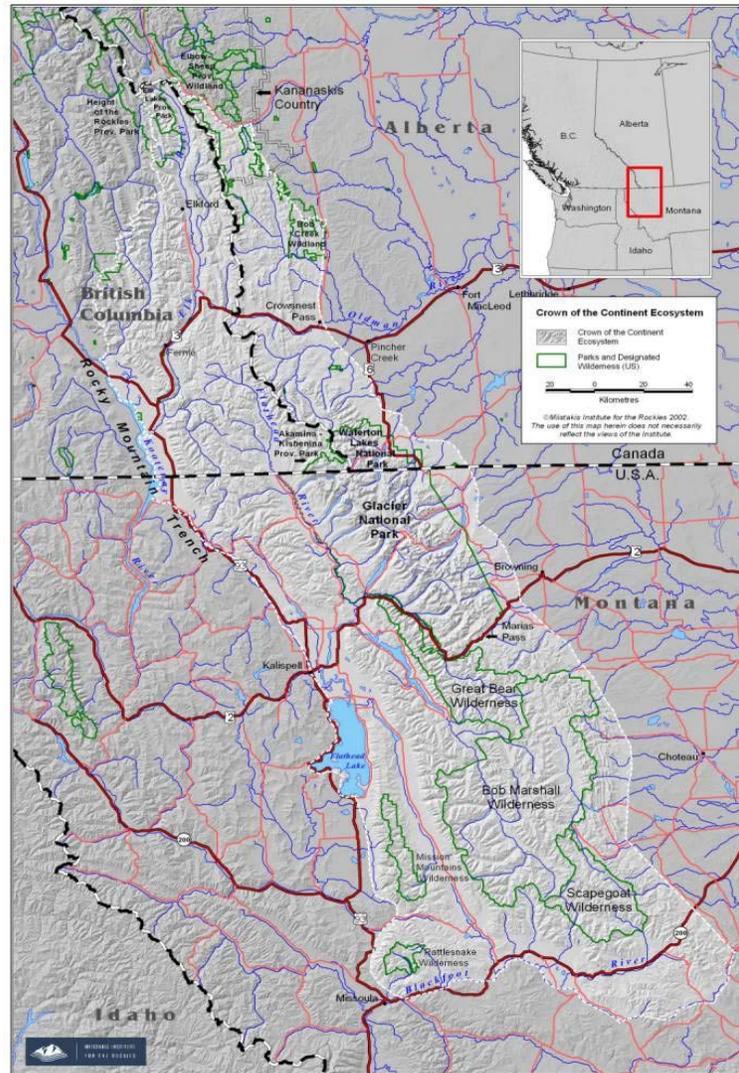


# Crown of the Continent Ecosystem Managers Forum



~ Summary ~  
7-9 April 2003  
Pincher Creek, Alberta

# Contents

Foreword .....	3
Section A: Forum Outcomes .....	5
Section B: Forum Detail .....	6
Welcome and Introductions .....	6
Changes since Whitefish Forum .....	8
Plenary Discussion of Other Updates .....	8
Steering Committee Report .....	14
Guest Speaker – Lorne Fitch .....	14
Showcasing Projects – ALCES .....	15
Cumulative Effects Assessment Survey – Preliminary Results .....	20
Conservation Education Panel .....	20
Guest Speaker – Ian Dyson .....	22
Banquet Presentation – Diana Tomback – White Pine Blister Rust .....	24
Summary of Research Workshop .....	25
2003 Workplan and Resource Requirements .....	27
Guest Speakers – Tom Volkers/Kevin Weaver .....	29
Appendix I Participants List .....	33
Appendix II Objectives and Agenda .....	34

---

MIISTAKIS INSTITUTE  
FOR THE ROCKIES



Prepared by: Danah Duke, Miistakis Institute for the Rockies  
Calgary, AB April 2003

# Foreword

This document summarizes the third annual Crown Managers Partnership Forum held in Pincher Creek, Alberta, April 7-9, 2003. Twenty nine agency participants gathered to discuss collaborative ecosystem management issues in the Crown of the Continent Ecosystem.

The objectives of the Forum were to build on the objectives established in the first and second Forums:

- build awareness of common interests and issues in the Crown of the Continent Ecosystem,
- build relationships and opportunities for collaboration across mandates and borders,
- identify collaborative work already underway and opportunities for further cooperation,

and review progress and direction based on the priorities and action items identified by the Forum and the Steering Committee.

## *CMP History*

Political, financial and technical barriers impede landscape-level collection of information necessary for trans-jurisdictional ecosystem management and cumulative effects modeling. These barriers are magnified when political borders divide a landscape. No single agency has the mandate or the resources to focus upon the entire region. Recognizing the above, a group of resource agency managers launched a new partnership initiative.

In February 2001, government representatives from over twenty agencies gathered in Cranbrook, B.C. to explore ecosystem-based ways of collaborating on shared issues in the transboundary Crown of the Continent. Participation included federal, aboriginal, provincial and state agencies or organizations with a significant land or resource management responsibility within the Crown of the Continent Ecosystem. The aim was to involve a blend of senior and middle managers with technical and professional staff that have a role in management at the ecosystem scale (e.g. conservation biologists, land use planners, etc.). The Miistakis Institute for the Rockies was invited to help facilitate the process and act as a neutral third party. No attempt was made to put a firm boundary around the area of interest, but the region is generally defined by the Rocky Mountain ecoregion from the Bob Marshall wilderness complex (MT) to the Highwood River (AB) and Elk Valley (BC) and is known as the *Crown of the Continent* (see cover graphic).

The highly successful workshop, hosted by the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, resulted in a commitment by all participants to move forward collaboratively on regional ecosystem management. The Cranbrook Workshop highlighted five issues that were deemed important to the participants and could best be addressed at the larger regional ecosystem scale. They were:

1. Address cumulative effects of human activity across the ecosystem,
2. Address increased public interest in how lands are managed and how decisions are reached,
3. Address increased recreational demands and increased visitation,
4. Collaborate in sharing data, standardizing assessment and monitoring methodologies,
5. Address the maintenance and sustainability of shared wildlife populations.

In order to advance progress on the above priorities, the Forum struck a Steering Committee. The Steering Committee developed a work plan to address the priorities identified by the Forum.

In April of 2002, the second annual Forum was held in Whitefish, MT. This second Forum resulted in the formalization of the group to a Collaborative Partnership (*Crown of the Continent Ecosystem*

*Management Partnership*) that is accountable to the membership through an Annual Forum, implements direction from the Partnership through an Annual Work Plan, includes an Interagency Steering Committee as well as a Secretariat, provided by the Miistakis Institute, to provide both administrative and technical support (e.g. for cumulative effects analysis), including fund raising and leveraged resources as well as project management.

The Steering Committee drafted a Concept Paper to describe the background and formal framework or administrative structure to strengthen the Crown of the Continent Ecosystem Management Partnership. This paper was circulated to Partnership members and other relevant agencies in the Crown of the Continent Ecosystem. CMP participants agreed in principle with working towards a cumulative effects analysis for the Crown of the Continent Ecosystem using the ALCES model as a core part of the process.

## Section A

### Forum Outcomes

---

1. Participants in the Pincher Creek Forum were provided with an update of steering committee activities and progress on goals established at both the first Forum in Cranbrook and second Forum in Whitefish.
2. The Pincher Creek Forum provided an opportunity for a productive sharing of regional issues, ideas and updates arising since the Whitefish Forum.
3. CMP partners were given a detailed update on the CEA project and an updated CEA project process was outlined. Partners also provided feedback on priorities for the CEA project. Participants also provided contact information for spatial data, trend and metric data required for ALCES
4. Preliminary results of the CEA survey were presented that outlined the top 5 drivers and barriers to CEA in the Crown. This survey also highlighted what agencies hope to get from the CEA process.
5. CMP partners voiced continual support for the CMP with support to proceed with the outlined 2003 workplan. Workplan priorities for 2003 include the following:
  - ❑ Primary initiative is the CEA Project, recognizing we can not take on too many projects with limited resources
  - ❑ Continue to address increased public interest in how lands are managed and how decisions are reached through U of C and U of M graduate students
  - ❑ CMP website will continue to be developed
  - ❑ Inventory databases, this will continue as part of the CEA project
  - ❑ Generate communication materials for CMP members to promote understanding of strategic issues
6. Participants agreed there is a need to focus on how the CEA project and results will serve agencies and integrate communities. It was suggested that a more explicit statement or explanation of the future application of the CEA results is needed.
7. A need for a communication strategy was discussed in addition to considering involving local governments and local community groups in the CMP.
8. The Collaborative Partnership (*Crown of the Continent Ecosystem Management Partnership*) continues to be accountable to the membership through an Annual Forum, implemented through direction from the Partnership through an Annual Work Plan, including an Interagency Steering Committee as well as a Secretariat to provide both administrative and technical support (e.g. for cumulative effects analysis), including fund raising and leveraged resources as well as project management.
9. The Miistakis Institute for the Rockies presented a proposed costing to provide continual Secretariat support. The basic Secretariat function would be \$35K (Cdn \$)/year. Project management for cumulative effects assessment would be an additional \$30K/year, which allows leveraging for other sources of funding.



- Introduced Mick Holm, the Superintendent of Glacier National Park. Mick was chosen as Glacier's newest superintendent last June and like myself, has enjoyed a long career with the National Park System of his country.
- Mick is a native Montanan. He attended the University of Montana, and began his career at Grant-Kohrs National Historic Site in Western Montana. He has now "come home" after serving in a variety of National Parks including, most recently, as the Superintendent of Carlsbad Caverns National Park in New Mexico.

### Mick Holm

- Extended a welcome to the 3<sup>rd</sup> annual Crown Managers Partnership Forum.
- On the drive up this afternoon, I got to appreciate again the grandeur and vastness of the Crown of the Continent Ecosystem. I crossed National Park, State of Montana, US Forest Service, Tribal (First Nations in Canada), Provincial, and Parks Canada lands.
- These jurisdictions and this landscape that we collectively manage is recognized as one of the most intact ecosystems remaining in the world. Just seeing it swells the spirit.
- The health and productivity of these lands are a credit to the citizens of Canada and the United States who through their respective governments have demonstrated understanding for what they have inherited, and have responded with respect for the land's heritage and an abiding sense of stewardship.
- Bill Dolan and I manage lands situated at the core of this ecosystem; a mountainous terrain that straddles the international border. But as Bill pointed out we do not manage islands, but rather lands that are biologically, culturally, economically and spiritually linked to our neighbors.
- Over the years, our two parks have received important international recognitions:
  - we have each been designated as UNESCO International Biosphere Reserves
  - and together we have been designated, in 1932, as an International Peace Park and most recently as the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park World Heritage Site
- Each of these honors are not intended for our respective Parks alone, but instead recognize the importance of transboundary cooperation to sustain the ecosystems and the economies that depend on the health of the land.
- In fact, when the World Heritage Committee was considering the joint US-Canadian application for Waterton-Glacier, one of the most important criteria was the integrity of adjacent lands and the processes in place to maintain this integrity. We obviously passed with flying colors.
- That you are all here today is testimony to the importance that each of your agencies place in working together with your neighbors.
- We all, I know, recognize that one of the realities of working in an ecosystem context is that often times external efforts get pushed aside, as more pressing internal priorities crowd one's plate. And, of course there is the ever-present reality of shrinking budgets and shrinking work forces; and the reorganization and reprioritization that such changes bring.
- As managers there is constant pressure to produce in the short-term. For example, getting the Going-to-the-Sun Road open, or preparing a biological assessment on a construction project.
- The Crown Managers Partnership however is a longer-term effort and one that I earnestly hope will survive the political and economic climates that we must work within today.
- The products of this partnership may lie 3-5 years in the future. What is short-term however, are the intangibles that come from establishing close working relationships and from gaining insight into one another's agencies.
- The work of this Forum and the Steering Committee that labors between meetings is very important to the future of this magnificent landscape; and like this landscape, is sustainable if

we all continue to work together on our common goals.

- Introduced the *CMP steering committee*.

Bill Dolan	Waterton Lakes National Park
Brace Hayden	Glacier National Park
Ian Dyson	Alberta Environment
Marc Holston	Flathead Basin Commission
Jimmie DeHerrera	Flathead National Forest
Kevin Weaver	British Columbia Ministry of Sustainable Resources Management
Danah Duke	Miistakis Institute for the Rockies
Len Broberg	University of Montana
Mike Quinn	University of Calgary
Roy Doore	Bureau of Indian Affairs, Blackfoot Agency

---

9:00	<b>Changes since Whitefish – A Brief Overview of Agency Realities within the Crown of the Continent</b>	<b>All agencies</b>
	➤ Political overview	
	➤ Significant initiatives; resource management priorities	

#### **Brace Hayden - Glacier National Park**

- Since we met in Whitefish, Glacier NP has a new Superintendent, Michael O. (Mick) Holm and a new Assistant Superintendent, Jerry O’Neal. The park has also hired Dr. Leigh Welling as the first Director of the Crown of the Continent Learning Center.
- Environmental Impact Statements for 2 park planning efforts are now nearing completion: the Commercial Services Plan, and the Plan for Reconstruction of the Going-to-the-Sun Road. The former provides direction on the overall mix, types, and level of commercial services offered within the park. The later evaluates reconstruction alternatives; with the preferred alternative being to rehabilitate the road over a 7-8 year period at an estimated cost of \$140- \$170 million. The preferred alternative incorporates a shared reconstruction approach during which both visitor use and reconstruction would occur simultaneously.
- Emergency monies are currently being spent to stabilize the Many Glacier Hotel, which was built in 1915 and is a National Historic Landmark. Also, about \$6.5 million is being spent in FY 2003 to correct severe structural problems on the Going-to-the-Sun Road, another National Historic Landmark.
- In late 2002, the National Parks and Conservation Association released its State of the Parks Report for the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. The report found that most of the WGIPP remains a near pristine wilderness ecosystem. The report describes several internal and external threats including residential subdivision near park borders, oil and gas development, commercial overflights and poor funding for maintenance of park infrastructures.
- Glacier is completing its Natural Resources Inventory as called for in the Natural Resources Challenge. “Vital Signs”, a resource monitoring program and another aspect of the Natural Resources Challenge, is just getting started.
- Funding has been received by the US Geological Survey to expand the on-going bear population study using the DNA from hair follicles. Kate Kendall, with the USGS, is now expanding her study to areas adjacent to the park including lands to the south in the Bob Marshall Wilderness Complex.

## **Kevin Weaver – Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management, British Columbia**

### Organizational

- MSRM restructuring continues.
- Regional staff for Kootenay region reduced from 41 to 27 FTEs.
- The ministry is consolidating from 6 regions to 3.
- Anticipated that by end of June 2003 the Kootenay region will be incorporated into the Southern Interior Region based out of Kamloops.
- A field office presence will be maintained for the region, but no clarity as to the number of field offices and locations. i.e. Nelson, Cranbrook or both.
- For 2004/05 anticipating a further reduction in the organization of anywhere between 40-60%.

### Functional

- Organizational changes will necessitate further refocusing and streamlining of work/projects.
- Primary vehicle will be Sustainable Resource Management Plans (SRMPs).
- Focus of SRMPs will be on improving economic activity from crown land and resources while conserving critical conservation values.
- Emphasis for SRMPs will be on projects where strong non-government partnerships are driving the planning, particularly from industries such as forestry, tourism, mining, etc.
- Current profile projects relevant to the Crown of the Continent are: The Southern Rocky Mountains Management Plan (SRMMP) and associated recreation Management Strategy (RMS) as well as a Tourism Opportunity Strategy.

### Notes : on the BC Forestry Service

- BCFS has consolidated the Cranbrook and Invermere districts into the Rocky Mountain forest district.
- BCFS has reduced staff by 45% effective April 1, 2003.
- Focus of work is timber management and associated silviculture with forest licensees.
- Recreation is being divested from the Forest Service and road engineering is limited to road network required for timber management. Forest Service no longer does strategic planning but will oversee AAC determinations.

## **Mike Aderhold – Montana Department Fish Wildlife and Parks**

- Grizzly Bear Study – DNA based, Kate Kendall with USGS out of West Glacier \$1.25 million for this yr. – Hopefully \$ 2 million next year – 1100 – 5km<sup>2</sup> grid, will involve all of Crown of the Continent ecoregion, using methods developed in 1990's in Canada (McLellan and Woods)
- USFWS for offshore oil, Government royalty – use for conservation easement on wetlands and centennial.
- Blackfoot Valleys and petition for Eastern Front lands – all outside of wetlands

## **Jimmy DeHerrera – Flathead National Forest, U.S. Forest Service**

- Reorganization will result in downsizing
  - Driven by reducing budgets
- Forest Land Management Plan Revision
  - Just beginning the process
  - Developing the Key issues that will be addressed
  - One planning team working on Forest Plan Revision for 3 National Forests – Flathead, Bitterroot, and Lolo
- Winter Recreation Forest Plan Amendment
  - Resulted for Litigation by Montana Wilderness Association (MWA)

- Montana Snowmobile Association (MSA) on intervener lawsuit
- The amendment will determine where snowmobiling will and will not be allowed
- A settlement agreement by MWA, MSA, and the Flathead NF forms the basis for the amendment.
- Flathead Forest is re-consulting with the US Fish and Wildlife Service on the Grizzly Bear security standards.
  - Consultation will likely result in some modification of grizzly bear security standards.

### **Cyndi Smith – Waterton Lakes National Park**

Highlighting some agency initiatives mostly that affect us:

- Prime Minister committed in the fall to 10 new national parks in 5 years, funding to help achieve designated in February federal budget. If the BC government and First Nations are favorable to park protection in the Flathead, it has been identified.
- Funding to maintain and restore the ecological integrity of National Parks – New funding in the short term announced and increase in base funding after that in February budget.
- Species at Risk Act received Royal Assent in December, it is now law. Proclamation likely in June, when it will become enforceable. Federal funding to bring this into play shared between 3 agencies: Parks Canada, Environment Canada (CWS) and Fisheries and Oceans. Funding for projects at the park level and habitat stewardship in greater park ecosystem.
- As you know park wardens have had no law enforcement capability since Feb. of 2001 and this function has been handled by the RCMP in the interim. After lengthy analysis and assessment of duties and risk on March 7<sup>th</sup>, the Warden Service has resumed its LE duties with a renewed emphasis on resource conservation. RCMP has primary responsibility for public peace.
- Under the new Canada NP Act 2000 there is a requirement to legally designate wilderness areas within national parks. Also a commitment in our park management plan. This is almost completed – I believe Bill has the legal draft.
- Speaking of the management plan we have a newsletter that updates where we are at, with the number of the key actions identified in it.
- On a more local level we're implementing a vegetation strategy for our developed areas – town site, picnic areas, campgrounds in which our objectives are 4 fold: encourage use of native vegetation, reduce use of invasive non-native plants, reduce hazards of wildfire, hazard trees, also contribute to better environmental management reduce water consumption, etc.

### **Roy Doore - BIA Blackfoot Agency Browning, Montana**

- Formation of the Blackfoot Conservation District (US Dept. Agr.) in addition to the Glacier county Conservation District.
- In conjunction to the Blackfoot Conservation District the establishment of Blackfoot noxious weed district.
- The BIA, like many other agencies, is in the process of going through an ongoing reorganization.
- Fire – Divide Ridge known as the Fox creek fire, presently going through an extensive salvage sale for the last 4 months. Logs being hauled to Cal. Falls Montana Townsend Montana, and Deerlodge Montana.

- Ongoing Grizzly bear studies and Bull trout studies on the St. Mary river watershed, with the tribal Fish and Wildlife program.
- In conjunction with the Blackfoot Conservation District, USDA, BIA, the scoping process has been done to gather a reservation wide range survey.
- Blackfoot tribe – BIA working with the Maris Basin watershed association.
- Blackfoot extension service, BIA Blackfoot Tribe sponsored a week long National Resource Range Camp for kids from the ages 8-16. This provided conservation resources, paleontology, and range experiences for the young people.

#### **Ian Dyson – Alberta Environment**

- **Mandate**
  - Environmental regulatory functions is air, land and water, licensing and compliance
  - Water management and climate change
  - Integrated resource management, partnerships, environmental awareness and stewardship.
- **Regional Activities**  
Projects:
  - SSRB water management planning, Phase 2: a strategy for protection of the aquatic environment, balancing social and economic consumptive demands with aquatic environmental quality.
  - Southern Alberta Regional Strategy: sustainable development issues and opportunities – two generations look ahead / analysis and recommendations.
- **Partnerships**
  - Prairie Conservation Forum: Focus is conservation of biodiversity in prairie and parkland Alberta. Four dozen member organizations. Focus on change analysis and extension activities. Rough fescue will be added to the provincial Emblems of Alberta in 2003.
  - Oldman River Basin Water Quality Initiative: Focus is community based action to conserve and improve water quality in the Oldman Basin. Partnership is entering a new five year plan focused on best management practices in urban and rural areas.
  - Cypress Hills Fringe Partnerships: Local municipalities and provincial agencies. An attempt to deal proactively with counting residential expansion issue through the use of Transferable Development Credits.
- **Provincial Activities**
  - Climate Change Adaptation Strategy – a made in Alberta strategy for addressing climate change.
  - Water Strategy – detailed drafts have been developed, reviewed by Standing Policy Committee and is now for final public review. The draft is the product of an extensive provincial consultation in 2002. The strategy identifies 8 key strategic directions. The strategy is expected to be finalized in the fall of 2003.
- **Capacity Building**
  - Vernon Remesz has been hired as a GIS Analyst to support the Southern Alberta Regional Strategy and will be the Alberta Environment data link for CMP.

### **Ted Flanders – Alberta Environment**

- CREILG (Central Rockies Ecosystem Interagency Liason Group) – similar to CMP with a more northern focus, includes National Parks, provincial agencies and municipalities
- Mentioned the need to communicate and cooperate
- BCEAG (Bow Corridor Ecosystem Advisory Group) – focus on resource issues within the Bow corridor

### **Marc Holston - Flathead Basin Commission**

- FBC Background – has existed in the Flathead Basin for 20 years.
- FBC Primary Mission – transparent process, good working relations with B.C. and Glacier NP - Basin wide monitoring
- Water Quality Summit – federal and state mandates to improve water quality, will result in monitoring system, all agencies, institutions that have participated in water quality will present their results
- Addressing Federal and State Laws Mandating improving - \$2 million
- FBC Funding – state legislature currently meeting, Commission facing a significant decrease in funds resulting in staff and program cuts
- Stressed the importance and value of the CMP
- Montana – BC agreement

### **Rich Moy - Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation**

- Environmental Cooperation agreement – institutional structure between B.C. and state
- Will be signed this summer – action plan with in 1 year
- Work with Alberta on Milk, St Mary – joint off stream storage project, will look at environmental impacts
- 1921 order – Boundary Waters Treaty – IJC to revisit
- look at all the assumptions that go into flow / storage models
- Apportionment has been in place for 82 yrs without review

### **Darryl Johnson - Sustainable Resource Development, Land and Forest Division, Southern Rockies Area**

- Forest Management Planning for “C5” Forest Management Unit (Waterton – Kananaskis)
  - Sustainable Forest Management Plan for Area – Implement May 2006 (including operating ground rules for industry)
  - Following Canadian Council of Forest Ministers – Sustainable Forest Management Framework utilizing criteria and indicators for management matrix development.
  - 20 yr plan for timber supply (Annual Allowable Cut)
  - Involves Public Involvement Process
- Castle Special Management Area
  - Forest Land Use Zone – Access Management Plan update/ review – in progress for 2003.
- Recreational “Random” Camping on public (Crown) Lands (outside of protected areas network)
  - Deal with public use / impact issues
  - Human waste
  - Soil impact
  - Domestic waste
  - Vegetation impact

- Wildlife conflicts
- User conflicts
- Recreational motorized access
- Southern East Slopes – Tourism opportunity assessment with Alta. Economic Development
  - Looking at tourism potential for southwest Alberta on Rocky mountain area – Mountain corridors – David Thompson, Bow, Crowsnest.
- Southern Alberta Regional Strategy
  - Land and Forest Division Manager on SARS
- Whaleback Protected areas management planning

**Bob Sandman – Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Montana**

- State of Montana has approximately 20,000 acres of classified forest in the North Fork of the Flathead whose purpose is to be managed for maximum long term revenue production to school trusts.
- A number of timber sales developed under the state forest land management plan (established in 1996 to describe how the state will manage forest lands to generate revenue) were sued over old growth , the state won the MEPA count and lost the MAPA count. As such the state was required to convert management guidelines into rules. This process was just completed.
- The state is initiating a process to establish a habitat Conservation plan (NCP) with the US Fish and Wildlife Service that will describe how the state will manage threatened and endangered species and species that may become listed. Looking at a 2-year process.
- A number of bills in Montana’s current legislation session will affect the management of state land including
  - A request to increase the states timber harvest level from 42 million board feet to 50 million board feet.
  - Bills to allow land banking and commercial leasing
  - A bill requiring state agencies to consult with local governments when doing an environmental impact statement.
- Emphasized the need to entice local government involvement

**Cliff Thesen – Parks and Protected Areas, Alberta**

- Government restructuring, 2 years ago merged with environmental protections, then reversed back to Parks and Protected areas, now implementing the restructuring, 1<sup>st</sup> round of competitions now underway
- AB provincial budget includes some money for reinvesting in infrastructure
- Crown perspective - Bob Creek Wildland, Black Creek (protected areas) hugely politically sensitive, restructuring has complicated the process of a management plan for this area
- Wolf predation issues – predator advisory committee to be formed

**Tom Volkers – Ministry of Forest, British Columbia**

- MoF – no longer in resource planning business, except for annual allowable cuts, with most of the analysis being conducted by consultants

**Greg Chin – Water, Land and Air Protection, Environmental Stewardship Division, British Columbia**

- Advisory Panel for Protected Areas – recommended revenues generated by WLAP be kept by WLAP to increase resources, new model for managing protected areas, shift focus from managing recreation to conservation
  - Science Panel, grizzly bear management, recommending decreased human caused mortality from 6% to 5%
  - Elk and Kootenay River Watersheds – Moratorium on guiding licenses – management plan underway
- 

**10:30**

**Steering Committee Report to Forum**

**Bill Dolan**

A Powerpoint presentation was presented by Bill Dolan to give an overview of the CMP Partnership. Bill reviewed the Steering Committee membership (see page 12). The following points were highlighted:

- An initial step – First CMP Forum held in Cranbrook in 2001, resulted in 5 main goals (see page 3)
  - A pivotal stage – 2<sup>nd</sup> annual Forum held in Whitefish in 2002, resulted in the need for a Concept Paper
  - Staying the course – Pincher Creek Forum – April 7-9 2003
  - ***The Concept*** – Scope and Scale of Agency Interest, geographic area (see map on cover page). CMP consists of land/resource management agencies and First Nations and Tribal Lands. Participants include senior/middle managers with technical/professional staff at the regional scale
  - The CMP focuses on the development of management tools, data management and science at ecosystem scale, in cooperation with academia
  - ***Administrative Structure*** - Annual CMF hosted by W-GIPP
  - CSC with broad representation and accountable to CMF through workplan
  - Secretariat and project management support provided by Miistakis Institute for Rockies
  - Annual core funding for Secretariat provided by participating Agencies
  - Projects cost shared by Agencies with direct interest (includes “in-kind” support)
  - Leveraging of fiscal resources 15-30 : 1
  - Highlights of ***2002 Workplan***:
    - Implement C.E.A. for Crown using ALCES
    - Establish a website on the CMP
    - Establish administrative mechanisms for CMP
    - Organize the 3rd annual CMF
    - Establish and fund Secretariat support to CMP
  - ***Forum Objectives***:
    - Report on and seek direction from Forum on key aspects of the CSC workplan
    - Validate and/or adjust the priorities, CSC membership and overall approach of the CMP
    - Confirm agency commitment and resourcing for Secretariat and workplan projects
    - Provide a formal and informal networking opportunity for various jurisdictions in CCE
-

**11:00 Guest Speaker – Lorne Fitch  
Cows and Fish Partnership Program**

Lorne Fitch is a Riparian Specialist for Alberta Sustainable Resource Development. In the past he has been a fisheries biologist and has served as the head of the Habitat Branch for southern Alberta. Throughout his career, Lorne has demonstrated outstanding leadership in the area of land stewardship. He is recognized as an individual who effectively melds science, people and resources together. Lorne is the driving force behind the *Cows and Fish Partnership* in Southern Alberta, a program that is now being applied province-wide. The following summary highlights points from Lorne's presentation.

- Simply applying prescriptions to the landscape is not sustainable
- Riparian health has been measured in Alberta since 1995, and has shown that 11% of riparian streams are healthy, 44% are healthy at risk and 40% are unhealthy (all ecosystem functions are impaired)
- The Cows and Fish program – public engagement is paramount. The Cows and Fish program consists of a 5 step process:
  - Awareness
  - Team Building
  - Tool Building
  - Community Based Action
  - Monitoring
- *Awareness* – sensitizing people to the environment to understand the complexity of the environment. What is riparian? Riparian zones constitute 2-5% of the landscape but are demonstrably more important, particularly from a livestock perspective. Riparian grazing principles, contributes to 80% of our biodiversity
- Cows and Fish secret – “we talk to people” – this is how the message is delivered (4-5000 people spoken to annually, including 2 presentation/week)
- *Team Building* – “none of us are as smart as all of us”, “we all look for answers in the light of our understanding”, therefore we need to work as teams, these teams need to include land owners
- *Tool Building* – extracted what has worked for land owners and have shared their stories with others. Use the following tools: 1) demonstration sites – allows people to start to get it 2) measuring economic attributes between different managing strategies, 3) measure biodiversity attributes and 4) inventories – need a language that allows us to compare cross inventories. Cows and Fish use a system that includes basic ecological functions using a common language
- *Community Based Action* – often starts with one family in one watershed
- Watershed Approach – includes i) Awareness and Educations (mail-outs and adds, workshops and demos), ii) watershed condition assessments and iii) on-ranch planning
- *Monitoring* – this component includes an evaluation of where we are going, where we need to go, how do we get there and did we make it? This component includes investigating social aspects – is an attitude shift happening?
- Emphasized that the time to address riparian health, biodiversity and agriculture sustainability is now
- The only thing that works in conservation is continuity and persistence, therefore community involvement is instrumental due to the inevitable restructuring of agencies

---

**1:00 Showcasing Projects – ALCES  
Progress and Future Work**

**Guy Greenaway**

**Purpose of this Session**

- Understand proposed process for Crown CEA
  - so you will leave here with a solid understanding of the process we are proposing for the CMP CEA
  - going on the assumption that you are familiar with the need for a CEA, and somewhat familiar with the ALCES model
- Get feedback
  - through two quick exercises
  - one to get feedback on what you as managers need from a CEA;
  - second to get some direction from you on our hunt for data and information

### **CEA Project So Far**

- CMP agreed on need for CEA
  - agreed to at the Cranbrook Forum Feb 2001; proposal and concept paper followed; CEA continues to be primary theme, and first point on workplan
- ALCES model is chosen
  - demonstrated at the 2001 and 2002 forums; after subsequent workshops agreed to use ALCES, and have Miistakis coordinate
- Miistakis Institute as Secretariat and project manager
  - after the Whitefish Forum in Apr 2002, Miistakis Institute took formal role as Secretariat to CMP S/C; Miistakis facilitating CMP CEA
- Some funding has been gathered
  - like all CMP projects, ability to leverage funding was key
- Data collection has begun
  - this is an information intensive exercise; taken longer than expected (revising process, difficulty in accessing data)
- CEA / ALCES process revised, adapted to Crown
  - based on emerging experience (SARS); based on unique needs of Crown region

### **The CEA Process**

- considering the entire CEA process, the ALCES modeling is one small part
- preceded by long period of data collection
- followed by critical task of converting model output into something that supports decision-making

### **Modeling Process**

- ALCES modeling process divides conceptually into three parts
  1. Describe what you know
    - the first type of information that you need to give model is starting landscape, based on the land use modules you choose (spatial data)
    - second data type is metrics (e.g., avg insecticide application rates by crop type)
    - third data type is trend (e.g., projected change over next 100 years in livestock density by landbase type)
    - include spatial, metric and trend data for natural processes and elements as well (wildlife, fore, insects, water, climate)
  2. Run simulations
    - Isolate parameters for simulation – ALCES allows you to run simulations with various land uses, scenarios, etc. turned on or off
    - Set thresholds and targets – this is where your landscape goals can be integrated; ALCES allows you to set thresholds and targets, stating that during the simulations you do not want to see various parameters pass beyond a certain limit

### 3. Output

- the out put that ALCES produces comes in two basic forms
- first, you get a spatial description of the future landscape broken into the same categories as your initial landscape input
- second, you get graphs and table plotting the potential effects over time on various indicators, landscape features, and land uses

### Data to Decisions

- This brings you to the challenge of any CEA modeling exercise: how does this output improve your ability as managers to make decisions
- This is what the new process we are proposing is designed to address, and is borrowed from the experience of the Southern Alberta Regional Strategy's ALCES work

### ALCES Myths

- First, I want to address two myths that I have come across about what ALCES does
  1. ALCES does NOT predict the future
  2. ALCES does NOT make decisions
- Here's an analogy to illustrate this
  - imaging you are lost in Pincher Creek; you know that once you get to the highway, you'll be fine
  - stop at the side of the road and talk to someone (Mr. Alces) who tells you, "If you stay on this road for 10 minutes, you'll be at the highway."
  - this is not a prediction; he is not saying that in ten minutes he foresees you on the highway, only that If you stay on this road for 10 minutes, you'll be at the highway; this is not a decision, he is not saying what you should do in the face of this information
  - based on this information YOU make decisions; e.g., you realize now that you have enough time to stop for lunch.
  - result: in fact, you are not at the highway in 10 minutes, but that critical piece of information allowed you to make subsequent decisions

### Proposed CEA Process

#### Data Collection

- Identify land uses (sectors)
- Create "Data Collection Team"
- Identify "Sector Representatives"
- First sectoral data workshops
- Collect data
- Second sectoral data workshops
- Update ALCES

#### Crown Modeling (Initial)

- Create "Modeling Team"
- Train Modeling Team in ALCES
- 'Dry Run' to test model
- 'Base Case' for future growth
- Outcomes converted to issue statements
- Outcomes reported to Steering Committee

#### Crown Modeling (On-Going)

- Steering Committee identifies issues to investigate with model
- New scenarios modeled

- New scenarios presented
- On-going scenario production/analysis

#### Reporting To CMP

- Scenarios determined by CMP
- Scenarios presented to CMP
- Forum summary, web site, email

#### Regional Modeling (On-Going)

- Agencies create own modeling teams
- Agency-specific/regional scenarios

#### **Producing and Investigating Issue Scenarios**

- The critical part of the Crown Modeling stage is the conversion of model output to ‘plain English’ statements of issues; this begins the conversion of raw data to decision-support information
- Producing issue statements is done by the Modeling Team in preparation for the Steering Committee (may be a the CMP Steering Committee or a CEA Project Steering Committee)
- The Steering Committee identifies scenarios to be investigated by the model; these may be based on suggested best practices, new information, up-coming management initiatives, etc.; regardless, they are drawn from the realities of the management circumstances in the Crown

#### Sample Issue Statements

- Native grasslands in the Crown region will decrease by ‘X’ percent in 50 years
- Effective habitat area for Species 1 will be halved by year 65
- Available merchantable harvest will decrease by ‘Y’ m3 per year
- Land base used by power transmission lines will double in ‘YY’ years
- Industrial water needs will triple by year ‘Z’

#### Sample Investigations

*Transportation:* increase projected minor road construction, but ensure that habitat effectiveness does not fall below a certain threshold

*Oil and Gas:* increase wells per pad; decrease average seismic line width

*Wildlife:* decrease vehicular mortality; change sport hunting rates

*Agriculture:* increase growth rate of forage crops; modify the rate of change of density of livestock on rangelands

*Human Settlement:* modify rural residential settlement rate; change growth rate of population

*Protected Areas:* maintain percent of landbase protected from industrial activity

#### **Exercise One:**

#### **What do YOU need from a Cumulative Effects Assessment for the Crown?**

#### Background

- Brainstorming exercise to help project team determine Crown managers’ priorities.
- Discussion in terms of: Your personal need; Agency need; Other perspective; Deliverables (specific, general); Characteristics; Current or future needs
- Overriding question: Do you want to do a CEA as proposed?

#### Results

- Impact of population increase on water quality, land use planning, etc. (ranchette, rural residential development)
- Comparisons of above by state and province
- Linking landscape change with economic / social change
- Explore build-out scenarios over 10-20-etc. years

- Explore temporal (i.e., seasonal) changes, looking at changes in impacts over summer, winter, shoulder
- Explore visitor density over various landscape types (and associated economic development implications, and habitat effectiveness implications)
- Tracking changes in functionality as landscapes change
- Provide awareness-raising tools (public, political)
- ‘Crystal-balling’ – defining trends to inform or showcase during various public processes
- Combination of trend information and land management strategies to show multiple future scenarios (to better inform decisions)
- Substitutable recreation scenarios
- Distribution of endemic species vs. lands protected from subdivision
- Results of global warming on Crown land uses and features
- Results of growing sub-divisions on habitat types (and endemic species); especially as viewed from agency perspective
- Quasi-spatial output
- Sub-regional results
- Impacts of transportation corridor changes
- Support for decisions in face of arguments for more trails and roads
- Information regarding buffer impacts for habitat effectiveness (and frequency of use impacts)
- Relationships between buffer width and habitat effectiveness
- Comparisons of regional to local context (especially to illustrate local agency management decisions with regional rationale)
- Habitat effectiveness change on buffer areas due to exotic invasions
- Fire management scenarios at wildland / urban interface (especially inclusion vs. suppression of fire)
- Communities at risk (e.g., Whitebark Pine, wetlands, grasslands, etc.)
- Impacts due to no action (e.g., climate change) and due to management action (e.g., prescribed fire)
- Correlation of forest pathogen outbreaks (e.g., pine beetle) and forest fuels => prediction of fire risk throughout CMP; couple with human settlement in ‘country residence’ fashion
- Wildlife habitat per species and wildlife corridors – key/pivotal points along those corridors – rate of change / development occurring in these areas (throughout Crown)
- Rate of development in agricultural lands throughout the Crown
- Rate of change to air quality and trend and from what sources

#### **Exercise Two:**

#### **Who has the data?**

- Flip chart exercise to help connect the Data Collection Team with the people in the agencies (and elsewhere) who have the data
- Flip chart sheets are posted for each land use (i.e., sector); each person is to go to each flip chart, and write down the names of people you think are the ‘go-to folks’ for **spatial** information, **metric** data, and **trend** data regarding that land use
- Note: you are not volunteering them; does not have to be an agency person; names should be of people who either have the data, or are well connected to people with the data; include yourselves; don’t worry about putting same name in two places; put down *at least* 5 names

#### Results

- Names were collected over the course of the Forum. These contact names will be used in the data collection phase of the CEA project

---

Len Broberg presented options for including a socio-economic component to the cumulative effects analysis project for an NSF grant. The options included the following:

- Assess social carrying capacity
- Social, economic and ecological linkages to gateway communities
- Extension of the ALCES model – this option is least attractive to NSF as it is an extension of an existing model

CMP participants were asked to provide feedback as to the option they would want to pursue. CMP participants voted on the options and the 2<sup>nd</sup> option was the most favorable. This will be discussed further at the next CMP Steering Committee meeting.

---

### **Cumulative Effects Assessment Survey Preliminary Results**

**Mike Quinn**

Mike Quinn presented results from the CMP CEA Survey that was conducted in March. Mike's presentation focused on the survey results as they refer to cumulative effects.

- Web-based
  - Participation by invitation – CMP participants + knowledgeable
  - ~60 invitations
  - 36 participants
  - A complete summary of the survey will be forwarded to all CMP agencies
  - Participants indicated that 79% of agencies currently participate in some CEA process, 14% are not currently involved in CEA and 7% did not know
  - Top 5 drivers of CEA included the following: Leverage benefits of collaboration, Info essential for agency mandate, Fill current info gaps, Agency commitment to TB mgmt, Personal belief in value of approach
  - Top 5 barriers of CEA included the following: Lack of resources, Lack of senior mgmt support, Lack of clarity in project goals, Lack of political support, Lack of entity to drive process
  - What do agencies hope to get from the CEA process: Awareness of issues (public & mgr), Regional vision, Collaboration, Common data protocols and data sets, Better land mgmt
  - Other comments included Go slow – do it right, Keep it simple and useful, Broaden beyond gov't mgrs, Share details – demonstrate utility
- 

### **3:15 Conservation Education Panel**

**Lex Blood  
Darrell Smith  
Janice Smith**

#### **Dr. Lex Blood – Glacier Institute**

Crown of the Continent Environmental Education Consortium

- Thanked Brace for invitation
- Suggestions for outreach, but not incorporated until now in a forum
- Remarkable similarities in interests and mandates (COCEEC)
- COCEEC, agency discussions of EM made it clear that there was a need for a bioregional approach to education
- o20 people go together in Missoula and developed the framework, purpose to “Provide a bioregional focus to education in the COCE”

- Meet 2 times annually – primary purpose to provide networking, promote collaborative education program, develop products, map without boundaries, CoC Profile – review / completion of context, issues of COCE – printed 1000 sold 700
- 4 activities and a teachers manual
- Crown of the continent organization
- Suggestions: 1. Along with the 8 purpose statements of CMP, address public interest in decision making, at some point it would be good to ...  
2. Include representatives from the educational community

#### **Janice Smith – Waterton Lakes National Park**

- In regards to Lorne’s presentation he has it right, the model used to engage the public is very effective
- Science and wisdom under team building
- Lorne represents wisdom from 25-30 years of building
- Milton McLaren SFU, many similarities to what Lorne presented, people learn by integrating info and experience into their own world view
- Need to make linkages and connections
- Governments throw out information with the assumption that it will be effective
- The significance of differing values
- We have to do some tracking about base ecological concepts in a way that is relevant to the audience
- Go back to base communication models
- One very large captive audience ie school kids
- Need to talk to people
- Need to make connection with people
- Emotional bond regarding conservation
- Can not teach values, but can provide experience
- Demonstrations, field trips, workshops
- Education is not about throwing out info and it requires continuous reinforcement
- Constant reorganization is a barrier to consistency

#### **Darrell Smith – East Kootenay Conservation Program**

- Partnership 30 – Federal, Provincial, Indigenous, FNs, NGOs
- Vision of landscapes that sustain communities and biodiversity
- Focus on private lands, especially in the valley bottoms
- Provide support and coordination
- 5 activities:
  1. securement
  2. stewardship
  3. outreach
  4. funding support
- Many partners are doing education programs
- Work with community leaders
- One to one landowner contact
- Landowners are overwhelmed by programs, this provides a window approach
- Letting partners take the lead where desired

## Discussion

Darryl – Political and corporate attitude to education programs, these programs are the first thing to be cut

- business realignment, will not do anymore, school programs, should be core business

Janice– Parents come on field trips with students, students also talk about this at home

Lex – Input of leveraging in any partnership

- partners put in \$100
- when times get tough you have to collaborate

Darryl - Some agencies have nothing to bring

Janice - When programs are cut you lose friends, people start to complain about the agency

Cyndi Smith - Could there be a role for COCEEC with the CMP ?

Lex Blood – Strong synergy

Ian Dyson – We produce information and messages, maybe COCEEC can develop a product

Tom Volkers– Communication is a two way system

---

4:00 **Guest Speaker**  
**Southern Alberta Regional Strategy**

**Ian Dyson**

Strategic Issues in the Crown

Landscapes, and the functions and values associated with them, change over time. The Crown landscape is a focus of geographical and jurisdictional convergence—a cordilleran region with high aesthetic attractivity. Accordingly, it is subject to a variety of natural and anthropogenic pressures that are addressed by a multiplicity of management regimes. Examples of changes include: glacial recession (Boulder Glacier), replacement of whitebark pine by sub-alpine fir due to fire control and the introduction of the exotic fungal disease white pine blister rust (Peigan Glacier area); a rapidly growing population in Flathead County, Montana; fragmentation of the landscape in B.C.'s South East Kootenay's due to access roads over the past 60 years; urbanization, transportation, forestry pressures in the Crowsnest Corridor; rural recreational residential development pressures in the Lundbreck-Burmis area; dramatically increased subdivision pressures along the entire southern Alberta Rocky Mountain front in the 1950-2000 period; and recreation use pressures—including random camping.

Strategic Issues in Southern Alberta

The challenge being faced by the Crown is a microcosm of the challenge being faced on our larger regional landscapes—continuing consumptive growth in multiple section of the economy. Taking southern Alberta and providing just a few examples: Calgary has grown from 7 mi<sup>2</sup> to 154<sup>2</sup> mi in the 1924-1998 period—it is currently growing by in excess of three percent annually; acreages are growing four percent annually; Alberta's cattle population has increased from about one million animals in 1930 to five million animals in 1990; southern Alberta is a focal point for confined feeding operations; and energy sector development continues (15,000 Grassland well sites in 2000 compared to 800 in 1950). These changes have real implications—if consumptive use of water

continues to grow at current rates, the water resources of the South Saskatchewan River Basin would be exhausted in about 80 years. As our landscapes become busier with human footprints, biodiversity declines — favouring common and nuisance species and disadvantaging many native species. Heavily anthropogenically modified landscapes do not support significant biodiversity, are usually not efficient providers of ecological services (clean air, clean water, carbon storage) and do not provide outdoor recreational demands of the quality Albertans have come to expect. The situation is complicated both by the multiplicity of jurisdictions exercising land use decisions (landowners, MD's and Counties, cities and towns, federal and provincial agencies and boards, First Nations, Irrigation Districts etc) and the number of sectors busy at work on the landscape (human population and infrastructure, energy, agriculture, transportation, forestry etc.).

#### Regional Strategy for Southern Alberta

The Southern Alberta Regional Strategy (subsequently renamed Southern Alberta Sustainability Strategy—SASS) is being developed in response to these challenges—to identify the sustainability challenges and opportunities in southern Alberta over the next two generations. The challenge is to sustain socio-economic vitality without liquidating environmental capital. The strategy is in the early information collection and analysis phase—compiling information and developing tools.

Information compilation is focusing on three areas:

- ❶ Review and synthesis of published extent information to glean information of relevance to SASS. Information sources include: federal and provincial Business Plans, provincial consultation initiatives and public views, review of the sustainable development literature (global, continental, regional), and environmental polling information.
- ❷ Illustrated presentations providing awareness of several sectors to answer the questions ‘where have we been, where are we now, where are we going, and what are the perceived challenges and opportunities?’ Presentations are under development for: agriculture, energy, forestry, fisheries, wildlife, large cities, smaller cities, rural areas, tourism, water quality and water quantity.
- ❸ Socio-economic overview—current demographic and economic condition and trends.

Tool development is focusing on two tools:

- ❶ The Alberta Landscape Cumulative Effects Simulator—a fast strategic landscape similar, capable of modeling large regions over a hundred year time span. The model tracks transforming human landscapes and models dynamic natural disturbance regimes. A linked input/output model allows explanation of the implications of transforming landscapes to economic activity.
- ❷ Scenario analysis—a facilitated process to identify and explore the implications of plausible uncertainties (i.e., non-linear trends). These trends will also be assessed using ALCES.

#### Initial outputs

Examples of initial inputs were reviewed, including base metrics—administrative data, vegetation cover, roads and rail etc. and historical trajectories for various agricultural commodities and human population growth.

All of the information gathering, modeling and analysis will be used to provide a good strategic picture of human development and its effects on land, water and air. This will be used to explore future development scenarios and identify current and future issues and opportunities. A program

of extension will be undertaken to appraise stakeholders, decision-makers, the public and aboriginal groups about the strategy and to build awareness and appreciation for issues that must be addressed to ensure future sustainability and a high quality of life.

## Conclusion

SASS conclusions and recommendations will be compiled in a final report that:

- ◆ Articulates a vision for a desired future;
- ◆ Identifies principles for addressing issues; and
- ◆ Makes recommendations to the provincial government and stakeholders for next steps.

---

### 6:30 Banquet Presentation: White Pine Blister Rust History and Management Challenges

Diana Tomback

#### Summary of presentation

Overview of the ecology of whitebark and limber pine, especially in the Crown region:

- Whitebark pine (*Pinus albicaulis*) and limber pine (*Pinus flexilis*) range throughout the higher mountains of the western United States and Canada: In the Crown region, whitebark pine forms upper treeline communities and limber pine forms lower treeline communities.
- Both pines are declining rapidly from white pine blister rust, an exotic fungal disease, and from decades of fire suppression, in combination with periodic mountain pine beetle outbreaks.
- Some forest communities of both pines depend on fire for renewal; in the absence of fire, whitebark and limber pine are replaced by shade-tolerant conifers.
- Both pines depend on Clark's nutcracker, which makes tens of thousands of sub-surface seed caches each fall, for forest regeneration; nutcracker seed caching leads to early regeneration after fire and other disturbances, and long-distance seed dispersal.
- Whitebark pine, in particular, plays a keystone role in subalpine forests: The large, nutritious seeds are an important wildlife food for many birds and mammals, including grizzly and black bears. Whitebark pine tolerates high elevations and stressful sites, regulating snowmelt and stabilizing soils. As a pioneer after disturbance, it initiates community development, forming favorable microsites for understory and conifer establishment.

Overview of the decline of whitebark and limber pine from blister rust and fire suppression, and restoration strategies:

- White pine blister was introduced to the West in 1910 and has since infected six five-needled white pines. The bristlecone pines are susceptible but not yet infected; whitebark and limber pine are severely infected in their northern ranges.
- Blister rust has a complex life cycle based on five spore types and two groups of alternate hosts: five-needled white pines and *Ribes* shrubs (gooseberries and currants). Aeciospores, which are released by pines and infect *Ribes*, are capable of blowing farther than 300 miles.
- Blister rust forms cankers that girdle and kill branches and tree stems. Blister rust can render a tree non-reproductive by killing the cone-bearing upper branches years before the tree itself is killed.
- In the Crown region, blister rust infects 40 to 100% of whitebark and limber pine trees within a stand; mortality to date in whitebark pine is also 40% to 100% from blister rust and other agents. At the same time, whitebark pine basal area has declined in this region from successional replacement from fire exclusion.

- The outlook: blister rust will spread within a region to all stands, will intensity within white pine stands, and will spread geographically throughout the range of all five-needled white pines.
- Despite decades of *Ribes* eradication and fungicide development, blister rust continues to spread. One major management strategy to counter blister rust must be the development of rust-resistant trees, bred from the very small percentage of trees with natural resistance to the fungus. This has been accomplished for sugar pine and western white pine and has just started for whitebark pine. The second strategy is to reverse successional replacement through prescribed burning or silvicultural thinning, in order to promote regeneration of whitebark and limber pine.
- Where some seed source remains, nutcrackers will initiate natural regeneration in prescribed burns or thinned areas. Small scale “nutcracker openings” (0.1 ha in area), pioneered by Bob Keane and Steve Arno, encourage regeneration in successional advanced forests. Where seed source is destroyed, rust-resistant seeds or seedlings should be planted in opened areas.
- Blister rust cannot be eliminated: The goal is to keep whitebark and limber pine on the landscape over time through management intervention, enabling resistance genes to spread and the rust to become naturalized.
- Time matters here, because seed sources are being destroyed by blister rust, and rust-resistant trees are being killed by mountain pine beetles. Regions with high blister rust infection require immediate management action; regions with low infection require planning for future action.

Wednesday, April 19<sup>th</sup>, 2003

**8:30 Agenda Overview**

**Mick Holm**

Mick gave a brief summary of the previous days meeting and gave an overview of the agenda for the day. Mick stressed the importance of the dialogue within the CMP and that the CMP is a long-term initiative. Stressed the need to outreach to legislative representatives and county reps as well as outreach to kids, public and landowners. Ian Dyson mentioned that it is important to integrate outreach when we have deliverables.

Richard Menicke requested all agencies to submit the spatial data required for the CEA project to Miistakis so that the CEA project becomes tangible.

**8: 40 Summary of Research Workshop**

**Mike Quinn**

Transboundary Environmental Policy, Planning & Management Program (Len Broberg and Mike Quinn) Characteristics:

- UofC / UofM
- Bioregional context
- Transboundary
- Capacity-building
- Applied / Relevant
- Cooperative
- Cross Cultural
- HP Kendall Foundation

- Program products include: Field course papers, Theses e.g. 1st joint supervision projects (Coalbed Methane in the Flathead – Erin Sexton, Guidelines for RR Subdivision – Kevin Barton)
- Now recruiting students specifically with the theme in mind
- Web-sites being developed

### *CMP Research Workshop*

- Purpose:
  - Develop research ideas arising from CMP workplan
  - Discuss priorities
  - Strategies and funding opportunities
  - Gaps to be covered in future workplans
- 21 practitioners, 9 students
- 3 groups, ½ day brainstorming, ½ strategizing
- The workshop participants worked in three groups exploring the following:
- Transboundary Fish and Wildlife
  - Maintenance of ecological integrity – esp. connectivity, ecological processes, large carnivores, native grasslands, 5 needle pines
  - Science into communication & policy
  - Data gaps – standards, sharing
  - Tools – indicators, economic valuation
- Public Attitudes & Values /TB Management Approaches
  - Consensus vs specific interest – how do you avoid being derailed by minority interests
  - Importance of place-based relationships
  - Need for political engagement
  - Meta-analysis of mgmt approaches / partnerships
  - Communication & education
    - Human Use and Recreation
  - Meeting growing needs & ecological sustainability
  - Current inventories and trends
  - Understanding public expectations
  - Modifying behaviour
  - Public consultation models/options
  - Managing in the face of uncertainty
    - Workshop Conclusions
  - Very useful workshop generated many good ideas & potential projects
  - Summary has been compiled, will be on the web site
  - Students already responding
  - Alignment of agency needs and academic interests/needs
    - Current University of Calgary Students
    - Krista Tremblett – BRs and EM
    - Andrew McCoy – Ranchers and O/G
    - Nicole St Arnaud – Recreation Access Mgmt
    - Jen Grant - Human Use Mgmt / CEA
    - + 2 Masters & 1 PhD starting in September
    - NB – G-8 Legacy Wldlf Chair, AB Env Grant
      - Current University of Montana Students
  - Maureen Hartman – community conservation initiatives
  - Lisa Dix – efficacy of US Fire Plan

- Mark Lambert – evaluation of alternative land mgmt strategies
- Canadian Studies Program with Sociology and Geography, Exploring links with School of Forestry
- Other Research
  - Miistakis – land-use change in S. AB, site mgmt for NCC, EIA tool
  - Development of socio-economic components of CEA
  - Land use planning standards that support ecological integrity
  - Framework for collaborative CEA
  - Earthwatch support for Livingstone Project

**9:15 2003 Workplan and Resource Requirement**

**Bill Dolan**

- Workplan 2003 Highlights:
  - Primary initiative is the CEA Project, recognizing we can not take on too many projects with limited resources
  - Continue to promote goal #2 through U of C and U of M graduate students
  - CMP website – continue to develop
  - Inventory databases
  - Generate communication materials for CMP members to promote understanding of strategic issues
  - Organize 4<sup>th</sup> annual Forum
- Resource Requirements
  - 10. In Kind support – providing data for CEA
    - providing additional staff resources for Steering Committee and other projects/initiatives
  - 11. Fiscal Resources – Secretariat support for CMP (~\$35K)
    - CEA Project (\$30K) – agency portion, allows leveraging for other sources of funding, without agency support it is difficult to seek additional resources

**9:45 Break Out Session – Workplan and Resource Comments**

Break Out Session Questions:

1. Do you still support the CMP? Are there any changes that the Steering Committee should consider?
2. Are you comfortable with the proposed 2003 workplan? Additional suggestions?
3. Is your agency prepared to provide staff resources and data to the CEA project?
4. Is your agency prepared to provide any fiscal resources to:
  - i) Secretariat...how much?
  - ii) CEA project...how much?
5. Ideas for themes for the 4<sup>th</sup> annual CMP Forum

***Group A***

Mike Aderhold – Facilitator  
 Mike Quinn  
 Roy Doore  
 Brace Hayden  
 Darryl Johnson

***Group B***

Jimmy DeHerrera – Facilitator  
 Len Broberg  
 Mike Alexander  
 Ian Dyson  
 Guy Greenaway

***Group C***

Kevin Weaver – Facilitator  
 Bill Dolan  
 Danah Duke  
 Mark Holston  
 Richard Menicke

Rich Moy  
Janice Smith  
Cliff Thesen  
Tom Volkers

Mick Holm  
Bob Sandman  
Marilyn Wood

Vernon Remesz  
Mary Riddle  
Lex Blood  
Ted Flanders

### Breakout Session Results

#### Group C

##### Question 1

- First and second annual Forums had more depth of involvement from agencies...how do we increase this for upcoming forums?
- Inquiry to those that have reduced involvement

##### Question 2

- Assess what broad planning processes agencies are involved in and promote relationships with the CMP
- CEA needs a concrete issue but also a strategy on how we will use the information resulting from the CEA, however, commitment for resources to collect the CEA data is a priority
- Need ground work regarding CEA, how to engage communities with peripheral communities
- Consider smaller workshops to raise awareness of the CEA project, use the new Flathead Park to provide an example

##### Question 3 and 4

- Parks Canada –Yes, \$10000 (\$5000 Secretariat, \$5000 CEA)
- U.S. Parks Service – Yes, hope to be able to match contribution
- Alberta Environment –Yes, hope to be able to match contribution
- B.C. SRM – can contribute data but have time and resource constraints, commitment to seek additional support (with assistance from other agencies)
- Flathead Basin Commission – can facilitate county involvement, will also pursue additional support options
- Richard Menicke and Vernon Remesz offered to provide support regarding the re-classifying spatial data

##### Question 5

- Cranbrook – “Tourism and Forestry sharing the opportunity and responsibility”
- Not a good idea to have the next forum in Fernie due to the local political climate

#### Group A

##### Question 1

- Unanimous Yes

##### Question 2

- High level of satisfaction with the workplan
- Need a communication strategy, what is the best way to do this?
- Need to involve local communities and educators

##### Question 3 and 4

- All agencies able to contribute data

##### Question 5

- Fernie
- Theme: community involvement, ALCES update, research report from graduate student

#### Group B

##### Question 1

- Some work still needs to be done in upper management levels (i.e. B.C. and AB SRD)

- May be an opportunity for the CMP to pull upper management together – Montana and B.C signing an MOU, may be an opportunity to include the CMP

Question 2

- Steering Committee should consider including local governments and NGO's into the CMP
- Could include all the different agency mandates/missions on the CMP website

Question 3

- Flathead National Forest and Department of Natural Resources and Conservation have limited staff resources but commitment is there, can possibly get support for other agencies. SARS may have some limitations on data availability

Question 4

- DNRC – no fiscal support
- FNF – no fiscal support, will follow up
- AB Env – will try to contribute \$5000 (will have to withdraw if other agencies do not also contribute, issue is grants versus contracts)
- AB SRD – no fiscal support, will follow up
- U of Montana – can contribute modest amount for the CEA project
- Glacier National Park – Yes

Question 5

- Theme – “Fibre Forever”

**11:00 Guest Speakers  
Southern Rockies Planning Process**

**Tom Volkers  
Kevin Weaver**

Tom Volkers

- Nov 2001 – Sustainable Resource Management Plan (SRMP) implemented for the previously defined conservation area (designated by previous government)
- Concurrent process- recreation access and SRMP for the Southern Rockies area
- Currently involved in public review process, final review by June 2003
- Flathead National Park proposal – initiated by CPAWS, BC SRM is working with Parks Canada to address issues including cumulative effects for grizzly bears
- SRMP was produced without the idea of a new national park, currently MLA is not supportive of a national park
- Process of the Plan – open house, focus groups (14 different groups), more open houses, multi-stakeholder
- Key components of the plan – community development restrictions, no settlements in the Wigwam and Flathead basins, visual impact zones, identification of ungulate winter range, connectivity, old growth management areas
- Challenges – implementation, enforcement, defining the boundaries, monitoring

Kevin Weaver

- Recreation Management Strategy (RMS) – implemented in fall of 2001 in response to growing issues between the recreation sectors, environmental interests and commercial recreation
- Rocky Mountain Forest District was identified as a high priority due to high recreational use and growing conflicts. Within this district, the Elk, Flathead, Wigwam and Bull River drainages were addressed first to support the SRMP
- Purpose – to determine appropriate and compatible recreation activities, to provide a balanced range of recreation opportunities, to reduce conflicts and increase certainty on the land base, to provide guidance for recreation tenuring and to ensure environmental stewardship
- The RMS will review, coordinate and consolidate access rules established by other agencies.

- Will also provide one common source for recreation access/development information
  - Will also help manage development of commercial recreation and provide guidance for agencies/organizations managing recreation related infrastructure on crown land
  - Process – uses scientific, technical and anecdotal information from a broad spectrum of stakeholders and government agencies, including a range of resource values, interests and users
  - Relies on intensive stakeholder consultation (75 representatives from 44 different organizations)
  - Agreement among stakeholders is encourages to ensure a broad base of support however this is a consultative process and not a consensus process
  - Outstanding Issues
    - Implementation and Enforcement – local organizations will be solicited to assist in developing implementation mechanisms including educational materials, signage etc. Lack of enforcement and adequate penalties is a significant issue
    - Commercial Issues – there is a perception that the plan gives preferential treatment to commercial recreation operators. On-going concern over road deactivation and how this will be managed
    - Public Access Issues – Comments for the public indicate that many feel the strategy is unbalanced due to a lack of areas accessible for summer motorized use. The strategy does not provide guidance for managing more general public access issues (i.e. berry picking or fuel wood collection). There are no summer motorized riding areas in the Elk Valley for ATV's.
-

# Appendix I

## Participants

---

**Aderhold, Mike**

Regional Supervisor  
Montana Dept. Fish, Wildlife and Parks  
4600 Giant Springs Rd  
Great Falls, MT  
59406

**Alexander, Mike**

Range Management Specialist  
Box 540  
Blairmore, AB  
TOK OEO

**Blood, Lex**

Coordinator  
Crown of the Continent Environmental  
Education Consortium  
Box 2063  
Kalispell, MT  
59903

**Broberg, Len**

Associate Professor  
U of Montana  
EVST, Rankin Hall  
Missoula, MT  
59812

**Chin, Greg**

Planning Section head  
MWLAP  
Industrial Rd  
Cranbrook, BC  
V1C 2K0

**DeHerrera, Jimmy**

District Ranger  
U.S. Forest Service – Flathead National  
Forest  
USFS Box 190340  
Hungry Horse, Mt  
59919

**Dolan, Bill**

Chief Resource Conservation  
Waterton Lakes National Park  
Box 200  
Waterton Park, AB  
TOK 2M0

**Doore, Roy**

Natural Resource Specialist  
Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Box 880  
Browning, Mt  
59417

**Duke, Danah**

Executive Coordinator  
Miistakis Institute  
c/o Environmental Design 2500 University  
Drive NW  
Calgary, AB  
T2N 1N4

**Dyson, Ian**

Head, Environmental Management  
Alberta Environment  
Provincial Building  
200-5<sup>th</sup> Ave South  
Lethbridge, AB  
T1J 4L1

**Flanders, Ted**

Manager, Environmental Integration  
Alberta Environment  
3<sup>rd</sup> floor 2938-11<sup>th</sup> St NE  
Calgary, AB  
T2E 7L7

**Greenaway, Guy**

Miistakis Institute  
44 Edgedale Dr. NW  
Calgary, AB  
T3A 2R4

**Hayden, Brace**

Regional Issues Specialist  
US National Park Service  
Glacier National Park  
Box 128  
Kalispell, Mt  
59936

**Holm, Mick**

Superintendent  
US National Park Service  
Glacier National Park  
Box 128  
West Glacier, Mt  
59936

**Holston, Mark**

Flathead Basin Commission  
33 2<sup>nd</sup> Street East, Suite 4  
Kalispell, Mt  
59901

**Johnson, Darryl**

Senior Operations Manager  
SRD Land and Forest Division  
Box 540  
Crownsnest Pass  
Blairmore, AB  
TOK OEO

**Menicke, Richard**

GIS Specialist  
Glacier National Park  
National Parks Service  
Box 128  
West Glacier, Mt  
59936

**Moy, Richard**

Chief, Water Management Bureau  
Helena, Mt  
59620

**Quinn, Mike**

Professor Environmental Science  
EVDS – U of Calgary  
2500 University Dr. NW  
Calgary, AB  
T2N 1N4

**Remesz, Vernon**

GIS Specialist  
Alberta Environment  
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor Provincial Building  
200-5<sup>th</sup> Ave South  
Lethbridge, AB  
T1J 4L1

**Riddle, Mary**

Environmental Protection Specialist  
Glacier National Park  
Box 128  
West Glacier Mt  
59936

**Sandman, Robert**

Forest Manager  
Stillwater State Forest  
Box 164  
Olney, Mt  
59927

**Smith, Janice**

Communications Specialist  
Waterton Lakes  
National Park, Canada  
Waterton Park, AB  
TOK 2M0

**Smith, Cyndi**

Conservation Biologist  
Waterton Lakes National Park  
Waterton Park, AB  
TOK 2M0

**Thesen, Cliff**

Area Manager  
Alberta Parks and Protected Areas  
Rm 416 Administration Building  
909-3<sup>rd</sup> Ave North  
Lethbridge, AB  
T1H 0H5

**Tucker, Wayne****Recreation Specialist**

Parks Canada  
P.O. Box 220  
Radium Hot Springs, B.C.  
VOA 1M0

**Volkers, Tom**

Tom Volkers  
SRM Team Leader  
Ministry of Sustainable Resource  
Management  
205 Industrial Road G  
Cranbrook, BC V1C 7G5

**Wood, Marilyn**

Field Representative  
The Nature Conservancy  
Flathead Basin Commission  
Box 1139  
Bigfork, Mt

**Weaver, Kevin**

Regional Manager  
Tourism and Economic Development  
Ministry of Sustainable Resource  
Management  
205 Industrial Road G  
Kootenay Region  
Cranbrook, B.C.  
V1C 7G5

# Appendix 2

## Objectives and Agenda

---

### Objectives

The objectives of the 7-9 April 2003 Crown of the Continent Ecosystem Managers Forum was to build on the objectives established in the first Forum:

- build awareness of common interests and issues in the Crown of the Continent Ecosystem,
- build relationships and opportunities for collaboration across mandates and borders,
- identify collaborative work already underway and opportunities for further cooperation,

and review progress and direction based on the priorities and action items identified by the Forum and the Steering Committee:

#### **1. Address cumulative effects of human activity across ecosystem**

*Action 1.1* - Develop concept paper to conduct a Cumulative Effects Analysis of Crown of Continent Ecosystem

*Action 1.2* - Prepare a proposal from Miistakis, including financial resources and data requirements, to complete the Cumulative Effects Analysis

*Action 1.3* – Implement a transboundary, regional landscape analysis including cumulative effects assessments, using the ALCES model

#### **2. Address public interest in how lands are managed and decisions are reached**

*Action 2.1* - Investigate the feasibility of an Interagency Memorandum of Understanding

*Action 2.2* – Review and synthesize public surveys on issues & challenges facing land and resource managers in the Crown of the Continent Ecosystem (benchmark public knowledge and values)

*Action 2.3* – Complete and inventory of public processes and decision making across the different jurisdictions in the Crown of the Continent

*Action 2.4* – Investigate public knowledge and values related to land management in the Crown of the Continent through a graduate level project

*Action 2.5* – Investigate transboundary management issues in the Crown of the Continent by placement of at least two graduate interns

#### **3. Address increased recreational demands**

*Action 3.1* - Complete environmental scan to predict future recreational demands and pressures in Crown of the Continent Ecosystem over the next 15-20 years

*Action 3.2* - Conduct an inventory of human use (quantity and quality) within the Crown of the Continent Ecosystem

#### **4. Collaborate in sharing data, standardizing assessment and monitoring methodologies**

*Action 4.1* - Organize a workshop to share info on GIS and application on strategic land use issues

*Action 4.2* - Inventory databases with an emphasis on available data, standards, dictionary, collaborative efforts & analytical tools

*Action 4.3* - Investigate existing/future ecological monitoring protocols and standards

**5. Address maintenance and sustainability of shared wildlife populations**

*Action 5.1* – Scope and prioritize issues at the Crown of the Continent scale

**6. Promote awareness of the Crown of the Continent Managers partnership and issues Region**

*Action 6.1* – Establish a website on the CMP – include authoritative and compelling issues , trends and management approaches

*Action 6.2* – Generate materials for presentation by CMP members to promote an understanding of strategic issues facing the Crown of the Continent

**7. Design and maintain a framework to support & facilitate the Crown Managers Partnership**

*Action 7.1* – Establish administrative mechanisms in support of the Crown of the Continent Managers Partnership

*Action 7.2* – Organize the 3<sup>rd</sup> annual CMP Forum

*Action 7.3* – Provide core Secretariat support to the CMP (through Miistakis Institute for the Rockies)

Specifically, the objectives for the 7-9 April 2003 Forum were:

1. Report on and seek direction from Forum on key aspects of the CSC workplan
2. Validate and/or adjust the priorities, CSC membership and overall approach of the CMP
3. Confirm agency commitment and resourcing for Secretariat and workplan projects
4. Provide a formal and informal networking opportunity for various jurisdictions in CCE

---

**Agenda**  
**CROWN OF THE CONTINENT MANAGERS PARTNERSHIP**  
**ANNUAL FORUM**  
**Heritage Inn, Pincher Creek, Alberta**  
**April 7, 8, 9 2003**

---

**Monday, April 7, 2003**

06:00 pm - 09:00 pm Forum registration (Heritage Inn, Pincher Creek, AB)

07:00 pm - 10:00 pm Reception (Heritage Inn)

**Tuesday, April 8, 2003**

08:30	Welcome and Introductions Summary of key outcomes from Whitefish Forum	Park Superintendents (Waterton-Glacier IPP)
-------	---	--

08:45	Agency updates – agency representatives give a brief update, highlighting changes since Whitefish Forum	Various
-------	---	---------

10:00 Break

10:20	Steering Committee Report to Forum Committee Review of concept paper – acknowledge contributions from each agency, overview of workplan Summary of actions since the Whitefish meeting (i.e. Research Workshop/CMP website)	CMP Steering
-------	---	--------------

11:00	Guest speaker	Lorne Fitch
-------	---------------	-------------

12:00 Lunch Break

1:00	Showcasing projects ALCES – progress and future work	Guy Greenaway
1:45	ALCES - Break Out Session	

2:45 Break

3:15	Panel on Conservation Education	Lex Blood/Darrel Smith/Janice Smith
4:00	Southern Alberta Regional Strategy presentation	Ian Dyson

04:45 End Day 1

06:30	Banquet Presentation –White Pine Blister Rust History and Management Challenges	Diana Tomback
-------	--	---------------

**Wednesday, April 10, 2002**

08:30	Welcome - Summary Day 1- Review Agenda	Mick Holm
-------	--	-----------

08:35	Results from Research Workshop	Mike Quinn
08:45	2003 Workplan and Resource Requirements	Bill Dolan
09:15	Break out session – Workplan comments	
10:15	Break	
10:30	Southern Rockies Planning Process	Tom Volkers/Kevin Weaver
11:00	Summarize break out group results	
11:30	Confirm CMP objectives and resources	
12:00	Adjourn Meeting	

