell a local story.
- The language we use is crucial e.g., forest or woodlot.

**Table 5**

<b>Recommended Action (as is in Draft II or modified):</b>				
<b>TASK</b>	<b>WHAT</b>	<b>WHO</b>	<b>HOW</b>	<b>WHEN</b>
1	Kansas City Green Infrastructure	Tom Jacobs	Bring a sophisticated natural resource ethic by helping them integrate the C&Is into management	
2	Make sure one of the pilots has a very strong tribal influence.	Ruth		

	(Yakimaw Nation)			
3	Oregon	Peter		
4	Work with SW Virginia Communities to see how RSF can help further their efforts	Colin Donahue		
5	Look at examples in the NE and MW where the RSF might contribute	Sherri		
6	A landscape ecology example	Stan		
6	Western Governors Forest Health Advisory Committee	Ann Walker		
7	Project with minority element	Colin Donahue		
8	Looking to State Assessments as a way of helping identify priority landscape areas (state and multi-state).	Sherri		June 2010
9	Develop a list of parameters by which to judge sustainability. Need to figure out how we know these projects are sustainable. Be clear about the parameters.			
10	Use the roundtable website to highlight successful projects.			

**Other Notes:**

- Project is the partnership, not necessarily the place.
- Trying to participate at a local level, alone, adds value.
- Criteria's should include collaboration, and use the 7 MP C&I
- Provide diverse group of stakeholders with a baseline/starting.
- Conservation v. Sustainability- We have an opportunity here to keep people honest about it.
- Partner with universities.
- Build on existing projects (public and private)
- Should MP criterion indicators help us define what projects the RSF might promote or encourage? Would already existing projects buy into this framework?
- Add ecological piece to bulleted list. "The political, ecological, and economic advantages in this approach include..."
- The new Clean Air Act levels when they are set will be an interesting driver encouraging EPA to work with RSF, FS, and others on pilot type projects.
- Ecoregional assessments (LCC) Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (DOI).

- Climate planning will increasingly bring stakeholders together.
- Need to identify where current efforts exist?
- Explicit that the action strategy is supporting both existing and new projects.
- Cannot expect each pilot project to address all of the same variables. Each pilot needs to be catered to the area where it's being initiated.
- Forest Landscape Restoration Act-Is there a way to integrate some of these actions and goals into the program that has come out of this act? Are there specific criteria?
- Gathering lessons learned, getting a better understanding of how the Roundtable might add value to various projects (ongoing or emerging), how can the roundtable and champions within the roundtable process be involved in specific pilot projects to do something that the roundtable thinks would add value to these various projects?**
- What is the role of the Roundtable? Can help groups align resources around a common goal.

**Round-Robin Examples:**

- 3 Branches of the FS working together in Central Wisconsin to effect landscape level management through the FS Program.
  - Work with the states and what they come up with.
  - Fish and Wildlife Service ...Treasured Landscapes.
  - Ozark St. Francis and Watchita National Forests are partnering with an Oil Company.
  - Grayson Landcare and Blue Forest Landowner Cooperative
  - Appalachian Sustainable Development
  - Mountain Association for Community Economic Development
  - Innovative landowner outreach (reaching across ag producers, woodlot owners, etc.)
  - Market development
  - Western, NC—Stimulus money being put into developing wood cooperatives (NC State)
  - Lakeview, Oregon—Lakeview Collaborative testing collaboration and innovative forest management.
  - Mountain Sounds
  - Yakimaw Nation in the Gifford Pinchot
  - Kansas City-Using green infrastructure as a basis for future growth.
  - Working Forests Forum-Tax policy issues.
  - Longleaf Restoration in the South
  - Swan Valley
  - Western Governors Association (working group: Wildlife Council) is developing a database of information to help address connectivity and corridor issues.
- Bridger-Teton used the C&I as a place to start the discussion.

Facilitator: Ruth McWilliams

Note Taker: Sarah Ashton

Participants: M'Shae Alderman, Bill Connelly, Jim Hubbard, Ann Walker, Sarah Ashton, Ruth McWilliams

Reporter: Ann Walker

## Notes:

### General:

Struggle with how our efforts with this report fit with making a difference on the ground. Each key point, ties directly to landowners, but there seem to be a few things missing like burned area rehab. A lot of emphasis on conversion, but what about burned area rehab?

Really tease out the heightened awareness of forest benefits and focused communication campaign

**#5 This may be a key to building trust, especially at the local level. If we focus on this, it might help move forward every other action strategy.**

Skeptical about the first recommendation in that non-market values don't seem to matter much, but identifying priority watersheds is very important.

Recommendations will go further if a tangible path to implementation, including how funding will be obtained, is sketched out.

### Criteria:

How do these strategies connect to the new Forest Service Planning Rule?

Why focus on 2-years out, when we have been doing a lot of these action strategies for years?

The role of the Round Table...do we focus on the data or do we focus on getting into the policy arena and promoting an agenda?

Some actions seem to be a little bit larger action than can be accomplished in a 2-year time frame, particularly action 6.

Number 8 might particularly take time to mature.

If we can't grab a hold of number 8, we could at least grab on to number 7 as a way of slowing conversion.

**Can we be a part of already existing momentum? Let's not get caught up and what can be done 10 years from now, let's just start!**

### Appropriate Balance

**Addressing burned area rehab and invasive species might help strike this balance**

Community involvement with the health of the forest around them.

Biomass issue might become complicated in addressing all the concerns of all the stakeholders.

Action strategies are not particularly sexy.

**There has to be significant effort put into communicating!**

Skeptical of #5's ability to garner big support. Getting people to agree in the opportunity to engage in a collaborative process that will be successful may be difficult.

### What's Missing?

Don't see anything about urban in the action strategies. Does it need to be singled out or do we discuss how it fits into each of the 8 action strategies? Some of the group sees it embedded in all of the strategies. Some think it may need to more explicit.

Maybe economic valuation of watersheds should be lumped with number 8 because it fits with maintaining and diversifying markets that allow sustainable forest management?

Can 8 be more explicit? Are a,b, and c examples of number 8 or are they components of number 8?

Conservation and preservation missing in all action strategies.

**Table 6**

[See Appendix A, Table #3/New Issue # 9 – these tables merged]

**Table 7**

<b>Recommended Action (as is in Draft II or modified):</b> Carry out a focused analysis of the impact of tax policies to sustainable management of private forests in the United States. Taxes are a powerful influence on forest practice.				
<b>TASK</b>	<b>WHAT</b>	<b>WHO</b>	<b>HOW</b>	<b>WHEN</b>
1	Review and analyze taxes at all levels (federal, state, property, and estate) The audience is federal, state, and local tax code writers, and the advocates for change.	Linda Wang, USFS tax unit, Bill Siegel, William Hoover, Harry Haney, Cliff Hickman, state forest agency tax advisors, extension tax specialists, AF&PA, NWOA, NGOs and trade associations	Compile and analyze existing studies and data (timbertax.org, timbertax.com, timbertax.net, usfs tax reports, and extension educational bulletins) by recognized tax experts. Based on analysis develop and disseminate recommendations to states on principles and elements of a model tax code.	Will take approximately one year to compile and develop recommendations.
2	Compile data on non-tax incentives and barriers (cost-sharing, CRP, CIP, EQIP, endangered species habitat, wetland mitigation, stewardship contracting & barter, entice landowners to manage their lands in desired ways by rewarding them with	State forestry extension agents, AFF, NASF, NWOA, NAFO, ENGOs, farm bill committee on private forestry	Conduct a webinar and/or focus groups with key experts to compile data. Develop a list of incentive tools for maintaining working forests.	18 months to 2 years

	a variety of mechanisms, etc.). Barriers include regulations.			
3	Identify the disincentive (agriculture and energy subsidies that cause land to remain in annual crops (corn, pasture, & soybeans) instead of forests) programs and policies, analyze environmental costs, and benefits/beneficiaries of the program/policy. (another example: permit vs. notification of a landowners intent to harvest their own trees.)	RFF, ENGOs, Pinchot Institute, Heinz Center	Develop a viable concept, find a funder	2+ years

**Other Notes:**

**Participants: Jamie Barbour, Keith Argow, Doug MacCleery, Laurie Schoonhoven**

Need tax and non-tax incentives.

No participants for Breakout Session III

**Table 8:**

Recommended Action #8 - Maintain and Diversify Markets that Allow Sustainable Forest Management

Meg Roessing – Go with a broader definition of Forest Sector. Determine what the economic viability of forest sector is. Forest energy programs are broader than just the 2008 Farm Bill. Big issues and lots of complexity to them.

Logan Yonavjak – Private forests land has big role to play in carbon exchange and climate change. Many private landowners don't know what the options are for getting into the carbon markets.

M'Shae Alderman – 8c – This recommendation was narrow in that it only addresses the Farm Bill, and there are many definitions of biomass. This recommendation will be difficult to get a broad stakeholder group to get acceptance as currently written.

Herrick Fox – Definition of biomass is a big issue. Fair amount of work suggesting that biomass is not an economically feasible activity on National Forests. If looking for offsets, the information is strongly concluding that it is not feasible, with the exception of pellets. Interested in the non-monetized benefits of biomass activities, and how to incorporate those into management schemes. Question remains as to how we factor in the non-monetary benefits. There needs to be more discussion on this topic. Ties together recommendations 8b & 8c.

David Gerhardt – MeadWestVaCo – Only person in group employed by the private sector. This recommendation #8 is a major improvement over the 1<sup>st</sup> Draft Strategy. Recommendations Action #8a could take place of the Presidential Commission action item.

Bringing climate change, energy & biomass are ways of bringing in more stakeholders into the approach. Is it specific and doable in a two year time frame. Try not to tackle it all as this is a big discussion topic.

Al Sample – Probably a tighter way of wording Recommendation #8A as the US Forest Sector is likely broader than what is apparently intended from how it is currently written.

What is the value that is trying to be assessed in this recommended action? There is an underlying value question in this discussion.

David Gerhardt – All these recommendations need to be fleshed out more with the how-to piece.

**Recommendation 8a.** Assess the potential benefits of adopting as a public policy objective the goal of fostering the economic viability of the U.S. forest sector.

David Gerhardt – How will this be implemented? Who will lead? Roundtable needs to take a deeper dive into this one. What does assess mean. Can the RSF be more definitive on this one – using words like establish as opposed to assess?

1<sup>st</sup> paragraph says that Agriculture has a policy. If so, what is it and can we use it as an example or template for forests.

Even a resolution would be helpful, if a policy wasn't practical. This is the next best thing to a presidential commission. Establish it as a National priority similar to the Energy Policy Act.

Herrick Fox – What do people want from their forests – both public and private forests? This is what helps set up the policy discussion.

Meg Roessing – Might be worth looking at what are the other things that are affecting the economic viability of the US Forest Sector. What are the variables in play? What else is out there?

Existence of the Forest Product Sector is evolving, sometimes rather rapidly. A clarification of what the existence of forests is for would certainly help the discussion.

Logan Yonavajak – The value of ecosystem service that forests provide, the education of landowners and tying them to existing markets is not adequately articulated.

**Recommendation 8b.** Ensure representation of forested landscapes, landowners, and forest advocates in Climate Change mitigation solutions

Meg Roessing – Like #8b – but how do you actually do it? How do you get credit for it? Many people are not educated about how they can get involved in carbon markets.

Herrick Fox – Why not leave the recommendation as only #8a, and add a sentence which references #8b & 8c as there is quite a few questions about these last two. #8b & #8C before you can do these you need to get some agreement over what the benefits of forests sector.

Logan Yonavajak – Disconnect between 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph in 8a, and 8b & 8c. Heading assumes that maintaining and diversifying markets results in sustainable forests. #8a suggest that maintaining and diversifying markets does something positive to sustainable forests – we assume that is true – but is it specifically true.

Editorial Comment – #8a, 8b & 8c are examples of how to meet the recommendation, but they are not exhaustive. Make it a bit clearer in the first paragraph that these are only ways to reach the recommendation. e.g. There are a variety of markets that could develop.

Prioritization is important for the Recommendation. May be best that we look at a, b & c only as examples.

David Gerhardt – There is no real action associated with this recommended action.  
(#8b) Why are we doing this one? Is the whole burden on the State Foresters? It implies not Forest Service. Why is this focus?

Benefits are not necessarily specific to carbon credits.

There are several protocols to carbon credits – somebody needs to do an assessment of all the protocols and come up with a single assessment of all protocols. Look at the pros and cons of each.

**Recommendation 8c.** Coordinate efforts to implement forest energy program in the Farm Bill

Questions 2-6: How, How, Who, How and What questions

**Ending bullets – Key subjects:**

- Largely endorsing this recommendation. This is an important topic that should be represented.
- No disagreement – Need to define the forest sector more broadly. Ecosystem services necessitate defining the forest sector more broadly. Economic viability is much more than the traditional forest products sector.
- Editorial comment – Broaden out the first paragraph of the recommendation.
- Circled around about the three recommendations – but recognize that they are all examples of structuring markets. #b & c could be considered subset of #8a.
- Given that a, b & c are only examples of meeting this recommendation, specify whether or not these are low hanging fruit that can be accomplished in two-years and are currently in play, or should others identified.