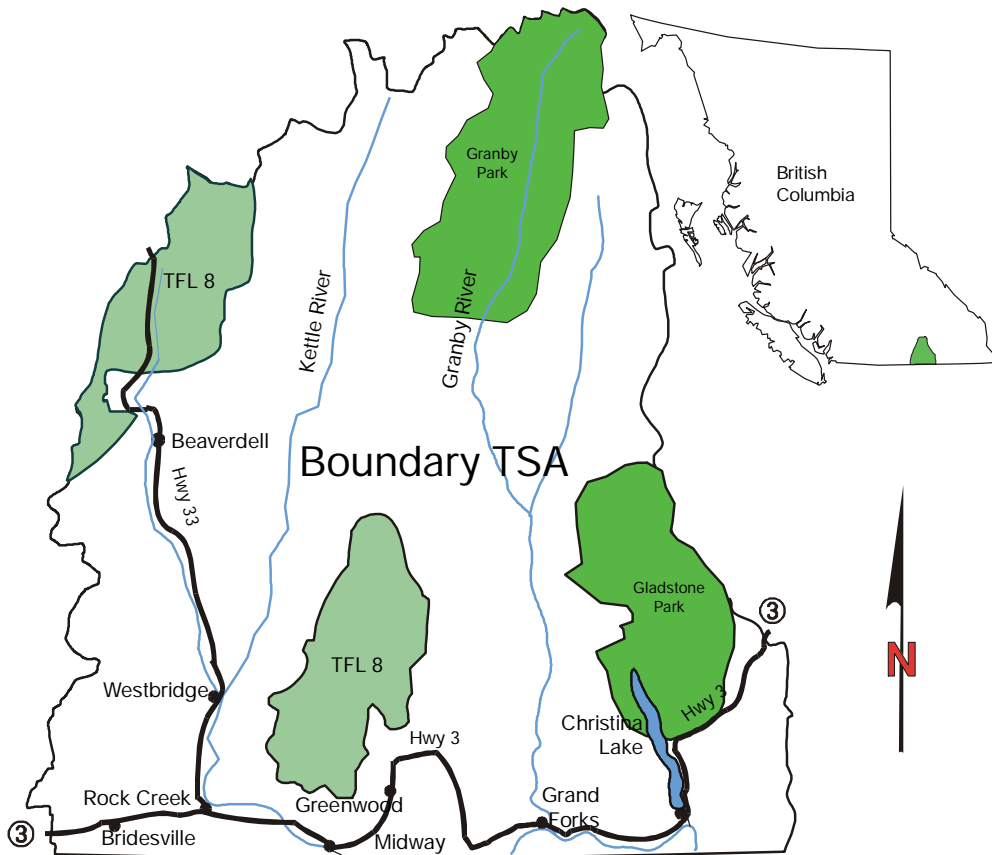


Boundary Timber Supply Area

Information Report
September 1999



Introduction

The British Columbia Forest Service is required by law to formally review the timber supply* in all timber supply areas* and tree farm licence* areas in the province. A review of each of the areas is completed at least once every five years. The main objectives of the reviews are:

- to identify the economic, environmental and social information that reflects the current forest management practices—including their effects on the short- and long-term timber supply
- to identify where improved information is required for future timber supply forecasts
- to provide the chief forester with information to make any necessary adjustments to the allowable annual cuts* for the next five years

* Throughout this document, an asterisk at the end of a phrase or word indicates that a definition can be found in the margin.

Objective of this document

The objective of this document is to provide an opportunity for the public to review the draft data and management assumptions that will be applied in the timber supply analysis for the Boundary timber supply area. This document represents the early stages of the timber supply review process and is intended to provide a non-technical overview of the draft data and management assumptions that will be used in the upcoming *Boundary Timber Supply Area Analysis Report*.

The *Boundary Timber Supply Area Analysis Report* will be one of the documents that the chief forester will consider in making the allowable annual cut determination under Section 8 of the *Forest Act*. Public input is encouraged in order to ensure the best information is used in determining allowable annual cuts.

This report contains a general description of the data assumptions and current forest management practices related to timber supply for the Boundary timber supply area. For the purpose of this timber supply review, current practices can be defined as the set of land-use decisions and forest management practices that are implemented and enforced. Future forest management objectives that may be established but are not currently implemented and enforced are not included.

The draft data and management assumptions are summarized on pages six through ten. For a more detailed description of the information or a copy of the data package, please contact the Nelson Forest Region office in Nelson, or the Boundary Forest District office located in Grand Forks. The public has 30 days to review and comment on the information report and data package. A response form at the end of this document will assist you in providing your comments. Written comments will be accepted until October 15, 1999.

Timber Supply Review process

In British Columbia, a process of determining allowable annual cuts has been in place since the late 1940s. However, the process has changed significantly over time. Most recently, the process has had some minor revisions designed to improve efficiency and encourage earlier public review through the release of this report.

Figure 1 (next page) illustrates the five-step process that has been developed for the Timber Supply Review for timber supply areas. The diagram indicates the current status of the Timber Supply Review for the Boundary timber supply area, and the estimated time required for each step.

Timber Supply Review

in the Boundary TSA

Timber supply
A harvest level that is forecasted to be available over time, under a particular management regime.

Timber supply area
An integrated resource management unit established in accordance with Section 7 of the *Forest Act*.

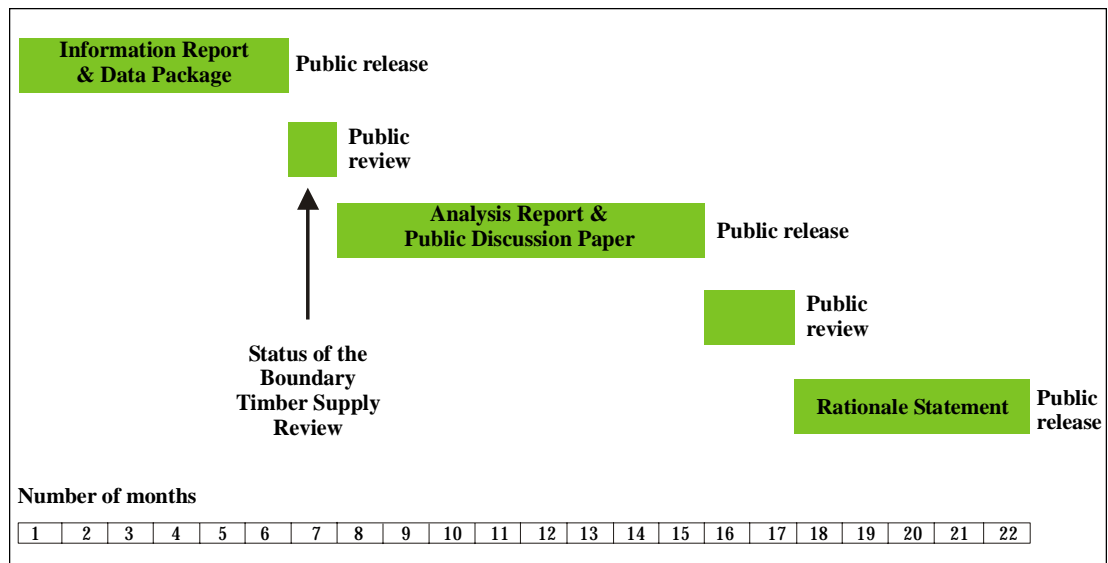
Tree farm licence (TFL)
Provides rights to harvest timber, and outlines responsibilities for forest management, in a particular area.

Allowable annual cut (AAC)
The rate of timber harvest permitted each year from a specified area of land, usually expressed as cubic metres of wood per year.

Timber Supply Review

in the Boundary TSA

Figure 1.
Review process for the Boundary timber supply area.



The process for reviewing the timber supply and establishing the allowable annual cut for tree farm licence areas is based on similar principles; however, the process takes 30 months from start to completion.

The chief forester's responsibility

Determining the allowable annual cuts for Crown forest lands in British Columbia is the responsibility of the province's chief forester. It is one of the chief forester's most important responsibilities since it affects the local and provincial economies and environment—now and in the future. Section 8 of the *Forest Act* requires the chief forester to consider the following factors to determine allowable annual cuts for timber supply areas and tree farm licence areas:

- a) the rate of timber production that may be sustained from the area, taking into account:
 - the composition of the forest and its expected rate of growth
 - the time in which the forest will become re-established
 - silvicultural treatments, including reforestation
 - standards of timber utilization
 - constraints on the amount of timber produced from the area due to use of the forest for purposes other than timber production

- any other information which relates to the capability of the area to produce timber
- b) the short- and long-term implications to the province of alternative rates of timber harvesting from the area
 - c) the nature, production capabilities and timber requirements of established and proposed processing facilities
 - d) the economic and social objectives of the Crown for the area, the region and the province, as expressed by the minister of forests
 - e) abnormal insect or disease infestations and major salvage programs planned for the timber on the area.

Some of these factors can be measured and analyzed—others cannot. Ultimately, the chief forester's determination is an independent, professional judgment based on the best available information. Information that is relevant to the factors listed above is provided to the chief forester by government agencies, the minister of forests and the public.

One of the objectives of the Timber Supply Review is to incorporate changes arising from new information, new practices and new government initiatives that may have an impact on timber supply. In the event of significant change, the allowable annual cut may be reviewed in less than the required five years.

Following the release of the allowable annual cut determination by the chief forester, the minister of forests apportions the cut to the various licences and programs.

Principles of the Timber Supply Review

In determining allowable annual cuts—in addition to the requirements outlined in Section 8 of the *Forest Act*—the following principles have been developed.

The Timber Supply Review:

- is a decision-making process for establishing the allowable annual cut for timber supply areas and tree farm licence areas by the chief forester on a maximum five-year cycle, as required under Section 8 of the *Forest Act*; **it is not a process for making land-use or management decisions**
- incorporates the best information available including all relevant current practices, and identifies where new information is needed
- reflects the results of implemented plans and land-use decisions, and provides a benchmark for future planning processes
- involves other agencies, affected groups, and the public.

Kootenay-Boundary Land-Use plan

In 1995, government released the Kootenay-Boundary Land-Use Plan and declared a number of new parks, including the Gladstone and Granby Parks. The planning area covers the Boundary timber supply area, plus all other tree farm licences and timber supply areas located within the Nelson Forest Region.

More recently, on July 8, 1997, the Kootenay-Boundary Land-Use Implementation Strategy was adopted by cabinet, and became policy. The strategy provides guidelines that integrate timber

harvesting and other economic activities with environmental values. It also provides an expression of the government's commitment to achieve the Crown's social and economic objectives for the region, including the Boundary timber supply area.

Land-use planning decisions regarding forest practices that are implemented will be reflected in the timber supply review.

Description of the timber supply area

The Boundary timber supply area is in the southern interior of the province, and covers approximately 516,000 hectares. The timber supply area is located adjacent to the Canada-United States of America border, approximately 500 kilometres east of Vancouver, and 450 kilometres west of the British Columbia-Alberta border. The timber supply area covers the Kettle River and Granby River drainage. The southern portion is bounded by the Canada-United States border, the west by the Okanagan Highland Range of the Monashee Mountains, and the east by the Christina Range. Tree Farm Licence 8 is located within the timber supply area but will be excluded from this timber supply review.

The Boundary timber supply area is administered by Boundary Forest District office located in Grand Forks.

The communities

The major population centre in the timber supply area is the City of Grand Forks. Other municipalities are Greenwood and Midway. Smaller unincorporated communities include Bridesville, Christina Lake, Beaverdell, Westbridge and Rock Creek.

According to the 1996 Census, the population of the timber supply area was 12,398. The City of Grand Forks is the largest populated area with an estimated 4,000 people. By the year 2001, the

Indirect and induced jobs

Indirect jobs are supported by direct business purchases of goods and services. Induced jobs are supported by employee purchases of goods and services; for example, at retail outlets.

population of the timber supply area is expected to grow to 12,885, an increase of four per cent.

The economy

The economy of the Boundary timber supply area depends on forestry. Figure 2 illustrates total employment by industry sector for the timber supply area, where forestry accounts for more than 25 per cent of the timber supply area’s total employment. Other major sectors in the area are the public sector, tourism and agriculture.

Forestry employment includes timber harvesting, silviculture and wood products manufacturing. There are two large lumber mills, a particleboard mill and several smaller-scale lumber mills in the Boundary timber supply area. In addition, there are three value-added manufacturing plants in the timber supply area with two more planned next year.

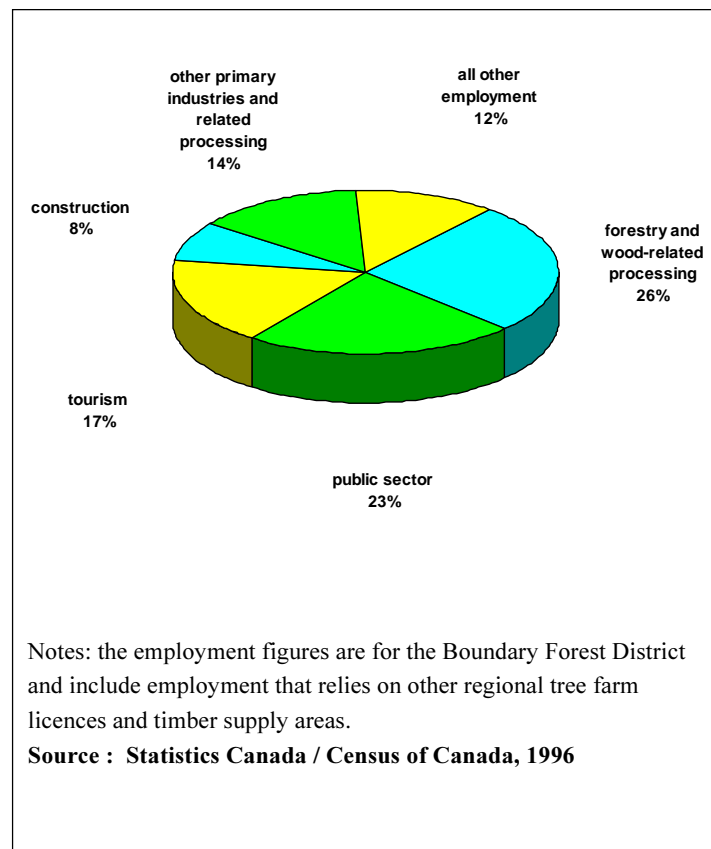
The forestry sector supports other jobs in the region through companies and

employees purchasing goods and services from local businesses. This spending is another indicator of the role of forestry in the economy. For every 100 direct forestry jobs in the Boundary timber supply area, another 26 to 48 indirect and induced jobs* are supported, depending on the type of forest activity (logging or manufacturing) and the associated level of income. In comparison, every 100 jobs in the public sector or tourism industry support another 7 to 23 positions.

First Nations

There are no First Nation reserves or communities located within the timber supply area, however, based on documentation and archaeological evidence, First Nations have lived and traveled this area in the past. The Westbank First Nation has a claim over the northern part of the timber supply area. First Nation communities in the Okanagan have identified the entire timber supply area as their traditional territory. The northern part of the timber supply area is also identified traditional territory of the Shuswap First Nation.

Figure 2. Major employment by sector for the Boundary timber supply area, 1996.



The forest land resources

Numerous natural resources are associated with the forest land base. Forest products, recreation and tourism amenities, ranching, mining and wildlife habitat highlight the wide range of resources and values found in the Boundary timber supply area.

Rangeland areas provide forage vegetation for both livestock and wildlife. There are two types of rangelands, permanent rangeland where substantial amount of forage can be found in the same area over time, and transitory

rangeland, where forage is temporarily available a few years following harvesting or fire.

Parks, recreational sites and trails, and roaded and non-roaded areas provide numerous opportunities to enjoy the outdoors. Recreational activities include hiking, mountain biking, hunting, fishing, boating, backcountry recreation and wildlife viewing. During the winter, snowmobiling and skiing are popular activities. Highway 3 along Jewel Lake and Christina Lake are known for their scenic values.

The environment

There are four forested biogeoclimatic zones* in the Boundary timber supply area. The distinct ecological features and the unique ecosystems contribute to high biodiversity values.

The diverse forests host a range of wildlife species, of which some are considered to be endangered or threatened. Examples in the Boundary timber supply area include the Ferruginous hawk, prairie falcon and white-headed woodpecker. Also, the plant community of ponderosa pine-black cottonwood-snowberry is considered to be endangered or threatened. Species considered to be potentially threatened by human activities or natural events include the racer and gopher snakes, American bittern, fisher, grizzly bear, and California bighorn sheep. Many other wildlife species are found in the timber supply area, including northern goshawk and deer.

Protection of the water resource is an important management objective of the timber supply area. The numerous lakes and streams are important for drinking water, livestock watering, agriculture irrigation to the communities and wildlife habitat. These lakes and streams support many species of non-sport and sport fish such as rainbow trout, kokanee, bass, walleye, brook trout and brown trout.

History of the allowable annual cut

On January 30, 1996 the chief forester set the allowable annual cut at 700,000 cubic metres, which reflected no change from the previous determination.

As part of the 1996 determination, the chief forester gave direction to resolve uncertainties with respect to the timber supply in the Boundary timber supply area. In preparation for the next allowable annual cut determination, the following issues were examined:

- **estimates of existing forest volumes** - at the time of the previous allowable annual cut determination, the chief forester requested the completion of inventory surveys to assess the accuracy of the estimated volumes in existing forests.

Forest Service staff have completed an audit for the Boundary timber supply area. The audit suggested that inventory information on tree heights and ages in immature stands (younger than 60 years) may be inaccurate, while the mature component is acceptable for use in the timber supply analysis.

- **root-rot disease** - the previous determination noted that there was some uncertainty regarding the estimated timber losses due to *Armillaria* root disease.

There are various root-rot disease studies underway in the Nelson Forest Region. Information that is available regarding timber losses due to root-rot diseases will be considered in the timber supply review.

- **cutblock adjacency** - at the previous determination it was noted that there was some uncertainty regarding how the timber supply analysis accounted for cutblock adjacency requirements.

Biogeoclimatic zones

A large geographic area with broadly homogeneous climate and similar dominant tree species.

Timber Supply Review

in the Boundary TSA

Integrated resource management

The identification and consideration of all resource values, including social, economic and environmental needs, in resource planning and decision-making.

Forest Practices Code

Legislation, standards and guidebooks that govern forest practices and standards, with heavy penalties for violators.

Operability

Classification of an area considered available for timber harvesting. Operability is determined using the terrain characteristics of the area as well as the quality and quantity of timber on the area.

A forest service team has recently examined this issue. The conclusions of the study are that in some cases, cutblock adjacency restrictions could reduce timber supply relative to the modeling methods used in the timber supply review. However, the study team also noted several disadvantages of current methods for explicit modeling of cutblock adjacency.

For this timber supply review, no changes will be made to the modeling of cutblock adjacency. However, sensitivity analysis will be done to evaluate the possible timber supply impacts of uncertainties regarding cutblock adjacency.

- **dense lodgepole pine stands** - in the previous allowable annual cut determination, the chief forester recommended the development of a management strategy to address the classification and merchantability of the dense lodgepole pine stands.

In March 1999, district staff completed a dense lodgepole pine stand management study that classified stands as merchantable, potentially available for value-added sales, or as stands that should be considered as not contributing to the timber harvesting land base. This information will be evaluated to determine if an adjustment to the dense lodgepole pine stand inventory labels are warranted, and relevant information are to be included in the timber supply analysis.

Note: For more information on these points, please refer to the Boundary Timber Supply Area Rationale for Allowable Annual Cut Determination January 1996.

Current Timber Supply Review

Public forest lands in British Columbia provide recreational enjoyment, fish and wildlife habitats, water supplies, timber resources and many other benefits. The Ministry of Forests manages the timber, range and recreation resources on public lands, while the Ministry of Environment, Lands, and Parks is responsible for the management of fish, wildlife, water resources and parks. Both agencies subscribe to the principle of integrated resource management*, whereby all resources are considered when making forest management decisions.

The Forest Practices Code* is now law and has been implemented in the timber supply area since June 15, 1997. The new practices may influence both the short- and long-term timber supply.

The data and management assumptions that will be used in the timber supply analysis will be based on the existing land-use designations and current resource management practices that are approved and implemented in the Boundary timber supply area. Uncertainties about some of the data regarding current practices and their potential effects on timber supply will be examined through sensitivity analyses. The chief forester will also consider any new information, or changes in practices, at the time of the allowable annual cut determination.

Draft data and management assumptions for public review

The public is encouraged to review the data and management assumptions for completeness and accuracy. In determining an allowable annual cut, the chief forester will be considering these assumptions as required by Section 8 of the *Forest Act*. The following general outline contains a brief description of the

more pertinent information that will be used in the timber supply analysis and subsequently, in the chief forester's allowable annual cut determination for the Boundary timber supply area. More detailed information can be found in *Appendix A: Data Package*. This appendix is available upon request from the Forest Service offices listed at the end of this report.

Land base factors

- **operable area** - the forested areas in the Boundary timber supply area have been assessed for operability* based on economic, ecological and physical attributes. For the timber supply review, only those areas considered operable will contribute to the timber harvesting land base.
- **low productivity sites** - forest types that are not considered fully available for harvesting due to characteristics such as low timber volumes or low growth productivity will not contribute to the timber harvesting land base.
- **environmentally sensitive areas*** - based on the type of environmentally sensitive classification and a review of past harvesting levels in these areas was determined. Areas classified as having extremely fragile or unstable soils, and having severe regeneration problems will not contribute to the timber harvesting land base. Areas identified as having significantly fragile or unstable soils in community watersheds will be reduced by 50 per cent. Significantly modifying operations on a site specific basis protects fragile or unstable soils outside a community watershed, and these areas will contribute to the timber harvesting land base. No reductions will be made for environmentally sensitive areas for wildlife as they overlap with specific management regimes for mule deer winter range, riparian management areas, and wildlife tree patches in the timber supply analysis.

- **forest roads** - estimates are made to reflect the loss in productive forest land due to existing and future roads, trails and landings. These area estimates will be removed from the timber harvesting land base.
- **problem forest types** - forest types that are not currently utilized in the Boundary timber supply area due to poor wood quality or small tree size. Therefore, approximately 6000 hectares will not contribute to the timber harvesting land base.

Inventory factors

- **forest inventory** - the forest inventory has been updated to June 1996, and takes into account recent harvesting and silviculture activities.

In the Boundary timber supply area the main commercial tree species are lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir and larch. Sub alpine fir, ponderosa pine, spruce, western redcedar, white pine, aspen, birch and cottonwood are also found in the timber supply area.
- **minimum harvestable ages** - for the purposes of the timber supply analysis, the minimum harvestable age is defined as the earliest age at which a forest stand is estimated to reach a merchantable condition. The minimum harvestable age for lodgepole pine varies from 55 to 95 years in managed stands, and from 60 to 100 years in natural stands. For other species, the minimum harvestable age ranges from 80 to 130 years
- **Deciduous (broadleaf) trees** – volume estimates for the deciduous component of mixed coniferous and deciduous forests will not contribute to the timber supply.

Forest re-establishment factors

- **basic silviculture** - British Columbia laws require that areas harvested and expected to produce timber in the future must be reforested with ecologically acceptable species within a specified

Timber Supply Review

in the Boundary TSA

Environmentally sensitive areas

Areas identified as requiring special management to protect important recreation and scenic values, fisheries resources, sensitive soils and unstable slopes.

Cutblock

A specific area, with defined boundaries, authorized for harvest.

Green-up

The time needed after harvesting for a stand of trees to reach a desired condition (usually a specific height) — to ensure maintenance of water quality, wildlife habitat, soil stability or aesthetics — before harvesting is permitted in adjacent areas.

Timber Supply Review

in the Boundary TSA

Riparian habitat

The stream bank and flood plain area adjacent to streams or water bodies.

Biodiversity (biological diversity)

The diversity of plants, animals and other living organisms in all their forms and levels of organization, and includes the diversity of genes, species and ecosystems, as well as the evolutionary and functional processes that link them.

Wildlife tree

A standing live or dead tree with special characteristics that provide valuable habitat for conservation or enhancement of wildlife.

time frame. The most common silvicultural practice is to harvest; then if necessary, prepare the site for reforestation; reforest by planting a mix of species or by relying on natural regeneration; and finally if necessary, control competing vegetation.

In the Boundary timber supply area, reforestation is achieved by both natural regeneration and planting of acceptable coniferous species. In the timber supply analysis, it is assumed that all harvested areas will generally be reforested within two to five years.

Timber utilization factors

- **timber utilization** - volume estimates will be based on the utilization of lodgepole pine trees, which meet or exceed the following standards: a minimum 10-centimetre top diameter (inside bark) and a minimum diameter of 12.5 centimetres at 1.3 metres above ground. For all other species a minimum diameter of 17.5 centimetres at 1.3 metres above the ground is used. All species must be utilized to a maximum 30-centimetre high stump.

Infestations, devastations, and salvage of timber

Each year, natural agents such as fire, wind, diseases, insects and landslides damage portions of the forests in the Boundary timber supply area. It is anticipated that some of the damaged timber will not be salvaged due to road access and economic limitations, or other environmental considerations. The unsalvaged volume for the Boundary timber supply area is estimated to be 6,000 cubic metres annually.

Factors to be considered for purposes other than timber production

Forest management guidelines used to manage forest resources such as biodiversity, scenic values, wildlife habitat and water quality will be included in the timber supply analysis through the use of forest cover requirements, and volume and land-base reductions.

- **general forest cover requirements** - under current forest management practices, cutblocks* must achieve green-up* before adjacent areas are permitted to be harvested. Green-up is described as a maximum allowable disturbance (per cent area) and minimum tree height (metres). For example, to account for forest cover adjacency requirements in the integrated resource management area, no more than 25 per cent of the timber harvesting land base will be allowed to have trees less than three metres tall at any time.
- **riparian habitat*** - to meet the requirements of the Forest Practices Code, a portion of the forest land base will be considered unavailable for timber harvesting to account for riparian habitat areas along streamsides, or around lakes and wetlands.
- **biological diversity** - biodiversity* is the full range of living organisms, in all their forms and levels of organization, and includes the diversity of genes, species and ecosystems, and the evolutionary and functional processes that link them. The Forest Practices Code requires that biodiversity be considered at both the stand and landscape level.

For stand-level biodiversity, leaving wildlife tree* patches is the current practice in the Boundary timber supply area which involves the retention of a percentage of each cutblock. This requirement can be met partially by riparian habitat areas and other areas outside of the timber harvesting land base, and the remainder of the requirement will be met through a 2.7 per cent area reduction to the timber harvesting land base.

Considerations for landscape-level biodiversity will be accounted for in the timber supply analysis by applying averaged seral stage* requirements to each draft landscape unit* at the biogeoclimatic subzone level. The average requirement will reflect

recommendations in the *Biodiversity Guidebook* that about 45 per cent of a management unit or planning area should have lower biodiversity emphasis, 45 per cent intermediate biodiversity emphasis, and 10 per cent higher biodiversity emphasis.

A sensitivity analysis* will be performed applying the Kootenay-Boundary Land-Use Plan biodiversity emphases to examine uncertainties in the age used to define old-seral forest and the degree to which inoperable areas contribute to biodiversity across the landscape.

- **community watersheds** - the forest management guidelines for community watersheds in the Boundary timber supply area will be accounted for in the timber supply analysis, by limiting the rate of harvest in these areas so that no more than 30 per cent of the forested area within a watershed is less than a specific height at any time.
- **mule deer winter range** - some areas have been identified as necessary for the winter survival of mule deer. These areas will be accounted for in the timber supply analysis by forest cover requirements applied to the mapped ungulate winter range. Sensitivity analyses will review impacts to timber supply by varying forest cover requirements at both a watershed level and a 250-hectare grid pattern level.

Implications of alternative rates of harvesting

- **alternative rates of harvesting** - many alternative harvest forecasts can be produced for a given set of forest conditions and management assumptions. Each alternative usually represents a trade-off between the harvest level in the short term and the subsequent transition to the long-term harvest level. For the projected base case forecast*, the initial harvest forecast will focus on achieving the current rate of harvest in the short term without compromising the long-term

harvest level. The implications of alternative short-term rates of harvest will be tested in sensitivity analyses.

- **implications related to community dependence** - the impact of timber supply adjustments on local communities and the provincial economy is an important consideration in the timber supply review. The 1994 *Boundary Timber Supply Area Socio-Economic Analysis* reported that harvesting, silviculture and processing, provided 630 person-years of direct and 945 person-years of indirect and induce employment was supported within the timber supply area.

The socio-economic section of the upcoming timber supply analysis report will review the role of the forest sector in the Boundary timber supply area. To provide this update, current information on employment and fiber flows will be gathered from licensees, processing facilities, the Forest Service and other stakeholders. Indirect and other related employment at both the local and provincial levels will also be provided by the Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations.

To examine the implications of alternative rates of harvest, employment coefficients, reported in person-years* per 1,000 cubic metres, will be developed and used to estimate changes to employment levels now and in the future from any potential harvest level changes.

Timber processing facilities

The socio-economic analysis will examine the implications of potential changes of timber supply for the area's timber processing facilities. These facilities include two large lumber mills, a particleboard plant and a number of smaller-scale lumber mills. Estimated annual capacity for the lumber mills is one million cubic metres. Pope and Talbot Ltd. have lumber mill operations in Grand Forks and Midway. Also in Grand Forks, Canpar Industries Ltd. operates a particleboard plant which has an estimated annual

Timber Supply Review

in the Boundary TSA

Seral stages

Sequential stages in the development of plant communities that successively occupy a site and replace each other over time.

Landscape unit

A planning area based on topographic or geographic features, that is appropriately sized (up to 100 000 hectares), and designed for application of landscape-level biodiversity objectives.

Sensitivity analysis

Examines how uncertainty in data and management assumptions affect timber supply.

Base case forecast

The timber supply forecast which illustrates the effect of current forest management practices on the timber supply using the best available information, and which forms the reference point for sensitivity analysis.

Person-year(s)

One person working the equivalent of one full year, defined as at least 180 days of work. If someone works full-time for 90 days, he or she accounts for 0.5 person years.

capacity of 11.2 million cubic metres, (3/8 inches of panel production). This plant uses residual wood fibre, such as chips and sawdust, rather than logs, as its main fibre input. Several smaller mills within the timber supply area also produce lumber, and two new value-added mills are being proposed.

Economic and social objectives of the Crown

In a letter and a memo to the chief forester, the minister of forests has expressed the Crown's economic and social objectives for the province. The harvest flow objectives to be used in the timber supply analysis (see above, "*Alternative rates of harvesting*") are consistent with the minister's stated objectives.

In addition, economic and social objectives for the area and the general region will be derived from considering public input.

Your input is needed

Establishing the allowable annual cut is an important decision that requires well-informed and thoughtful public input. Feedback is welcomed on any aspect of this *Information Report, the Data Package Appendix* and other topics related to the timber supply in the Boundary timber supply area. The response form at the end of this document will assist you in preparing your comments. As well, Forest Service staff would be pleased to discuss questions or concerns that may help you prepare your response.

Please mail the completed response form and your comments to the regional manager or the district manager at the address below. Your comments will be accepted until October 15, 1999.

After receiving public input, the Forest Service will finalize the data and management assumptions that will be applied in the timber supply analysis. The timber supply analysis will be complete and available for public review in summer 2000. You may also wish to participate in the second public review period, which will follow the release of the *Boundary Timber Supply Area Analysis Report*.

Following the second public review period, the chief forester will examine all the information available in order to review the timber supply for the Boundary timber supply area. The chief forester will then establish the allowable annual cut based on his consideration of the factors as required under Section 8 of the *Forest Act*.

You may identify yourself on your response if you wish. If you do, you are reminded that responses will be subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* and may be made public. If copies of the responses are requested, personal identifiers will be removed before the responses are released.

For more information contact and/or mail your comments to:

District Manager
B.C. Forest Service
Boundary Forest District
Box 2650,
136 Sagamore Avenue,
Grand Forks, B.C.
VOH 1H0

Phone: (250) 442-5411
Fax: (250) 442-5468

Regional Manager
B.C. Forest Service
Nelson Forest Region
518 Lake Street,
Nelson, B.C.
V1L 4C6

Phone: (250) 354-6203
Fax: (250) 354-6250

or electronically to:
Jeff.Leahy@gems3.gov.bc.ca

APPENDIX A

Data Package

Description of Data Inputs and Management Assumptions

This appendix is available upon request from the
Ministry of Forests.

Offices are located at:

Boundary Forest District
136 Sagamore Avenue,
Grand Forks, B.C.
VOH 1H0
Phone: (250) 442-5411

Nelson Forest Region
518 Lake Street,
Nelson, B.C.
V1L 4C6
Phone: (250) 354-6203

Timber Supply Branch
3rd Floor - 595 Pandora Avenue
Victoria, B.C.
V8W 9C3
Phone: (250) 356-5947