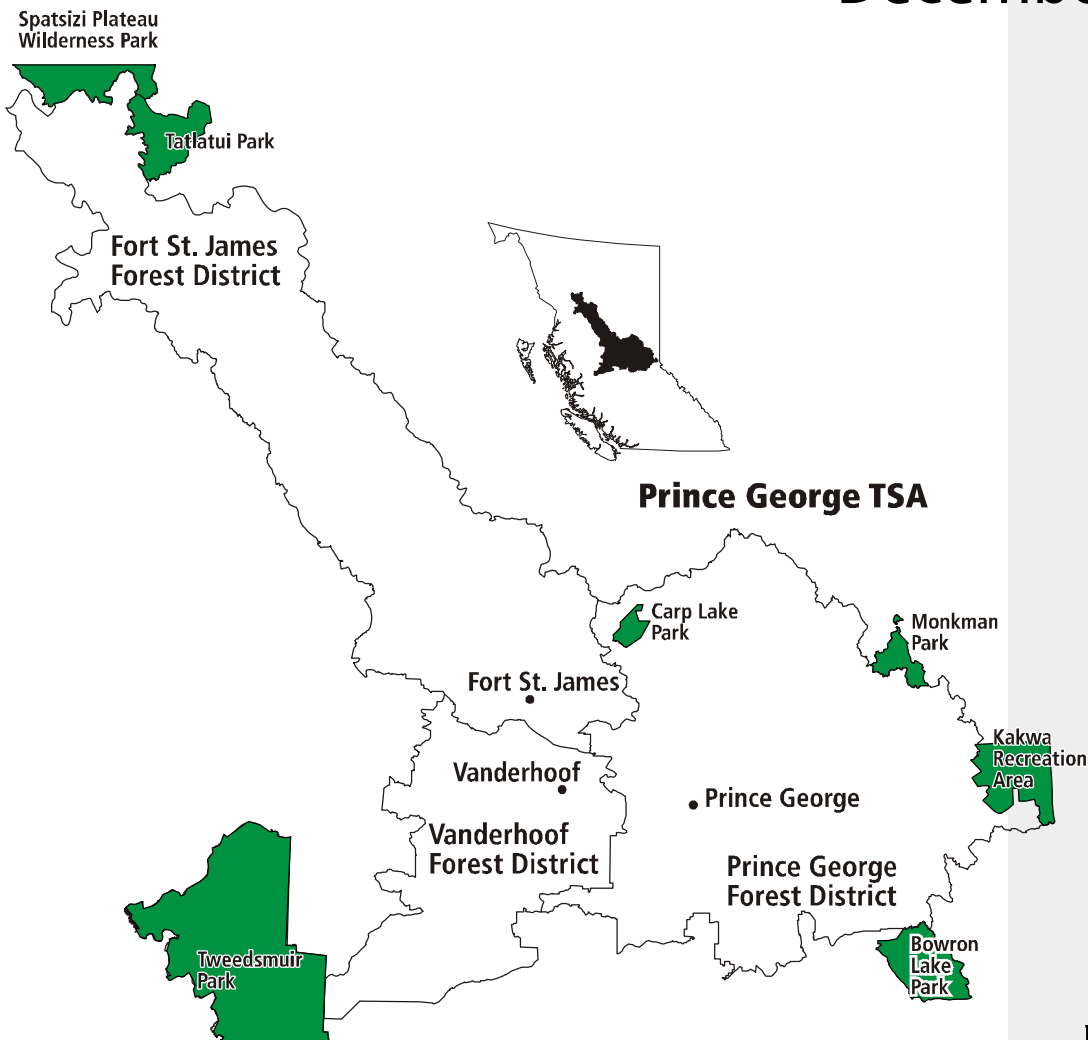


# Timber Supply Review

# Prince George Timber Supply Area

Information Report  
December 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 the current forest management practices- including their effects on the short- and long-term timber supply
- to identify where improved information is required for future timber supply forecasts
- to provide the chief forester with information to make any necessary adjustments to the allowable annual cuts\* for the next five years

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

## Objective of this document

The objective of this document is to provide an opportunity for public review of the draft data and management assumptions that will be applied in reviewing the timber supply for the Prince George 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 *Prince George Timber Supply Area Analysis Report*.

The *Prince George 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 Prince George 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 Forest District Office in either Fort St. James, Prince George or Vanderhoof, or the Prince George Forest Region Office (in Prince George) 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 January 22, 1999.

## Timber Supply Review process

In British Columbia, a process of determining allowable annual cuts has been in place since the late 1940s. However, the process has changed significantly 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 Prince George timber supply area, and the estimated time required for each step.

## Timber Supply Review

in the Prince George 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.

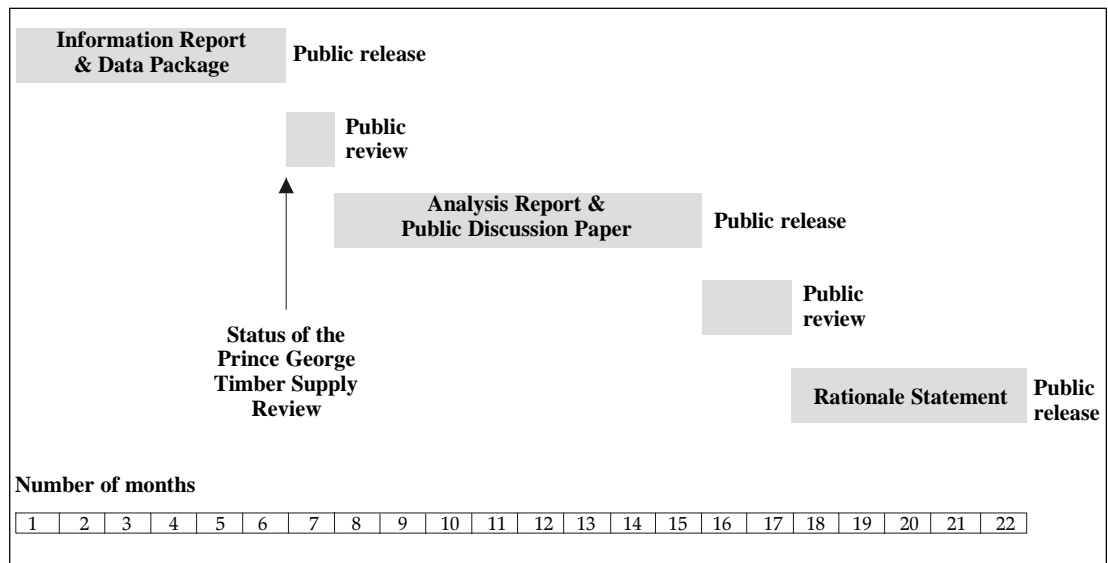
### Tree farm licence

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.

**Figure 1.**  
Review process for  
the Prince George  
timber supply area.



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

### The chief forester's responsibility

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

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

the forest for purposes other than timber production

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

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

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

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

## Principles of the Timber Supply Review

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

The Timber Supply Review:

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

## Land and Resource Management Plans

The Vanderhoof, Fort St. James and Prince George Land and Resource Management Planning processes began in early 1993. The planning process provides an opportunity for the public, interest groups and government to make recommendations regarding new protected areas and future management of public lands in the area.

The Vanderhoof Land and Resource Management Plan is a consensus recommendation on all aspects of land and resource management within a 13,000 square kilometre area. The plan received government approval in February 1997. The plan is designed to provide stability for resource-based industries such as

agriculture and timber, an improved outlook for tourism and wildlife, particularly for grizzly bear and woodland caribou and includes a proposal for six new protected areas.

The Fort St. James and Prince George Land and Resource Management Plans have been completed and will be approved by government in the near future.

Until the proposed protected areas have been confirmed and established by an order-in-council, the areas will continue to contribute to the timber harvesting land base. However, a sensitivity analysis\* will examine the potential impact on timber supply from removing these areas from the timber harvesting land base.

## Description of the timber supply area

The Prince George timber supply area comprises 7.5 million hectares in the north central interior of British Columbia. It stretches from near the Alberta border at its southeast corner to Tweedsmuir Provincial Park along its southwest arm, and northwest to the Spatsizi Plateau Wilderness Park.

The Prince George timber supply area is administered by the Prince George, Vanderhoof and Fort St. James Forest District offices.

### The communities

The Prince George timber supply area includes the city of Prince George and the communities of Vanderhoof and Fort St. James. Smaller communities in the timber supply area include Fraser Lake, Fort Fraser, Stoney Creek, Hixon, Strathnaver, Giscome, Upper Fraser, Willow River, Summit Lake, Bear Lake, McLeod Lake, Tachie and Takla Landing.

According to the 1996 Census, the population of the Prince George timber supply area has increased approximately nine per cent since 1991 to 105,762. More than 70 per cent of the residents of the timber supply area live in the city of Prince

### Sensitivity analysis

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

**Induced**

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

George. By 2001, the population of the timber supply area is expected to grow by nine to ten per cent to approximately 116,000.

**The economy**

The Prince George timber supply area's economy is reasonably well balanced between industry and service sectors. Areas further from Prince George, however, are more reliant on traditional sectors such as forestry. Figure 2 (next page) illustrates total employment by sector for the area.

The forest industry sector directly accounts for approximately 18 per cent of the timber supply area's total employment. Harvesting and forestry services such as silviculture activities supports seven per cent of the work force, and the primary processing of wood products at 24 lumber and plywood mills, two pulp mills and one integrated pulp and paper mill supports three quarters of the timber supply area's total manufacturing employment. There are also more than 20 value-added mills that produce specialty wood and engineered building products. In 1997, employment at

these value-added facilities ranged between 500 and 700 jobs.

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. Every 100 direct jobs in the Prince George timber supply area is estimated to support a further 77 to 101 indirect and induced\* jobs, depending on the type of forestry activity and the associated level of income. In comparison, every 100 jobs in the public sector supports a further 29 jobs and every 100 tourist sector jobs supports a further 16 jobs.

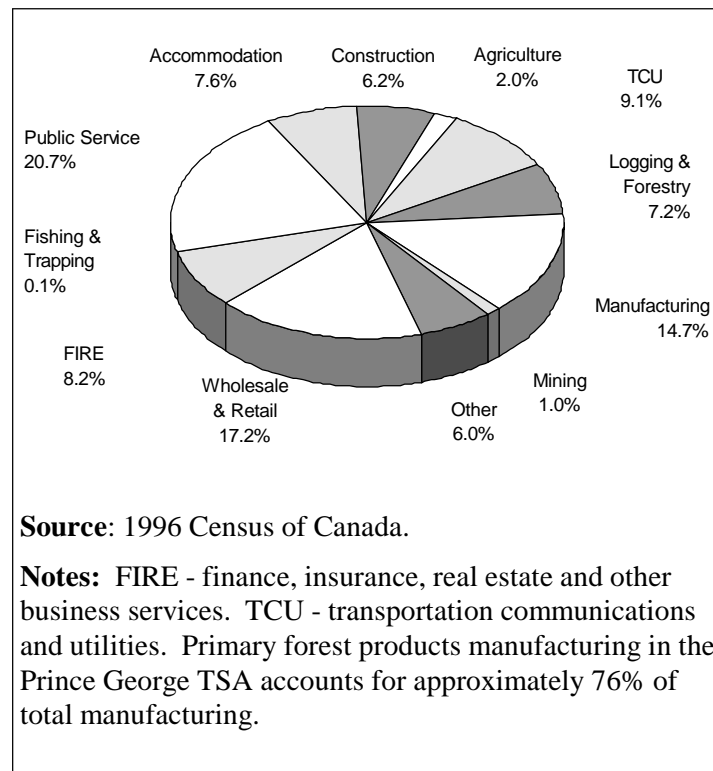
**First Nations**

The Prince George timber supply area includes within its boundaries a large First Nations population. There are a number of First Nations Bands with reserves located within the Prince George timber supply area, with a combined population of approximately 6,140. These include: Nak'azdli, Takla Lake, Tl'azt'en, Cheslatta, Nadleh Whut'en, Stellat'en, Saik'uz, Kluskus, Ulkatcho, Lheidli T'enneh, McLeod Lake, Yekooche, Dzitl'ainli and Nazko First Nations.

The McLeod Lake First Nation has recently signed an Agreement-in-Principle for adhesion to Treaty 8. The impact of this Treaty adhesion will be assessed in a future timber supply review when the agreement is finalized.

All of the First Nations have expressed concern about timber harvesting in areas with high value for cultural and traditional uses. Cultural heritage inventory studies, impact assessments and traditional-use surveys that have been completed will be considered in the timber supply review.

**Figure 2.** Employment by basic sector for Prince George, Vanderhoof and Fort St James areas, 1996.



## The forest land resources

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

The diverse terrain, lakes and rivers offer a wide range of opportunities for recreation and tourism. Outdoor activities in the timber supply area include fishing, hiking, hunting, boating, canoeing, snowmobiling and skiing.

## The environment

The principal biogeoclimatic zone\* in the Prince George timber supply area is the Sub-Boreal Spruce, which extends over most of the timber supply area. At higher elevations smaller areas of Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir and Alpine Tundra are found, while to the south and east respectively are the Sub-Boreal Pine-Spruce zone and a very small area of Interior Cedar-Hemlock zone.

The Prince George timber supply area hosts a wide variety of wildlife species, including mountain and woodland caribou, moose, mule and white-tail deer, mountain goat, black bear, grizzly bear, wolf, beaver, otter, mink, muskrat, fisher, wolverine and pine marten; as well as many bird species including waterfowl.

The rivers, streams and lakes of the area support a rich variety of habitat for many fish species including Chinook and sockeye salmon, bull and rainbow trout, lake char, arctic grayling, sturgeon and steelhead.

## History of the allowable annual cut

On January 23, 1996, the chief forester increased the allowable annual cut by approximately three per cent to 9,363,661 cubic metres. The increase accounts for a partition of 290,000 cubic metres per year which was established for harvesting in cedar and hemlock stands, with a high priority on salvaging stands heavily

damaged from hemlock looper.

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

- **operability** - there was some uncertainty regarding environmental and economic operability and as a result the criteria were to be re-evaluated to reflect advances in technology and changing market conditions.

Since then, an operability review of the Prince George timber supply area has been completed. The review included input from licensees and a review of harvesting performance in areas previously classified as marginally operable. This information will be incorporated into the timber supply review.

- **small-diameter pine** - in the last determination, concern was expressed regarding the minimal utilization of small-diameter pine stands. Prior to the next determination, chief forester requested the management objectives, site productivity, merchantability, and utilization of small-diameter pine be reviewed in the Vanderhoof timber supply area.

Since the last timber supply review, the small-diameter pine stands in the Vanderhoof timber supply area have been re-inventoried. A non-replaceable licence with an annual harvest level of 250,000 cubic metres has been authorized for a twenty-year term.

- **visual quality objectives** - the approach to assigning forest cover requirements within visually sensitive zones was to be reviewed.

Established and recommended visually sensitive zones have been mapped and will be used in the timber supply analysis. District staff have reviewed practices and defined management objectives for the visually

### Biogeoclimatic zones

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

### **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 of BC Act**

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

### **Timber harvesting land base**

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

sensitive zones. As a result, the forest cover requirements have been updated and will be reflected in the timber supply analysis.

- **deciduous trees** - the previous determination noted that the merchantability, management objectives and alternative uses of deciduous trees should be examined. Also, the appropriate deciduous volumes should be reviewed as contributing to the timber supply.

The contribution of deciduous volumes will be examined in the timber supply analysis.

*Note: For more information on these factors, please refer to the Prince George Timber Supply Area Rationale for Allowable Annual Cut Determination, January 23, 1996.*

## **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 Prince George 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 Prince George 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 Prince George timber supply area has been assessed for operability based on economic attributes, timber types and physical accessibility. Only those areas that are considered operable will contribute to the timber harvesting land base\*.
- **Merchantability** - in addition to the above, forest types that are not considered fully available for harvesting due to low forest productivity or low commercial value 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. In the Prince George timber supply area, environmentally sensitive areas include those with snow avalanches, regeneration problems, recreation areas, sensitive soils, and sensitive wildlife habitat.

- **Forest roads** - harvesting and road construction follow regional and provincial guidelines. Currently, it is estimated that a portion of the forested landbase is covered by existing roads, trails and landings in the Prince George timber supply area. Also, it is estimated that an additional portion of the remaining unharvested areas will be lost over time to future roads, trails and landings construction. In the timber supply analysis, appropriate reductions will be applied to the timber harvesting land base.

### **Inventory factors**

- **Forest inventory** - the majority of the current inventory has been updated to 1995 to take into account recent harvesting and silviculture activities.

The dominant tree species in the Prince George timber supply area include pine, spruce and subalpine fir. Other tree species found are Douglas-fir, redcedar, hemlock, aspen, birch and cottonwood.
- **Minimum harvestable ages** - for the purpose of the timber supply analysis, the minimum harvestable age is defined as the earliest age at which a forest is considered available for harvest. This age (between 62 and 122 years) is based on the time required for stands to achieve desired physical characteristics.

### **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 Prince George timber supply area, reforestation is achieved predominantly by planting of acceptable coniferous species. In the timber supply analysis, it is assumed that areas will be reforested within two to four years after harvesting has begun.

### **Timber utilization factors**

- **Timber utilization** - for the timber supply analysis, the volume estimates will be based on the utilization of all trees that meet or exceed the following criteria: a minimum 10-centimetre top diameter, a minimum diameter of 12.5 or 17.5 centimetres at 1.3 metres above the ground; and a maximum stump height of 30 centimetres.

### **Infestations, devastations and salvage of timber**

Each year portions of the forests in the Prince George timber supply area are damaged by natural agents such as insects, fire, disease and wind. 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 353,800 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 accounted for in the timber supply analysis through the use of forest cover requirements, and volume and land base reductions.

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

### **Cutblock**

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

### **Green-up**

The time 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.

### **Wildlife tree**

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

### **Coarse woody debris**

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

### **Seral stages**

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

- **Forest cover requirements** - under current forest management practices, cutblocks\* must achieve green-up\* before adjacent areas are permitted to be harvested. Other forest cover requirements exist for maintaining mature and old forests. For example, to account for forest cover requirements in the integrated resource management zone, a maximum of 25 per cent of the forested area must have trees taller than three metres at any time.
- **Visually sensitive areas** - these are areas where the maintenance of scenic landscapes is a priority for recreation and tourism, particularly in areas adjacent to highways, major rivers and recreation sites. Logging within these areas are planned and implemented to minimize visual impacts. Forest cover requirements for areas with established or recommended visual quality objectives will vary according to the degree of visual sensitivity.
- **Riparian reserves and management zones** - 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.
- **Wildlife habitat** - the Prince George timber supply area provides habitat to many wildlife species. Wildlife habitat will be incorporated into the analysis by reductions applied for existing protected areas, environmentally sensitive areas, riparian management areas, wildlife tree patches, wildlife habitat forest cover requirements and caribou management strategies.
- **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 and coarse woody debris\* for stand-level biodiversity is current practice in the Prince George timber supply area. Generally, coarse woody debris objectives can be met by the contributions of non-merchantable timber that remain after harvesting. The current practice for leaving wildlife tree patches requires that a percentage of each cutblock be retained. Some of the patches will be located in riparian reserves and other excluded areas. However, for wildlife tree patches not previously excluded, a reduction of 3.5 per cent will be applied to the timber harvesting land base.

Considerations for landscape-level biodiversity will be accounted for in the timber supply analysis by applying averaged seral stage\* 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 impact on timber supply from applying the draft biodiversity emphasis options at the landscape unit level.

## **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 timber supply 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 Prince George Timber Supply Area Socio-Economic Analysis reported that, provincially, harvesting, silviculture and processing activities associated with the harvesting of the Prince George timber supply supported 5,952 direct person-years\* and 8,928 indirect and induced person-years of employment. About 74 per cent of these are located in the Prince George timber supply area.

The socio-economic section of the upcoming timber supply analysis report will review the role of the forest sector in the Prince George 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 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.

### **Timber processing facilities**

The socio-economic analysis will also examine the implications of potential changes of timber supply for the area's main processing facilities. There are some 22 primary mills currently operating in the Prince George TSA. In 1997, these mills processed approximately 10.8 million cubic metres of timber and 2.1 million bone dry units of wood chips.

Prince George TSA mills rely on the TSA for a major portion of their timber supply. From 1995 to 1997, the annual harvest from the Prince George TSA averaged close to 9.1 million cubic metres. Other sources of timber for TSA mills include tree farm licences, private lands, and other TSAs. The fibre supply situation of other Crown sources of timber will also be examined using results from the previous timber supply review.

### **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 for the general region are derived from the 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, 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.

#### **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.

## 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 Prince George 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 one of the Forest Service district managers at the addresses below. Your comments will be accepted until January 22, 1999.

After receiving public input, the Forest Service will review and finalize the data and management assumptions that will be applied in timber supply analysis. The timber supply analysis will be complete and available for review by Fall of 1999. You may also wish to participate in the second phase of the public review, which will follow the release of the *Prince George Timber Supply Area Analysis*.

Following the second public review period, the chief forester will examine all the information available in order to review the timber supply for the Prince George 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 the 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  
Prince George Forest District  
2000 S. Ospika Blvd.  
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V2N 4W5

Phone: (250) 565-7100  
Fax: (250) 565-6771

or  
District Manager  
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Vanderhoof Forest District  
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Vanderhoof, B.C.  
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Phone: (250) 567-6363  
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or  
District Manager  
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Fort St. James Forest District  
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Phone: (250) 996-5200  
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or  
Regional Manager  
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Prince George, B.C.  
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Phone: (250) 565-6100  
Fax: (250) 565-6671

or electronically to:  
[Shannon.Carson@gems1.gov.bc.ca](mailto:Shannon.Carson@gems1.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:

Prince George Forest District  
2000 South Ospika Blvd.  
Prince George, B.C.  
Phone: (250) 565-7100

Vanderhoof Forest District  
1522 Highway 16  
Vanderhoof, B.C.  
Phone: (250) 567-6363

Fort St. James Forest District  
Stones Bay Road  
Fort St. James, B.C.  
Phone: (250) 996-5200

Prince George Forest Region  
1011 - 4th Avenue  
Prince George, B.C.  
Phone: (250) 565-6100

Timber Supply Branch  
3<sup>rd</sup> Floor - 595 Pandora Avenue  
Victoria, B.C.  
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