

# Golden Timber Supply Area

## Information Report

September 1997



**BRITISH  
COLUMBIA**

Ministry of Forests

# 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 five-year 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
- identify where improved information is required for future timber supply forecasts
- 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 public review of the draft data and management assumptions that will be applied in reviewing the timber supply for the Golden 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 *Golden Timber Supply Area Analysis Report*.

The *Golden 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 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 Golden 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 currently 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 6 through 9. For a more detailed description of the information, please contact the Columbia Forest District Office (in Golden or Revelstoke) or the Nelson Forest Region Office and request a copy of the data package. The public will have 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 27, 1997.

## 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 since then. More 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 Golden timber supply area, and the estimated time required for each step.

### Timber supply

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

### Timber supply area

An area of Crown land defined in accordance with the *Forest Act*, primarily based on an established pattern of wood flow from the forest to the primary timber-using industries.

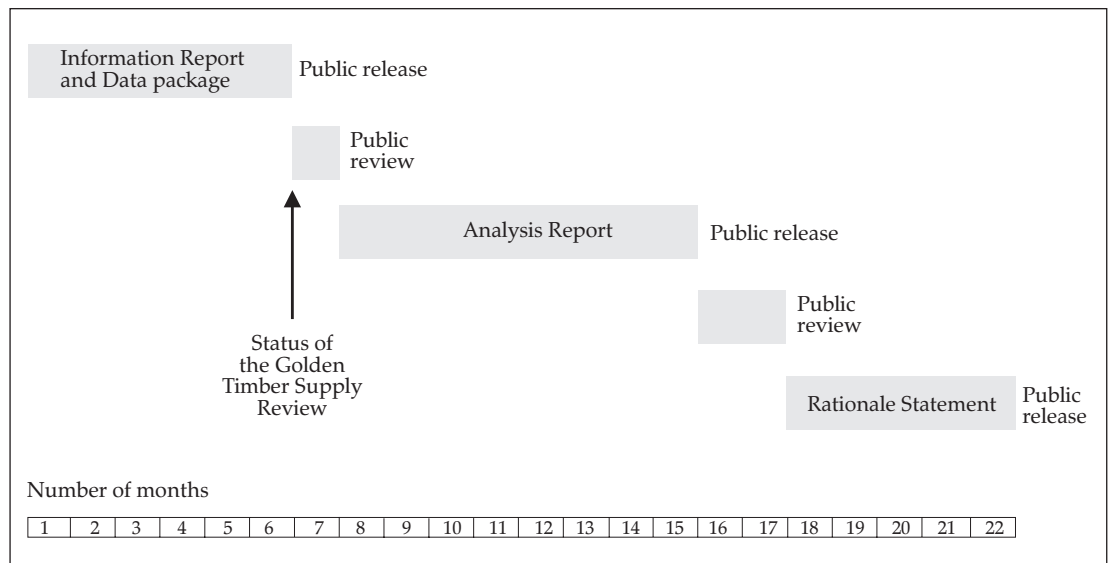
### Tree farm licence

An agreement entered into with the provincial government which provides for the establishment, management and harvesting of timber by a private interest on a defined area of Crown land in accordance with the *Forest Act*.

# Timber Supply Review

in the Golden TSA

**Figure 1.** Review process for the Golden timber supply area.



## 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.

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 judgement 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. More recently, on July 8, 1997, the Kootenay-Boundary Land-Use Implementation Strategy was approved by government. The strategy provides details on innovative forest practices and making the most of available timber. It also provides an expression of the government's commitment

to achieve the Crown's social and economic objectives for the region, including the Golden timber supply area.

Land-use planning decisions regarding forest practices which are implemented and protected areas\* that have final approval from government will be reflected in this timber supply review. The Cummins Lake protected area has final approval as a provincial park; however, the lower Cummins area has not been finalized. If the lower Cummins area is approved before the allowable annual cut is established, then the area will be removed from the timber harvesting land base\*.

## Description of the timber supply area

The Golden timber supply area is located in southeastern British Columbia and covers approximately 915,000 hectares. The unit is bounded by the Selkirk and Purcell mountains to the west and the Rocky Mountains to the east. It straddles the Rocky Mountain Trench and the Columbia River Valley, which runs through the town of Golden and northward to the Big Bend area near Mica Dam. The unit is bordered by five national parks: Kootenay, Yoho, Banff, Jasper and Glacier, as well as Hamber and Cummins Lake provincial parks. The Trans-Canada highway passes through the south-central part of the area providing relatively easy access to an area of outstanding mountain scenery.

## The community

The Golden timber supply area is sparsely populated, with 5,856 residents (1996 Census), an increase of more than three per cent from the previous census in 1991. Nearly 4,000 people, or about 67 per cent of the entire timber supply area's population, live in the town of Golden.

Golden's economy is highly reliant on the forest industry. Information from the

# Timber Supply Review

in the Golden TSA

## Protected Areas Strategy

A provincial initiative to protect representative ecosystems and special features on a regional basis.

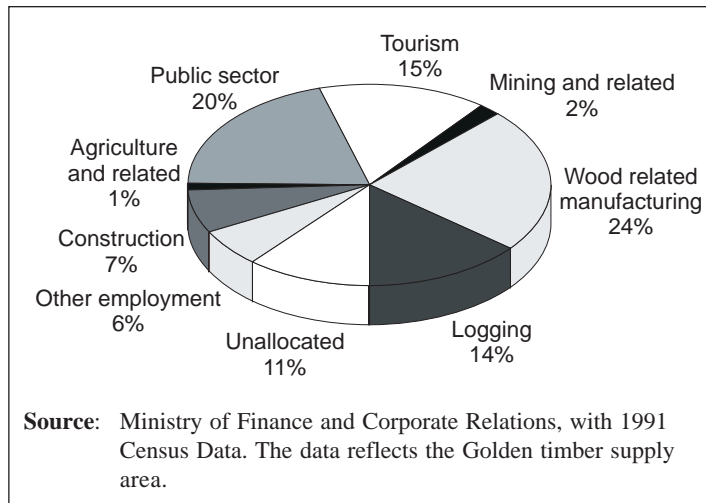
## Timber harvesting land base

Crown forest land within the timber supply area that is currently considered feasible and economical for timber harvesting.

1991 Census indicates that the forest sector accounted for 37 per cent of the timber supply area's total employment (Figure 2). This includes all direct forestry employment and other employment supported by the forest industry and its workers. Research by the Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations found that for each 100 direct jobs in the forest industry in Golden, a further 26 to 33 indirect and induced jobs are created.

The two main licensees in the area are Evans Forest Products Limited and Wood River Forest Incorporated. While Evans processes much of its timber in Golden, Wood River's timber is processed in Revelstoke. Over the past three years, the total average harvest in the Golden area has been approximately 354,000 cubic metres per year. This is lower than the current allowable annual cut due to a number of factors such as mill closures, market conditions and planning delays.

Tourism is the second largest non-



**Figure 2.**  
Major employment by  
sectors, 1991

government sector in Golden. The mountainous nature of the area and the diversity of natural attributes are attracting an increasing number of wilderness adventure tourists. Other important sectors in the timber supply area are transportation and services, due to the community's position on national east-west transportation routes.

## First Nations

The Golden timber supply area is within the traditional territory of the Ktunaxa Nation. The Ktunaxa Kinbasket Tribal Council has submitted a comprehensive land claim which covers the southeast corner of the province, including the Golden timber supply area. Currently, there are no First Nations reserves or communities within the Golden timber supply area.

A traditional-use site inventory is currently underway by the Ktunaxa Kinbasket Tribal Council.

## The forest land resources

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

Most of the Golden timber supply area lies in the interior wet belt of the province. The mountainous environment creates varied climates and growing conditions, resulting in diverse forests. In the more predominant, wetter parts of the unit, valley bottoms are covered with cedar and hemlock, and stands of spruce and subalpine fir occupy the higher elevation slopes. Some southern parts of the area experience a significantly drier climate and the drier valley bottoms are occupied by

Douglas-fir forests, while lodgepole pine is often found at higher elevations.

Throughout the timber supply area, mountain peaks are covered by vast expanses of alpine tundra, rock and ice. Because of the rugged landscape and generally cold, wet climate, only a small portion of the timber supply area is productive forest land.

Recreational values and uses of forests in the Golden timber supply area are high due to the proximity of national and provincial parks, exceptional natural scenery, and the presence of highway and rail transportation. Consequently, tourism is becoming an increasingly important economic sector in the area's economy.

## The environment

The mountainous features of the Golden timber supply area, combined with a climate affected by both coastal and continental influences, create a diverse forested environment which provides habitat for a wide variety of wildlife species. According to 1992 wildlife inventories, approximately 274 bird, 63 mammal, nine amphibian, and eight reptile species inhabit the area. Some of the more well-known large mammal species of the timber supply area include black bear, grizzly bear, moose, elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep, mountain goat and mountain caribou.

Wildlife species that live at high elevations or rely on young forests are generally abundant and intact. However, most low elevation habitats are threatened due to human activity and the scarcity of wetlands and riparian valley-bottom forests. Old-growth and mature forests have been logged most heavily in valley-bottoms and it is projected that the majority of old-growth cedar-hemlock forests will be logged in the next 30 to 40 years. Animals that depend on the retention of old-growth forests in the area include peregrine falcon, bald eagle, great blue heron, grizzly bear, caribou, fisher and cavity-nesting birds and small mammals.

The northern part of the Golden timber supply area overlaps the range of one of only three viable populations of mountain caribou in western Canada. Due to heavy snowfall in that part of the timber supply area, these caribou require sufficient canopy cover, which mature forests

provide, to move between feeding areas. The caribou also depend on mature lichen-bearing forests for feeding.

## History of the allowable annual cut

On August 31, 1994, the chief forester reduced the allowable annual cut to 540,000 cubic metres from 650,000 cubic metres, a reduction of approximately 17 per cent.

As part of the 1994 determination, the chief forester gave direction to resolve uncertainties with respect to the timber supply in the Golden timber supply area. In preparation for the next allowable annual cut determination, the following issues were to be examined:

- **timber availability** - it was noted in the last determination that an evaluation of timber availability was to be undertaken.  
  
Since the previous determination there have been operational checks on the amount of area that contributes to the timber harvesting land base. Any necessary adjustments will be included in this timber supply review.
- **estimates of existing forest volumes** - at the time of the last allowable annual cut determination, there was a concern that the existing forest volumes were overestimated.

Since the previous determination there have been two initiatives to resolve this concern. The first was an audit of the total volume estimates for existing and immature forest stands. The audit indicated that volume estimates are reasonably accurate.

The second initiative is a study of the decay and breakage factors. These are volume reductions applied to the total volume estimates to account for losses due to decay and breakage. The results of the study may be available in the near future and the results could then be considered in this timber supply review.

# Timber Supply Review

in the Golden TSA

## Sensitivity analysis

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

## Forest Practices Code

### Code

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

## Integrated resource management

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

- **reforestation in high elevations** - the 1994 timber supply analysis reported approximately 11.5 per cent of the operable area was located above 1,650 metres elevation. There was a concern that the timber supply analysis did not reflect the slower growth rates on these sites.

Over the past 20 years there have been numerous studies examining this complex issue. More recently, the Nelson Forest Region has completed a literature review of studies regarding high-elevation reforestation. For this timber supply review, a sensitivity analysis\* will examine the risk to timber supply of the uncertainty of assumptions regarding high-elevation reforestation.

*Note: For more information on these points, please refer to the Golden timber supply area Rationale for Allowable Annual Cut Determination, August 31, 1994.*

## Current Timber Supply Review

Public forest lands in British Columbia provide recreational enjoyment, fish and wildlife habitat, 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\*, where all resources are considered when making forest management decisions.

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 Golden timber supply area. The chief forester will also consider any new information, based on implemented changes, at the time of the allowable annual cut determination.

The Forest Practices Code\* is now law and is being implemented in the timber supply area. The Code was fully implemented on June 15, 1997. These new practices may influence both the short- and long-term timber supply.

## 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 consider these assumptions as required by Section 8 of the *Forest Act*. The following general outline contains *some* 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 Golden timber supply area. More detailed information can be found in Appendix A: Data Package. This appendix is available upon request from the Ministry of Forests offices listed at the end of this report.

## Land-base factors

- **Operable area** - the forested area in the Golden timber supply area has been assessed for operability based on economic, ecological and physical accessible attributes. Only those areas that are considered operable will contribute to the timber harvesting land base.
- **Low productivity sites** - in addition to the above, lower elevation forest types that are not considered fully available for harvesting due to forest characteristics such as low timber volumes or low growth productivity will be deducted

either partially or completely from the timber harvesting land base.

- **Poor quality timber** - sites with unmerchantable timber (primarily some older hemlock-leading coniferous types as well as deciduous types) will be deducted from the timber harvesting land base.
- **Environmentally sensitive areas\*** - Portions of these areas are removed from the timber harvesting land base to account for their sensitivity. An evaluation of the environmental concerns and the past level of harvesting within these areas was used to determine the extent of the reductions. For the Golden timber supply area, 90 per cent of the areas identified as having highly sensitive soils and significant regeneration problems will be removed from the timber harvesting land base. Areas designated for the use, recreation, and enjoyment of the public will be considered to be 30 to 100 per cent unavailable for harvesting.
- **Forest roads** - harvesting and road construction follow regional and provincial guidelines. Currently, it is estimated that there are more than 5,500 hectares of existing main and secondary roads in the Golden timber supply area. In addition, existing landings and skid trails are estimated to occupy approximately three per cent and two per cent, respectively, of the productive forested area under 40 years of age. Also, it is estimated that an additional 7.3 per cent of the timber harvesting land base will be lost over time to future roads, landings and trail construction.

## Inventory factors

- **Forest inventory** - the dominant mature tree species in the Golden timber supply area are spruce, lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir and western redcedar. Other tree species include western hemlock and subalpine fir.

- **Forest growth rates** - the most up-to-date inventory growth information for regenerated forest stands will be used for the analysis.
- **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 is estimated to reach a merchantable size before timber harvesting is considered. This age is based on the time required for regenerated stands to achieve desired physical characteristics such as volume per hectare, as well as on an evaluation of the age at which the forest types achieve the maximum rate of growth over time.

## Forest re-establishment factors

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

In the Golden timber supply area, reforestation is achieved predominantly by planting a mixture of acceptable coniferous species and often retaining other tree species for wildlife and biodiversity, when present. In the timber supply analysis, it is assumed that areas will be reforested four years after harvesting has begun.

## Timber utilization factors

- **Timber utilization** - volume estimates will be based on the utilization of all trees which meet or exceed the following current standards: a minimum 10-centimetre top diameter; a maximum 30-

### Environmentally sensitive areas

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

# Timber Supply Review

in the Golden TSA

## Cutblock

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

## Green-up

The time required for regenerated forests to reach a desired condition (usually a specific height) after harvesting to meet specific management objectives and allow harvesting to take place in adjacent areas.

## Riparian habitat

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

centimetre high stump; and a minimum diameter of 17.5 centimetres at a ground height of 1.3 metres, except for lodgepole pine which require a minimum of 12.5 centimetres at a ground height of 1.3 metres.

## Infestations, devastations, and salvage of timber

Each year portions of the forests in the Golden timber supply area are damaged by natural agents such as fire, wind, insects and disease. It is anticipated that some of the damaged timber will not be salvaged due to road and economic limitations. The unsalvaged volume is estimated to be 24,700 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.

- **Forest cover requirements** - under current forest management practices, cutblocks\* must achieve green-up\* before adjacent areas are permitted to be harvested. The timber supply analysis reflects the desired conditions for wildlife, watershed protection, visual quality and other integrated resource management objectives. For example, to account for forest cover requirements in the integrated management area, a maximum of 25 per cent of the timber harvesting land base will be allowed to have forests less than two metres tall at any time. As well, considerations for maintaining areas of old growth forests will be accounted for in the timber supply analysis.

- **Visually sensitive areas** - these are areas where the maintenance of scenic landscapes is a priority for recreation and tourism management, particularly in areas that are adjacent to major travel corridors and waterways. Road construction and logging within these areas are planned and implemented to minimize visual impacts. Interim visual quality objectives have been established for scenic areas identified in the Golden timber supply area.

The current practice in visually sensitive areas is that harvested areas must have trees that are at least six metres tall before adjacent areas can be harvested. Also, forest cover requirements will vary according to the degree of visual sensitivity and will permit a maximum average of 15 per cent of a visual landscape area to have forests less than six metres tall at any time.

- **Ungulate habitat** - these are areas which have been identified and designated as important habitat for caribou and other ungulates (a hoofed, herbivore). In the designated caribou habitat areas, generally 40 per cent of the timber harvesting land base must be retained with trees older than 140 years. In the areas designated as important habitat for other ungulates, there are also established minimum amounts of older-aged trees that must be maintained.
- **Riparian habitat\*** - to meet the requirements of the Forest Practices Code, a portion of the timber harvesting land base will be considered unavailable for timber harvesting to account for riparian habitat areas along streambanks.
- **Biological diversity** - or 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

examined at both the stand- and landscape-level.

Leaving wildlife tree\* patches for stand-level biodiversity is current practice in the Golden timber supply area. This practice will be accounted for in the timber supply analysis by reducing the average volume per hectare. The biodiversity guidebook requires a certain percentage of retention of older trees for wildlife tree patches. This percentage ranges from one to 12 per cent, depending on the area. It is assumed that 25 per cent of this requirement will be met from areas outside of the timber harvesting land base. Based on an average, the volume estimates that contribute to the timber supply will be reduced by 4.7 per cent in the timber supply analysis.

Considerations for landscape-level biodiversity will be accounted for in the timber supply analysis by applying averaged seral stage\* constraints to each draft landscape unit\* and natural disturbance types\*. This is being done because at this time the landscape units and biodiversity objectives are still draft and have not yet been established.

## Implications of alternative rates of harvesting

- **Alternative rates of harvesting** - there are many alternative harvest forecasts that 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 rate of decline in the long-term harvest level. For the projected base-case forecast\*, the initial harvest forecast will be based on trying to achieve 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 upcoming timber supply analysis will use recent information to examine the potential socio-economic impacts associated with alternative rates of timber harvesting. Current information on employment and fibre flows will be gathered from licensees, processing facilities, the BC Forest Service, and other stakeholders. Indirect and other related employment at both local and provincial levels will also be estimated using employment multipliers provided by the Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations.

To examine the implications of alternative rates of harvest, employment co-efficients, 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 processing facilities. There are four primary timber processing facilities operating in the Golden timber supply area.

The area's major processing facility is Evans Forest Products Limited, which operates a plywood mill in Golden. The mill closed temporarily near the end of 1996 due to financial reasons. It has since returned to normal operations. Evans also operated a sawmill at Donald Station which closed in 1996. Until that time, employment at both Evans operations accounted for 20 per cent of the total labour force in the timber supply area.

# Timber Supply Review

in the Golden TSA

### Wildlife Tree

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

### Seral stages

Are sequential stages in the development sequence of plant communities that successively occupy and replace each other over time.

### Landscape unit

A planning area based on topographic or geographic features.

### Natural disturbance type

An area that is characterized by a natural disturbance regime, such as wildfires, and affects the seral stages. Areas with less stand-initiating disturbance have older forests, and generally a greater abundance of species.

### 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.

The Evans plywood mill has an estimated annual capacity of more than 300,000 cubic metres. In 1996, it processed nearly 200,000 cubic metres of timber and employed about 240 workers.

The other primary timber processing facilities in the timber supply area include three small-scale lumber mills.

### 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 are derived from public input. Community residents in the Golden timber supply area recognize the importance of the timber industry to their economy, and have expressed concern about possible changes in timber supply resulting from this review.

## Your input is needed

Establishing the allowable annual cut is an important decision which 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 Golden 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 Forest Service

district manager located at the address below. Your comments will be accepted until October 27, 1997.

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 review by summer of 1998. You may also wish to participate in the second public review period, which will follow the release of the *Golden 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 Golden 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  
Columbia Forest District  
PO Box 9158 RPO #3  
Revelstoke, B.C.  
V0E 3K0

Phone: (250) 837-7611

Fax: (250) 837-7626

or electronically mail to:

DMONCHAK@MFOR01.FOR.GOV.BC.CA





# APPENDIX A

## Data Package

### Description of Data Inputs and Management Assumptions

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

Offices are located at:

Columbia Forest District (Revelstoke Office)

1761 Big Eddy Road

PO Box 9158 RPO #3

Revelstoke, BC V0E 3K0

Phone: (250) 837-7611

Columbia Forest District (Golden Office)

800 9th Street, North

PO Box 1380

Golden, BC V0A 1H0

Phone: (250) 344-7500

Nelson Forest Region Office

518 Lake Street

Nelson, BC V1L 4C6

Phone: (250) 354-6200

Timber Supply Branch

1450 Government Street

P.O. Box 9512,

Stn Provincial Government

Victoria, BC

V8W 9C2

Phone (250) 356-5947