

**UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
***FACULTY OF FORESTRY***

**Forestry 415 – Political Science 404 Sustainable Forest Policy**

Midterm Exam a

Fall, 2011

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Student Number:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Part I: Multiple Choice (10 X 2 points each = 20 points) (mark answers on this page)**

1. Who has the formal authority to summon, prorogue or dissolve parliament in British Columbia?
  - a. the governor-general of Canada
  - b. the premier
  - c. the combined members of the opposition
  - d. the governing party
  - e. the lieutenant-governor
  
2. Which of the following was NOT a major component of the BC government's Great Bear Rainforest decision in 2006:
  - a. Protecting one-third of the area
  - b. Requiring lighter touch "ecosystem-based management" in two-thirds of the area
  - c. Taking back 20% of forest company harvesting rights
  - d. Establishing an independent "Coast Information Team"
  
3. The policy of tying the allocation of harvesting rights to the obligation to maintain a manufacturing facility is called:
  - a. Appurtenancy
  - b. Stumpage
  - c. Social contract
  - d. Tenure
  - e. Linkage
  
4. Which of the following positions does Christy Clark NOT hold?
  - a. Head of State, British Columbia
  - b. Premier, British Columbia
  - c. Leader, Liberal Party of British Columbia
  - d. Member of Legislative Assembly, British Columbia

5. Which of the following does NOT characterize aboriginal title according to the Delgamuukw decision:
  - a. Fee simple
  - b. Sui generis
  - c. Held communally
  - d. Inalienable
  - e. Can be infringed by the Crown
  
6. Which did not take place during the “NDP Years” of 1991-2001?
  - a) Introduction of Forest Practices Code
  - b) Increase in protected areas through land-use planning
  - c) Timber supply review
  - d) Forest Revitalization Plan
  
7. Saying “logging old growth forests contributes to climate change” is an example of what issue definition:
  - a. Framing
  - b. Linking
  - c. Boundaries
  - d. Ownership
  
8. Multistakeholder consultations were created to address which governance issue:
  - a. Allow for increased input from bureaucratic expertise
  - b. Help establish a mandate
  - c. Expand participation
  - d. Relocate final decision making authority
  
9. Which of the following is NOT a major trend in forest sector governance described in Chapter 1 of Luckert et al. reading, *Policies for Sustainably Managing Canada’s Forests*:
  - a. Rise of the organized environmental movement
  - b. Efforts to reconcile Aboriginal peoples
  - c. Multi-stakeholderism
  - d. Virtual elimination of blows to the head
  - e. Certification
  
10. The largest certification scheme in BC in terms of hectares certified is:
  - a. Canadian Standards Association
  - b. Forest Stewardship Council
  - c. World Wildlife Fund
  - d. World Wrestling Federation
  - e. Sustainable Forestry Initiative

**Part II True / False (total 5 x 2 points = 10 points) (write answers on this page)**

1. According to the Williams case, Aboriginal title can be infringed for valid government objectives (including forestry), but only by the provincial government.
2. Municipal, Provincial and Federal governments are examples of the vertical dimension of governance.
3. The Premier has been the primary decision-maker with respect to aboriginal law in BC.
4. Economic issues and environmental issues are almost always the most salient political issues for voters in BC.
5. Canada agreed to enter the latest softwood lumber agreement in part because NAFTA dispute settlement decisions did not go in its favour.

**Part III: Fill in the blank (10 X 2 points each = 20 points) (note some may be more than 1 word) (Write answers on this page)**

1. The BC government has undergone a profound shift in relations towards First Nations, from active repression through resistance and now apparently sincere efforts at \_\_\_\_\_.
2. US trade pressures have pushed costs up and constrained BC's \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. (two words although one sufficient)
3. BC's market-oriented forest policy reforms were strongly influenced by trade pressures by the United States.
4. According to Valerie Langer from Forest Ethics, a \_\_\_\_\_ campaign is the first step for environmental organizations to increase awareness of a particular issue.
5. The name for the agency responsible for forest policy in BC is now called the Ministry of Forests, Lands and \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. (three words)
6. Being able to create a similar product with cheaper material due to new technology is an example of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ with regard to trade. (two words)
7. Courts have played a limited role in forest policy, with the exception of Aboriginal issues, because of the \_\_\_\_\_ of BC statutes.
8. Multistakeholder consultations have been most prominent in BC \_\_\_\_\_  
decisions.

9. Politicians are primarily driven by electoral incentives, making \_\_\_\_\_ a significant constraint on government action.
10. The international agreement that was part of the motivation for the Species at Risk Act was the \_\_\_\_\_

**Part IV: Short answer (guideline: 75 words). Answer five of the seven questions that follow. 10 points each, total 50%. Write legibly. Explicitly incorporate course concepts and readings. Answer in exam booklet,**

1. Why is environmental litigation in Canada less successful than the United States? How does litigation launched by First Nations groups differ from litigation launched by other environmentalist groups in Canada?
2. Describe the background, outcome, and reasoning of the Supreme Court's decision in the *Haida* case.
3. What interest group strategies does Pralle outline in her chapter from *Branching Out, Digging In*? Apply them briefly to how environmental groups have behaved in the Great Bear Rainforest case (making specific reference to the Smith et al reading "From Conflict to Collaboration: The Story of the Great Bear Rainforest").
4. Describe Haley and Nelson's three options for tenure reform in "Has the time come to rethink Canada's Crown forest tenure systems"?
5. Relying on lecture notes and Hoberg in "Bringing the Market Back In," describe the most important elements of the Forest Revitalization Plan of 2003.
6. Using the reading by Forsyth et al., "From Economic Concessions to Changing Governance," briefly describe how the Campbell government's policies towards First Nations evolved over the past decade.
7. Draw a diagram of the Canadian provincial political system that contains the following 10 elements and graphically display the relationship among them.
  - a. Actions
  - b. Cabinet
  - c. Courts
  - d. Legislature
  - e. Lieutenant Governor
  - f. Policies
  - g. Premier
  - h. Regulation
  - i. Taxes
  - j. Votes