



MINISTRY OF FORESTS

# Golden Timber Supply Area

Timber Supply Review  
Summary of Public Input  
September 1994

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This is a summary of the public input that has been received on the Timber Supply Review in the Golden Timber Supply Area. This summary does not assess the feasibility or validity of the input or whether it relates to the clearly defined mandate of the chief forester in the allowable annual cut determination.



Province of  
British Columbia  
Ministry  
of Forests



# **Golden Timber Supply Area**

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# Golden Timber Supply Area - Summary of Public Input

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# Golden Timber Supply Area - Summary of Public Input

## Introduction

### Timber Supply Review process

The British Columbia Forest Service is reviewing the timber supply for all timber supply areas\* and tree farm licence\* areas in the province. This Timber Supply Review examines the impacts of current integrated resource management practices\* and the implications of alternative rates of harvest on the short- and long-term timber supply and the economy of British Columbia, among other things. Based on the results of this review, the chief forester may decide to adjust the allowable annual cut\* for the Golden Timber Supply Area.

A *Timber Supply Analysis Report* was released in July 1993 for the Golden Timber Supply Area. This was followed in April, 1994 by the release of a *Socio-Economic Assessment* and a *Public Discussion Paper* which summarized the two technical reports and encouraged public input.

### 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. The *Forest Act* requires the chief forester to determine an allowable annual cut for each timber supply area and tree farm licence area at least every five years. Section 7 of the act defines the following factors which the chief forester must consider in the determination:

- a) the rate of timber production that may be sustained from the area, taking into account:
  - the composition of the forest;
  - the time in which the forest will become re-established following disturbance;
  - silvicultural treatments, including reforestation;
  - standards of timber utilization;
  - constraints on the amount of timber produced from the area by use for purposes other than timber production; and,
  - 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; and,
- 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 allowable annual cut determination is an independent, professional judgement using the best information available at the time. By law, the chief forester is independent of the political process and is not directed by the minister of forests in determining allowable annual cuts. While the chief forester does not consider the advocacy efforts of lobby groups, consideration is given to relevant information from any source.

The objective of the public review and input process in the Timber Supply Review is to ensure the information provided in the technical reports is as accurate as possible. This *Summary of Public Input* and copies of the major submissions that have been received for the Golden Timber Supply Area will be provided to the chief forester for his consideration in the allowable annual cut determination.

### Public review and input process

Golden Forest District staff actively solicited public input to the Golden Timber Supply Area Timber Supply Review through the following:

- A direct mail-out of the Timber Supply Analysis, Socio-Economic Assessment and Public Discussion Paper to more than 12 organizations, businesses and First Nations representatives active within and adjacent to the Golden Forest District. In a cover letter, the district offered to conduct information sessions to the groups, if desired. The Public Discussion Paper included a questionnaire form which readers were encouraged to complete and return to the district manager.
- More than 3,500 cards were placed in mailboxes in the Golden post office. These cards could be exchanged at the post office for a copy of the Public Discussion Paper. Between 200 and 300 copies were picked up.
- Information was provided for a series of newspaper articles in the local paper. The articles included background information on the Timber Supply Review process, how allowable annual cuts are determined, and how to obtain further information from the Forest Service.
- Twelve information sessions were conducted with key stakeholders and the public. An open house was held which was advertised extensively. Table 1 details the dates and number of participants at these sessions.

**\* Throughout this document, an asterisk at the end of a phrase indicates the phrase is defined in the definitions at the end of this document.**

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Table 1: Participation at the information sessions, open house and public meeting

Organization (No. of participants)	Date
<b>Information sessions</b>	
Forest Service staff (35)	April 18, 1994
Town Council and representatives from licensed resource users and interest groups (20)	May 3, 1994
Forest licensees (12)	May 4, 1994
Small business registrants and woodlot licensees (3)	May 4, 1994
Entrepreneurial trainees (13)	May 5, 1994
Golden Truck Loggers Association (20)	May 10, 1994
East Kootenay Environmental Society (20)	May 11, 1994
Open house (18)	May 17-18, 1994
Parks Canada (12)	May 18, 1994
High School (65)	May 18 and 20, 1994
Rod and Gun Club (7)	May 24, 1994
IWA (local chapter) (8)	June 25, 1994

Attendance at local presentations and by the number of responses received by the Forest Service office demonstrated a keen interest in the Timber Supply Review.

## Public response

Seventy completed questionnaires, 41 letters from individuals, and nine written submissions were received from individuals, businesses, organizations and government departments (see list in Appendix 1). Evans Forest Products Limited provided a response to the Public Discussion Paper and contracted Timberline Forest Inventory Consulting Limited to conduct a critique of the Timber Supply Analysis Report. The Interior Lumber Manufacturers' Association provided a critique of the Socio-Economic Assessment. As well, more than 230

individuals attended the various information sessions and the open house.

The reports, written submissions, completed response forms and statements from the public meeting have been incorporated in this summary.

The following is a summary of the public input that was received. It does not assess the feasibility or validity of the input or whether it relates to the clearly defined mandate of the chief forester in the allowable annual cut determination.

## Summary of public input

### Timber Supply Analysis Report

The *Timber Supply Analysis Report* provides an assessment of the impacts of current forest management practices on short- and long-term timber supply. Based on these practices and the best information available in 1991, when the timber supply analysis was initiated, the present allowable annual cut for the Golden Timber Supply Area cannot be maintained over the long term.

The base case forecast\* projected a decline in timber supply over 70 years to a long-term sustainable level of 309,000 cubic metres per year. This forecast projected a seven per cent reduction in allowable annual cut immediately (to 605,000 cubic metres per year), with a further 10 per cent decline every decade for the following 60 years.

An alternative forecast produced by the timber supply analysis indicated it may be possible to maintain the present allowable annual cut for 10 years, followed by 12 to 13 per cent declines every decade for 60 years to achieve the long-term timber supply.

When the timber supply analysis was completed, it was recognized that there was uncertainty about some of the available information. As part of the analysis tests were completed to examine how different information for some factors would change the timber supply forecasts. In these tests, the short-term timber supply varied greatly depending on the estimates used for:

- the amount of merchantable timber in existing forests; and,
- the impact of practices to conserve wildlife habitat (such as maintaining trees adjacent to avalanche paths).

In the *Public Discussion Paper*, readers were encouraged to comment on these factors as well as

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on opportunities to offset the projected timber supply reduction. These responses, as well as comments on topics raised by the respondents, are summarized below.

## General input

The *Timber Supply Review Audit* commissioned by Evans Forest Products Limited and carried out by Timberline Consultants concluded that the following factors significantly affected the timber supply forecast for the Golden Timber Supply Area:

- the method used to combine forest types by species and timber productivity to create analysis units;
- bias in the estimates of timber productivity and the distribution of trees for old-growth stands on existing stands; and,
- consideration of increased timber yields from current stand management practices where density and competition are controlled on regenerated stands.

The authors of the audit went on to state, "consideration of these three factors results in a significantly higher timber supply forecast than was found in the Forest Service analysis."

Sometime after the timber supply analysis for the Golden Timber Supply Area was completed, a new timber growth model (TIPSY\*), used to predict the growth of managed forests, was approved for use in the Timber Supply Review. Public discussion of the audit commissioned by Evans Forest Products Limited and the change in growth models used for other timber supply areas prompted considerable feedback. Respondents were generally of the opinion that the timber supply review for the Golden Timber Supply Area did not use the best information and methodology available, and they were at a disadvantage for this reason. Some even suggested that Golden should be provided some sort of compensation for this situation. On the other hand, the validity of the commissioned analysis was questioned because "it does not take into account any of the potential impacts resulting from a non-timber resource emphasis."

As a result of the discrepancy in the data used in the two analyses, 50 per cent of the written submissions and letters from individuals called for an immediate re-analysis of the timber supply using the currently approved model to predict the growth of managed forests in the Golden Timber Supply Area. Primarily for the same reason, 52 per cent of the letters from individuals also indicated that the allowable annual cut should be maintained at the current level. According to one respondent, "To reduce the cut based on data that is seriously questioned on a technical and logical basis, using systems that the ministry itself has abandoned, does

not make sense." Conversely, uncertainty about the analysis data and concerns about environmental impacts, sustainability and economic stability caused 86 per cent of the questionnaire respondents to indicate a reduction in the allowable annual cut was needed.

## Input on the Public Discussion Paper

### Factors indicating a possible further reduction in the short-term timber supply

- **amount of merchantable wood in the existing mature forest**

Eighty per cent of the questionnaire respondents felt the allowable annual cut should be reduced because of uncertainty in the estimate of merchantable timber volumes available in the existing mature forest. Many stated that, if changes were required, it was important to err on the side of caution. Several stressed the importance of conducting further studies to obtain reliable estimates. Some respondents felt that immediate reductions in the allowable annual cut would provide time for additional data to be collected for use in future reviews; this approach would leave room for more options in the future.

Evans Forest Products Limited stated that: "using a finer aggregation of species and site indices...resulted in significantly higher available volumes than the Ministry results indicated. In the short term, the next 70 years, the Timberline report indicates 17.5 per cent more volume is available than the Ministry analysis shows."

In their written submissions, Yoho and Kootenay National Parks and Mount Revelstoke\Glacier National Parks agreed with the Forest Service that the merchantable timber volumes in unharvested mature forests may be overestimated in the Timber Supply Analysis. The submission from Yoho and Kootenay National Parks added that, in view of the differences between the Forest Service analysis and the audit commissioned by Evans Forest Products Limited, "Parks would encourage that the Ministry of Forests' data be accepted as a conservative estimate to forecasting and timber allocations.

A few of the respondents believe plenty of merchantable timber remains in the forest.

- **practices to conserve wildlife habitats**

Because some of the questionnaire respondents believe the inventory of mature timber is probably overestimated, they are concerned about the loss of old growth, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities if harvesting continues at the current

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pace. Many of these individuals favoured a larger reduction in the allowable annual cut now and a smaller reduction later.

The Parks Canada submissions (from Yoho/ Kootenay National Parks and Mount Revelstoke/ Glacier National Parks) indicate the following factors which are important to maintain wildlife habitat, may create problems with both the short- and long-term wood supply:

- the retention of mature forests adjacent to avalanche paths;
- the current lack of emphasis on stand level diversity practices; and,
- the likelihood that all of the mature timber cannot be removed in the proposed three-pass system while meeting the requirements for non-timber resource values.

For these reasons, Parks Canada suggested it may be necessary to reduce the allowable annual cut further than indicated by the base case forecast.

## Potential opportunities to partially offset short-term timber supply reductions

### • increasing the timber management land base

Some forested areas that are currently not harvested were not included in the timber management land base\* for this analysis. This includes steep v-shaped valleys with difficult access, high elevation areas, deciduous forests and some very old hemlock and balsam stands. With alternative harvesting systems and an increase in timber values, more of the forested area of the timber supply area may be economical to harvest in the future. This could lead to an increase in the timber management land base and possibly the timber supply.

Sixty-three per cent of the survey respondents thought industry should be required to demonstrate that currently uneconomical areas could be harvested and regenerated in an ecologically sound manner prior to these areas being included in the timber management land base. Concern was expressed that, by including some of these areas, steep slopes and other environmentally sensitive areas would be put at greater risk, and water quality and soil and slope stability could be affected.

Others felt the criteria for determining the timber management land base are outdated and that the Timber Supply Review "presents a very conservative estimate of what is available for harvesting." They suggested that new technology and future demand for wood fibre will ensure that currently non-merchantable stands will be harvested. One suggestion was: "Rather than

eliminate low sites, a volume per hectare cut-off would have been more appropriate. This would have increased the forest land base."

### • increasing the growth rate of regenerated forests

Some individuals believe that with planting and stand tending practices, the growth rate of regenerated areas could be higher than the estimates used in the base case analysis, possibly resulting in an increase in the timber supply. The timber supply analysis tested this possibility and found no effect on timber supply in the short term, and only a slight increase possible in the long term.

Evans' submission suggested that the use of the TIPS model to predict growth in managed forests would result in a 72 per cent increase in available timber volumes over the long term.

Although few responses dealt specifically with this issue, the general feeling seemed to be that there is not sufficient information to use potential increased growth as the basis for changing the allowable annual cut. Some respondents expressed opinions that further growth and yield studies should be implemented.

Parks Canada (Mount Revelstoke and Glacier National Parks) contended that, "Intensive forest management may further impact biodiversity by creating dense even-aged stands, lacking the necessary non-commercial forest characteristics that support wildlife." They also suggested that "the probable impact of fungal diseases on second-growth yields in the Interior Cedar-Hemlock zone, possibly exacerbated by current silviculture...and planned activities..." may cause potential problems with both the short- and long-term wood supply.

Some respondents thought any predictions about the effects of enhanced silviculture on yield increases are speculative, so they recommended erring on the conservative side and using caution in setting the allowable annual cut.

### • reducing the minimum harvest age

In the timber supply analysis minimum harvest ages were defined to ensure harvesting is not projected to occur before the forest has reached its maximum growth rate. Reducing the minimum harvest ages may increase timber supply in the short term.

Many survey respondents supported the opinion that harvesting smaller trees would result in smaller log products and more wastage, and would create a more severe timber supply

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problem in the future. They did not believe any potential short-term gains were justifiable. It was overwhelmingly indicated that the minimum harvest ages should not be reduced. Forty-four per cent of questionnaire respondents indicated this factor should not be considered in this determination of the allowable annual cut.

The Yoho and Kootenay National Parks' submission stated that, "If the minimum harvest age were reduced to 60 years, this would essentially reduce the mature (in addition to old-growth) forest components and would negatively impact additional wildlife resources."

Several people expressed their belief that a reduction in minimum harvest age should be done now in order "to get the proper allowable annual cut reduction" and "to be ready for the future."

## Socio-Economic Assessment

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The Town of Golden is the only sizable population centre within the Golden Timber Supply Area. The community is highly reliant on forestry to sustain its economic base, although tourism is rapidly emerging as a second major industry. The timber industry is dominated by one company with a plywood mill and a sawmill. The community has acknowledged that the lack of economic diversity may cause problems in the future and has launched economic development projects to address this potential weakness.

The *Socio-Economic Assessment* estimated that harvesting the current allowable annual cut in the Golden Timber Supply Area generates 618 person-years\* of direct employment in the Golden area. An additional 488 person-years of indirect employment are created. These jobs account for 29 per cent of the local labour force. Employment generated outside the area is estimated to create a total of 624 person-years of additional employment in the province. Approximately \$14 million in provincial revenues are generated annually by timber harvesting in the Golden Timber Supply Area.

Reductions in timber supply are projected to result in the loss of 0.95 person-years of direct forestry employment for every 1,000 cubic metres of timber removed from the allowable annual cut.

## Public input summary

### Impacts on the local timber industry

The timber industry in the Golden Forest District faces special economic problems compared to most other areas in the southern interior of British Columbia. According to the *Socio-Economic*

*Assessment*: "The firm (Evans Forest Products) bears the highest log costs in the interior of B.C." These high costs are due to the difficult terrain, wet climate and very old, often partially rotted timber in the forests.

Due to timber shortages throughout the interior of British Columbia, other firms are expanding their search for wood and are purchasing more of the available wood supplies. This increased competition for available wood is a concern for Evans because at least 35 per cent of the logs required for the Golden/Donald operations are purchased. The Evans' submission suggested that because of these conditions they face a competitive disadvantage when buying logs from the open market. Evans feels it will be difficult to maintain, let alone increase, this supply. This could trigger a reduction of mill operations, resulting in serious negative employment impacts. Evans' worst case scenario is closure of the Golden Plywood Plant with its value-added and relatively high employment.

### Employment and economic impacts

The employment projections in the *Socio-Economic Assessment* are based on the assumption that employment losses will be directly proportional to reductions in timber supply. However, the report states, "In Golden, this assumption may not be plausible because production is consolidated in one firm and only two mills." In other words, the effects of changes in timber supply are concentrated on those two mills. "Threshold levels" are points at which a reduction in timber supply forces a restructuring of timber milling operation. Because threshold levels are difficult to assess, it is unclear at what point, significant reductions in the allowable annual cut would force one or both mills to shut down. There is a strong feeling that, "You cannot underestimate the potential for loss of jobs even with minor reductions in cut."

The Interior Lumber Manufacturers' Association's *Critique of the Golden TSA Socio-Economic Impact Study* concluded, "the 'impacts' identified in the study are significantly understated and do not provide the citizens of Golden—or the citizens of B.C.—with a sufficiently accurate picture of the consequences of the (timber supply) scenarios." In particular, the author of the critique believes the employment and income impacts of allowable annual cut reductions are underestimated in the *Socio-Economic Assessment*. This author also notes that the recent stumpage increases implemented under the Forest Renewal Plan\* are not incorporated in the estimates of government revenue because the *Socio-Economic Assessment* was prepared before the Forest Renewal Plan was announced.

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Tourism was identified in the *Socio-Economic Assessment* as a growing industry in the community. Many respondents expressed concern that tourism could not provide the number of jobs necessary to replace all those lost from the forest industry if the allowable annual cut was reduced and that wages, and therefore quality of life, would be significantly lower. Some individuals currently employed in forestry made it clear they were not interested in retraining for another field of work.

Many people commented that a reduced allowable annual cut would have a negative effect on employment and would severely affect the overall economy of Golden. Future reductions in the wood supply might threaten investor confidence and could reduce investment in the community.

Many of the questionnaire respondents were interested in keeping the timber industry going and reducing the risk of job loss. Fifty-one per cent indicated they would prefer equal reductions in the allowable annual cut, now and in the future, for this reason. Some people felt a smaller reduction now and a larger reduction later would minimize short-term impacts. They recommended conducting a new review prior to future reductions in the allowable annual cut. Others felt the current allowable cut could be sustained for another 10 years before a reduction has to take place.

## Community impacts

A great deal of apprehension was expressed regarding the potential impact of a reduced allowable annual cut on the community of Golden. There is a general feeling that the published Forest Service reports don't adequately portray the importance of the forest industry to the town. One person cited a 1993 report prepared by the Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations that indicated a 69 per cent dependency on the forest industry rather than the 50 per cent indicated in the *Socio-Economic Assessment*.

Respondents wanted the Forest Service to ensure that the livelihood of the community is considered as well as the sustainability of the forest. Any decision regarding the allowable annual cut will affect the overall economic picture of Golden, local businesses and the stability of the family environment. There is fear that without forestry jobs, "Golden may not survive and flourish" and "livelihoods would be destroyed." Several respondents believe that those who lose their jobs in forestry would be forced to geographically relocate in order to find work and that new people would not be drawn to the area.

Of the respondents to the *Public Discussion Paper* response form, 13 per cent said very adaptable, 58

per cent felt that Golden was somewhat adaptable to change and 27 per cent said not adaptable. The greatest number of respondents indicated a smoother transition for both community economics and future sustainability would occur by making allowable annual cut reductions of equal dimensions both now and in the future. The need for the community to gain greater economic diversification was expressed. One of the unknown factors of diversification is the amount of time required to stabilize the community.

## Environmental concerns

Much of the input indicated a strong feeling that current management practices do not adequately address integrated resource management. According to B.C. Environment: "Current practices allow for special management of riparian habitats and winter ranges for deer, elk and moose, but they are inadequate for maintaining sufficient habitat for other wildlife, such as caribou, cavity nesting birds and other old-growth species." B.C. Environment felt that viable levels of wildlife populations cannot be sustained if the current rate of harvest is continued, and Mount Revelstoke and Glacier National Parks said biodiversity cannot be maintained with current practices.

The greatest negative biodiversity impacts of continuing to harvest at the current allowable annual cut would occur on those species which rely on mature and old-growth forests. The Yoho and Kootenay National Parks' submission stated: "Old growth dependent species are not properly managed with the retention of old growth only in the Cummins Valley. The attributes of old-growth forests are required by many species throughout the timber supply area."

In general, the respondents to the *Public Discussion Paper* supported immediate action to protect non-timber values and the ecological integrity of the timber supply area. Many of the responses indicated concern that current land use and forest management practices do not adequately ensure the conservation of wildlife habitats or biodiversity. Those who advocated a reduction in the allowable annual cut felt that conservative action now will leave more options open in the future and encourage a management regime that will ensure sustainability for the future.

Respondents were encouraged to give their opinion on how potential reductions in allowable annual cut should be phased in over time. With many individuals citing environmental concerns, 30 per cent of questionnaire respondents suggested a larger immediate reduction in the allowable annual cut. Fifty-one per cent felt equal reductions now and in the future would be satisfactory. Sixteen per cent

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would choose a smaller reduction now and a larger reduction later. Several individuals expressed a preference for a larger reduction now, as well as a large reduction later to save endangered wildlife, maintain biodiversity and achieve a sustainable harvest level in a shorter amount of time.

Several written submissions noted that protection of non-timber resources is included in the mandates of the ministry of forests and the ministry of environment, lands and parks, and in the laws of British Columbia. Yoho and Kootenay National Parks' submission stated that their mandate includes the conservation of biodiversity, "as well as the environmentally sound management of surrounding or adjacent areas. Many wildlife resources which reside in the national Parks rely on adjacent Provincial Lands for seasonal habitat needs and for corridors through which wildlife can move between protected areas."

The protection of riparian areas\* is very important for resource management. While agreeing that special management of riparian habitats helps to maintain some attributes of old-growth forests, B.C. Environment's concern was that riparian habitats constitute only seven per cent of the timber management land base. These areas, including many non-forest wetland types, tend to be small, fragmented and widely dispersed throughout the land base.

Some people said wildlife thrives on logged areas and the cut should not be reduced on that account. Others said wildlife will either adapt or relocate and that adequate measures are already being taken to address the situation.

Some respondents didn't agree with the establishment of more parks in British Columbia.

## Impacts of other government initiatives

The ongoing work of the Commission on Resources and Environment (CORE) in the Kootenay region, and the related Protected Areas Strategy\*, could result in lands being unavailable for timber harvesting in the Golden Timber Supply Area. The government's Forest Practices Code\* and the Forest Renewal Plan may also have impacts on future land management and related employment. Because decisions have not yet been made on these processes and initiatives, their impact was not reflected in this Timber Supply Review. Subsequent Timber Supply Reviews, which must be completed at least every five years, will take these initiatives into account, as well as new information and other changes in government policies.

Many respondents were concerned with the accumulated impacts of these other government initiatives which may affect the size of the timber management land base and the forestry practices that are acceptable. One respondent noted that neither CORE nor the Forest Practices Code was included in either of the timber supply analyses and commented, "While these factors are more subjective in nature, ... such omissions, without interpretive acknowledgment, further degrade the confidence level in the timber supply reviews methodology undertaken to date."

The Yoho and Kootenay National Parks' submission indicated that these government initiatives "will impact on the allowable annual cut, and should be given due consideration relative to short-term impacts when setting the allowable annual cut." Mount Revelstoke and Glacier National Parks' submission further stated that "many of the additional measures required (for example, streamside and riparian management zones, ten per cent old-growth protection) are expected to be mandatory under the Forest Practices Code, but are not in the analysis."

The Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks said that anticipated changes in forest management as a result of the proposed Forest Practices Code will have considerable impacts on short-term availability of timber in the Golden Timber Supply Area. This ministry also stated: "There seems to be general agreement that the current allowable annual cut and the new provincial standards relating to cutblock size, green-up and management of special areas, for example, are not mutually attainable."

In the Golden Timber Supply Area, a Land and Resource Management Plan\* will be developed sometime after this timber supply review is completed. This planning process provides an opportunity for the public and stakeholder groups to work with government agencies to make choices about forest management objectives and practices. This plan may also have a significant impact on the future timber supply in the Golden Timber Supply Area and, if impacts are significant enough, could prompt a review of the allowable annual cut.

## Allowable annual cut determination

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This summary and copies of the major submissions will be provided to the chief forester. In making the allowable annual cut determination, the chief forester will consider:

- the *Timber Supply Analysis Report*;
- the *Socio-Economic Assessment*;
- the comments on technical forestry matters and the implications of alternative rates of harvest included in this *Summary of Public Input*;
- the social and economic objectives of the government provided by the minister of forests; and,
- any other information considered to be necessary.

After weighing these factors, the chief forester's judgement determines the allowable annual cut. This determination of the allowable annual cut is expected in September 1994 and will be announced publicly. The factors that are considered in the determination will be explained in a *Rationale Statement* and will be available to the public with this *Summary of Public Input*.

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## Appendix

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### Written submissions received by the Golden Forest District

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Borden Packaging and Industrial Products-Canada, Vancouver

Canadian Heritage - Parks Canada, Mount Revelstoke and Glacier National Parks, Revelstoke

Canadian Heritage - Parks Canada, Yoho and Kootenay National Parks, Golden

Evans Forest Products Limited, Golden

Evans Forest Products Limited/Timberline Consultants, Victoria

Kucera Engineers Inc., Golden

Interior Lumber Manufacturers' Association, Kelowna

Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, Golden

## Definitions

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### Allowable annual cut

The rate of timber harvest permitted each year from a specified area of land, usually expressed as cubic metres of wood per year.

### Base case forecast

The timber supply forecast which illustrates the effects of current integrated resource management practices on timber supply using the best information that was available when the data package was prepared. It's used as a benchmark for comparison purposes only.

### Commission on Resources and Environment (CORE)

An independent commission established to develop and test land use planning processes in consultation with stakeholders. Regional and sub-regional processes have been implemented by CORE in various areas of the province.

### Current integrated resource management practices

The forest management practices that were being approved and implemented in the timber supply area when this review was initiated.

### Forest Practices Code

A draft *Forest Practices Code for British Columbia Act* which requires better forest practices, with heavy penalties for violators, was recently passed in the B.C. Legislature. The final code is currently planned for implementation in late 1994.

### Forest Renewal Plan

A partnership of all the forest interests, working together to invest in increasing the value of the forest and strengthening the forest sector economy

### Land and Resource Management Plan

A consensus-building process involving a cross section of the public, interest groups and government agencies to establish resource management objectives and strategies for a management area (usually a timber supply area).

### Person-year

One person working the equivalent of one full year. If someone works full time for six months, he or she accounts for 0.50 person years.

### Protected Areas Strategy

A provincial government initiative to identify and recommend protection of representative areas within each ecological region of the province. Decisions on candidate areas are expected before the year 2000.

### Riparian area

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

### Timber management land base

Crown forest land which is currently economical and environmentally feasible to access and harvest.

### Timber supply area

An area of Crown land defined by an established pattern of wood flow from the forest to the primary timber-using industries.

### TIPSY (Table Interpolation Program for Stand Yield)

A computer model for predicting timber growth.

### Tree farm licence

An agreement entered into with the provincial government which provides for the establishment, management and harvesting of timber by a private interest on a described area of Crown land.

### VDYP (Variable Density Yield Projection)

A computer model for predicting timber growth and yield.









