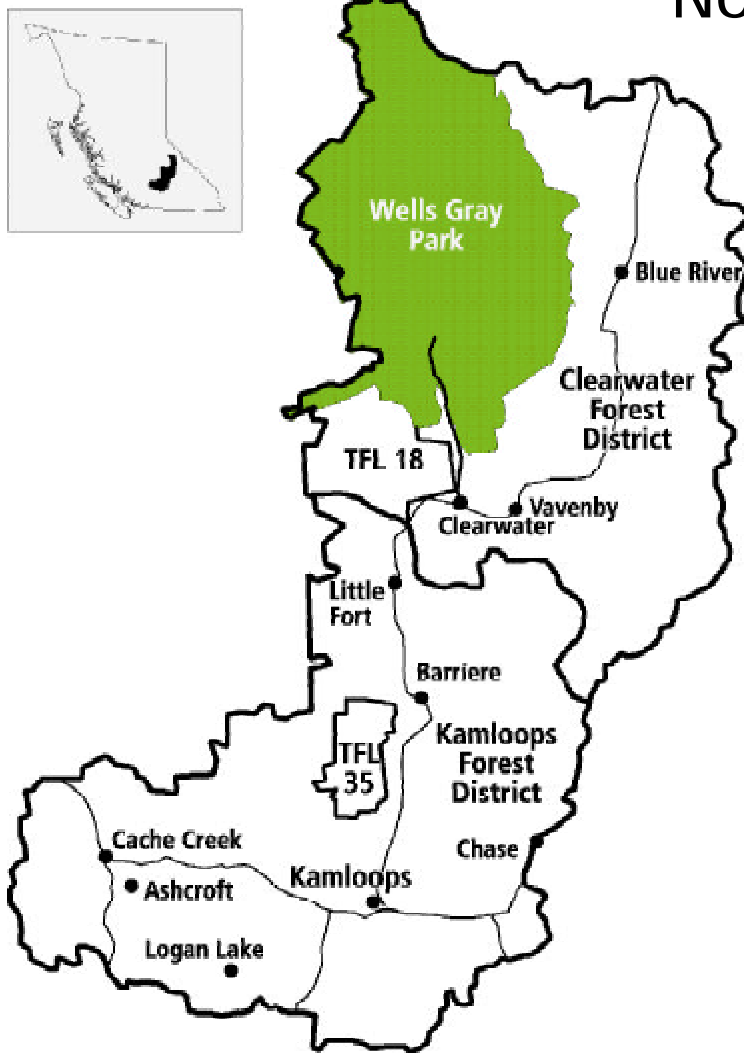


Kamloops Timber Supply Area

Information Report

November 1998



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 current forest management practices—including their effects on 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 public review of the draft data and management assumptions that will be applied in reviewing the timber supply for the Kamloops 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 *Kamloops Timber Supply Area Analysis Report*.

The *Kamloops 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 Kamloops 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 six through nine. For a more detailed description of the information, please contact the Kamloops Forest District Office, the Clearwater Forest District Office or the Kamloops 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 December 11, 1998.

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 Kamloops timber supply area, and the estimated time required for each step.

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.

Timber Supply Review

in the Kamloops TSA

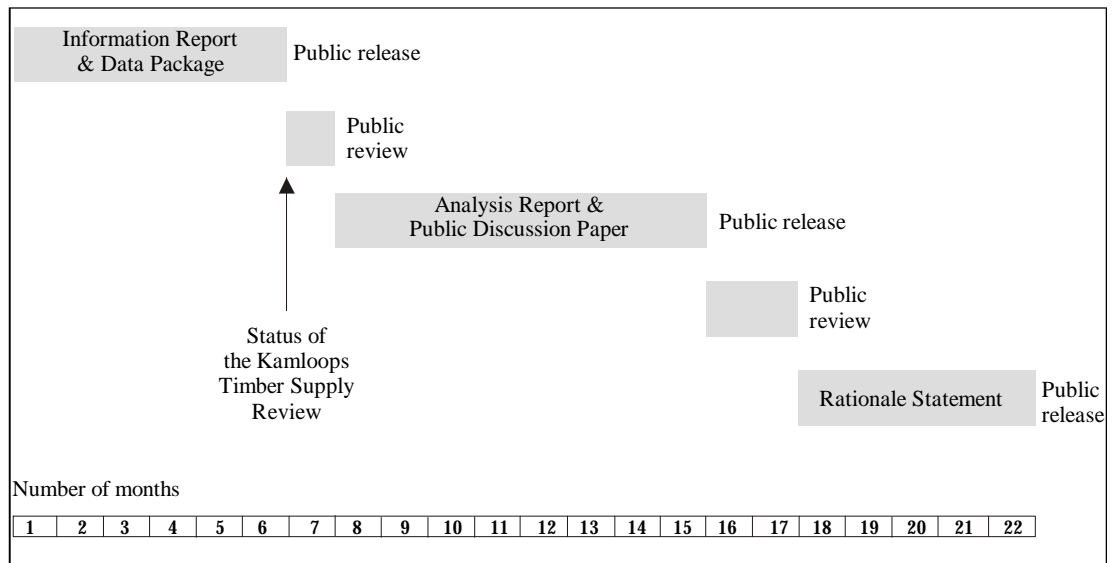
Timber supply
A harvest level that is forecasted to be available over time, under a particular management regime.

Timber supply area
An integrated resource management unit established in accordance with Section 8 of the Forest Act.

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.

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.

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



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

- c) 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

Kamloops Land and Resource Management Plan

The Kamloops Land and Resource Management Plan was approved by government in July 1995 and subsequently declared a higher level plan* under the *Forest Practices Code of BC Act**. The Kamloops Land and Resource Management Plan Monitoring Table provides ongoing public involvement in the implementation of the plan. They have recently submitted a second amendment to the plan for government approval. The timber supply review will reflect land-use planning decisions regarding those forest practices which are implemented, and those protected areas that have final approval from government.

Description of the timber supply area

The Kamloops timber supply area is situated in south central British Columbia and covers approximately 2.6 million hectares. It extends from south of Kamloops to Wells Gray Park in the north, and is bounded by the Columbia Mountains to the east and the Cariboo/Chilcoltin area to the west. The Kamloops timber supply area is administered by the Kamloops Forest District office in Kamloops and the Clearwater Forest District office in Clearwater.

The communities

The major population centre in the timber supply area is the City of Kamloops. Other communities include Ashcroft, Cache Creek, Chase and Logan Lake in the south, and Barriere, Blue River, Clearwater, Little Fort and Vavenby in the north.

According to the 1996 Census, the population of the timber supply area has increased approximately 14 per cent since 1991 to 101,727. Almost 80 per cent of the timber supply area's residents live in the City of Kamloops. Since 1992, Kamloops has been one of the fastest growing municipalities in British Columbia, outpacing provincial population growth by about 15 per cent. By 2001, the population of the timber supply area is expected to continue to grow to about 115,000.

The economy

The economy of the Kamloops timber supply area is well diversified. Figure 2 illustrates total employment by industry sector for the area.

While forestry is an important sector of the timber supply area's economy, other important sectors are mining, tourism, manufacturing and the public sector. Highland Valley Copper, located 60 kilometres south west of Kamloops, is the third largest copper concentrator in the

Higher Level Plan
A broad, strategic plan which establishes objectives for management zones, landscape units, sensitive areas and recreation areas.

Forest Practices Code of BC Act
Legislation, standards and guidebooks that govern forest practices and standards, with heavy penalties for violators.

Indirect and induced jobs
Indirect jobs are supported by direct business purchases of goods and services. Induced jobs are supported by workers spending their incomes on goods and services; for example, at retail outlets.

world and employs about 1,000 people. Kamloops is also a prominent trade, service, administration and general manufacturing centre. Manufacturing includes a cement-processing plant; machine shops; concrete product manufacturing, printing and publishing, woodworking and facilities for; fibreglass, plastics and rubber, furniture, animal feed, food products, metal fabricating, chemicals, and woodworking.

Forestry employment is associated with harvesting and silviculture activities, and the processing of wood at 20 area mills. Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. is the largest industrial employer in the area, with a large pulp and sawmill employing close to 800 people. During 1997, the combined employment from all of the timber processing facilities located in the Kamloops timber supply area totalled about 2,000 jobs. Harvesting and silvicultural activities contribute an additional 500 positions. Sources of timber from outside the timber supply area also generate employment in the area such as Tree Farm Licence 18, held by Slocan Forest Products Ltd., and Tree Farm Licence 35, held

by Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd.

The forest sector supports numerous other jobs in the region through companies and employees purchasing goods and services from local businesses. This spending is another indicator of the role forestry has in the economy. Each 100 direct forestry jobs in the Kamloops timber supply area is estimated to support a further 35 to 64 indirect and induced jobs*, depending on the type of forestry activity (logging, pulp & paper, or wood manufacturing) and the associated level of income. In comparison, each 100 mining and mineral processing jobs support approximately 39 positions, the public sector supports an additional 14 positions per 100, while each 100 tourism jobs support approximately eight positions.

First Nations

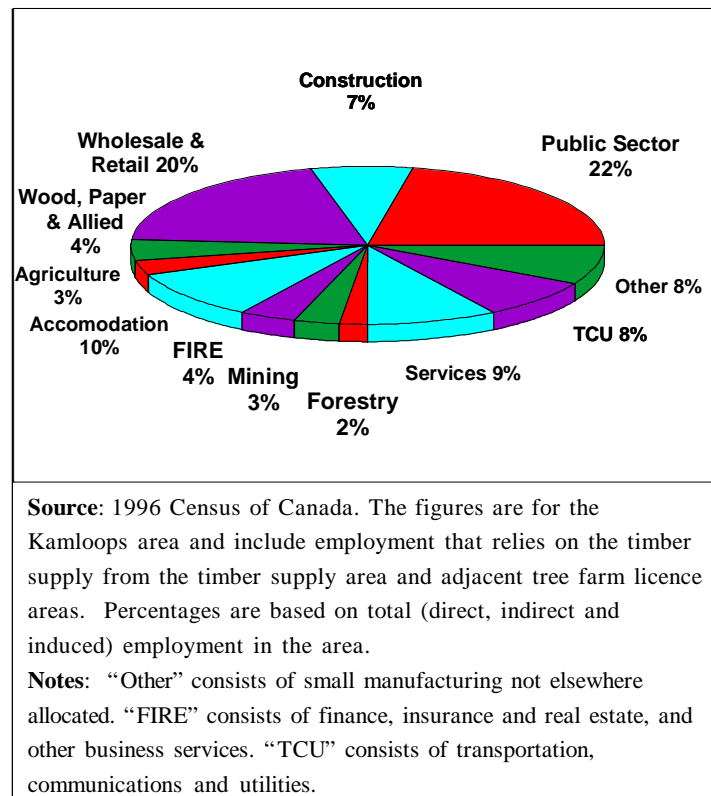
The Secwepemc Nation, the Nlaka'pamux Nation, the St'at'imc Nation, the Okanagan Nation and the Lheidli T'enneh Nation have traditional territories within the Kamloops timber supply area.

Currently, there are ten First Nations communities within the timber supply area with a population of approximately 4,000. There are also nine other First Nations communities, located outside the timber supply area that share traditional interest within the timber supply area.

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 Kamloops timber supply area. The mountainous terrain, lakes and rivers offer a wide range of recreational

Figure 2.
Kamloops area
(Employment by
sector, 1996)



opportunities. Major highways pass through areas of exceptional natural scenery, providing easy access to national and provincial parks.

The environment

Biogeoclimatic zones* in the Kamloops timber supply area range from dry, hot grasslands in the south to wet, rugged mountain ranges in the north. The distinct ecological features as well as the unique nature of the area contribute to high biodiversity values.

The diverse forests of the Kamloops timber supply area host a wide variety of wildlife species including grizzly bear, mountain caribou, moose, mule deer, goat, California big horn sheep and marten.

The Kamloops timber supply area overlaps the range of a provincially important and viable herd of mountain caribou. Due to winter conditions and development in the area, these caribou require sufficient canopy cover, which mature forests provide, to move between feeding areas. The Kamloops timber supply area provides a migration corridor for the caribou that inhabit Wells Gray Park.

The timber supply area supports a number of other animal and plant species which require special consideration, particularly in the grassland and ponderosa pine ecosystems, due to their rarity or restricted ranges.

The Thompson River and its tributaries comprise a highly productive system that supports many fish species.

History of the allowable annual cut

On March 12, 1996, the chief forester increased the allowable annual cut to 2,679,180 cubic metres from 2,416,680 cubic metres, an increase of approximately eleven per cent. The increase accounts for a partition of 200,000 cubic metres which has been established for harvesting in old cedar and hemlock stands and a partition of 86,000 cubic metres for the planned

harvest of previously unmerchantable forest types under Pulpwood Agreement*16.

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

- **the size of the timber harvesting land base*** - the previous allowable annual cut determination noted that some areas previously considered as inoperable may now be operable due to improved harvesting technology and better market conditions.

Since then, the extent of the timber harvesting land base has been examined and found to be reasonable. Nonetheless, the assessment will undergo periodic review and any changes will be incorporated into future timber supply analyses.

- **mountain caribou habitat** - it was noted in the last determination that the management practices required for adequate protection of mountain caribou habitat were underestimated in the previous timber supply analysis.

Since the previous determination, intensive field research and analyses have been undertaken to identify the extent and importance of mountain caribou habitat in the Kamloops timber supply area. This has led to more accurate mapping of key caribou habitats and the development of timber harvesting techniques which minimize impacts in areas used by caribou. This information will be incorporated into the timber supply analysis.

- **estimates of unsalvaged losses** - at the time of the last allowable annual cut determination, there was a concern that the unsalvaged timber loss due to insects, fires, wind damage or other agents may be more significant than estimated.

**Timber
Supply
Review**
in the Kamloops TSA

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

Pulpwood agreement
An agreement entered into with the provincial government which grants the option to harvest pulp-quality timber in the licence area in the event that quantities of pulp wood become insufficient from other sources to meet milling requirements.

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

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

Recently, studies assessing unsalvaged losses have been completed. The results of these studies will be considered in the timber supply analysis.

- **harvesting of old cedar and hemlock forest types** -in the last determination there was some uncertainty regarding the amount of harvesting activity in old cedar and hemlock forest types. To address this, the chief forester established a partition of 200,000 cubic metres per year for harvesting in old cedar and hemlock forest types.

Since then, a number of non-replaceable forest licences have been issued. The level of harvesting in these types will be examined in this timber supply review.

Note: For more information on these points, please refer to the Kamloops timber supply area Rationale for Allowable Annual Cut Determination, March 12, 1996 and Appendix A: Data Package.

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 Forest Practices Code is now law and has been fully 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 Kamloops 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.

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 Kamloops 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 Kamloops timber supply area has been assessed for operability based on economic, ecological and physical attributes. Only those areas that are considered operable will contribute to the timber harvesting land base.
- **Marginal timber types** - forest types that are not considered fully available for harvesting due to forest characteristics such as low timber volumes or low growth productivity will not contribute to the timber harvesting land base.

- **Environmentally sensitive areas** - all or portions of these areas will not contribute to the timber harvesting land base. An evaluation of the environmental concerns and the past level of harvesting within these areas was used to determine the appropriate contributions.

For the Kamloops timber supply area, all of the areas classified for highly sensitive soils, significant regeneration problems, recreation, water as well as areas identified with high avalanche rating will not contribute to the timber harvesting land base.

- **Forest roads** - harvesting and road construction follow regional and provincial guidelines. Currently, an estimation of existing roads, landings and roaded cutblock* disturbance is removed from the timber harvesting land base in the Kamloops timber supply area. Also, it is estimated that an additional 7.4 per cent of the remaining unharvested areas will be lost over time to future roads, landings and disturbances.

Inventory factors

- **Forest inventory** - the dominant tree species in the Kamloops timber supply area are lodgepole pine and Douglas-fir at lower elevations, and Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, western redcedar and western hemlock at higher elevations. Other tree species include ponderosa pine, larch, cottonwood, birch and aspen.
- **Forest growth rates** - the most up-to-date information regarding growth projections 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. This age is based on the time required for stands to achieve desired physical characteristics such as a minimum average stand diameter and minimum

volume. It is also based on an evaluation of the age at which the forest types achieve their maximum annual rate of growth.

Forest re-establishment factors

- **Basic silviculture** - British Columbia laws require that 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 finally if necessary control competing vegetation.

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

Timber utilization factors

- **Timber utilization** - volume estimates will be based on the utilization of all trees (with some exceptions as noted below) which meet or exceed the following current standards: a minimum 10-centimetre top diameter; and a minimum diameter of 17.5 centimetres at 1.3 metres above the ground.

The exceptions include lodgepole pine and the deciduous which require a minimum diameter of 12.5 centimetres at 1.3 metres above the ground; mature redcedar forest types which require a minimum 15-centimetre top diameter; and some pulp-quality trees which require a minimum 8-centimetre top diameter and a minimum diameter of 7.5 centimetres at 1.3 metres above the ground. All species must be utilized to a maximum 30-centimetre high stump.

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.

Coarse woody debris

Logs and stumps that provide habitat for plants, animals and insects, and a source of nutrients for soil development.

Wildlife tree

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

Seral stages

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

Infestations, devastations, and salvage of timber

Each year portions of the forests in the Kamloops 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 62,590 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. For example, to account for forest cover requirements in the integrated management area, a maximum of 33 per cent of the timber harvesting land base will be allowed to have forests less than three 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. Visual quality objectives have been established for scenic areas identified in the Kamloops timber supply area. The current practice in visually sensitive areas is that between 6 and 27.5 per cent of harvested areas can have trees that range

from 3 to 5 metres tall before adjacent areas can be harvested.

- **Wildlife habitat** - these are areas which have been identified and designated as important habitat for caribou and other ungulates (a hoofed herbivore).

In the late winter caribou habitat areas, at least one-third of the total forested land base must have trees older than 150 years. In the early winter caribou habitat areas, a minimum of 20 per cent of the total forested area must have trees older than 150 years. In the caribou corridors, at least 30 per cent of the total forested land base must have trees greater than 20 metres tall and no more than 20 per cent of the total forested area can have trees less than three metres tall.

In the critical deer winter range, at least 25 per cent of the total forested land base must have trees greater than 20 metres tall and no more than 20 per cent of the total forested area can have trees less than three metres tall.

- **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 stream sides.
- **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 implemented at both the stand and landscape level.

Leaving coarse woody debris* and wildlife tree* patches for stand-level biodiversity is current practice in the Kamloops timber supply area. Generally, coarse woody debris objectives can be met by the contributions of non-merchantable timber. The requirement for wildlife tree patches will be accounted for in the

timber supply analysis by reducing volume estimates by approximately two per cent.

Considerations for landscape-level biodiversity will be accounted for in the timber supply analysis by applying seral stage* constraints to each landscape unit* and natural disturbance types* as determined by the biodiversity emphasis assignments from the Kamloops Land and Resource Management Plan.

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 to 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 socio-economic section of the upcoming timber supply analysis report will review the role of the forest sector in the Kamloops timber supply area. To provide this update, current information on employment and fibre flows will be gathered from licensees, processing facilities, the 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, from any potential harvest level changes now and in the future.

Timber processing facilities

The socio-economic analysis will examine the implications of potential changes of timber supply for the area’s processing facilities. The major sawmills in the Kamloops timber supply area are: International Forest Products, located at Adams Lake; Weyerhaeuser Canada’s mills at Vavenby and at Kamloops; Slocan Forest Products at Vavenby; Tolko Industries at Louis Creek; and Gilbert Smith’s cedar sawmill at Barriere. Ainsworth Lumber operates a plywood mill at Savona and Tolko operates a veneer plant at Heffley Creek. In addition, Georgia Pacific operates a pulp chip plant in Cache Creek and Weyerhaeuser operates a kraft pulp complex in Kamloops. There are numerous other smaller sawmills and specialty plants operating throughout the Kamloops timber supply area. During 1996, the area mills processed about 2.8 million cubic metres of timber.

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.

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, that affects the seral stages. Areas with less stand-initiating disturbance have older forests, and generally a greater abundance of species.

Sensitivity analysis
Examines how uncertainty in data and management assumptions affects 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.

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 Kamloops 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 December 11, 1998.

After receiving public input, the Forest Service will finalize the data and management assumptions that will be applied in this timber supply analysis. The timber supply analysis will be completed and available for review by the summer of 1999. You may also wish to participate in the second public review period, which will follow the release of the *Kamloops 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 Kamloops 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
Clearwater Forest District
Box 4501 R.R. #2
Clearwater, B.C., V0E 1N0
Phone: (250) 587-6700
Fax: (250) 587-6790

District Manager
B.C. Forest Service
Kamloops Forest District
1265 Dalhousie Drive
Kamloops, B.C. V2C 5Z5
Phone: (250) 371-6500
Fax: (250)828-4627

or electronically mail to:
Gary.Reay@gems7.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:

B.C. Forest Service
Clearwater Forest District
Yellowhead Highway #5
Clearwater, B.C.,
V0E 1N0
Phone: (250) 587-6700

Kamloops Forest Region
515 Columbia Street
Kamloops, B.C.,
V2C 2T7
Phone: (250) 828-4131

B.C. Forest Service
Kamloops Forest District
1265 Dalhousie Drive
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V2C 5Z5
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Timber Supply Branch
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V8W 9C3
Phone: (250) 356-5947