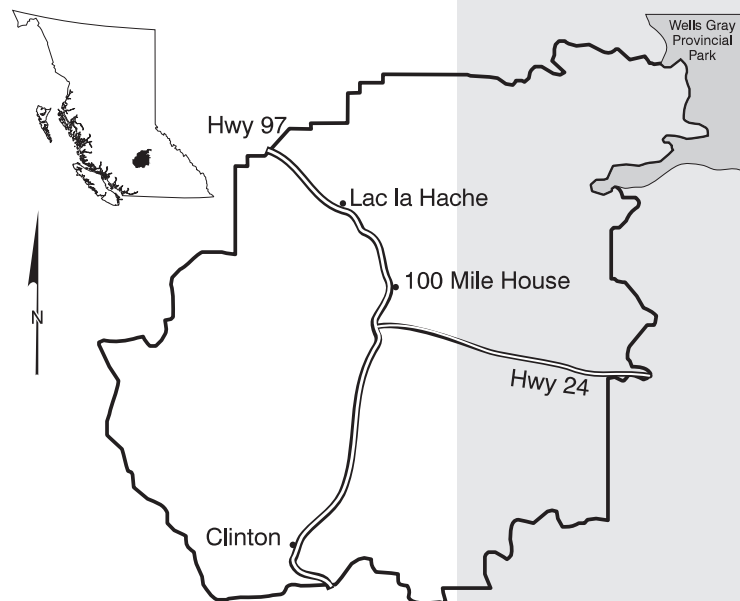


100 Mile House Timber Supply Area

Information Report

April 1998



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 100 Mile House 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 *100 Mile House Timber Supply Area Analysis Report*.

The *100 Mile House Timber Supply Area Analysis Report* will be one of the documents that the chief forester will consider in making the allowable annual cut determination under Section 8 of the *Forest*

Act. Public input is encouraged in order to ensure the best information is used in determining allowable annual cuts.

This report contains a general description of the data assumptions and current forest management practices related to timber supply for the 100 Mile House timber supply area. For the purpose of this timber supply review, current practice 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 seven through nine. For a more detailed description of the information, please contact the Cariboo Forest Region Office or the 100 Mile House Forest District 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 June 1, 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 100 Mile House 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

Timber Supply Review

in the 100 Mile House TSA

Timber supply

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

Timber supply area

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

Tree farm licence

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

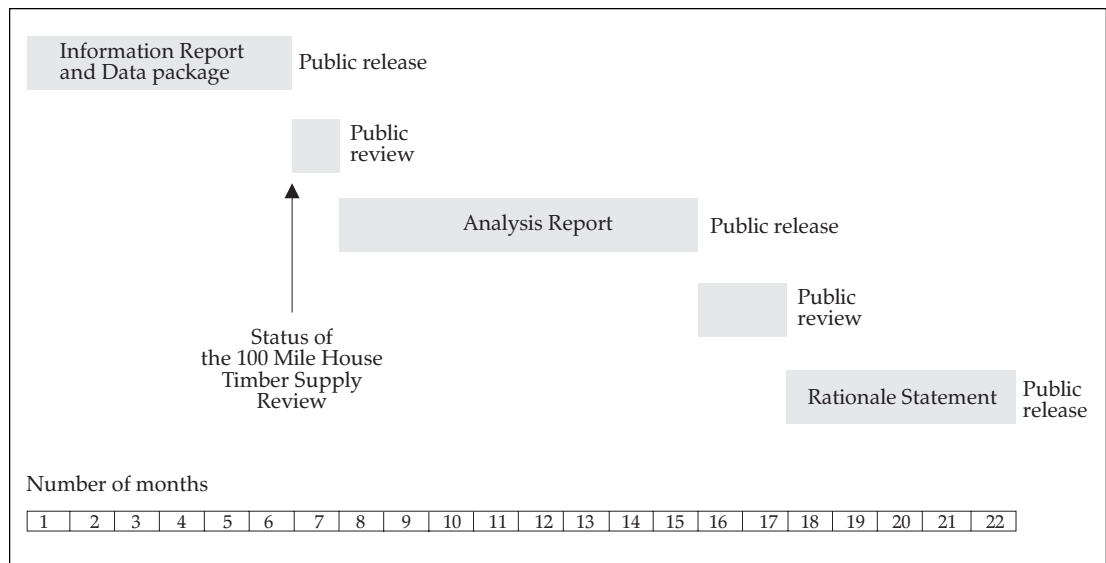
The rate of timber harvest permitted each year from a specified area of land, usually expressed as cubic metres of wood per year.

Timber Supply Review

in the 100 Mile House TSA

Figure 1.

Review process for the 100 Mile House timber supply area.



based on similar principles; however, the process takes 30 months from start to completion.

The chief forester's responsibility

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

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

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

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

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

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

Principles of the Timber Supply Review

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

The Timber Supply Review:

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

Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan

The approval of the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan was announced by government in October of 1994. The plan included the announcement of 17 new protected areas within the Cariboo Forest Region, five of which are in the 100 Mile House timber supply area.

Subsequently, the *Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan 90-day Implementation Report* was released on March 1995. The targets and strategies of the 90-day

implementation process report relating to operational planning have been declared as higher level plan direction under the *Forest Practices Code of B.C. Act*.

The Inter-Agency Management Committee, in consultation with the Regional Resources Board, was tasked by government to direct and monitor the implementation of the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan. Under this mandate an integration report has been endorsed by the Inter-Agency Management Committee and the Regional Resources Board. The integration report is expected to provide direction to operational planning as well as to further levels of planning through implementation of the various strategies as outlined in that report. The report also contains management strategies designed to meet the long- and short-term targets of the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan. Any changes that occur to the current management regime before the allowable annual cut determination takes place, as a result of the integration report strategies, will be presented to the chief forester for his consideration in the allowable annual cut determination.

The data which will be used in the timber supply analysis reflects current management in the 100 Mile House timber supply area to the degree that information is available given that current management is adapting and being modified to meet the intent of the above mentioned documents. Sensitivity analyses* will examine the potential effect of uncertainty to timber supply for many of the data assumptions regarding current practices.

A sub-regional planning process is currently underway which covers the entire 100 Mile House timber supply area. This plan will further refine the implementation of the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan targets and will, once completed, provide additional direction to operational planning. The result of these processes, when available, will refine the data for future timber supply analyses for the 100 Mile House timber supply area.

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

Description of the timber supply area

The 100 Mile House timber supply area is situated in the south central portion of British Columbia and covers approximately 1,230,000 hectares. It is bounded by the Fraser River to the west, the Cariboo Mountains and Wells Grey Park to the east, and by the Williams Lake and Kamloops timber supply areas to the north and south respectively. The timber supply area is administered by the 100 Mile House Forest District office located in the village of 100 Mile House.

Information from the 1991 Census indicates that the forest sector accounted for almost 30 per cent of the timber supply area's total employment (Figure 2). The forestry sector is currently composed of three major sawmills, ten log home building mills, an oriented strand board plant, a pole and piling mill, and numerous small sawmills and logging related activities. Ainsworth Lumber Co. is currently in the process of amalgamating its sawmilling operations from two mills to one, leaving the timber supply area with two major sawmills.

Other important sectors of the timber supply area are ranching, mining and tourism. The village of 100 Mile House is the main commercial, administrative and retail centre in the timber supply area.

The community

The 100 Mile House timber supply area includes the communities of 100 Mile House and Clinton, and the smaller rural communities of Lac la Hache, Forest Grove, Lone Butte and Bridge Lake.

First Nations

There are three resident First Nations communities located in the 100 Mile House timber supply area. All three—Canim Lake, High Bar, and Canoe Creek—are Secwepemc (Shuswap) people and their combined population is approximately 1,100.

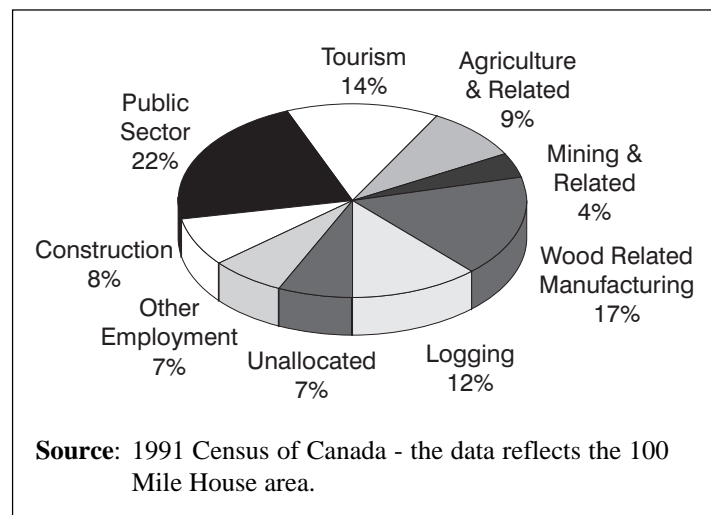


Figure 2.
100 Mile House area
(Employment by
sector, 1991)

Other First Nations with traditional territories in the 100 Mile House timber supply area are Williams Lake, Alkali Lake, Pavilion, Bonaparte, Whispering Pines, Skeetchestn, and North Thompson. Up until the 1970s, the Whispering Pines Band was located within the timber supply area, however, the community was relocated to North Thompson due to a proposed hydro-electric development.

According to the 1996 Census, the population of the timber supply area has increased 20 per cent since 1991 to approximately 15,893.

The area's economy is well diversified with forestry, wood-related manufacturing and the public sector predominant.

Most of the First Nations are represented by two tribal organizations: the Cariboo Tribal Council and the Shuswap Nation Tribal Council. The exceptions are the Alkali Lake Band and the Pavillion Band which are independent.

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In addition to these bands, the United Native Nations represents non-status individuals in the Clinton area.

A number of traditional-use surveys are underway in the 100 Mile House timber supply area. These surveys focus on oral presentations by community members to clarify what lands in the timber supply area were used traditionally.

Currently, a number of First Nations in the 100 Mile House timber supply area are working together on an archaeological overview assessment to identify sites of potential archaeological significance.

The forest land resources

Numerous natural resources are associated with the forest land base. Forest products, recreation and tourism amenities, wildlife habitat and botanical forest products highlight the wide range of values and uses found in the 100 Mile House timber supply area.

The timber supply is comprised of mostly smaller dimensional wood, particularly in the drier ecosystems. The forest industry provides an important source of revenue and employment to the numerous small communities within the 100 Mile House timber supply area.

Recreation and tourism are also important and interest continues to grow in the timber supply area where numerous lakes and parks provide a wide range of recreational opportunities. The area is well traveled as it is extensively roaded and Highway 97 runs through the timber supply areas and is a major access route to north-central British Columbia.

Hiking, fishing, hunting, mountain biking, backcountry recreation and wildlife viewing are popular activities for residents and tourists in the summer months. In the winter, snowmobile and cross-country skiing are popular.

The environment

There are six forested biogeoclimatic zones* in the 100 Mile House timber supply area. The distinct ecological features as well as the unique nature of the area contribute to high biodiversity values.

The timber supply area hosts a wide variety of wildlife species including mule deer, moose, black bear, eastern caribou, grizzly bear, lynx, marten, raptors and owls.

The timber supply area is entirely within the Fraser River drainage. The Fraser and its tributaries comprise a highly productive system that supports many fish species. The most common game fish in the timber supply area are rainbow trout and kokanee. The district also provides important fish habitat for salmon and steelhead.

History of the allowable annual cut

On November 9, 1995, the chief forester set the allowable annual cut at 1,362,000 cubic metres. This level maintained the previous harvest level of 1,250,000 cubic metres and includes a partition of 112,000 cubic metres of previously non-merchantable forest types.

As part of the 1995 determination, the chief forester gave direction to resolve uncertainties with respect to the timber supply in the 100 Mile House timber supply area. In preparation for the next allowable annual cut determination, the following issues were to be examined:

- **operability** - at the time of the last determination there was a concern about the amount of area considered to be operable for timber harvesting, particularly areas with steeper slopes.

This concern has been investigated and areas with greater than 70 per cent slope have been identified and will not contribute to the timber harvesting land base in this timber supply review.

Biogeoclimatic zones

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

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Environmentally sensitive areas

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

Timber harvesting land base

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

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 pulpwood becomes insufficient from other sources

- **reductions for environmentally sensitive areas*** - in the previous allowable annual cut determination, there was a concern about the amount of area classified as environmentally sensitive in the Lac La Hache and Big Bar area.

Since then, environmentally sensitive areas have been mapped and analyzed. There is now more certainty that environmentally sensitive areas in the 100 Mile House timber supply area have been uniformly classified.

- **estimates of roads, trails and landings** - the last determination noted that the amount of area deducted from the timber harvesting land base* for existing roads and future roads, trails and landings should be examined.

Since then, an estimate of existing and future roads, trails and landings for the 100 Mile House timber supply area has been completed, and will be incorporated into this timber supply review.

- **estimates of existing forest volumes** - at the time of the previous allowable annual cut determination, concern was expressed about the accuracy of the estimates of existing forest volumes.

Since then, an inventory audit of the 100 Mile House timber supply area has been completed and the results show that the volume estimates are statistically acceptable (*100 Mile House timber supply area - Inventory Audit*).

- **problem forest types** - the previous timber supply analysis for the 100 Mile House timber supply area did not include the problem forest types that contribute to the timber supply for Pulpwood Agreement* 16. However, the current allowable annual cut set by the chief forester considered their contribution and included a harvest level for these forest types.

For the upcoming timber supply analysis, the contribution from problem forest types will be examined.

Note: For more information on these points, please refer to the 100 Mile House Timber Supply Area Rationale for Allowable Annual Cut Determination, November 9, 1995.

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 implemented in the timber supply area since June 15, 1997.

The Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan included a number of targets, objectives and strategies for resource management in the Cariboo Forest Region. As a result, forest management practices are changing in order to meet these new requirements. The new practices may influence both the short- and long-term timber supply. A process is currently underway to integrate several resource management strategies mandated by the plan into current management.

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 100 Mile House 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 be considering 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 100 Mile House 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 100 Mile House timber supply area has been assessed for operability based on physical accessibility. Only those areas that are considered operable (less than 50 per cent slope) will contribute to the timber harvesting land base.
- **Environmentally sensitive areas** - portions of these areas do not contribute to the timber harvesting land base due to their environmental sensitivity. For the 100 Mile House timber supply area, those areas identified as having highly sensitive soils, or high avalanche hazard will not contribute to the timber harvesting land base. Only 10 per cent of the area identified as having a high concern for regeneration problems will contribute to the timber harvesting land base.
- **Forest roads** - harvesting and road construction follow regional and

provincial guidelines. It is estimated that 1.1 per cent of the total land base is occupied by existing roads and 3.8 per cent of the timber harvesting land base, with trees younger than 60 years, is occupied by existing secondary roads, trails and landings. It is estimated that 3.8 per cent of the timber harvesting land base, with trees older than 60 years, will be lost over time to future roads, trails and landings.

Inventory factors

- **Forest inventory** - most of the forested area in the 100 Mile House timber supply area is covered by lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir, spruce, balsam fir, redcedar, cottonwood, birch and aspen.
- **Minimum harvestable ages** - the minimum harvestable age is defined as the earliest age at which a forest is considered available for harvest. For the purposes of the timber supply analysis, these ages are 80 years for lodgepole pine and 120 years for all other coniferous species.

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 control competing vegetation.

In the 100 Mile House timber supply area, reforestation is achieved by natural regeneration and by planting a mixture of acceptable coniferous species and often retaining a component of the forest for wildlife and biodiversity. In the timber supply analysis, it is assumed that planted areas will be reforested within

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Integrated resource management

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

Forest Practices Code
Legislation and guidebooks that govern forest practices and standards.

Timber Supply Review

in the 100 Mile House 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.

four years after harvesting has begun, and naturally regenerated areas within seven years.

Timber utilization factors

- **Timber utilization** - volume estimates will be based on the utilization of all trees (with the exception of problem forest types, see below) which meet or exceed the following current standards: a minimum 10-centimetre top diameter; a maximum 30-centimetre high stump; and a minimum diameter of 17.5 centimetres at 1.3 metres above the ground, except for lodgepole pine which is a minimum of 12.5 centimetres at 1.3 metres above the ground.

The utilization standards for problem forest types are: a maximum 30-centimetre high stump; a minimum diameter of 10 centimetres at 1.3 metres above the ground; and an 8-centimetre top diameter.

Infestations, devastations and salvage of timber

Each year portions of the forests in the 100 Mile House timber supply area are damaged by natural agents such as fire, wind and insects. It is anticipated that some of the damaged timber will not be salvaged due to access and economic limitations. A recent study estimates the unsalvaged volume to be 34,370 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 multiple use areas, a maximum of 35 per cent of the timber harvesting land base may have trees less than three metres tall at any time. As well, considerations for maintaining 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. Interim visual quality objectives have been established for the draft scenic areas in the 100 Mile House timber supply area.

The current practice in visually sensitive areas is that harvested areas must have trees that are at least three 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 of 15 per cent of the forested area to have trees less than three metres tall at any time.

- **Wildlife habitat** - important habitat areas have been identified by the Ministry of Forests and the Ministry of Environment, Parks and Lands for mule deer winter range. These areas have specific harvest prescriptions applied designed to maintain essential attributes such as forest cover and forage requirements. In the timber supply analysis, these attributes will be accounted for by applying selection harvesting methods. Important habitat for herds of eastern Cariboo in the 100 Mile House timber supply area have been identified. In the timber supply analysis, these areas do not contribute to the timber harvesting land base.

- **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 streams, lakes and wetlands.
- **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 coarse woody debris* and wildlife trees* and patches for stand-level biodiversity is current practice in the 100 Mile House timber supply area. Generally, coarse woody debris objectives can be met by the non-merchantable timber left on the ground following harvesting. The current practice for leaving individual wildlife trees and wildlife tree patches requires that a percentage of each cutblock be retained. To account for this requirement, approximately 6.3 per cent, for wildlife trees, and six per cent, for wildlife tree patches, of the timber harvesting land base will not be considered available for harvesting.

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 type*. This approach has been taken because at this time the landscape units and biodiversity objectives are still draft and have not yet been formally established.

Sensitivity analyses will be undertaken to examine the potential impact on timber supply from applying the draft objectives from the Regional Landscape Unit Planning Strategy.

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 March 1995 *100 Mile House Socio-Economic Analysis* reported that, provincially, harvesting, silviculture and processing activities associated with the harvesting of the 100 Mile House timber supply supported 990 direct person-years* and 1,484 indirect and induced* person-years of employment. About 45 per cent of these jobs are located in the 100 Mile House timber supply area.

The socio-economic section of the upcoming timber supply analysis report will review the role of the forest sector in the 100 Mile House timber supply area. To provide this update, current information on employment and fibre flows will be gathered from licensees, processing facilities, the B.C. 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

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Riparian habitat

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

Coarse woody debris

Logs and stumps that provide habitat for plants, animal 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.

Landscape unit

A planning area based on topographic or geographic features.

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Natural disturbance type

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

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.

Person-year

One person working the equivalent of one full year. If someone works full-time for six months, he or she accounts for 0.5 person-years.

Induced

Induced employment is generated through the spending of direct and indirect employment income, such as in local retail outlets.

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. The major processing facilities include Ainsworth Lumber's sawmill and oriented strand board plant and Weldwood's sawmill in 100 Mile House, as well as Ainsworth Lumber's sawmill in Clinton.

In 1996, these mills processed approximately 2,100,000 cubic metres of timber. While the 100 Mile House timber supply area is not the only source of timber for these mills, its current allowable annual cut of 1,362,000 cubic metres contributes 65 per cent of the area's fibre utilization.

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.

Your input is needed

Establishing the allowable annual cut is an important decision that requires well-informed and thoughtful public input. Feedback is welcomed on any aspect of this *Information Report, the Data Package Appendix* and other topics related to the timber supply in the 100 Mile House 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 district manager at the address below. Your comments will be accepted until June 1, 1998.

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 completed and available for public review by the end of 1998. You may also wish to participate in the second public review period, which will follow the release of the *100 Mile House 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 100 Mile House 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
100 Mile House Forest District
300 S Cariboo Highway
P.O Box 129
100 Mile House, B.C.
V0K 2E0

Phone: (250) 395-7800
Fax: (250) 395-5586
or electronically to
mark.seilis@gems5.gov.bc.ca

or

Regional Manager
B.C. Forest Service
Cariboo Forest Region
640 Borland Street
Williams Lake, B.C.

Phone: (250) 398-4345
Fax: (250) 398-4759
or electronically to
eric.johansen@gems9.gov.bc.ca

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Supply
Review**
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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:

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B.C. Forest Service
100 Mile House Forest District
300 S Cariboo Highway
P.O Box 129
100 Mile House, B.C.
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B.C. Forest Service
Cariboo Forest Region
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Williams Lake, B.C.
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Timber Supply Branch
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