

FOREST RESOURCES COMMISSION

THE FUTURE OF OUR FORESTS

A.L. (Sandy) Peel, Chairman

APRIL 1991

Forest Resources Commission

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APPENDICES

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Appendix 1

MANDATED TASKS

1. To provide the Minister of Forests and through him, the Government, with a comprehensive view of what the forests of British Columbia should represent.
This view would take into account the full range of forest values, how the forest might be managed to protect and enhance those values and the total economic impact of the forests to the Province.
 2. To advise the Minister of Forests and through him, the government, on the effectiveness of Tree Farm Licences as a form of tenure.
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3. To recommend ways to improve public participation in forest planning and management.
 4. To review and recommend ways of improving forest harvesting practices, focusing on clear-cutting and its associated forest practices and their impacts.

November 1989.



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Appendix 2

TERMS OF REFERENCE

(June 29, 1989)

Revised March 7, 1990

1. The British Columbia Forest Resources Commission (the Commission) is established further to the Ministry of Forests Act. Section 2(3) (b) to:
 - (a) advise the Minister of Forests on those matters related to his duties, powers and functions which he refers to the Commission.
 - (b) undertake special studies and investigations on topics referred by the Minister for advice and recommendations.
 - (c) undertake special studies and investigations on topics deemed to be important by the Commission, and make recommendations to the Minister on the findings.
 2. The Commission shall report to the Minister of Forests.
 3. The Commission shall establish its own procedures and make recommendations to the Minister of Forests with respect to its funding and operating requirements.
 4. The Chairman shall be responsible for the supervision of Commission activities.
 5. The Commission shall make recommendations on topics referred to it from time to time by the Minister.
 6. The Commission or its members may be invested powers of inquiry under the Inquiry Act by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
 7. Membership on the Commission is to be broadly based and reflective of the various sectors with identifiable interests in the management and use of B.C.'s forest and range lands. The Minister of Forests is responsible for appointments, guided by the advice of Cabinet colleagues.
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Appendix 3

HISTORICAL SKETCH

1. Introduction

By any standard, British Columbia is a spectacular landscape. From the rugged coastal rain forest to broad interior plateaus to the Rocky Mountain range — and all the lakes and rivers that occupy the valleys — it is the envy of Canada and indeed the world. The rainy coastline is fragmented and steep. Large areas of the northern interior are still de facto wilderness, affected more by nature than by man. First Nations peoples, who had occupied the land for centuries, watched European settlers pursue resource development and build roads, railroads and cities — concentrating their settlements in the mild coastal climate and the fertile north-south valleys of the south. Initially, few settlements occupied the northern half, a cold land of boreal forest, muskeg and alpine tundra.

Remarkable for its diversity, B.C. has four out of the five major types of world climate. There are 14 biogeoclimatic zones and the largest number of distinct ecosystems in Canada. The forest cover is extensive, varying with altitude and region. Hemlock, cedar, and Douglas fir dominate the coastal forests while lodgepole pine, spruce and balsam prevail in the interior. Vancouver Island boasts some of the finest conifer stands in the world, and the province as a whole has close to two dozen commercial species of trees.

Roughly 95 per cent of B.C.'s forest land is owned by the province. Another one per cent is federal land - National Parks and Indian reserves. Only 4 per cent is privately owned, although this includes some of the finest and most productive timber stands. Private ownership of forest land is much more significant in the United States and Scandinavia. In the U.S., 72 per cent of the commercial forests are owned privately, while in Sweden 50 per cent and in Finland 63 per cent are privately owned.

The Ministry of Forests is responsible for managing the provincial forests of British Columbia and administers them through the Forest Act, the Ministry of Forests Act, the Range Act and related regulations. The provincial forests cover 82 million hectares or 86 per cent of the land base of the province. Only 21.3 million hectares of this are classed by the Ministry as "presently productive, available and suitable" for timber production. The remaining forest land is not commercially productive at present for economic or environmental reasons, or because it was once logged or burned by wildfire but is not satisfactorily restocked (NSR) with commercially valuable trees. The present commercial forest constitutes less than 24 per cent of British Columbia's land area.

The forests are changed by their own natural cycles of growth and decay, as well as by timber harvesting, fire and disease. The forest land base is subject to change through reclassification for parks, dams, highways, utility lines and suburban development. At present 6 per cent of the province is officially protected as wilderness, park, etc.

British Columbia has 10 million hectares of usable rangeland, representing roughly 10 per cent of the total provincial land base. An estimated 8.9 million hectares is open and



forested Crown range or range land leased from the Crown. Most of the Crown ranges are found in the forests and higher alpine meadows, and they are used primarily for summer grazing. The privately held lands (roughly 1.1 million hectares) tend to be open range, often found in valley bottoms. These ranges are the most valuable spring and fall grazing lands.

Commercial timber production has provided a high standard of living for British Columbians since its start in the latter part of the last century. It has been a major factor in the spread of development away from the coastal communities and into the interior. While other industries — such as tourism and mining — have prospered in B.C., the forest industry is still the cornerstone of the provincial economy. Direct forest revenues to the Crown from stumpage, royalties, licence fees etc. in 1988/89 totalled \$623.6 million. Three quarters of British Columbia's forest products are sold in world markets. The forest industry is export-driven, cyclical and highly concentrated, particularly at the manufacturing end.

The forests have many values other than timber. Forest watersheds supply drinking water for communities and they are the critical habitat and migration routes for sport and commercial fish species. The forests support livestock and wildlife. British Columbia is home to at least 280 species and subspecies of wildlife, 460 resident bird species (of which 285 breed here), 70 species of fish, 14 species of reptiles, 20 species of amphibians, and more than 3,000 species of plants. The forests also represent recreational opportunities as well as cultural and spiritual values.

2. History of Forest Management

Before 1910, timber harvesting in B.C. was unregulated. A tenure system was introduced in 1912 which, although modified several times, has shaped the use of the forests for timber production to the present time. After World War Two, timber harvesting in the interior grew substantially, and a centralized administration structure was introduced. For the first time, volume restrictions were introduced, and an attempt was made to calculate how much timber could be harvested on a sustained yield basis. The first reforestation programs were introduced, but not until the 1960s did those programs attain any significant scale.

When timber harvesting started in the 19th century, the government granted forest land for the building of railroads or sold it to firms and individuals. Trees were considered inexhaustible, and in fact the primary motivation for felling trees was to encourage settlement and farming. Through these Crown grants or alienations some of the best timberlands of Vancouver Island and the southern mainland passed into private hands. Up until 1907 another form of grant, known as "temporary tenures", allowed holders to rent land and cut mature timber only. A royalty or fee was paid on timber cut but there was no obligation to replant. Despite the land grants, the principle of public ownership of the forests goes back a long way in British Columbia. The Land Ordinance of 1865 stipulated that the government should retain ownership and control of unsold forest land, granting only the right to cut timber.



The population of British Columbia grew 700 per cent between 1871 and 1911 and demand for lumber triggered a scramble to obtain land grants and tenures. A fledgling industry took shape, primarily along the coast because water offered a cheap way of moving logs to mills and export markets. The Canadian Pacific Railroad, completed in the late 1880s, gave birth to several lumber-based communities all along the corridor. They sold their products to other growing communities back east through the prairies. Pulp and paper production came later, starting with a small Port Alberni mill that produced paper from rags in the 1890s. It gained momentum after 1910 when commercial production of pulp and paper began on the coast, utilizing comparatively new mechanical and chemical technologies. By 1923 the province had seven pulp mills and one newsprint mill, although by 1926 two of these had closed.

By 1911 there were 224 sawmills in the province. Some of the sawmills were connected to small communities and local men often combined logging with farming and fishing. But there were also dozens of entrepreneurs from other parts of Canada and the United States who saw an opportunity to get rich logging the timber valleys of British Columbia.

Speculative lumber staking at the turn of the century convinced the government it needed some rules and regulations. F.J. Fulton was appointed to head a three-man Royal Commission of Inquiry on Timber and Forestry. In his 1910 final report, Fulton noted that lack of a reliable forest inventory made it difficult for the government to formulate sound forest policies. But, working with available statistics, he concluded that two-thirds of the merchantable timber land had already been alienated and that this should satisfy the needs of the forest industry for several decades. He advocated retaining the rest of the forest land intact as a reserve for the future. Special needs could be answered through competitive timber sales. As a result, timber sales became important because until 1948 (when Tree Farm Licences were introduced) they were the only significant means by which new entrepreneurs could gain access to Crown timber.

As a result of Fulton's inquiry, the province's first Forest Act (1912) was passed, and a Forest Branch of the government was established. The Forest Branch later became the Ministry of Forests. Perhaps equally significant, however, was a recommendation that was not adopted. Fulton advised the province to put the royalties it collected from timber harvesting into a "sinking fund." This money was to be set aside and used for the protection and restoration of the forest. It was the first formal recommendation to government that it provide for the future health of the forests.

By the early 1940s, a burgeoning forest industry was pushing up against the supply limits of the committed forest lands, and short-term timber sales couldn't make up the difference. Larger mills were being built and they needed a secure supply of wood fibre. Ironically, while huge stands of untouched timber grew in the interior, some of the coastal areas had in fact been overcut. It was becoming clear that the province needed a system of tenures that would allow mills long term access to timber on public lands, and that the future yield of those lands needed to be considered.

Once again, the provincial government looked to a Royal Commission for help in designing appropriate policies for timber harvesting. In 1945, the Hon. (later Chief Justice)



Gordon Sloan was asked to look at the concept of managing the forests for perpetual or sustained yield — that is harvesting in each year only that volume of timber that the forest can regrow. Europeans had been managing their forests for 350 years, and many in British Columbia felt the time had come for B.C. to adopt similar policies.

Sloan recommended the division of the Crown forests into private and public management units, to be managed for sustained yield. Incorporated into legislation in 1948, his tenure recommendations had far-reaching effects on the forest industry. Tenure reform appeared to accomplish several government objectives. The public continued to own the land but the private sector got the right to use it. The government believed it was giving industry both the access to timber and the security of tenure it wanted, while, if successful, sustained yield management would ensure that the province never ran out of trees.

Two types of tenure were introduced. The forest management licence (renamed a Tree Farm Licence in 1958) was designed to enable owners of Crown-granted land and old temporary tenures to combine these with enough Crown forest to form a self-contained management unit. The holder secured exclusive cutting rights in this licence area for a renewable 25-year term in return for a commitment to conduct sustained yield management under Forest Service supervision. As a form of tenure, it was popular with the industry. In Public Working Circles (renamed Public Sustained Yield Units —PSYUs,) smaller enterprises that could not afford or did not wish to take on the responsibility for managing the forest had access to the regulated harvest through competitive Timber Sales, while the unit was managed by the Forest Service.

Under the new sustained yield policy, an Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) was determined for each PSYU based on its timber inventory and productive capacity. In some areas, the new harvest level was below the cut established operators had been accustomed to under the competitive bidding process. To reconcile this difference, the Forest Service introduced a sharing or “quota” system proportionate to the licensee’s former cut. The quota system became entrenched in the tenure structure. The ongoing annual volumes of timber that holders were authorized to harvest became known as their “quota” position in a PSYU.

Commissioner Sloan conducted a second review of the forests in 1956, and essentially endorsed the existing policy. But he warned that both the private sector and the Forest Service needed to greatly increase their rate of tree planting if productive forest land was to be maintained and not satisfactorily restocked (NSR) land reclaimed. Sloan also pointed out the benefits of maintaining forest cover for such important non-timber values as watershed protection, game sanctuaries, and aesthetic values. He commented: “... if the government continues to be influenced unduly by the profit motive, it is inevitable we will pass on to future generations an impaired and diminished forest resource.”

After Sloan’s first report in 1946, a Silviculture Fund was established. It was applicable only east of the Cascades and financed from the royalties or stumpage collected from timber harvesting. The fund lasted only ten years, and in 1956 was replaced by an annual statutory appropriation from the province’s general revenues. It, too, was derived from a levy on stumpage, but was subject to the vote of legislature. Four other government



attempts were made before 1978 to support reforestation with committed funds, but funds were appropriated only when the economy was strong. Between 1948 and 1987/88 the costs of reforestation of Crown land was primarily borne by the government, either through direct funding or through deductions made to stumpage paid by industry.

The quality of forest management became a public concern after the Second World War. The Forest Act was amended in 1950 so that tree seedlings could be supplied at no cost to private forest owners for the replanting of denuded Coastal sites. Three years later the Forest Service was authorized to examine denuded private forest land and enforce replanting on not satisfactorily restocked (NSR) land.

While coastal forestry got a lot of attention in the first half of the century, interior forests were all but ignored. By the end of the 1950s, an influx of new residents and demand for forest products gave rise first to a modest industry of bush mills and, ultimately, sawmills and plywood plants at railhead. Utilization standards (regulations governing how much of the wood, in the form of branches, stumps, etc. can be left on the ground) in both the woods and mills were rough or, at best, intermediate. Reforestation was entirely left to nature.

In the 1960s, government policies and the proximity of good railroads spurred the rise of a vigorous pulp industry in the central interior. The CPR line linked the coast and Eastern Canada while the Pacific Great Eastern line had been extended in the 1950s from Vancouver through Prince George to the Peace River area. Prince George and many other interior towns became planing mill centres, processing the rough lumber originating from the hundreds of local bush mills. The era of the bush mills ended and sawmills moved into centres like Prince George, Quesnel and Williams Lake.

The interior's first integrated lumber and pulp mill was built at Castlegar on the Columbia River in 1961. Its raw material was partly chips from its own sawmill and partly pulp logs supplied from local mills. Other pulp mills followed and soon the demand for fibre for pulp and paper operations grew to a significant volume. To protect this new sector of the forest industry from any possible shortfall in chips, and to give it some clout in the acquisition of fibre supply, the Forest Act was amended in 1961 to authorize the Minister of Forests to designate any PSYU in the interior as a Pulpwood Harvesting Area. If the sawmills of the area could not provide enough chips the Pulpwood Harvesting Area Agreement allowed the licence holder to cut timber unsuitable for lumber. In return, the licence holder agreed to build and operate a pulp mill of a prescribed capacity and to purchase chips locally if they were available. These Agreements were intended to provide for a start-up or emergency source of chips and, in practice, the pulp companies rarely needed to exercise their option to cut timber.

The introduction of "close utilization" in 1966 was a milestone in British Columbia forest history, and went hand-in-hand with the development of the pulp and paper industry. Prior to the introduction of this new standard, small or defective timber was either left standing, or if cut down, left to rot on the ground. The industry operated on an "intermediate utilization" standard, which was based on removing only the wood that could be processed into lumber products. Pulp and paper operations, however, could use



this "defective" lumber to make chips for the pulping process. This new close utilization standard also opened up logging in lodgepole pine stands, which had not previously been used.

By 1974 there were 11 pulp mills in the interior, adding to the existing 14 Coastal mills. The new mills were highly automated and served markets in the United States, Europe and Japan. Most were integrated lumber and pulp operations and required a considerable capital investment. Over time, small operators found they couldn't compete and they ultimately sold out to their larger competitors. This eventually produced a handful of extremely large companies, many of which were held by out-of-province shareholders, either fully or in large part. For the government of the time the benefits were the opening up of the central and northern interior through private sector resource development, the revenues generated, and the community stability fostered by large and well-financed corporations tied to a local resource.

More stringent utilization standards in the woods meant that the actual volume of wood extracted from a given unit of land went up. But the old AAC "quota positions" were based on the intermediate utilization standard. This additional volume, or cut, was termed "third band" volume and in parts of the interior which had large stands of small or over-mature timber it was significant. The Forest Service allocated the third band timber through Timber Sale Licences, with eligibility requirements that favoured the established licensees.

By 1975 the provincial timber harvest from Crown lands had reached 50 million cubic metres (compared with only 20 million cubic metres in 1945 and 75.6 million in 1988/89.) The industry was strong and growing, but there was evidence of discontent within the province. Many believed that the tenure system favoured large, integrated licensees, who were frequently multinationals. Only minimal silviculture was undertaken by licensees, particularly on Crown land. Royalties and stumpage were thought to be generating less for the provincial purse than they might.

Once again, the government went to a Royal Commission. UBC economics and forestry Professor Peter Pearse was appointed in 1975 to review the current state of timber allocation and formulate policy recommendations to ensure that the forests made a full contribution to the economic and social welfare of British Columbians, that the Crown received full value from the timber harvest, the industry remained efficient and vigorous and that domestic participation in its ownership and control was adequate.

Pearse's 1976 report, *Timber Rights and Forest Policy in British Columbia*, recommended simplification of the very complex tenure system, a shift of responsibility from the Crown to industry for reforestation and silviculture, and greater opportunities for the small operator. The report also recognized non-timber values in the forests such as wildlife, water and fisheries. And Pearse suggested involving public agencies besides the Forest Service in regional planning to resolve potential conflicts before logging began.

Many of Pearse's recommendations were accepted. A new Forest Act was introduced in 1978, together with a Range Act and a Ministry of Forests Act. The latter established and



defined the functions of a new, separate Ministry of Forests, provided for some reorganization of the Forest Service and required regular reporting on the status of forest resources.

The tenure system was reformed and simplified. The perpetual rights of 16 area-based Tree Farm Licences were replaced by "evergreen" terms of 25 years. Forest Licences replaced the old Timber Sale Harvesting Licences and the PSYUs were converted into as many as many Timber Supply Areas (TSAs). A further measure replaced Pulpwood Harvesting Area Agreements with Pulpwood Agreements. Woodlot Licences replaced the Farm Woodlot Licences to open the program to a wider range of participants. The volume of timber available for competition was doubled to give small business operators more opportunities.

Since the 1950s, forest licence holders had been paying for basic forest renewal on their tenures and deducting the costs from the stumpage they paid the government. But in 1988, the Forest Act was changed so that companies still had the responsibility to renew the forests, but could no longer deduct the costs from their stumpage. All licensees were required to submit a Pre-Harvest Silviculture Prescription (PHSP) for every cutting permit, prepared by a professional forester. The PHSP legally obligates the licensee to ensure that a free-growing crop of trees is established after logging. Reforestation in the unlicensed portions of TSAs remained the responsibility of the Forest Service under the new Forest Act and is mainly done by contract.

At the same time, an expanded self-financing Small Business Forest Enterprise Program was introduced. The program goals were to allow small operators to enter the forest products industry through timber sales, encourage diversification and regional employment through the development of specialty wood products, and ensure that the most efficient firms are awarded timber sales.

About 15 per cent of the provincial timber harvest from Crown land is now administered under the Small Business program. The timber comes, at least in part, from a 5 per cent reduction in the Allowable Annual Cut of the major licensees. The Forest Service is responsible for reforestation, main road construction and planning, drawing the needed funds from timber sold.

While commercial timber production remains the dominant use of the Crown forests, society now demands equitable consideration for a range of other values, such as recreation and aesthetics. Despite the fact that many provincial ministries have legislation and regulations that may impact forest use, the Forest Service has primary responsibility for the non-timber values of the forest resource. This is a heavy burden for an agency that has been seriously understaffed, particularly at field level, since the reorganization and "down sizing" of 1981/83. Even in the mid-1970s, as a submission to the Pearse Commission noted, the staffing levels of the British Columbia Forest Service were approximately one-tenth of the United States Forest Service, based on comparable forest areas, annual timber harvests and generally comparable responsibilities.



3. Ranching and Range Lands

The raising of livestock — cattle, sheep, horses, etc. — goes back to gold rush days in B.C. The husbandry of cattle for beef production is the prime activity on the range lands of the province. Sheep and horses are the only other significant domestic livestock. The new industry was encouraged by the government's generous land lease policy and the markets opened up by the new railroad. By the turn of the century all the southern interior's open range land had been claimed. In the first two decades of this century ranching expanded into the forests of the southern interior. Ranching developed in the Kootenays in the 1930s and 1940s as transportation improved and became important in the northern and central interior in the 1960s, mostly through the expansion of cleared pasture. Big ranching companies dominated the industry, largely due to the heavy capital investment required for start up.

The Ministry of Forests, under its variant titles, has been responsible for range lands since 1917, the date of the first Grazing Act. Research and education programs for ranchers are offered by the Ministry of Agriculture through a protocol agreement. In 1978 the old Grazing Act was replaced by the Range Act, which provided for longer-term leases and placed a new emphasis on the coordination and integration of forest and range use.

The Act authorizes the granting of grazing and hay cutting licences and permits. The Grazing Licence, the most significant of these contracts, requires the rancher to provide an acceptable grazing management plan. It is a 10-year contract that gives access to the forage on a specified area of Crown range for a specified number and kind of livestock during the summer months.

About 90 per cent of the usable Crown range lands are found in the southern interior in four agricultural reporting regions. The Cariboo is the largest (2.6 million hectares) and most productive, followed in order by Thompson, Okanagan and Kootenay. The rest of the usable range land is in the three regions of the northern and central interior - the Peace River, Omineca and Skeena. Sheep farming is essentially confined to the Thompson-Nicola and Okanagan valleys and the Gulf Islands.

The livestock industry is of major economic significance to commercial centres in the interior of British Columbia. Cities and towns like Kamloops, Williams Lake, Lillooet, Merritt, Lac La Hache, Cottonwood, Nazko, Clinton and district, Chilcotin, Tatla, Anahim and Kettle River depend on ranching as a stabilizing factor when the more cyclical forest industry of the region takes a downturn.

Ninety per cent of the range land under permit or licence is also managed for timber production and for wildlife feed and habitat. Logging tends to increase the supply of usable forage and provide access to new grazing lands, although the supply of forage can also be reduced by forest regeneration and fire protection. British Columbia has the greatest diversity of wildlife species in Canada and the forest and range lands are the prime habitat and feed source of elk, moose, bighorn sheep and deer. The challenge is to manage for timber as well as the varying forage/browse needs of cattle and wildlife on the same land base. Water production from forest land watersheds is also of immense importance to the agricultural industry.



In 1881 the province's cattle numbered 70,000, but by the end of World War I the herd size was 190,000. By 1976 the summer beef herd size was some 350,000 head, and in the summer of 1990 cattle and calves together numbered 740,000, of which 266,000 were raised mainly for beef purposes. Direct revenues to the Crown from grazing permits and fees amounted to \$1.6 million dollars in 1988/89 and the value of cattle and calf production was estimated at \$183 million, almost 16 per cent of total provincial agricultural production.

4. Tourism and Recreation

Tourism emerged in the postwar period as one of the province's leading economic sectors, helped by rising income levels, improved transportation, and growing awareness of the province's spectacular scenery and opportunities for outdoor pursuits. The opening of the Trans-Canada Highway in 1962, and the improvement of the provincial highway network brought many more tourists to the province and stimulated the establishment of fishing camps, hunting lodges, ski resorts, motels and restaurants as well as hospitality, outfitting and guiding and many other commercial services. Expo 86 attracted over 22 million visits and resulted in international exposure for the province.

A significant supplier of jobs, the tourism industry is complex and the economic benefits are widely distributed. More than seven million people visited British Columbia in 1989 — half of them from other countries — and they generated revenues of nearly \$4 billion.

While 75 per cent of the tourist dollars were spent in southwestern British Columbia and Vancouver Island in 1989, the Okanagan-Shuswap area and many communities of the southern and northern interior also benefitted. Outdoor adventure tourism is growing at 20 per cent a year and currently generates approximately \$150 million a year. In ranching towns like Williams Lake, Anahim Lake and Kamloops, the annual stampedes continue to attract spectators for cowboy sports.

While the province's network of parks is the most popular outdoor attraction, many tourists find lots to do in Crown forest land outside the provincial parks. Numerous camping sites, fishing lakes and remote hiking trails have been made accessible through logging roads, while trails and picnic sites are frequently maintained by the Forest Service and forest companies.

5. Parks

The park system has developed over 75 years. There are today some 384 parks and they cover 5.4 million hectares. Another 200,000 hectares are in recreation areas, wilderness conservancies, ecological reserves, forest wilderness and wilderness reserves. The mandate of the Ministry of Parks is to protect the natural environment and provide recreation opportunities. In 1911 Strathcona became the first of the provincial parks, followed in later



years by Mount Robson, Garibaldi and others. In the 1950s and 1960s, as auto-touring and boating became popular, new parks were selected for recreation potential. The Park Act passed in 1965 added conservation to the park mandate.

There is public pressure to add more land to the parks system. The Ministry of Parks has a major initiative underway to complete a provincial parks system plan. Recognizing the limitations of a finite land base that must be shared with other values, selection of parks in recent years has focussed on areas that represent the best features and diversity of the province.

6. Ecological Reserves

British Columbia was the first province in Canada to formalize and give permanent status to ecological reserves as part of a world-wide endeavour to conserve selected terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. The Ecological Reserves Act was passed by the British Columbia Legislature in 1971 and today there are 123 ecological reserves comprising 157,119 hectares, including marine waters. Most were established on Crown land and they include areas which are representative of natural ecosystems and areas that contain unique and rare examples of botanical, zoological or geological phenomena.



Appendix 4

AN INTERIM REPORT

OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST RESOURCES COMMISSION

July, 1990

INTRODUCTION

Arising from the more than 1700 submissions the Commission received and reinforced by the round of public meetings the Commission engaged in this past spring, four issues emerged that, in the view of the Commission, can and should be addressed now and not have to wait until the major recommendations are submitted early next year. These issues have to do with the availability and compatibility of inventory information relating to all forest values; the need for the formal education systems of this Province to address better the importance of natural resources; the adequacy of public input into forest resource planning and management, particularly as they relate to T.S.A. Committees; and the serious uncertainty affecting forest land use decisions resulting from the land claim issue.

The Commission recognizes that by commenting on these issues in advance of its major recommendations to government, it may be seen by some as taking certain issues out of context. The Commission believes, however, that a variety of factors provide strong reasons for putting certain specific recommendations or comments forward at this time. In doing so, the Commission believes that the government can reasonably take some specific action now and that these actions, albeit small, should provide at least a start to improving forest resource management in British Columbia.

INVENTORIES OF FOREST VALUES

The Commission found, through written submissions, public meetings and detailed interviews with provincial government ministries, that good inventory information pertaining to the full range of forest values and to the capacity of the forest land base to support those values is seriously inadequate. The Commission also found that where inventory information does exist in one ministry, it is often not compatible with inventories developed in other ministries for other purposes. The result is that decision makers and the public have a very inadequate and imperfect information base on which to base decisions or debate.

The result of not knowing, in an adequate way, what values are inherent on specific areas of our forest lands, is predictable. Long-term decisions are often made in the absence of good knowledge of all the forest values being impacted on or with little regard for values



other than the specific one being managed for. Further, the public is often confused and subject to being given conflicting and sometimes false statements as to what values may or may not be on any given land base or what the impact on those values may be by any given management practice.

The Commission believes that significantly greater effort will have to be spent to address inadequacies in the inventory information base in a number of areas. Given that the exact nature and extent of inventory information will depend, in large measure, the forest management processes proposed and adopted, the Commission will address this issue in greater depth as part of its major recommendations.

Of immediate concern, however, is the lack of standardized inventory information and, therefore, a lack of compatibility of the inventory information presently collected and processed by provincial government ministries. The Commission has identified at least ten ministries that currently hold inventory information relating to specific forest values or to the forest land base.

These are:

1. Agriculture and Fisheries
2. Crown Lands
3. Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
4. Environment
5. Forests
6. Municipal Affairs. Recreation and Culture
7. Native Affairs
8. Parks
9. Tourism
10. Transportation and Highways

These inventories have generally been developed to meet some historical, ministry-specific need and, in many cases, have been developed without regard for their compatibility or relationship to inventories of other forest values. The Commission believes that better and more compatible information about all forest values must be made available if more informed and reasoned debate is to occur. This is particularly important in areas where more than one forest value is to be part of a forest land base decision. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that:

The government immediately examine and implement ways by which the full range of forest related inventories can be made standard and able to be used on compatible systems while, at the same time, retaining the values for which they were originally intended.



EDUCATION

Throughout all of its investigations to date, the Commission has become increasingly aware and concerned at the woeful lack of understanding of the importance of the resource industries to British Columbia, and of the practices that are carried out in managing those resources. This is particularly true of our forests and of forestry practices. Time after time, the Commission has found that public perceptions are significantly at odds with the actual facts of a given situation. The Commission is also aware that in many a debate and often in decision making, perception is reality and the current gap between the two is, the Commission believes, creating a serious, if not dangerous, situation in British Columbia.

Again, the Commission will have more to say on the subject of education when it submits main recommendations. However, the Commission did note that the public school system is currently undergoing major reform in the Province and as part of that reform, the curriculum is undergoing significant revision. Since the purpose of the British Columbia school system, as stated in the School Act, is:

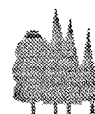
"To enable learners to develop their individual potential and acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes needed to contribute to a healthy society and prosperous and sustainable economy,"

the Commission believes that greater emphasis is needed in the curriculum throughout the primary, intermediate and graduation years on the overall importance of the resource industries, particularly the forest, to the social structure and to the economy of the Province. The Commission believes that the educated public of this province should understand the importance of our forest industries in shaping the Province, in maintaining certain communities, in providing for services such as health and education, and generally in helping to maintain a lifestyle unequalled in most areas of the world. The public should also have a better understanding of forest practices, why they are used and what their effects are. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that:

The Ministry of Education be directed to include significant information about the importance of the resource industries to the Province of British Columbia, particularly the forest resource, and also to include accurate, balanced material about forest management practices at all levels of the curriculum.

TIMBER SUPPLY AREA STEERING COMMITTEES

During the conduct of its business, the Commission heard repeatedly that Timber Supply Area Steering Committees (T.S.A. Committees) were generally not working well. In submissions and public testimony, the public cited lack of management commitment and lack of adequate balance from interest groups, other than the Ministries of Forests and Environment and the licensees, as being at the heart of the problem. While being openly critical of the current structure and public access to T.S.A. Committees, the public generally felt that the concept was a reasonable one and could be improved upon with relative ease. This was particularly true where T.S.A. and Forest District boundaries were the same.



While the Commission intends to address the whole area of public participation in the planning and management of B.C.'s forest lands in its full report, it believes that the Ministry of Forests can and should take immediate action to improve the workings of the existing T.S.A. Committee structure. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that:

The Ministry of Forest should re-examine the purpose, and makeup of and commitment to its Timber Supply Area Steering Committees with a view to making these more effective.

LAND CLAIMS

In every region of the Province and from individuals and groups across the whole spectrum of society, the Commission heard concern over the land claims issue and the strong desire that it be resolved. In commenting on this matter, the Commission is fully aware that the issue of land claims is not part of its mandate. However, because the concern is so widespread, the Commission believes it has responsibility to pass the concerns it heard through to the government.

First and foremost, the Commission found that the land claims issue is creating a high degree of uncertainty over the Crown lands of the Province. As most of these are provincial forest, the outstanding land claims issue is affecting forest practices. Forest companies, for example, are thinking twice about investments that have long pay-back periods. This is particularly true of investments in silviculture. Communities are concerned that their stability may be threatened and workers are concerned that their jobs and economic well-being may be threatened.

While expressing almost unanimous concern, groups and individuals across the Province do not appear to be comfortable with using the courts as a means of settling the issue. The overwhelming view of British Columbians, from whom the Commission heard, is that they want the land claims issue settled as soon as possible and they want it accomplished by negotiation among the parties directly involved: namely, the aboriginal people and the federal and provincial governments.



Appendix 5

Ministry of Forests Response to Interim Report



Province of
British Columbia

OFFICE OF THE
DEPUTY MINISTER

Ministry of
Forests

Parliament Buildings
Victoria
British Columbia
V8W 3E7

March 22, 1991

Mr. A. L. (Sandy) Peel
Chairman
British Columbia Forest Resources Commission
7th Floor - 747 Fort Street
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 1X4

Dear Sandy:

Thank you for the opportunity to summarize the response of this Ministry to the recommendations contained in the Interim Report (July 1990) of the Forest Resources Commission.

Two recommendations are of particular significance to this Ministry, namely:

- that the government immediately examine and implement ways to standardize forest-related inventories used by different ministries; and,
- that the Ministry of Forests re-examine the purpose, the membership of, and its commitment to, timber supply area steering committees, with a view to making these more effective.

We have taken these recommendations seriously as important foundations for making long term improvements to the resource planning and management system and I would like to summarize some highlights.

Inventory Coordination

The Commission's recommendation is supportive of our long term direction which features:

- Inter-agency coordination on mapping specification and standards which are essential to the systematic and efficient collection, storage and retrieval of corporate land based

.... /2



Ministry of Forests Response to Interim Report, continued

Mr. A. L. (Sandy) Peel
Page 2

data. The Ministry of Forests is actively working with other ministries on this essential task, especially the Ministry of Crown Lands who map topographic, planimetric and cadastre, while we are responsible for mapping forest tenure and "multi-layered" forest inventory data.

- Interministry coordination through a "Land Information Steering Committee" (LISC) which was established by and reports to the Deputy Ministers' Committee on Sustainable Development. It is responsible for directing the development of a corporate (across government) land information system. The Ministry of Forests is an active participant on LISC and its various working sub-committees. This Ministry will be contributing forest tenure and forest inventory components to this corporate data base.
- Active interministry cooperation to develop integrated geographic information systems (GIS) across government. A "Corporate Land Information Strategic Plan" (CLISP) has been developed as a blueprint for integrating multi-agency geographic information, under the Chairmanship of the Ministry of Crown Lands. The Ministry of Forests is an active participant in this initiative.
- Proposing and leading a GIS based mapping and inventory pilot project on the Queen Charlotte Islands which successfully integrated resource data from a variety of sources, using pre-defined specifications and standards. It was used as the basis for an operational trial, conducted by an interministry team, with the active cooperation of vendors of "off-the-shelf" software. It was used to demonstrate the capacity of various software for assembling and using GIS data for resource planning.

.... /3



Ministry of Forests Response to Interim Report, continued

Mr. A. L. (Sandy) Peel
Page 3

While a fully developed GIS system capable of integrating resource databases is in the future, this project has been a fundamental building block and has reinforced our corporate commitment to integrate and maximize the use of spatial data in a corporate environment. Already we have some operational capacity to use GIS as a working tool with forest inventory data in our forest regions.

- Our Inventory Branch convened LISC representatives involved with forest resources to develop a work plan which includes:
 - summarizing current types of inventories and their standards;
 - developing a view on new information requirements and the standards and procedures to collect them; and,
 - producing common standards, procedures and defined data collection responsibilities, including those of the private sector.

Steering Committees

The Ministry of Forests is currently implementing the recommendations of the Commission with respect to the composition of and commitment to Timber Supply Area (TSA) Steering Committees.

This initiative has been combined with the development of new planning policy and procedures for forest management planning at the Forest District (TSA) level. These new policies will ensure that the planning process gives balanced consideration to all of the resource values on provincial forest lands.

Within this revised process, an Inter-agency Planning Team will be established to assume the planning coordination role currently undertaken by TSA Steering Committees. This inter-agency team will provide technical support to the process, ensure that all resources are considered, and access all feasible resource management options. This team will be

.... /4



Ministry of Forests Response to Interim Report, continued

Mr. A. L. (Sandy) Peel
Page 4

responsible for public and user involvement as part of the resource planning process to ensure that all resource interests are represented in a balanced and equitable way.

This new planning team structure and its associated process and procedures, will be implemented in 1991, applying to all new comprehensive planning projects undertaken at the Forest District (TSA) level.

Thank you for this opportunity to bring you up to date regarding actions taken by the Ministry of Forests in respect of the July 1990 interim recommendations of the Commission.

Yours truly,



Philip G. Halkett
Deputy Minister



Appendix 6

Ministry of Education Response to Interim Report



Province of
British Columbia

OFFICE OF THE
DEPUTY MINISTER

Ministry of
Education

Parliament Buildings
Victoria
British Columbia
V8V 2M4
Telephone: (604) 387-4611
Fax: (604) 356-9121

December 21, 1990

Mr. A. L. (Sandy) Peel
Chairman
British Columbia Forest Resources Commission
700 - 747 Fort Street
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 1X4

RECEIVED

JAN - 2 1991

BRITISH COLUMBIA
FOREST RESOURCES COMMISSION

Dear Mr. Peel:

I am writing in response to your letter of November 6, 1990 in which you urged that the Ministry of Education implement the interim recommendation of the Forest Resources Commission calling for the inclusion of balanced information about the forest industry at all levels of the curriculum.

In previous correspondence I have attempted to outline a number of actions that this Ministry is taking to address the recommendation. Of necessity, these actions have attempted to focus on the Ministry's efforts to implement the recommendations of the Sullivan Royal Commission and at the same time acknowledge the need to present resource and environmental issues in a fair and balanced manner.

Given the importance of the forest resource to the British Columbia economy and in light of the Forest Resource Commission recommendation, I recognize the need for the Ministry of Education to become more proactive in its efforts to include resource and environmental issues within all levels of the curriculum. To this end, Ministry branches will be undertaking several projects to ensure that appropriate attention is given to these issues.

As a part of the on-going curriculum review and revision process, special attention will be paid to resource and environmental issues. In particular, the Sciences curriculum will be reviewed at the Intermediate level in 1991 in an attempt to ensure that these issues are addressed. A similar review will take place for the Intermediate Humanities (Social Studies) curriculum in 1991-92. Graduation Program curricula will be reviewed beginning in 1992 except in the area of General Studies where some work has already begun. Current proposals indicate that this curriculum will be issues-based. Efforts will be made to ensure that forest management and environmental issues are included as an important part of this curriculum.



Ministry of Education Response to Interim Report, continued

- 2 -

The Primary Program curriculum is currently in its optional year and will be reviewed after feedback has been received from initial implementation efforts.

To assist in all of this work, the Ministry is currently considering the establishment of a number of advisory committees which would include representation from business, industry, and education. It is anticipated that these committees will be established early in the next fiscal year. These groups should provide a mechanism for the inclusion of important resource and environmental issues in the curriculum and provide assistance in identifying ways that students can gain access to first-hand information about British Columbia's resource industries through expanded technology education, career preparation, cooperative education, and work experience programs.

As a result of this increased focus on resources and the environment, it will be necessary to identify a wide-range of learning materials for use by students and teachers. In the future, the Ministry will specifically request that publishers and agencies submit materials related to forest management, resource management, and environmental issues for review. By selecting an array of materials on these topics it should be possible to achieve the balanced view that is desired.

It is my belief that the above actions provide a strong focus for our efforts to encourage a greater understanding of resource and environmental issues on the part of all of the students of our Province.

Sincerely,



W. Desharnais
Deputy Minister

- cc. Jack Fleming, Assistant Deputy Minister, Educational Programs
Barry Carbol, Executive Director, Program Development Division
Robin Syme, Director, Curriculum Development Branch
Rick Connolly, Director, Learning Resources Branch



Appendix 7

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS

Explanatory Notes

The Chapter on Renewable Natural Resources proposes the establishment of a Crown Corporation, the Forest Resources Corporation, to provide a management and financial mechanism for managing those lands designated under the Land Use Plan as being Integrated Use Management Area that include timber harvesting and range potential.

The Chapter on Tenure proposes contractual arrangements between the Forest Resources Corporation and individual resources users called Resource Management Agreements.

The following section provides samples of the documents that would establish the right of the Forest Resources Corporation to manage these lands (Head Lease) and the terms and conditions under which it, and resource users would be delegated management authority (Resource Management Agreements).

The Act establishing the Forest Resources Corporation is called, for illustrative purposes in the attached sample documents, the Integrated Resource Management and Tenure Administration Act.

This Act will establish the Forest Resources Corporation, provide it with goals and purposes, establish management authority, establish accountability and introduce restrictions on the conduct of the Corporation and those it contracts with.

The enabling legislation will establish a reporting relationship to government through the Minister of the proposed Ministry of Renewable Natural Resources. All shares of the Corporation will be vested in that Ministry.

Statutory requirements such as managing according to the proposed Land Use Plan, using practices defined under the proposed Forest Practices Act, and verifying the results via the proposed independent audits will be established in this Act. Remedies for non-compliance will also be defined in this Act. However, a dispute settlement mechanism for conflicts within the Land Use Plan between resource managers should be independent, and is proposed for establishment via the Act establishing the Land Use Commission.



Sample Document, for illustrative purposes only

A. HEAD LEASE

BETWEEN:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AS REPRESENTED
BY THE MINISTER OF _____

and

THE FOREST RESOURCES CORPORATION

AUTHORITY: The Head Lease and subsequent Resource Management Agreements are issued pursuant to the Integrated Resource Management and Tenure Administration.

AREA: As defined in the legal description schedule. (Those lands classified as Integrated Use Management Areas under the Land Use Plan that have potential Timber Harvesting and Range designations).

GRANT OF LEASE: The Lessor, on the terms set forth herein, hereby demises and leases to the Lessee the Land, save and except those portions of the Land that consist of trails, roads, highways, water courses, or that are covered by water at the date here of, for the purpose described in the attached schedule (hereinafter called the 'Special Proviso Schedule').

TERM: To have and to hold the Land unto the Lessee for a term of _____ commencing on _____; renewable every _____.

CONSIDERATION: Yielding and paying therefore for the term the dividend as prescribed in the rental schedule attached.

COVENANTS OF THE LESSEE:

- Standard clauses
- Subject to the Land Use Planning Act requirements
- Subject to the Forest Practices Act

ASSIGNMENT: The Lessee shall not assign, mortgage or transfer this lease without the prior written consent of the Lessor (this clause will also be in the legislation).

The Lessee may only enter into Resource Management Agreements authorized by and pursuant to the Resource Management and Tenure Administration Act.

The Forest Resources Corporation shares are to be held by the Ministry of Renewable Natural Resources, and cannot be assigned.

STANDARD PROVISIONS:

AUDITS: A statutory obligation of the Forest Resources Corporation and holders of Resource Management Agreements as defined in the Resource Management and Tenure Administration Act.

EVENTS OF DEFAULT:

Standard Clauses;
Statement of penalties detailed in the enabling Act.

SECURITY:

NOTICE:

MISCELLANEOUS:

INTERPRETATION:

OTHER STANDARD CLAUSES:



Sample Document, for illustrative purposes only

RESERVATIONS: The Minister of Renewable Natural Resources reserves all land rights not specifically given. This will include, but not be limited to:

- * access for travel, recreation, hunting and fishing
- * access for roads for work and protection
- * mineral and energy exploration
- * maintenance and enhancement of fish and wildlife
- * the right to provide other (similar) authority such as for grazing, guiding, trapping

FOREST MANAGEMENT: The Resource Management Agreement holder shall:

- * follow sound forestry practices as detailed in the Forest Practices Act.
- * incorporate the management guidelines for map area _____ of the Local Land Use Plan for _____.
- * give due regard to the policy of sustained yield forestry.
- * develop plans that will include tangible, measurable and auditable performance standards.
- * report, through an independent audit of the above performance, every _____ years, or upon notice of such requirement by the Chief Forester.
- * provide long-term plans (for a complete rotation) illustrating the maintenance or enhancement of such values as required in the Land Use Plan; these plans shall include the impact of harvesting on those values through time.
- * detail agreements and consultations with other RMA holders.

FOREST RENEWAL: Each RMA will contain plans for:

- * replanting
- * maintaining diversity of species, in accord with the appropriate biogeoclimatic zone and the Land Use Plan.
- * potential intensive silviculture.

Agreements for measuring the impact of intensive silviculture will be required as part of support for expanded allowable cut.

Penalties for non-compliance will be established within the enabling legislation.

PROTECTION: Designation of responsibilities.

MODIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENT: Minor Allowance (____%) for reallocation by the government for other uses.

Detailed plan for compensation for all directly affected contractors, employees and RMA holders for changes to the Land Use Plan that are incompatible with R.M. Agreements.

Remedies and compensation to include the allocation of a commensurate forest land base and/or financial compensation.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISM: In the event of a dispute between the FRC and the RMA (timber) holder, or between RMA holders, the following dispute resolution mechanism shall apply:

- * between RMAs, recourse will be to the Appeal Board established under the Land Use Commission via the Land Use Planning Act.

SURVEY: The RMA (timber) holder is responsible for submission of a survey plan to the standards specified by the Surveyor General. The relevant Land Use Plan and explanatory text shall be attached to the Agreement.

COVENANTS:

- * standard clauses
- * subject to the Land Use Planning Act requirements
- * subject to the Forest Practices Act requirements



Sample Document, for illustrative purposes only

B. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT - TIMBER HARVESTING

BETWEEN:

THE FOREST RESOURCES COMMISSION (FRC)

AND

THE XYZ FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT COMPANY

PURPOSES: To provide a secure form of tenure and stewardship obligations for the harvesting of timber and management for all forest values in the prescribed area.

To ensure forest harvesting and management practices are fully integrated with other Resource Management Agreements and other resource values as identified in the _____ Land Use Plan and the Forest Practices Act (FPA).

AREA: As described in the legal description schedule attached. Relationship to other values and RMAs defined; maps from Land Use Plan attached.

GRANT OF MANAGEMENT: The Forest Resources Corporation, on the terms set forth herein, hereby contracts to the _____ Company, Resource Management Agreement # _____, the rights to harvest and manage the forest resources as specified in the management schedule attached. The RMA does not provide exclusive use of the land but does provide exclusive access to the timber subject to the Land Use Plan (plan number _____) and restrictions identified in accordance with the full enjoyment of the rights conferred to the Resource Management Agreement holders identified in Schedule _____ attached in the maps attached as Schedule _____.

TERM: To have and to hold the Resource Management Agreement for a term of _____ commencing on _____, renewable after _____, (limited by the term of the Head Lease less at least one day).

ASSIGNMENT: The Resource Management Agreement (timber) holder shall not assign, mortgage or transfer the rights of the RMA without the written permission of the lessor.

~~Include provisions to permit use of the Agreement for security in financial arrangements without the consent of the Forest Resources Corporation.~~

AUDIT: Terms related to performance as per statute, including remedies for non-performance such as :
* specified actions and time frames to remedy minor defaults
* cash penalties
* cancellation of agreement

RENT: Rent shall be collected in two forms:
* base rent for the tenure and the access to the land and the resource(timber).
* resource rent for the resource extracted.

The resource rent (stumpage) will be tied to prices in the proposed province-wide log market.

RIGHTS: The Resource Management Agreement provides the right to establish, grow and harvest timber on a specified area under map _____ of the _____ Local Land Use Plan.



Sample Document, for illustrative purposes only

MANAGEMENT PLAN: The plan will contain:

A. PLAN TEXT

*OVERVIEW: an overview of the plan area and specifically the contribution this plan area will make to sub-regional and regional land and resource management objectives.

* a general reference to the _____ Sub-Regional Land Use Plan within which area this tenure falls and adherence to the land allocations and resource management prescriptions of the plan. (note: there is a hierarchy of plans from the general to the specific--a regional plan would specify resource management targets, principles, objectives, etc.; a sub-regional plan would identify resource priority areas and general allocation and management prescriptions while the management plan of which there could be many within a sub-regional area would identify the specific resource prescriptions).

*MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS BY DESIGNATIONS: a description of the prescriptions for management that are to occur within the various designations contained in the plan; for a specific cut block this may prescribe timing of cut, method of cut, replanting and silvicultural treatments, prestocking performance standards for audit measurement. For areas that have other predominant uses it will prescribe how these resources are to be managed. For wildlife it may include habitat enhancement activities, habitat protection, corridor protection, etc. For public recreation it may include prescription of access trails, timing of activities to minimize conflict of noise and space, viewscape protection. Grazing areas will specify range improvement requirements, fencing, stocking levels, timing etc. .

*RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT: For the timber tenure there will need to be a specific section on rights and obligations including specific measures of performance that are auditable. This may include: volume to be harvested, soil protection measures, clean up provisions, restocking, road and access management, timing of cut, measures taken to enhance wildlife, etc.

* for each of the other RMA tenures specific sections will be developed in a similar manner.

*the specific rights and obligations will be clearly spelled out to establish a basis for audit and for action on remedies.

PLAN SIGN-OFF: (The sub-regional plan which establishes resource priorities will be signed off by the Land Use Commission. A management plan will be signed off at an executive level of the planning organization. Rights of appeal of any direct or third party interest will be established.)

PLAN MODIFICATION PROCESS: As per the Integrated Resource Management and Tenure Act and the Land Use Planning Act.

PLAN REVIEW PROCESS:

DISPUTE RESOLUTION: As per the Land Use Planning Act.



Sample Document, for illustrative purposes only

B. MAPS

*background maps that depict resource values--such as capability maps for range, timber production, wildlife, fisheries, recreation, etc.

*suitability maps for various uses (the uses will have been defined in the sub-regional level of planning).

*a detailed management plan (designation map) for the tenure area: possible scales are 1:20,000 (only for small tenure) or 1:50,000. Presumably the sub-regional plan will have been done at 1:250,000. A combination will likely be required for effective planning, public consultation, and for engineering. The management plan will identify:

- *cut blocks, access to these block, and timing for cut

- *areas to be protected for watershed management

- *protected wildlife areas

- *recreation areas and access (both commercial and public) etc.

This Plan will be attached to each of the RMAs. Thus when the plan is changed, which will involve a negotiated process with rights of appeal, the rights and obligations of each of the RMAs will be amended.



Sample Document, for illustrative purposes only

C. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT - TRAPPING

BETWEEN:

FOREST RESOURCES CORPORATION

AND

XYZ WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT (TRAPPER)

PURPOSES: To provide a secure form of tenure for the harvesting and management of fur resources within the prescribed area

To ensure fur harvesting and management practices are fully integrated with other resource values as identified in the _____ Sub-Regional Land Use Plan

AUTHORITY: The Resource Management Agreement is issued pursuant to the Resource Management and Tenure Administration Act. (RMTAA)

AREA: As described in the legal description schedule attached.

GRANT OF TENURE: The Forest Resources Corporation on the terms set forth herein, hereby demises and contracts to XYZ WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT (TRAPPING) the rights to harvest and manage for fur bearing animals as specified in the management schedule attached. The contract does not provide exclusive use of the land but does provide exclusive access to the fur resources.

TERM: To have and to hold Resource Management Agreement (trapping) # _____ for a term of _____ commencing on _____; renewable every _____ years.

ASSIGNMENT: The contractor (trapping) shall not assign, mortgage, or transfer the contract without the written permission of the Forest Resources Corporation.

AUDIT: The Forest Resources Corporation will audit from time to time but no less once every five years the performance of the contractor with respect to the obligations of this contract. Subject to the RMTA Act remedies for non-performance will consist of:

- *specified actions and time frames to remedy minor defaults
- *cash penalties
- *cancellation of tenure

RENT: Rent shall be collected in two forms:

- *base rent for the tenure and the access to the land and resources it provides
- *resource rent for the resource extracted

ANNUAL REPORT: The contractor (trapping) will submit an annual report on management activities, harvest levels etc. as specified by the Forest Resources Corporation.

MODIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENT: The Forest Resources Corporation may open this contract to review on 60 days notice and/or on the review of the _____ Sub-Regional Land Use Plan. In the event that this review results in a withdrawal of lands from harvesting in excess of 10% of the total volume available within this tenure then compensation is payable by the beneficiaries of the withdrawal. Compensation will be determined as per the provisions of the RMTA Act.



Sample Document, for illustrative purposes only

DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISM: In the event of a dispute between the Forest Resources Corporation and the contractor or between Resource Management Agreement holders, the dispute resolution mechanism detailed in the Land Use Planning Act under provisions for an Appeal Board will apply.

MANAGEMENT PLAN: As defined for a Resource Management Agreement in the RMTA Act and the _____ Local Land Use Plan. The map requirements will be similar to those discussed in B. for the Resource Management Agreement (Timber).



Appendix 8

BACKGROUND PAPERS

The Forest Resources Commission had research papers prepared on various subjects which it reviewed under its Terms of Reference. These background documents are contained in eleven separate volumes. They were distributed to all regional, college and university libraries throughout the province. The titles and volumes are listed below.

BACKGROUND PAPERS - VOLUME 1

Reforming the Decision Making Process for Forest Land Planning in British Columbia

- Dr. Thomas Gunton and Dr. Ilan Vertinsky

Methods of Analysis for Forest Land Use Allocation in British Columbia:

Options and Recommendations

- Dr. Thomas Gunton and Dr. Ilan Vertinsky

The Use of Environmental Impact Assessment in Forest Planning and Management

- Dr. Julian A. Dunster

Multiple Use of Forest Lands: The Role of Rangeland

- G.C. Van Kooten

An Evaluation of Public Participation in the British Columbia Ministry of Forests

- Kim Brenneis

Organization and Structures of Crown Land Planning in Selected Jurisdictions

- Dr. Michael M'Gonigle, Dr. Thomas Gunton, Garry Thorne (Editor), Kim Brenneis, Jan Campfens, Wayne Clissold-Hoyle, John Fox, Timo Makinen, John Nyboer, Colin Rankin, Mailis Valenius, and Ed Van Osch



BACKGROUND PAPERS - VOLUME 2

Gaining Insight into Forest Land Use Conflicts with Decision Analysis

- T. McDaniels, PHD

The Use of Cost Benefit Analysis to Allocate Forest Lands Among Alternative Uses

- W.T. Stanbury, Dr. Ilan Vertinsky, and H. Thille

A Review of the British Columbia Crown Land Allocation and Management Planning Process

- Dorli M. Duffy

Multiple Accounts Analysis and Evaluation of Forest Land Use Conflicts

- Dr. Thomas Gunton, G.C. Van Kooten, and S. Flynn

Economic Valuation of Non-Market Values for Forest Planning

- Dr. Thomas Gunton

Toward Sustainable Water Planning and Management in British Columbia

- Dr. J.C. Day and J.A. Affum

BACKGROUND PAPERS - VOLUME 3

Management Performance on Forest Tenure, Summary of Findings

Review of Forest Tenures in British Columbia

- Sterling Wood Group Inc.

A History of Forest Tenure Policy in British Columbia 1858-1978



BACKGROUND PAPERS - VOLUME 4

Managing British Columbia's Forest Resources: Structural Alternatives, Financial Considerations and Valuation Estimates

- CWC Canadian Western Capital Ltd.

Local Employment Impacts of the Forest Industry

- Garry Horne and Charlotte Penner (Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations)

The Provincial Economic Impacts of a Supply Reduction in the British Columbia Forest Sector

- Garry Horne, Nick Paul, and David Riley (Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations)

BACKGROUND PAPERS - VOLUME 5

Data on the Corporate Concentration of Harvesting Rights, Manufacturing Capacity and Ownership in the B.C. Forest Industry

- Nawitka Resource Consultants

Forest Resource Management Alternatives Study

- Fortrends Consulting, Clayton Resources Ltd., Robinson Consulting & Associates Ltd.

BACKGROUND PAPERS - VOLUME 6

Preliminary Assessment of Forest Related Tourism Values

- Woodbay Consulting Group Limited

Adventure Travel and Land Use

- Pacific North Consulting

BACKGROUND PAPERS - VOLUME 7

Report on the Current Status of Forest Resource Inventories of British Columbia

A Summary of Technical Reviews of Forest Inventories and Allowable Annual Cut Determinations in British Columbia

- HST Consortium



BACKGROUND PAPERS - VOLUME 8

Timber Harvesting

- J.P. (Hamish) Kimmins

BACKGROUND PAPERS - VOLUME 9

Computer Searches of Major Themes and Related Issues for the Issue/Options Paper, Future of Our Forests, Volume 1

- Praxis and Salasan Inc.

BACKGROUND PAPERS - VOLUME 10

Computer Searches of Major Themes and Related Issues for the Issue/Options Paper, Future of Our Forests, Volume II

- Praxis and Salasan Inc.

Supplemental Searches for the Issue/Option Paper

- Praxis and Salasan Inc.

BACKGROUND PAPERS - VOLUME 11

Options Workshop Summary

- Salasan Associates Inc. and Praxis

Appendix 1: Creston

Appendix 2: Harrison Hot Springs

Appendix 3: 108 Mile House

Appendix 4: Parksville

Appendix 5: Prince George

Appendix 6: Terrace

Appendix 7: Vernon

Analysis of Public Response to the Option Paper "The Future of Our Forests"

- Praxis



Appendix 9

COMMISSIONERS

A.L. (Sandy) Peel – Chairman

Sandy Peel was appointed Chairman of the British Columbia Forest Resources Commission on October 11, 1989. He has extensive experience in both the private and public sectors and most recently held the positions of Deputy Minister of Education (1987 - 1989) and Deputy Minister of Economic Development (1974 - 1987) with the Provincial Government. Mr. Peel, who holds a B. Comm. from U.B.C. and an M.B.A. from Berkeley, was responsible for economic development and trade policies and for developing and implementing major education reforms arising from the Sullivan Royal Commission on Education during his career as a Provincial Deputy Minister.

Peter Burns, Q.C. – Vice-Chairman

Peter Burns is Professor and Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of British Columbia. He has a wide range of professional interests, including environmental protection, regulation of economic interests, and international human rights. Dean Burns has extensive experience in professional services and consultancies on a wide range of legal issues. Under his direction, the Law Faculty has developed an extensive Asian law program and redirected its curriculum to reflect the changes in the economy and aspirations of British Columbians.

Collier Azak

Collier Azak, of Gitwinksihlkw, is a member of the Nishga'a Tribal council and President of Zaul - Zap Industries (1983) Ltd. of Canyon City, a forest company based in the Nass River valley. He is a forest technician and forest resource person for the Nishga'a Tribal council.

Roger Freeman

Roger Freeman M.D. is a clinical professor of psychiatry at the University of British Columbia and Chairman of the Recreation and Conservation Committee of the Federation of Mountain Clubs of British Columbia. He is also a director of the Outdoor Recreation Council and co-chairman of the Forest Land Use Liaison Committee. Dr. Freeman has co-authored several books on hiking trails in B.C. and Arizona, his first being *Exploring the Stein River Valley* published in 1979.



Joyce Harder

Joyce Harder is Mayor of Lillooet, a businesswoman and pilot. She has served in key executive positions in the Okanagan Mainline Municipal Association and with the Union of B.C. Municipalities, and served on the Regional District of Squamish-Lillooet Hospital Board. Mayor Harder is very much aware of the role of the forest industry in regional and municipal economies. She has taken a keen personal interest in small business forestry value-added initiatives and in public education relating to forestry issues. She also spearheaded the drive to have Lillooet declared the "Forestry Capital of B.C." for 1989.

David Haywood-Farmer

A rancher from Savona, David Haywood-Farmer is President of the Tunkwa Lake Stock Breeders' Association. He has been a member of the B.C. Cattlemen's Association for six years and chairs its public relations committee. Mr. Haywood-Farmer holds a Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture from the University of British Columbia.

Robert W. Kennedy

Dr. Bob Kennedy was dean of the University of British Columbia's Faculty of Forestry from 1983 - 1990. Between 1955 and 1961, and again from 1979-1983, he was a member of the UBC Faculty of Forestry, teaching and conducting research in wood science and wood utilization. Dr. Kennedy served as assistant and associate professor at the University of Toronto from 1962 to 1966. Between 1966 and 1979, he held several posts, including deputy director (1973-1975) and director (1975-1979) of the Western Forest Products Laboratory of Environment Canada, the predecessor of Forintek Canada Corp. Dr. Kennedy is also President of the International Academy of Wood Science, an organization of about 200 elected Fellows recognized for their achievements in wood-based research.

Jack Munro

Recognized as one of British Columbia's most powerful labour leaders, Jack Munro is President of the 50,000 - member IWA-Canada. A sometimes outspoken critic of forest management policies, Munro's 27 years in IWA politics have earned him a level of respect unequalled in British Columbia's labour scene. Mr. Munro, widely recognized as a man who cares for people, has deep concern about the future of the forest industry in the province.



Carmen Purdy

Carmen Purdy is Industrial Relations Manager (pulp) for Crestbrook Forest Industries in Skookumchuck, north of Cranbrook. He has served the company for 21 years. Mr. Purdy has been Vice-President (four years) and President (two years) of the B.C. Wildlife Federation, President (10 years) of the East Kootenay Wildlife Federation, and a director (two years) of the Nature Trust. He founded the Kootenay Wildlife Heritage Fund in 1980 and has been its president since inception.

The Honourable Robert Rogers, O.C.

A former Lieutenant - Governor of British Columbia and forest industry executive, the Hon. Bob Rogers is continuing a long and distinguished business and service career in the province. A civil engineering graduate and veteran of the Second World War, he has held many positions with a wide range of business associations and service bodies. The Hon. Mr. Rogers, a resident of Victoria, is also a past-chairman of the Canadian Forestry Advisory Council.

Garry Sharpe

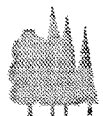
Garry Sharpe, the general manager of a tourist attraction in Penticton, is President of the Okanagan-Similkameen Tourism Association, a position he has held for five years. Prior to 1985, he served as vice-president and director of the association. Sharpe has also served as charter vice-president (1987-1988) of the Council of Tourism Associations of B.C., and a member (1985-1987) of the Provincial Tourism Advisory Council.

Cyril Shelford

A former Cabinet Minister and Member of the Legislative Assembly who served his constituents for 24 years, Cyril Shelford has a broad background in natural resource management as a businessman, politician and consultant. He has also served as a representative of the Tourist Association of British Columbia and the North West Loggers Association. As well, Mr. Shelford recently conducted inquiries into the management of Peregrine Falcons and into the British Columbia Milk Board.

John Szauer

John Szauer, a B.C. registered professional forester, has 30 years of experience in technical and professional forestry, primarily in forest inventory, timber pricing, harvesting administration, and reforestation and silviculture, including limited nursery work. Mr. Szauer, a resident of Williams Lake, was a senior manager in the British Columbia Forest Service for several years, retiring recently from the position of Regional Manager, Cariboo Forest Region. Szauer is currently self-employed as a consultant.





Appendix 10

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

The Forest Resources Commission received briefs, letters and/or oral presentations from the following individuals, firms and organizations. The Commission was also helped in its deliberations by the many unsigned questionnaire responses to its Options Paper and by briefs and letters received without names and/or addresses.

Organizations are listed by name of organization rather than an individual representative.

The omission of the name of any individual or organization that should appear on this list is unintentional.

"A" Team Industries Ltd.	Port Alberni	Anderson, Dr. Tom	Summerland
Abel, Gus/Tyax Mountain Lake Resort	Gold Bridge	Anderson, Mr. & Mrs.	Quesnel
Abbott, Roy A.	Surrey	Andre, Jacques	Vancouver
Abear, Robyn	Revelstoke	Andreeff, Ernie	Qualicum Beach
Ainsworth Lumber Ltd.	Lillooet	Anthony, Leiani	Gibsons
Aitken, Neil	Gabriola Island	Antle, Greg, RPF	Edinburgh, Scotland
Akrigg, Helen Manning	Vancouver	Antonelli, Alice F.	Errington
Alberni Environmental Coalition	Port Alberni	Antonenko, James	Williams Lake
Albers, Leslie	Victoria	Applegrove Residents	
Albrecht, J.C.	Naramata	Environmental Association	Fauquier
Alexander, Michael L., RPF	Gibsons	Applied Science Technologists and	
Allen, Cathie	Quesnel	Technicians of British Columbia	Burnaby
Allen, R.	New Denver	Arajs, Andrej	New Denver
Alliance Tribal Council	Vancouver	Arishenkoff, Marcie	Canal Flats
Allison, Angus P., RPF	North Vancouver	Arkesteyn-Vogler, Andrew	Clearbrook
Alpine Club of Canada	Victoria	Armleder, Duke	Jaffray
Alton and McFarlane Logging Ltd.	Sandspit	Arngtt, K.	Prince George
Amanovich, Andy, RPF	Mission	Arnott, Casey	Vancouver
Amyoony, Peter	Dunster	Aronsson, Mr. and Mrs. David A.	Charlie Lake
Anahim Lake Cattlemen's Association	Anahim Lake	Arrow Lakes Environmental Alliance	Nakusp
Anaka, Gary	Nanaimo	Arter, Judy	East Kelowna
Anchikoski, Walter	Prince George	Arthur, Gordon	Gibsons
Andersen, Sven E.	Vancouver	Ashmore, Edward E.	Fernie
Anderson, A.M., B.Sc.A.	Savona	Association of British Columbia	
Anderson, Dale W.	Nelson	Irrigation Districts	Vernon
Anderson, Harvey M.	Prince George	Association of British Columbia	
Anderson Lake Indian Band	D'Arcy	Professional Foresters	Vancouver
Anderson, L.E. (Les), RPF	Rosedale	Association of British Columbia	
Anderson, Lee	Prince George	Professional Foresters -	
Anderson, R.J.	Savona	North Island Regional	
Anderson, Sandie	Cranbrook	Public Affairs Committee	Vancouver
		Association of Chute Lake Cabin	
		Owners/Ted Ritchie	Naramata



Association of Professional Biologists of British Columbia	Vancouver	B.V.R. Contractors Ltd.	Chase
		Babine Forest Products Company	Burns Lake
Association of Whistler Area Residents for the Environment (AWARE)	Pemberton	Bablitz, William	Campbell River
Ashton, Roger	Vancouver	Back Country Horsemen of B.C.	Aldergrove
Atco Lumber Ltd.	Fruitvale	Bacon, Don M.	Vancouver
Atherton, Mark V., RPF	Victoria	Baker, Ralph	Vernon
Atkinson, G.	Kamloops	Bako, J.Z., RPF	Vancouver
Atwood, Sylvia and Bruce and Harry Jones	Surrey	Balfour, Bob and Roberta/ Roche Lake Resort	Kamloops
Aubrey, Elisabeth	Crescent Spur	Balke, Dr. J.M.E.	Nanose Bay
Avis, Donald P., RPF	Chemainus	Ballantyne, Jane	Lillooet
Avis, Richard	Port Alberni	Ballantyne, Jim, RPF	Sicamous
Ayers, Maurice J., RPF	Victoria	Barber, Alan G., F.I.T.	Gibsons
		Barkley, Ann	Slocan City
B.C. Environmental Information Institute	Vancouver	Barnes, C. Jean	Victoria
B.C. Fishing Resorts and Outfitters Association	Kamloops	Barnes, Pauline	Victoria
B.C. Forestry Association - Kootenay Regional Office	Cranbrook	Barnes, Thomas D.	Victoria
B.C. Government Employees' Union	Burnaby	Barnhardt, Kerry	Chase
B.C. Hydro and Power Authority	Vancouver	Barr, Blair T., RPF	Telkwa
B.C. Institute of Agrologists	Abbotsford	Barrett, Laurel	Lasqueti Island
B.C. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	Victoria	Barron, Mansell	Kamloops
B.C. Ministry of Crown Lands	Victoria	Basaraba, Dave	Cranbrook
B.C. Ministry of Education	Victoria	Basaraba, George	Beaver Cove
B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources	Victoria	Basaraba, Susanna	Cranbrook
B.C. Ministry of Environment	Victoria	Basic Forestry Ltd.	New Westminster
B.C. Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations	Victoria	Geoff Bate & Associates	Saanichton
B.C. Ministry of Forests	Victoria	Bawtree, Len	Enderby
B.C. Ministry of International Business and Immigration	Victoria	Beach, Russell E.	New Westminster
B.C. Ministry of Labour and Consumer Services	Victoria	Bebb, David C., RPF	Vancouver
B.C. Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Recreation and Culture	Victoria	Beduz, Mrs. L.B.	Creston
B.C. Ministry of Native Affairs	Victoria	Behn, Elmer	Port Alberni
B.C. Ministry of Parks	Victoria	Behn, Maria	Port Alberni
B.C. Ministry of Regional and Economic Development	Victoria	Bell, Denys	Burns Lake
B.C. Ministry of Tourism	Victoria	Bell, Warren	Salmon Arm
B.C. Ministry of Transportation and Highways	Victoria	Bell Pole Company Ltd.	Lumby
B.C. Trappers Association	Clinton	Bellows, E.A.	Salmon Arm
B.C. Wildlife Federation	Surrey	Bennett, David	Victoria
B.C. Wood Specialties Group	Vancouver	Bennett, Douglas M., RPF	Coquitlam
		Berekoff, Fred J., RPF	Prince George
		Bergenske, John	Skookumchuck
		Bergevin, Marion	New Denver
		Bernson, Rebecca	Victoria
		Bertramm, Devon	Port McNeill
		Bertramm, J.G.	Port McNeill



Betuzzi, Chris	100 Mile House	Briere, Janette	Nanaimo
Big Creek Ad Hoc Study Group	Big Creek	Briggs, Alexander G., Ph.D.	Victoria
Big Lake Ranch/Richard Case	Big Lake	British Columbia Cattlemen's Association	Kamloops
Billmark, Gary G.	Cranbrook	British Columbia Forestry Association	Vancouver
Bilous, Jo-Anne	Prince George	British Columbia Future Forests Study Group	Vancouver
Billows, E.A.	Salmon Arm	British Columbia Society of Landscape Architects	Vancouver
Bird, Linda	McBride	Broadworth, Ambec	100 Mile House
Birnie, Lynn	Burnaby	Broeren, Martin	Campbell River
Blackstock, Michael, RPF	Victoria	Brons, Grant J.	Cranbrook
Blackwater-Ootsa Community Association	Coquitlam	Brooks, Allan C. and Betty	Black Creek
Blackwell, Gary	Burns Lake	Brophy, Lyla	Vanderhoof
Blazina, Norman	Salmon Arm	Broughton, Jeff and Heather	Shawnigan Lake
Blix, Einar	Smithers	Broughton Towing Co. Ltd./ Ridgeway W. Wilson	Duncan
Blom, Frank	Kamloops		
Blom, G.	Ganges		
Bobtail Ranch Ltd.	Penticton	Brouwer, R.A.L.	Vancouver
Bodegom, Volker	Vancouver	Brower, David	Vancouver
Boepple, W. Wilhelm	Victoria	Brown, Boyd	Smithers
Bohlen, Jim	Denman Island	Brown, Cherry and Jim Valgows	Dunster
Bonny, Russell, B.Sc., NRM	Coquitlam	Brown, Don	Revelstoke
Borkent, Art, Ph.D.	Salmon Arm	Brown, Ian D.	Victoria
Borsato, Robert A. and Cathie Allen	Quesnel	Brown, Margaret, M.D.	Victoria
Borus, Stephen	Surrey	Brown, Murray	Langley
Bourdillon, Bill	Campbell River	Brown, Robert	Terrace
Bostock, M.	Cranbrook	Brown, Susan	Lillooet
Bostock, Maureen	Terrace	Bruce, Kaeleen	Terrace
Bourdillon, Bill	Campbell River	Brummelhuis, Richard	Fruitvale
Bowden, J.D.	Cranbrook	Brunelle, Roger	Cranbrook
Bowman, M. Colleen	New Denver	Buchanan, Melda	Comox
Boydston, Herschel H., RPF	Delta	Bulkley Valley Naturalists	Smithers
Box Mountain Watershed Association	Nakusp	Bull, Gary	Vancouver
Boyes, David	Courtenay	Burbee, J.W., RPF	Prince George
Bradley, Roy and Lois	Sicamous	Burch, W.G., RPF	Richmond
Bradley, Vivien and Lorne	Sicamous	Burchnall, Keith D.	Valemount
Bragg, Doug	Lillooet	Burns, Bruce R., P.Eng	Cranbrook
Bralorne Committee for Responsible Logging	Bralorne	Burgess, Jim	Port Hardy
Brandon, L.V.	Saanichton	Burns, Stephen	Surrey
Brandon, William	Saanichton	Burrows, Wendy	Nanaimo
Brass, Sid	Creston	Burton, Philip J., Ph.D.	Vancouver
Brenton, Dick	Argenta	Butula, Jack	Vernon
Bresser, Todd	Smithers	Bydemast, Irma	Surrey
Brett, John	Yalakom	Byford, Randy	Cranbrook
Bridge Creek Estate	100 Mile House		
Bridges, Allan and Mary Jo	Richmond	C to C Tours and Travel Consulting	Victoria



Caduff, Elvira	Surrey	Capes, Katherine	Courtenay
Callahan, Mikell	Burns Lake	Capes, P.M.	Comox
Caldwell, Ian	Saanichton	Capling, Steve	Alexis Creek
Camen, Lance Lee	Victoria	Cariboo Cattlemen's Association	McLeese Lake
Lorne W. Camozzi Co. Ltd.	Revelstoke	Cariboo-Chilcotin Guides & Outfitters Association	Williams Lake
Campbell, Jim	Cranbrook	Cariboo Environmental Committee	100 Mile House
Canada Cedar Pole Preservers Ltd.	Galloway	Cariboo Horse Loggers Association	Quesnel
Canada Fisheries and Oceans - Pacific Region	Vancouver	Cariboo Lumber Manufacturers Association	Williams Lake
Canadian Forest Products Ltd. - Chetwynd Division	Chetwynd	Cariboo Pulp & Paper Company	Quesnel
Canadian Forest Products Ltd. - Coast Forest	Vancouver	Cariboo Regional District	Williams Lake
Canadian Forest Products Ltd. - Englewood Logging Division	Woss	Cariboo Rose Guest Ranch	Clinton
Canadian Forest Products Ltd. - Northern Operations-Wood Products	Prince George	Cariboo Tourist Association	Williams Lake
		Cariboo Woodlot Association	150 Mile House
		Carlson, Michael, Ph.D.	Vernon
Canadian Institute of Forestry - B.C. Coordinator/ K.J. McGourlick, RPF	Holberg	Carrier Lumber Ltd.	Prince George
Canadian Institute of Forestry - Okanagan Section	Lumby	Carrier Sekani Tribal Council	Prince George
Canadian Institute of Forestry - Cariboo Section	Prince George	Carroll-Hatch (International) Ltd.	N. Vancouver
Canadian Institute of Forestry - Pacific Section	Port Alice	Carson, Gordon	Valemount
Canadian Institute of Forestry - Vancouver Section	Vancouver	Carter, Boyce F.	Salmon Arm
Canadian Nature Federation	Ottawa	Carter, Catherine	Tumbler Ridge
Canadian Pacific Forest Products Inc.	Victoria	Cartwright, Andrew, C.A.	Victoria
Canadian Pacific Forest Products Limited - Tahsis Pacific Region	Vancouver	Case, Richard	Big Lake Ranch
		Cattlemen's Association	Houston
		Cavera Timber Ltd.	Anmore
		Celgar Pulp Company	Castlegar
		Central Coast Economic Development Commission	Hagensborg
		Central Coast Environment Group/ Land Use Section	Hagensborg
Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society	Victoria	Central Fraser Valley Water Commission	Mission
Canadian Parks Service (Mount Revelstoke and Glacier National Parks)	Revelstoke	Central Interior Logging Association	Prince George
Canadian Women in Timber, Campbell River Branch	Campbell River	Chakowski, Colin A.	Cranbrook
Canadian Women in Timber, Kootenay Branch	Cranbrook	Chambers, Alan	Vancouver
Canadian Women in Timber - National Board	Vancouver	Chen, Frederick	Vancouver
Canadian Women in Timber - Top of the Island Branch	McNeill	Chenoweth, Robert	Kamloops
Canadian Women in Timber - West Coast Branch	Ucluelet	Chernoff, W.W.	Vancouver
Canim Lake Indian Band Council	100 Mile House	Chester, S.G., RPF	West Vancouver
Cann, Dave	Port McNeill	Chetwynd Chamber of Commerce	Chetwynd
		Chilanko Ranch	Redstone
		Chilcotin Information Network	Anahim Lake
		Chilibeck, Terrance and 44 others	White Rock
		Chilko Forestry Services	Williams Lake
		Chilliwack Field Naturalists	Vedder Crossing



Chilliwack Outdoor Club	Vedder Crossing	Columbia River Valley	
Chipman, Marlene	Creston	Trappers' Association	Golden
Chittick, John G., RPF	Port McNeill	Comox Strathcona	
Chown, Robert	Comox	Natural History Society	Courtenay
Christina Lake Watershed Alliance	Christina Lake	Committee for a Clean Kettle Valley	Rock Creek
Ciejka, Larry	Prince George	Communist Party of Canada	Victoria
Citizens for Public Justice	Burnaby	Communist Party of Canada -	
City of Castlegar	Castlegar	Kamloops Club	Kamloops
City of Cranbrook	Cranbrook	Community Forest Steering	
City of Kamloops	Kamloops	Committee (Cowichan Valley)	Duncan
City of Kelowna and Regional		Condale Industries	Lumby
District of Central Okanagan	Kelowna	Condie, Chris	100 Mile House
City of Kimberley	Kimberley	Conroy, Sharie	Mission
City of Nelson	Nelson	Consulting Foresters of British Columbia	Vancouver
City of Prince Rupert	Prince Rupert	Cooperman, Jim	Chase
City of Quesnel	Quesnel	Cooperman, Kathi	Chase
City of Revelstoke	Revelstoke	Cork, Walter	Prince George
City of Rossland	Rossland	Cortes Island Forest	
City of Terrace	Terrace	Resource Committee	Cortes Island
City of Terrace Forestry		Cortese, Joe	Tatla Lake
Advisory Committee	Terrace	Couch, Don, RPF	Lumby
City of Vernon	Vernon	Council for International Rights	
City of Williams Lake	Williams Lake	and Care for Life on Earth	Tofino
Clark, James D., RPF, B.S.F.	Nanaimo	Council of B.C. Yacht Clubs	Vancouver
Clark, William H.	Calgary	Council of Forest Industries	
Clarke, Allan L.	Vancouver	(COFI) - Coast Forestry	
Clarke, Bruce	Vernon	& Logging Sector	Vancouver
Clarke, John F.	Dawson Creek	Council of Forest Industries	
Classen, Mark and Shannon	Ganges	of British Columbia (COFI) -	
Clay, Ian R.	Salmon Arm	Northern Interior Lumber Sector	Prince George
Clear Cut Alternatives	Galiano Island	Coulter, Ann	Cranbrook
Clearwater Forest District		Coutts, Betty	100 Mile House
Public Advisory Committee	Clearwater	Craig, R.J., RPF	N. Vancouver
Clifford, B.J.	Cranbrook	Cranbrook Farmers Institute	Cranbrook
Clifford, Jim	Hazelton	Cranston, Jerome	Vernon
Clift, F.R.	Penticton	Creighton, John	Merritt
Clinton Cattlemen's Assoc	Clinton	Crestbrook Forest Industries Ltd.	Cranbrook
Clogg, Wayne, RPF	Prince George	Creston Area Economic	
Coalition for Information on		Development Committee	Creston
Pulpmill Expansion	Castlegar	Critical Site Logging Inc.	Vernon
Coastal Cruising Supervisors' Task Force	Vancouver	Crockford, Dennis, M.I.C.For.	Comox
Coldwater Indian Reserve	Merritt	Roy Crombie Logging/Roy Crombie	Salmon Arm
Colebank, Paul	Williams Lake	Crosman, Jack E.,	
Collier, Thomas A.	Quesnel	Executive Assistant to	
Collins, J.R., RPF	Vancouver	John Jansen, MLA-Chilliwack	Chilliwack
		Crouse, Ed	Burns Lake
		Crown Land Task Force, Lasqueti Island	Lasqueti Is.



Culp, Jim	Terrace	District of Mission	Mission
Curll, Bruce E.	Lac La Hache	District of North Cowichan	Duncan
Curnock, Audrey	Chemainus	District of Sicamous	Sicamous
Cuthbert, Bob, A.Sc.T.	Hagensborg	District of Squamish	Squamish
Cwikula, Walter	Salmon Arm	Dobson Engineering/D.A. Dobson	Kelowna
		Doherty, Michael P.	Vancouver
Daniels, G.G.	Delta	Dolenuck, John	Williams Lake
Danshin, Bill & Sandi	Victoria	Domovich, John	Qualicum
Dack, Brian L.	Kamloops	Donahue, Sean, RPF	Williams Lake
D'Arcy, Christopher, MLA - Rossland-Trail	Trail	Donat, Jacques P.	Kamloops
Darke Lake Watershed Protection Alliance	Summerland	Donovan, Laurance	Vernon
Darl, M.M.	Port Hardy	Dooling, Peter J., Professor	Vancouver
Dauncey, Guy	Victoria	Dornian, Ken	Port Alberni
Davidson, R.G.	Westbridge	Douglas, James	Victoria
Davidson, Robert B.	Victoria	Downie Street Employee Committee	Revelstoke
		Downie Street Sawmills Ltd.	Revelstoke
Davies, April	Surrey	Drosdovech, Stephen	Powell River
Davies, Glen	Victoria	Drage, Harry W., RPF	Salmon Arm
Davies, Joyce E.	N. Vancouver	Draney, Kyle	Langley
Davison, Rose	Ucluelet	Drury, Wayne, RPF	Salmon Arm
Day, G.E.	Kelowna	Dubbin, Wendy May	100 Mile House
Day, Ken, RPF	Williams Lake	Ducks Unlimited Canada	Kamloops
Day, M.	Victoria	Dueck, Peter	Kimberley
Deak, Joe	Dawson Creek	Dufour, Lorne	Williams Lake
Deane, R.D. (Kim), P.Eng.	Rossland	Duffy, John	Vancouver
DeBock, Randy	Clearwater	Duffy, Patrick	West Vancouver
Decker Lake Forest Products Ltd.	Burns Lake	Dumont, W.E., RPF	Port McNeill
Decyk, Tar	Sorrento	Dunbar, Michael D., RPF	Houston
DeFelice, Paul	Nelson	Duncanson, Karen	Victoria
Delisle, George	Westbridge	Dunkley Lumber Ltd.	Prince George
Delsman, James	Ashland, OR	Dunne, Tim, RPF	West Vancouver
DeLuca, Wayn	Port Alberni	Dunster Community Association	Dunster
Denman Island Trustees and The Forestry Committee of the Denman Island Ratepayers' Assoc.	Denman Island	Dunster, Julian A., Ph.D., RPF	Burnaby
Derbyshire, Bill	Williams Lake	Dunwell, Gordon R.	Cranbrook
DeBock, Randy	Clearwater	Dvorak, Mrs. Frank	Fernie
DeSteur, Keegan and Mike Bele	Elkford	Dyck, Dianne and Victor	Manson Creek
Dickson, John and Joan	Creston	Dyck, Leonard	Vancouver
Diggie, Paul K., B.Sc.F.	Victoria	Dysart, Janet, R.N.	North Vancouver
District of Chetwynd and Area Economic Development Commission	Chetwynd	Eagle Creek Outfitters/Gene Biltzan	Lac La Hache
District of Houston	Houston	Earth Day 1990	Victoria
District of Logan Lake	Logan Lake	East Kootenay Environmental Society, Elkford Branch	Elkford
District of Mackenzie	Mackenzie	East Kootenay Environmental Society, Golden Branch	Golden



East Kootenay Environmental Society	Kimberley	Federation of Mountain Clubs of British Columbia	Vancouver
East Kootenay Wildlife Association	Canal Flats		
Eco Forestry Services	McBride	Feke, Arlene E.	Lantzville
Edal, M.M.	Port Hardy	Ferguson, C. Heather	Vancouver
Edwards & Associates Logging Ltd.	Richmond	Ferguson, Ken	Wasa
Edwards, R.A. (Bob)	Sicamous	Fernie Snow Valley Ski Ltd.	Fernie
Eek, F. Dale	Rock Creek	Fibermax Timber Corporation	Victoria
Ehl, Rodney	Nakusp	Fidler, Dr. Larry E.	Valemount
Eichel, G.H.	Midway	Findlay, Neil, B.S.F.	Coquitlam
Eichenauer, Richard	Fauquier	Findlay, Jennifer	Salmon Arm
Eigelshoven, Bernhard and Eroca Ryon	Anglemont	Findlay, R.	Fort St. John
Elinsky, Richard	Surrey	Finnis, J.M., RPF	Victoria
Elk Valley Conservation Society	Fernie	Finning Ltd. employees	Williams Lake
Elk Valley Integrated Forestry Task Force	Fernie	Fiorentino, Joan	Cranbrook
Elkford Elementary School Grade 5 Social Studies Class	Elkford	First Nations of South Island Tribal Council	Mill Bay
		Fleet, Ken and Rose	Okanagan Falls
Elliott, Marie	Victoria	Flegel, David A., R.P.Bio.	Bella Coola
Embury-Williams, B. Lynn, RPF	Vancouver	Fletcher, Barry	Cranbrook
Endacott, Rod	100 Mile House	Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. - Bella Coola Operations	Hagensborg
Environment Committee of the University Women's Club	Kelowna	Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. - Coast Wood Products	Vancouver
Environmental Educators' Provincial Specialist Association	Errington	Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. - Pope & Talbot - Williams Lake Division	Williams Lake
Epics Technologies Ltd.	Vancouver		
Epp, Ken and Kay	Cranbrook	Fletcher Challenge - Southern Interior Wood Products	Kelowna
Epp, Larry	Campbell River	Fletcher Challenge - Northern Interior Wood Products/ Finlay Forest Industries Ltd.	Prince George
Erhorn, Walter	Williams Lake	Floyd, J.B.	Vancouver
Erickson, Larry	Manson Creek		
Erkiletian, Jim	Gabriola Island	Flynn, Shawn	Vancouver
E.S.R. Holdings Ltd./E.S. (Bert) Reid, RPF, P.Eng.	Qualicum Beach	Foisy, Wayne/Condale Industries	Lumby
Essex, Heather	Langley	Folk, Scott A., RPF	Vancouver
Eurocan Pulp and Paper Ltd.	Fraser Lake	Fontaine, W.A.	Errington
Evans Forest Products Ltd.	Golden	Foothills Woodlot Association	Chetwynd
Everall, Archie and Garth	Prince George	Forest Engineering Research Institute of Canada - Western Division (FERIC)	Vancouver
Evins, George/Evins Contracting Ltd.	Castlegar		
Eyres, S.	Slocan Park	Forest Watch Committee of East Kootenay Environmental Society, Kimberley-Cranbrook Branch/ Carol Hartwig	Kimberley
Fage Creek Ranch	Clearwater	Federation of Mountain Clubs of B.C.	Vancouver
Farrell, Carol	Vancouver	Folk, Scott A., RPF	Vancouver
Faulks, Eric A.	Edgewood	Forestry Wildlife Symposium (Canadian Institute of Forestry)	Prince George
Fearing Super Drugs/R. Fearing	Gold River	Foothills Woodlot Association	Chetwynd
Federated Co-operatives Ltd.	Canoe		
Federation of British Columbia Naturalists	Vancouver		
Federation of B.C. Woodlot Associations	Maple Ridge		



Forintek Canada Corp.	Vancouver	Gee, Brian G.	Victoria
Fort Nelson Trappers Association	Fort Nelson	Geisler, Mike	New Hazelton
Fort St. James Chamber of Commerce	Fort St. James	Germansen Landing Study Area (27 signatures)	Germansen Landing
Fort St. John Trappers Association	Hudson's Hope	Gettings, Jackie	Langley
Fossum, Brian and Mary	Pouce Coupe	Gibson, John S.T.	Duncan
Foster, Colleen	Clearwater	Gilbert, Ann-Marie	Burnaby
Foulger, Rick	Nelson	Gilbert, Denise	North Vancouver
Fountain, Wendy	Prince George	Gilbert, L.S.	Nelson
Four Wheel Drive Association of B.C.	Surrey	Giles, Donald R., RPF	North Vancouver
Fowler, Bruce	Enderby	Ginn, Trevor T.	Enderby
Fox, Irving K.	Smithers	Giroday, Lesley	Fernie
Fox, Rosemary J.	Smithers	Glacier Lake Logging Ltd.	Pemberton
Frame Logging Ltd.	Terrace	Glenmore Irrigation District	Kelowna
Franck, Muriel	Penticton	Goerzen, Glen	Armstrong
Ronald J. Frank, RPF	Merville	Golbeck, Wendy	Port Alberni
Fraser, Bruce	Victoria	Gold River Fuels Ltd./Cliff Craig	Gold River
Fraser, Claire	Anglemont	Golden Alpine Holidays	Golden
Fraser, Gloria	Kamloops	Goldman, Ian	Vancouver
Fraser, Gerry, RPF	Qualicum Beach	Goldwater Indian Band	Merritt
Fraser Institute	Vancouver	Gomery, Geoffrey	Vancouver
Fraser Valley Independent Shake & Shingle Producers Association	Vancouver	Gooch, A.D.	Victoria
Friebold, Erik	North Vancouver	Goodman, Hugh J., RPF	Quesnel
Fredricksen, Robert R.	Gibsons	Goodwin, Ruth	Kimberley
French, J. and A.	Salmon Arm	Gook, Douglas	Quesnel
Friends of Clayoquot Sound	Tofino	Gordon, Mayor Donald T.	Lake Cowichan
Friends of the Environment	Burns Lake	Gore, Tom, David White and Edo Nyland, RPFs	Victoria
Friends of Strathcona Park	Courtenay	Gorley, Al, RPF	Houston
Fryer, Robert	Bella Coola	Gorman Bros. Lumber Ltd.	Westbank
Fulton, Mr.	Vernon	Gortland, J.S.	Creston Valley
Funk, Edd and Irma	Meadow Creek	Grabowsky, Gabriela	Rock Creek
Funk, Werner F.	Queen Charlotte City	Grace, Eric S.	Saanichton
Fuzi, Carolyn	Port McNeill	Graffunder, Ernie O.	Vavenby
Gagne, Louis, RPF	Vancouver	Graham, Gina	Fort St. George
Galisky, Arlene L.	Prince George	Graham, Mary	Victoria
Gallank, Don and Valerie	Port Moody	Graham, Romeo	Winlaw
Gallart, Richard	Vancouver	Granander, Hans	Hagensborg
Galliazzo, Paul, RPF	Williams Lake	Grand Forks Watershed Coalition	Grand Forks
Galliazzo, Steve and Christine	Lillooet	Grau, Gerhard	McBride
Gallinger, G.C. & Associates	Qualicum Beach	Greater Vancouver Water District	Burnaby
Ganong, R.Y.	Cranbrook	Green Islands	Ganges
Garrard, Pat & Son/Margaret Garrard	Gold Bridge	Green, Jim	Salmon Arm
Garrett, Larry	Vanderhoof	Green Party of British Columbia/ Connie Harris	Salmon Arm



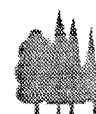
Green, W., RPF	Port McNeill	Harrison, Dave	Campbell River
Grenager, Erling H.	Port Coquitlam	Harrison, W.	Anglemont
Griessel, J. Howard	Merville	Hashizume, Robert	Burnaby
Guernsey, G.E., D.V.M.	Victoria	Haskell, Sydney	Victoria
Guild, Don	Kelowna	Hatch, Mary Helen	Maple Ridge
Guillemaud, John	Abbotsford	Hatfield, H.R.	Penticton
Gunn, Grant J., RPF	Vavenby	Hauta, H. Jean	Enderby
Guthrie, E.J.	Manson's Landing	Hawes, Malcolm B.	Westbank
Greenpeace/Kim Semenick	Vancouver	Hawker, Jeff	Victoria
Grey, Jane, M.D.	Trail	Hawkins, James M.	Eagle Bay
		Hawley, Bryan	Port Coquitlam
Habart, Glen	Creston	Hayes, William	Old Remo
Haberl, Kevin	Victoria	Hayley, D.K., RPF	Victoria
Habersack, Bernadette	Tomslake	Hayley, Leonard, B.Sc.	Coquitlam
Haddock, Philip G., Professor Emeritus	Vancouver	Hayward, John L.	Vernon
Hadwin, Grant	Gold Bridge	Heald, Crystal	Vancouver
Haeussler, Sybille, RPF	Smithers	Hebert, D., Ph.D.	Williams Lake
Halbert, Gary H.	Cranbrook	Hebert, Suzanne	Vancouver
Haley, D.K., RPF	Duncan	Heiltsuk Tribal Council	Waglisla
Hall, Vern	Moyie	Helfrich, R.L., RPF	Kamloops
Hallatt, L.B.	Cassidy	Hemphill, Colleen	Port Alberni
Hallatt, Tony	Cassidy	Henderson, C.R.	New Hazelton
Halliwell, Ross	Cranbrook	Henderson, W.R.	Gibsons
Hallman, Jay	Smithers	Hendry, E.J.	Manson Creek
Halsey, Elaine J.	Vernon	Hennigan, Mike	Queen Charlotte City
Halurson, Dwayn	Williams Lake	Herbert, D.	Williams Lake
Hambleton, Hugh	Cranbrook	Heriot, J.E.	Vernon
Hamilton, Bill	Nelson	Heritage Forests Society	Vancouver
Hammond, Herb, RPF/ Silva Ecosystem Consultants	Winlaw	Hess, Peter	Bella Coola
Hampton, Leonore	Richmond	Heuston, Linda	Creston
Hampton, Bob	Likely	Hickling, Earl Grey Wolf	Nelson
Handley, D.L.	Nanaimo	High Country Tourism Association	Kamloops
Hansen, Diane	North Burnaby	Hilke, Edwin E.	Grand Forks
Hansen, Juergen	Summerland	Hill, Anthony J.	Nelson
Hansen, Ken	Manson's Landing	Hilton, Jim	Williams Lake
Hansen, Peggy	Victoria	Hind-Smith, John	Gibsons
Harany, William	Qualicum Beach	Hinre, Bruce	Erickson
Hardy Silvicultural Contracting Ltd.	Richmond	Hirkala, Deborah	Nelson
Harper, David E., Ph.D., M.C.I.P.	Victoria	Hitzroth, Alan J., P.Eng.	Kimberley
Harper, Robert A.	Dawson Creek	Hoadley, Robert G.	Port Alberni
Harrer, Peter	Parksville	Hodge, Lloyd	Cranbrook
Harris, B.S.	Penticton	Hodgkinson, Robert, RPF, RP.Bio	Prince George
		Hollick-Kenyon, Tim	Big Creek
Harrison, Bruce	Manson's Landing	Holmes, S.R.	Port Alberni



Holmes, Tom	Port McNeill	Independent Timber	
Holt, Michael F.	Sidney	Marketing Association	New Westminster
Hope & District Chamber of Commerce	Hope	Industrial Forestry Service Ltd.	Prince George
Hopkins, Jon A.	Pemberton	Informed Cherryville Area Residents for the Environment (ICare)	Cherryville
Hoover, Jean	Creston	Ingram, Gordon B., Ph.D. and Audrey Pearson	Vancouver
Hoover, Roy	Castlegar	Inland Kenworth/Parker Pacific	Quesnel
Hopwood, Allen, RPF	Brentwood Bay	Inman, Sandra	Cranbrook
Hopwood, Doug	Lasqueti Island	Institute for Research on Public Policy	Victoria
Horel, Colin	Revelstoke	Interior Loggers' Association	Savona
Horne, David A., RPF	Dawson Creek	Interior Lumber Manufacturers' Association	Kelowna
Hornick, Peter D., A.Sc.T.	Armstrong	Interior Woodlot Operators' Association	Savona
Hornidge, Bruce E.	Ucluelet	International Forest Products Ltd.	Vancouver
Houlden, Robert	Hope	International Wildlife Protection Association	Kamloops
Houlden, Trevor	Kimberley		
Hourston, B.	Nanaimo		
Houston Economic Development Committee	Houston	Intertribal Forestry Association of British Columbia	Kelowna
Houston Forest Products Co.	Houston	Gordon A. Irwin Logging	Whaletown
Howard, A.J.	Wasa	Islands Protection Society	Masset
Howard, Roy	Dunster	Islands Trust Forest and Land Use Committee	Victoria
Howes, Ian T.	Kamloops		
Hudson, D.	Salmon Arm	Jablanczy, Dr. A.	Vancouver
Huffman, Margaret	Prince George	Jackson, Adeline	Edgewood
Huebert, Ewald W.	Golden	Jackson, Thomas P., C.G.A.	Cranbrook
Hughes, E.M.	Qualicum Beach	Jacobs, Mike	New Hazelton
Huk, Walter	Cecil Lake	Jacobson Bros. Forest Products Ltd.	Williams Lake
Hulland, Susan	Crawford Bay	Janyk, Barry J.	Sechelt
Humphries, Amelia	Lasqueti Island	Jarvis, P.M.	Port McNeill
Humphries, Michael	Lasqueti Island	Jarvis, Ronald E.	Nanaimo
Huneck, Lavonne	Cobble Hill	Jay, Sonny, RPF	Terrace
Hunniford, Sharon	Aldergrove	Jeanes, Charles H.	Nelson
Hunter, R.J.	Kamloops	Jeffrey, Margaret and Alan	Winfield
Huppler-Poliak family	Chase	Jenkins, Tony	Revelstoke
Huscroft, Roger	Lister	Jensen, Hans and Jessie	Skookumchuck
Huscroft, Ruth	Erickson	Jensen, H.R.	Duncan
Hutton, Dr. R.L. and Paula	Nelson	Jensen, S.	Abbotsford
IWA-Canada/Canadian Paperworkers' Union/ The Pulp, Paper & Woodworkers of Canada	Vancouver	Jensen, Tove	Salmon Arm
IWA-Canada, Local 1-71	Sandspit	Jewell, Glen	Salmon Arm
IWA Forest Environment Committee	Port Hardy	Jewell, Ross W.	Terrace
Independent Loggers of the Revelstoke Wet Belt	Revelstoke	Joelimand, J.	Salmon Arm
		Johanson, F.E., B.Sc., M.C.I.C.	Vancouver
		Johnson, Frances	Comox
		Johnson, Gary/Gary Johnson Logging Ltd.	Cranbrook
		Johnson, Gordon P.	Prince George



Johnson, Mary Lou	Vernon	Kilb, Rowena	Argenta
Johnson, Mike	Nanaimo	Kimberley Wildlife & Wilderness Club	Kimberley
Johnson, Robert A.	Salmon Arm	Kimmur Forestry Consultants Ltd.	Cranbrook
Johnson, R.H.	Creston	King, D.	Vancouver
Johnston, Lloyd	Salmon Arm	King, Margaret	Vancouver
Johnston, Peter	Lasqueti Island	Kingshorn, R.H., P.Eng.	New Westminster
Johnston, Thomas A.	Ashcroft	Kinley, Trevor	Wardner
Johnston, T.R., RPF	Nelson	Kipp, Robert A.	Cranbrook
Johnstone, Ian R.	Gabriola Island	Kirby, Sandra	Port McNeill
Jones, Ron	Summerland	Klinkhamer, Richard M.	Powell River
Jones, Trevor	Vancouver	Kluskus Indian Band	Quesnel
Judge, Lorealee	Kamloops	Knight, Hal, B.S.A., M.Sc.F., Ph.D.	Victoria
Junction Machinery & Supply Ltd./L.B. Uri	Creston	Knight, Helen and Trevor Goward	Clearwater
Jung, Stanley	Vancouver	Knopp, Lee and Denis	Sardis
		Kock, Sig A.	Quesnel
Kagawa, Patti, RPF	Victoria	Koerner, Walter C., F.R.S.C.	Vancouver
Kahl, C.	Skookumchuck	Kohnert, Otto and Elli	Barriere
Kaiser, Peter and Myrna	Erickson	Kolchingnes, Don	Salmon Arm
Kalamalka Junior Secondary School Environment Club	Kalamalka	Komori, Julie, RPF	Nelson
Kalichuk, George	Chetwynd	Kondor, George, RPF	Prince George
Kamloops Fish and Game Association	Kamloops	Konishi, Jrizi, RPF	Brentwood Bay
Kamloops High School	Kamloops	Konkin, J. and L.C. Lodge, RPFs	Cranbrook
Kamloops Naturalist Club	Kamloops	Kootenay Indian Area Council ("Ktunaxa/ Ksanka")	Cranbrook area
Kanemitsu, Harue	Fauquier	Kootenay Livestock Association	Cranbrook
Kangi, F.	Edmonton	Kootenay Lake Chamber of Commerce	Gray Creek
Kania, Stan	Telkwa	Kootenay Lake Eastshore Forest Council	Crawford Bay
Kapitany, J.Z., RPF	Woss	Kootenay Lake Woodlot Association	Argenta
Kaslo Community Forest Enhancement Society	Kaslo	Kopas, Leslie	Vancouver
Kaslo Community Resources Committee	Kaslo	Kopernick, Marilyn and Tim	Cranbrook
Kasting, Norman W., Ph.D.	Vancouver	Korelus, V., RPF	Victoria
Keays, Patricia	Powell River	Kosick, Dick, RPF	Qualicum
Keery, John	Kelowna	Kraft, Ben	Sicamous
Kelfe Bros. Auto Ltd.	Abbotsford	Kremsater, Laurie L.	Mount Lehman
Kellas, Peter	Qualicum Beach	Krentz, Richard A.	Merville
Keller, Emily	Surge Narrows	Kusler, E.N.	Penticton
Keller, Lannie	Surge Narrows	Kwakiutl District Council	Port Hardy
Kellerhals, Heather and Rolf	Heriot Bay	Kyle, Rob, RPF	New Westminster
Kelly, B.A.	Campbell River	Kyuquot Economic Environmental Protection Society (KEEPS)	Kyuquot
Kelly, Shortie	Prince George		
Kennes, W.	Delta		
Kerr, Shirley	Port McNeill	Lac La Hache Livestock Association	Lac La Hache
Kershaw, Jack	Cranbrook	Lacko, Janice	Enderby
Kettle River Stockmen's Association	Rock Creek	Lague, Christian	Cranbrook
		Laing & McCulloch	Smithers



Lake Babine Band	Burns Lake	Lewis, Terence, B.S.F., Ph.D.	Burnaby
Lakeland Mills Ltd.	Prince George	Lewis, Tom	Kamloops
Lakes District Friends of the Environment	Takysie Lake	Lewis, Trevor	Sidney
Lakes District Independent Loggers' Association	Burns Lake	Lier, Lisa	100 Mile House
Lamb family	Lasqueti Island	Likely & District Senior Citizens Association	Likely
Lamont, Tom and Kim	Ladysmith	Light, Peter	Sechelt
Lamoureux, Gregoire	Winlaw	Lightburn, Fred	Jaffray
Landon, Dave	Port Hardy	Lighter, David	Marysville
Landscape Architecture Program - University of British Columbia	Vancouver	Lightman, Samuel M.	Fulford Harbour
Landscape Consulting Corporation/ Trevor Chandler	Lillooet	Linde, Kenneth and Kathey	Williams Lake
Lang, Jo-Anne	Prince George	Linnaea School	Manson's Landing
Lang, Stuart	Cranbrook	Lionsgaters Four Wheel Drive Society	North Vancouver
Langton, John F.	Vernon	Lipsett, Jeff	Salmon Arm
Langworth Community Association (Friends of the Bearpaw Ridge)	Sinclair	Lloyd, David	Mission
Lapierre, Thomas	North Vancouver	Lloyd, Howard	Prince George
LaPointe, Brian, RPF	Williams Lake	Littler, Chris	Ganges
Latchko, J. Herbert	Enderby	Loberg, Evertt	Chetwynd
Latoszek, J.S.	Edmonton	Lockard, S.M., RPF	Victoria
Latter, Walter and Carol	Duncan	Lodge, Craig and John Konkin, RPFs	Cranbrook
Laux, William A.	Fauquier	Loftus, Jim	Campbell River
Lavender, Denis P., Professor	Vancouver	Logan, Brian, John Casteel, Cecil Gray, RPFs	Prince George
Laverdure, Leslie N.	Horsefly	Logan Lake Tourism/Marketing/ Promotion Committee	Logan Lake
LaVigne, Willy	Vancouver	Long, Ronald G.	Port Moody
Lawson, Mike	Houston	Longworth Community Association	Sinclair Mills
Lawson, Paul	Burnaby	Loomis, Ruth	Gabriola Island
Lax, Noel	Quadra Island	L'Oran, Joe	Smithers
Lea, Lora and Edward	Victoria	Loring, Tom	Victoria
LeBlanc, Paul and others	Cranbrook	Lotzkar, Joe	Vancouver
Lee, Gregor	Powell River	Lowenberger, F., RPF	Vancouver
Lee, Lisa	Cobble Hill	Lowrey, Terry	Crescent Beach
Leesing, John, RPF	Coquitlam	Lowrey, Ursula	Crescent Beach
Leeson, Michael J.	Nanaimo	Luke, Bill	Cranbrook
Lehmann, Wady	Surrey	Lumby Range and Livestock Association	Lumby
Leitch, Jeanette	Vancouver	Lumsdon, V.J.	Port Alice
Lepetick, Mark	Quesnel	Lund, Robert	Revelstoke
Lepine, Louis	Port Hardy	Lundgren, Thomas, RPF	Vancouver
Ted LeRoy Trucking Limited	Duncan	Lusk, Sheryl C.	Delta
Leslie, W.	Salmon Arm	Lytotier, Barb	Houston
Letnick, Linda	North Delta	Lytton Lumber Ltd.	Lytton
Lewis, Dan	Vancouver	MacDougall, Gerry	Chase
		MacIntosh, Josephine	Victoria



Mackenzie Chamber of Commerce	Mackenzie	M.B.M. Contracting Ltd.	Cranbrook
Mackenzie-McLeod Lake Trappers Association	Mackenzie	Madsen, Don	Ganges
MacLennan, Warren	Clearwater	Maguson, Heather	Vernon
MacLeod, G.	Houston	Maltby, Francis L.	Revelstoke
MacMillan Bloedel Limited	Vancouver	Manson, William V.	Squamish
MacNeill, Grant and Wanda Sawatsky	Cranbrook	Maple Ridge Secondary School students	Maple Ridge
Macpherson, Malcolm, B.Sc., M.I.C.For.	Oban, Scotland	Mara/Shuswap Property Owners Society	Salmon Arm
MacPherson, M.A.	Salmon Arm	Marchant, David	McBride
MacWatt, Andrew M.	Cranbrook	MarDan Enterprises Ltd.	Armstrong
McAllister, Pat Swift	Victoria	Marra, Jack	Creston
McArthur, H.R.	Nelson	Marriner, Ray	Creston
McBride, Arthur/Northern Welding Ltd.	Fort Nelson	Marshall, Bill	Port Moody
McBurney, Jim	Victoria	Marshall, Fred, RPF	Midway
McCarthy, C.F.	Salmon Arm	Martin, B.M.	Sidney
		Martin, Cris	Bralorne
		Martin, Jim	Ucluelet
McCloskey, Kelly	100 Mile House	Martin Prairie Livestock Association	Kamloops
McCulloch, Larry D., B.Sc.F., RPF	Smithers	Masmussen, W.	Vancouver
McClure, Donald R.	Vancouver	Massey, Douglas G.	Delta
McDonagh, C.M.	Victoria	Masters, Ruth J.	Courtenay
McDonald, R.	Delta	Masuch, Elvin	Creston
McEwan, Allan	Pemberton	Mather, W.	Nakusp
McGee, Gayle	Nanose Bay	Matthews, Ken, RPF	Port Alberni
McGhee, W.P.T. (Bill), RPF	Coquitlam	Mathews, Robert and family	Chase
McGinn, Eric	Vancouver	Mawdsley, Steve	Cortes Island
McGregor, Gary, LL.B.	Richmond	Maxwell, David and Andree	Salmon Arm
McGregor Wilderness Society	Prince George	Meadow Valley Stock Association	Penticton
McIntosh, W.D.	Vanderhoof	Meager Creek Wilderness Society	Vancouver
McIntyre, Gladys Jane	Argenta	Meaker Log & Timber Co.	Port McNeill
McIver, Ian	Franklin River	Meehan, D.J., RPF	Clearwater
McKee, Kenyon	Nelson		
McKirdy, Ann	Valemount	Meiorin, Tawney/Kootenays Preserving the World Foundation	Rossland
McLaughlin, Joe	Cranbrook	Melenka, D.W.	Cranbrook
S.N. McLean Forestry Services Ltd.	Kamloops	Menzies, Joyce	Victoria
F.D. McLearn Ltd.	North Vancouver	Meredith, Roderick B.	Terrace
McLeod Lake Indian Band	McLeod Lake		
F.D. McLearn Ltd.	North Vancouver	Metchosin Association for Conservation of Environment (MACE)	Victoria
McMahon, K. and M.	Port McNeill	Michalky, Herbert	Creston
McMaster, J.R. (Dick)	Kamloops	Middelburg, Bert, RPF	Kamloops
McMillan, R.D.	Surrey	Mierau, Rosa	Salmon Arm
McMorran, Bruce	Simoom Sound	A.R. Milavsky and Associates	New Westminster
McMullan, D.L., RPF	Royston	Milkun, R.	Surrey
McNabb, E.L.	Chilliwack		
McWilliams, Paul	Prince Rupert	Miller, Dan, MLA - Prince Rupert	Prince Rupert
		Miller, Dan & Associates	Creston



Miller, Don R.	Kimberley	Munson, Joan C.	Terrace
Milner, L.J., RPF	Nanaimo	Murphy, Don L.	Aldergrove
Mills, Alan	Canoe	Murray, Art	Eagle Bay
Mills, Barry E., RPF	Prince George	Murray, John R.S.	Nelson
Mills, L.	Cranbrook	Mussell, Jay	Lillooet
Mindek, Jack L.	Elko	Myers, Leslie	Cranbrook
Mining Association of British Columbia	Vancouver		
Misutka, Douglas S., RPF	Kelowna	Nakusp and District Water Commission	Nakusp
Mitchell, Allen	Sicamous	Nanaimo Field Naturalists	Nanaimo
Mitchell, Andrew S., RPF	Sidney	Naramata Citizens Associations	Naramata
Mitchell, Barbara	Vernon	Nature Hills Resort/Gianni and Magi Bianchi	Lone Butte
Mitchell, Bill and Bobbi/ Tunkwa Lake Resort and John Wegrich	Logan Lake	Nature Trust of British Columbia	West Vancouver
Mitchell, Colleen	Edmonton	Nechako Environmental Coalition	Prince George
Mitchell, Fred O.	Armstrong	Nechako Valley Regional Cattlemen's Association	Vanderhoof
Mitchell, Robert and Joanne J. Leasing, RPFs	Golden	Necoslie (Nak'azdii) Indian Band	Stuart Lake
Mittenatch Field Naturalists Society	Quadra Island	Neftin, Richard	Hagensborg
Monashee Outfitting/Volker Scherm	Revelstoke	Nelson, Erin	Vernon
Monchak, Darcy, RPF	Golden	Nelson, JoAnne L.	Victoria
Monetta, Anna, RPF	Prince George	Nelson, John, RPF, Professor	Vancouver
Monteith, R.W.	Wasa	Nelson, Nels	Vancouver
Moon, M.	Armstrong	Nemi, Jean	Vancouver
Moore, Bill	Castlegar	Nevalainen, Ellen	150 Mile House
W.D. Moore Logging Co. Ltd.	Winter Harbour	New, Chris	Cranbrook
Moore, Keith	Queen Charlotte City	New, Michael	Burnaby
Moorman, Albert E., Ph.D.	Sorrento	Nicholson, A.C.	Victoria
Moorman, Evelyn B.	Sorrento	Nickell, Kathy	Cranbrook
Moose Valley Outfitters/ Ron Steffey	Germansen Landing	Nicolay, Larry	Port Moody
Moresby Consulting Ltd./ Patrick Armstrong	North Vancouver	Nielsen, Hakon, RPF	Rock Creek
Morgan, Ray	Kitwanga	Nightingale, Larry	Parson
Morrison, N.W., RPF	Cranbrook	Nisga'a Tribal Council	New Aiyansh
Mortimer, Don	Rossland	Niut Wilderness Society	Tatlayoko Lake
Moses, Samuel	Gibsons	Nolan, Eric	Port McNeill
Motherwell, Andy	Quesnel	Norie, Susan and Jack	Port Coquitlam
Moul, Ian E., B.Sc. (Ag)	Lantzville	Norn, Dan	Powell River
Mountjoy, Keith and Colleen	Victoria	Norris, D.J., RPF	Nelson
Muehlenberg, Bernd A., M.D.	Port Alberni	North by Northwest Tourism Association	Smithers
Mullen, Michael	Port Alberni	North Coast Woodlot Association	Terrace
Mulock, E.N., RPF	Woss	North Columbia Group of the Sierra Club of Western Canada	Kelowna
Munkholm, Dallas M.	Creston	North Island Citizens for Shared Resources	Port Hardy
Munro, Keith	Golden	North Island Woodlot Association	Merville
		North Okanagan Forest Watch Committee	Vernon
		North Okanagan Livestock Association	Vernon



North Okanagan Naturalists' Club	Vernon	Paish, Howard	Coquitlam
North Shuswap Women's Institute	Chase	Paisley, Ken	Tahsis
Northern British Columbia Steelhead Guides Association	Telkwa	Palmer, Richard	Victoria
Northern Forestry Concern Coalition	Chetwynd	Panton, Donald	Burnaby
Northwest Guides & Outfitters Association	Smithers	Parker, Margaret and Marilyn Huggans/ Selkirk College Forestry Committee	Kaslo
Northwood Pulp and Timber Limited	Prince George	M.L. Parker Company Inc./M.L. Parker	Vancouver
Nowell, David and Class of Geography 375, 1990, University of Victoria	Victoria	Pascuzzo, Mike, RPF	Erickson
Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council	Port Alberni	Pasieka, Marilyn R.	Nakusp
		Patterson, Bernice	Cranbrook
		Patterson, Ross	Kimberley
		Pauls, Patricia J.	Kelowna
108 Mile Elementary School - Sonja Schenkeweld, Amber Broadworth and Lisa Lier	100 Mile House	Payne, A.J.	Fort St. John
Oborne, Neil	Bella Coola	Payne, Garry E.	Port Moody
Oikawa, Mitsuo	Port McNeill	Peace River Branch of the B.C. Institute of Agrologists	Dawson Creek
The Okanagan Greens	Penticton	Peace River Woodlot Association	Fort St. John
Okanagan Similkameen Parks Society	Summerland	Pearce, Cindy, RPF	Vancouver
Olson, Stanley M.	Clearbrook	Pearson, W.S., RPF	Port McNeill
Omelus, A.	Nanaimo	Peebles, John, RPF	Williams Lake
O'Connor, M.J.	Port McNeill	Pelter, J.A.	Victoria
O'Neill, Kevin F.	Bella Coola	Pemberton, Clive	Ucluelet
O'Neill, Phyllis	Denman Island	Pendergast, Lawrence	Lac La Hache
O'Neill, Rick	Burnaby	Penson, James E.	Wasa
Ondrik, R.J.	Cranbrook	Percy Logging Co. Ltd.	Vancouver
Openshaw, Tim/Syncra Wood Products Ltd.	McBride	Pereboom, Dirk, RPF	Vernon
Orenda Forest Products	Stewart	Perry, Jane L., RPF	Williams Lake
Ortega, Rich and Carol-Ann	Kaslo	Peterson, Gladys	Gibsons
Osborn, Steve, RPF	North Vancouver	Peterson, Rodger L.	McBride
Osenenko, Rick	Kyuquot	Petrik, Phillip J.	North Vancouver
Oseychuk, Jim	Golden	Phaneuf, Robert L., RPF	100 Mile House
Osler, Debbie	Gibsons	Pharand, Donald	Castlegar
Osmer, Karl	Bella Coola	Phillippe, Mr. and Mrs. J.	Pitt Meadows
Oswald, David L.	Nelson	Phillips, Joan M.	Chase
Otava, John D., RPF	Coquitlam	Phoenix Society	Galliano Island
Outdoor Recreation Council of British Columbia	Vancouver	Pichugin, John, RPF	Pitt Meadows
Owen, Scott and June	Ta Ta Creek	Pielou, E.C., Ph.D., D.Sc.	Denman Island
Owen, Trevor J.	Kamloops	Pimainus Fishing Camp	Surrey
Oweekeno-Kitasoo-Nuxalk Tribal Council	Port Hardy	Pine, Jim	Victoria
Ozanne, Ron	Castlegar	Planning Committee for Earth Day in the West Kootenays/Nancie and Kirkland Shave	Nelson
Pachal, Lynn	Cranbrook	Planning Institute of British Columbia	Nelson
Pacific Regeneration Technologies	Victoria	Plecash, L.	Kamloops
Paddison, Thomas	Sorrento	Pleva, John	Kamloops



Pole, Graeme	Field	Purdy, Curtis	Kimberley
Pollack, Rob	Tlell	Purssell, Norman	West Vancouver
Pollard, Allen, RPF	Golden		
Polster Environmental Services	Duncan	Quadra Island Forest Resources Committee	Quadra Island
Pommier, Greg and Jeanette	Skookumchuck	Quennell, Kathy	Cranbrook
Pommier, J. David	Wasa	Quesnel Cattlemen's Association	Quesnel
Pope & Talbot Ltd.	Grand Forks	Quesnel Forestry/Economic Development Advisory Committee	Quesnel
Pope, Richard	Shawnigan Lake	Quest Contracting Ltd.	Vernon
Popp, Michael	McBride	Quirk, Tom	Cranbrook
Porpacz, L.J.	Victoria		
Port McNeill and District Chamber of Commerce	Port McNeill		
Porter, Arnold, M.Ed.	Victoria	R.J.A. Forestry Ltd./R.J. Arnold RPF	Terrace
Porter, David M.	Victoria	Ramoay, B.	Montrose
Porter, Norm	Williams Lake	Rasang, Ms. S.	Terrace
Potter, Steve, RPF	Mackenzie	Ranshaw, Bob and Tracey	Courtenay
Porteous, Lorne	Salmon Arm	Raybold, Tim	Kelowna
Povey, Janice M.	Ucluelet	Raymond, Bev and others	Cranbrook
Pratt, John	Victoria	Recreational Canoeing Association	Vancouver
Prescott, J. Gordon	Lion's Bay	Red Mountain Residents Association	New Denver
Price, Angela	Rossland	Redl, Thomas E.	150 Mile House
Price, C.	Kamloops	Redman, Brian	Richmond
Priest, Alan S.	Burns Lake	Reed, F.L.C., Professor	Vancouver
Primeau, Sharon	Alexis Creek	Reed, Gary and Doreen/Chute Lake Resort	Naramata
Prince George Cattlemen's Association	Prince George	Reekie, Frances L.	Cranbrook
Prince George Earth Day Committee	Prince George	Regan, Martin/Dent Island Lodge	Big Bay
Prince George TSA Committee	Prince George	Regier, Doug, RPF	Chilliwack
Prince George Wood Preserving Ltd.	Prince George	Regional District of Alberni-Clayoquot	Port Alberni
Prince George Woodlot Association	Prince George	Regional District of Bulkley Nechako	Burns Lake
Prince, Ray	Prince George	Regional District of Central Kootenay	Nelson
Pringle, William L., P.Ag.	Salmon Arm	Regional District of Fort Nelson-Liard	Fort Nelson
Prins, E.	Houston	Regional District of Fraser-Cheam	Chilliwack
Pritchard, Jon, P.Eng.	Cranbrook	Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	Terrace
Professional Mushroom Pickers of the World	Hagensborg	Regional District of Mount Waddington	Port McNeill
Pro Terra Kootenay Nature Allies	Argenta	Regional District of Peace River	Tumbler Ridge
Project North, B.C.	Vancouver	Regional District of Thompson-Nicola	Kamloops
Prueter, M.G. (Mike)	Burnaby	Reid, Madeline	Victoria
Przeczek, John, RPF	Cranbrook	Reimer, Rod	Dunster
Ptarmigan Tours/Margory Jamieson	Cranbrook	Reitsma, Jack	Smithers
Puhky, Ron, M.D.	Fulford Harbour	Revel, John	Prince George
Pulp, Paper and Woodworkers of Canada, Local 10	Kamloops	Revelstoke Chamber of Commerce	Revelstoke
Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada	Vancouver	Revelstoke Environmental Action Committee	Revelstoke
		Rhymer, James	Hudson's Hope
		Richardson, R.E.	Burnaby



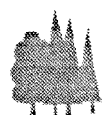
Ridgway, Arthur	Lindell Beach	Sanborn, Paul	Vancouver
Ringwald, Ursula and Ellen Lundh	Kaslo	Sandeman, Barry	Erickson
Rison, Stephen W.	Dawson Creek	Sanders, Peter R.W., RPF	Maple Ridge
Riverside Forest Products	Lumby	Sather, Hans	Cranbrook
Roberts, Richard	Calgary	Savage, Jeff	Delta
Robertson, Kenneth W.	Williams Lake	Scana Industries Ltd.	Prince George
Robertson, Rosalind	Kelowna	Schaerer, Peter	North Vancouver
Robilliard, A.	Port McNeill	Schat, Mack	Smithers
Robinson, Brian, RPF	Prince George	Schell, K.W.	Cranbrook
Robinson, Jack, RPF retired	Kamloops	Schenkeweld, Sonja	100 Mile House
Robinson, Tony, RPF	Kamloops	Schindler, Sailan	Johnson's Landing
Robbins, Pamela	Halfmoon Bay	Schmidt, Bertha	Victoria
Rockwell, J. Laurie	Summerland	Scholefield, Dorothy	Vancouver
Roddy, D.W.	Merritt	Scholz, Hans, RPF	Fort St. John
Rollerson, T., P.Ag. and E. Steele	Gabriola Island	School District No. 56 (Nechako)/Sergio Petrucci	Vanderhoof
Ron Waldron Contracting Ltd.	McBride	Schultz, Howard	Edmonton
Rosk, Carl	Williams Lake	Schutter, Bob	Gray Creek
Ross, Paul	Telkwa	Schweitzer, Pamela	Merville
Ross, Robert C., RPF	Terrace	Schwertner, Rudi, P.Eng.	Surrey
Rossland Advisory Committee on the Environment	Rossland	Scott, Corinne and John Christian	Endako
Roth, Bjorn	Prince George	Scott, Russell	Canoe
Rothwell, R.L., Professor	Edmonton	Scott, Sylvia and others	Victoria
Rotherham, A.A., RPF	Montreal West	Scott Paper Limited	New Westminster
Rounsville, Dennis E., RPF and Nella Rounsville	Parson	Seastrom, William and Lydia	Cedar
Rouse, M.J.	Cranbrook	Seigo, Arnold	Kelowna
Rowland, G.	Vernon	Seinen, Albert	Houston
Ruljancich, Frank and Libby	Castlegar	Seinen, Henry	Houston
Rumsby, L.	Victoria	Shank, Douglas	Westbank
Rushton, Brad, A.S.C.T.	Port Alberni	Shannon, E.M.	Courtenay
Russow, Joan	Victoria	Share Our Forests	Cobble Hill
Rustad Bros. & Co. Ltd.	Prince George	Share our Resources Society	Port Alberni
Rustad, Lawrence	Prince George	Share the Clayoquot	Ucluelet
Ryan, Debby	Port McNeill	Share the Stein Committee	Boston Bar
		Shave, Rob	Victoria
		Shaw, Barry/Bear Creek Ranch	Chase
H.J. Saaltink & Associates	Mt. Lehman	Shelton, James	Hagensborg
Sanders, Peter R., RPF	Maple Ridge	Sherwood, Bob and colleagues	North Vancouver
Sahlin, Craig	Kelowna	Shipway, David	Campbell River
Salie, A.	Sidney	Shook, Ed	Vavenby
Salle, Ed	Barriere	Shorter, Bruce	Cranbrook
Salley, Tom	Williams Lake	Shortreid, A.F., RPF	Mill Bay
Salmon Arm & District Chamber of Commerce	Salmon Arm	Shuswap Forest Liaison Committee	Salmon Arm
Salmon, Brett	Golden	Shuswap Naturalists	Salmon Arm



Sierra Club of Western Canada	Victoria	Soltice, Richard P.	Rossland
Sierra Club of Western Canada - Lower Mainland Group	Vancouver	Sommer, Karl	Tappen
Silberberger, Jacob	Vanderhoof	Sommer, Richard B, RPF	Chase
Silvatech Consulting Ltd.	Salmon Arm	Sonnenberg, Harry and Dorothy	Magna Bay
Silvhorn Forest Tending Ltd.	Hornby Island	Sorensen Contracting	Revelstoke
Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. David	Charlie Lake	Sorsey, Terry	Anahim Lake
Single Tree Holdings Ltd.	Williams Lake	South Cariboo Trappers' Association	Forest Grove
Skeena Cellulose Inc.		South East Kelowna Irrigation District	East Kelowna
and Repap Enterprises Inc.	Vancouver	South Island Woodlot Assoc/ D.A. Smith, RPF	Nanaimo
Skeena Round Table for Sustainable Development	Smithers	Southern Chilcotin Mountains Wilderness Society	Gold Bridge
Skene, Ron	100 Mile House	Southern Interior Category 2 Wood Processors Association	Penticton
Skippon, Mr. and Mrs. Allan	Gibsons	Sparks, Betty Lou	Port McNeill
Sky, Kreg	Alexis Creek	Sparks, Ron	Port McNeill
Slack, Mary Anne	Parksville	Spence, Ella and Richard	Edgewood
Slaco, Richard, RPF	Campbell River	Spence, Margot	Victoria
Slater, Rick	Atlin	Spencer, G.A.	Vancouver
Slocan Forest Products Ltd.	Richmond	Spicer, C.	Nakusp
Slocan Forest Products Ltd. - Quesnel Division	Quesnel	Squamish and Howe Sound Chamber of Commerce	Squamish
Slocan Forest Products Ltd. - Radium Division	Radium Hot Springs	Stahnke, Michael	Harrogate
Slocan Forest Products Ltd. - Slocan Division	Slocan	Stanyer, Roger	Duncan
Slocan Forest Products Ltd. - Valemount Division	Valemount	Star, Day	Winlaw
Slocan Valley Watershed Alliance	Winlaw	State of the Islands	Nanaimo
Small Operators of Houston	Houston	Stathers, Robert J., M.Sc., P.Ag.	Penticton
Smeele, Frank J.	Fort St. James	Stearns, Sharon	Chase
Smialowski, M., M.D.	Smithers	Steelhead Society of B.C.- Prince George Chapter	Prince George
D.W. Smith (1984) Ltd.	Victoria	Steering Committee Community Forest	Duncan
Smith, Fred W.A.	Kelowna	Steffey Ron/Moose Valley Outfitters	Germansen Ldg.
Smith, J. Harry G., Professor	Vancouver	Steffl, Michael	Vernon
Smith Heintz, J. Hanne, R.P.Bio.	Rossland	Stege Logging Limited	New Hazelton
Smith, James H.	Vernon	Stein, Darren	Victoria
Smith, John	Salmon Arm	Stephen, J.M., RPF	North Vancouver
Smith, Leonard C.	Hudson's Hope	Stephens, Dale	McBride
Smith, Rick, RPF	Vernon	Stephens, Elaine	Port McNeill
Smith, W.H.	Houston	Stevly, R.	Cranbrook
Smithers Exploration Group	Smithers	Stevens, Ron	Canoe
Smithson, Kenneth and Karen	Vancouver	Steward, Joy	Revelstoke
Smooty Logging/Jeff and Kate Smooty	Kelowna	Stewart, Duncan M., P.Eng.	West Vancouver
Society for Range Management, Pacific Northwest Section, B.C. Chapter	Nelson	Stewart, Rob	Dean River
Soehngen, Ulf	Victoria	Stewart, Shirley	Tappen
		Still, Gerry, RPF, David Spittlehouse and seven others	Sidney



Stonehouse, John and students of English Programs at Camosun College	Victoria	Thomson, H.	Kamloops
Straight, Lee	Vancouver	Thomson, Robert Garth	Rossland
Stramanus, Karl	Port Hardy	Thompson, Gary	Wynndel
Strang, R.M., Ph.D., RPF	Burnaby	Thompson, Patrick	Victoria
Stratton, Robert	Sandspit	Thompson Watershed Coalition	Kamloops
Street, Jathra	Vernon	Thomson, Mary L.	Johnson's Ldg.
Strimbold, E.A.	Burns Lake	Tifenbach, Denise	Vernon
Strong, Janice	Cranbrook	Tkachuk, David	Lulu Island
Strong, Michael	Cranbrook	Todd, A.M.D., RPF	Prince George
Strucel, Irene, RPF	Nelson	Todd, Gordon C., RPF	Gibsons
Stuart Nechako Woodlot Association	Vanderhoof	Tofino Sustainable Development Community	Tofino
Students Acting for Global Awareness	Maple Ridge	Tolko Industries Ltd.	Vernon
Sunshine Coast Regional District Economic Development Commission	Sechelt	Tolksdorff, Wendy	Mt. Lehman
Sunshine Logging Ltd.	Kaslo	Tolmie, William A.	Sardis
Surge Narrows Community Association	Surge Narrows	Tomkies, Richard	Vancouver
Suskwa Community Association	North Hazelton	Toquaht Nation	Ucluelet
Sutton, Charles E.	Cranbrook	Torrie, R. Bruce	Vancouver
Sweder, Norman	Prince George	Town of Creston	Creston
Sweeny, S.B.I.	Cortes Island	Town of Port McNeill	Port McNeill
Swenson, Barry	Canoe	Townsend, D.	Vancouver
Sybert, Warren, P.Eng.	Sechelt	Trail and District Environmental Network	Trail
Syncra Wood Products Ltd./ Tim Openshaw	McBride	Travers, O.R., RPF	Victoria
Szalkai, Andy, RPF	Quesnel	Traverse, Brian	Parson
Tabak, John	Vancouver	Treadstone Forestry Consultants Ltd.	Revelstoke
Tackama Forest Products Ltd.	Fort Nelson	Trebet, D.	Port McNeill
Tanizul Timber Ltd. and Tl'azten Nation Council	Fort St. James	Trenaman, Russ	Prince George
Tanz, Jordan S., M.F., RPF	Vancouver	Tress, Joe W.	Sparwood
Taylor, Danny	Shawnigan Lake	Trevett, J.T.	Nanaimo
Taylor, Stephen W., RPF	Victoria	Trew, D.M., RPF	Victoria
Teather, Susan and Robert	Delta	Triangle Contracting Ltd.	Dawson Creek
Ted Leroy Trucking Ltd.	Duncan	Tribe, J.	Cranbrook
Telling, Gwen	Erickson	Trip, Mr. and Mrs. C.	Penticton
Terminal Forest Products Ltd.	Richmond	Truck Loggers Association	Vancouver
Terracana Ranch & Resort Ltd.	Valemount	Tsimshian Tribal Council ("People of Gila Quoex")	Prince Rupert
Terrace Farmers Institute	Terrace	Tsuniah Lake Lodge/Brian Bulmer	Williams Lake
Tete Jaune Community Club	Valemount	Tumbler Ridge Option 3 Committee/ Hermann Bruns	Tumbler Ridge
Thomas, Judy, RPF	Fort St. John	Tunkwa Lake Stock Breeders Association	Savona
		Turner, Neil	Salmon Arm
		Turtle Island Earth Stewards Society	Vancouver
		Tuthy, Art and Kathy	Pemberton
		Tweed, J.H.	Enderby
		Tsawataineuk (Kingcome) Indian Band	Merville



Twin Island Resort Centre/ Sarah Kipp and Clive Callaway	Salmon Arm	Village of Sayward	Sayward
Twitty, Eric	Nelson	Village of Silverton	Silverton
		Village of Tahsis	Tahsis
Ucluelet Chamber of Commerce	Ucluelet	Village of Ucluelet	Ucluelet
Uliana, D.	Queen Charlotte City	Vogler, Stephen	Whistler
Ulkatcho Indian Band	Anahim Lake	Von Westarp, G., RPF	Gabriola
University of British Columbia, Faculty of Forestry: 39 students of fourth year course in integrated resources management	Vancouver	Voth, Brian, RPF	Port Alice
Upper Louis Creek Stock Association	Heffley Creek	Waelti, Hans, P.Eng., RPF	Brentwood Bay
Upper North Thompson Livestock Association	Vavenby	Wagner, Barrie	Revelstoke
Urbanski, Jeff	Nelson	Wagner, Peggy	Sechelt
Ursel, G.R.	Surrey	Wagner, William L.	Victoria
Ussner, Marianna	Vancouver	Waite, Ken, RPF	Lillooet
Uttke, Ray/Richland Sawmill	Lumby	Wales, Sheral	Creston
		Walker, Curtis	North Vancouver
Utzig, Gregory F., P.Ag.	Nelson	Wallace, Lynn	Nanaimo
		Wallace, M., RPF	Squamish
Valhalla Society	New Denver	Walsh, Gerald	Salmon Arm
Van Beynum, Ger H., R.I.A.	Vernon	Walton, Bob and Pat	Ucluelet
Van Bergeyk, W.A.	Salmon Arm	Ward, Helen	Cranbrook
Van Drimmelen, Ben	Victoria	Ward, H.R., P.Eng.	Victoria
Van Heek, W.H., RPF	West Vancouver	Wardwell, Will	Harrogate
Van Mol, P.F., RPF	Kamloops	Warner, Lawrence, RPF retired	Port Alberni
Van Oldenborgh	New Westminster	Warren, Royce	Vancouver
Vancouver Natural History Society	Vancouver	Wass, Tony	Victoria
Vanden Hoek, Onno	Houston	Wasyk, Alex	Creston
VanderEnde, John, RPF	Houston	Watling, Geoff	Hazelton
Vant, Neil, MLA - Cariboo	Williams Lake	Watson, Ilene	Kelowna
Varabioff, Arieah	Vernon	Watson, Marilyn	Salmon Arm
Varney, Dick and Nancy	Lasqueti Island	Watson, R.M.	Cranbrook
Vernon Irrigation District	Vernon	Weatherbee, Neysa	Mount Robson
Victoria Fish & Game Protective Association	Victoria	Weaver, Dave, RPF	Port Alberni
Victoria Golden Rods & Reels Society	Victoria	Weaver, Donald	Vanderhoof
Victoria Sea Kayakers' Network	Victoria	Weaver, Ken, RPF	Grand Forks
Viklund, Marie	Erickson	Webb, G.W., P.Eng.	Cranbrook
Village Bay Lakes Park Committee	Quadra Island	Webber, Olive	Nanaimo
Village of Clinton	Clinton	Weber, H.A.	Port Alice
Village of Fort St. James	Fort St. James	Weir, Ian A.	Kaslo
Village of Hazelton	Hazelton	Weeks, Jane	Valemount
Village of Lake Cowichan	Lake Cowichan	Weetman, G.F., Professor	Vancouver
Village of McBride	McBride	Weldwood of Canada Limited	Vancouver
Village of Midway	Midway	Weldwood of Canada - 100 Mile House Division	100 Mile House
Village of 100 Mile House	100 Mile House	Weldwood of Canada - Quesnel Division	Quesnel



Wellburn, G.V., P.Eng., RPF	Vancouver	Wilme, Frank	Kamloops
Wellburn, Jean	Williams Lake	Wilmer, Frank, RPF	Kamloops
Welch, Marilyn	Vancouver	Wilson, Florence	Victoria
Wells, John	Victoria	Wilson, Jim	Port McNeill
Welsh, W.J. (Bill)	Victoria	Wilson, Murray	Vernon
West Arm Watershed Alliance	Nelson	Wilson, R.S.	Wasa
West Fraser Mills Ltd.	Quesnel	Wilson, Sheila	Hagensborg
West Kootenay Forestry Alliance	Nelson	Winterford, Erskine	Saanichton
Westar Timber Limited	Vancouver	Wirtz, David	McBride
Westbank Indian Council	Kelowna	Wong, Tony, RPF	Burnaby
Westcoast Energy Inc/R.W. Falls, Ph.D.	Vancouver	Wood, Paul M., RPF	Vancouver
Western Canada Wilderness Committee - Mid Island Branch	Nanaimo	Wood, Philip	Squirrel Cove
Western Forest Products Limited	Vancouver	Wooding, Paul T.	North Vancouver
Western Silvicultural Contractors Association	Vancouver	Woodland Consultants Ltd.	Campbell River
Western Tree Seeds Ltd.	Blind Bay	Woods, Jack H., RPF	Duncan
Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. - British Columbia Division	Kamloops	Wright, Gerry	Vancouver
Weyler, Rex	Manson's Ldg.	Wright, Harley	Barriere
Wheeler, Sue	Lasqueti Island	Wright, Robert D.	South Slokan
Whissell, Jim	Fort St. James	Wright, Stephen	Victoria
Whitaker, Michael and Judy	Kelowna	Wright, Thomas, RPF	Vancouver
White, George	Cranbrook	Wylie, N.	Prince George
White, Steve	Vernon	Wynndel Box & Lumber Co. Ltd.	Wynndel
Whitewater Kayaking Association of British Columbia	Vancouver	Wynndel Box & Lumber Co. Ltd./ Wynndel Logging Co. Ltd. - more than 20 employees	Wynndel
Whiting, Dr. J.E.	Summerland	Yalakom Community Council	Lillooet
Whitwell, Frank	Vernon	Yalakom Ecological Society	Lillooet
Wholistic Forestry Association	Vancouver	Yardley, Jonathan, MAIBC, MRAIC, RIBA	Ganges
Wickland, Wendy and Grant	Fulford Harbour	Yeomans, Greg	Holberg
Wight, Jim	Ganges	Young, D.W.	Lantzville
Wihlingson, Tony	Aldergrove	Young, Jeanette	Tumbler Ridge
Wilderness Tourism Council	Vancouver	Young, Victor M., RPF, P.Ag.	Coquitlam
Wildlife Forestry Symposium	Prince George	Zakreski, Ron, B.A., P.G.D., B.	Victoria
Williams, J.D.	Fernie	Zamara, Mike and Debbie	Cranbrook
Wilkinson, M.A.	Summerland	Zammuto, Julie and family	Crescent Spur
Williams, Lois	Port McNeill	Zanerick, Harry	Prince George
Williams, Norm	Courtenay	Zelesnik, Tom	Nakusp
Williams, Ron	Williams Lake	Zens, Sandra	Port Alberni
Williams, Vic	Burnaby	Zimmer, Barbara N.	Prince George
Williams Lake Field Naturalists	Williams Lake	Zimmerman, Nils	Burnaby
Willis, Reg	Chetwynd	Zorn, George, RPF	Salmon Arm
Willis, R.A., RPF	Vernon	Zuffa, William	Coquitlam
Willow-Ahbau Forest Association	Prince George	Zwickel, Fred C., Professor Emeritus	Manson's Landing
Willson, Ed., Jr.	Bella Coola		





Appendix 11

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Appendix 12

GLOSSARY

ALLOWABLE ANNUAL CUT (AAC)

The volume of timber which may be cut each year from a forest management unit consistent with sustained yield.

BIOGEOCLIMATIC SYSTEM

In a biogeoclimatic system, climate is considered to be the principal environmental factor influencing ecosystem development.

In British Columbia a biogeoclimatic system is used as a framework for ecosystem classification.

BIOGEOCLIMATIC ZONE

Climatic variations within major climate belts produce significant ecological variation and the fairly homogeneous climatic sub-units are known as biogeoclimatic zones.

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY or BIODIVERSITY

The diversity of plants, animals and other living organisms and their habitats measured by factors such as genetic variability, number of species and variation in species composition.

CABLE YARDING

A term for any system in which loads of timber are lifted partly or wholly off the ground by means of steel cables or, more primitively, single fixed wires.

CLEARCUTTING

Complete removal of all trees from a given area at one time.

CLOSE UTILIZATION

A measure of the sound timber in a stand contained in all trees 9.1 inches in diameter at breast height or larger on the Coast and 7.1 inches in the Interior, between 12-inch high stumps and (usually) 4-inch diameter tops.

CORRIDOR

A continuous strip of land or water connecting two geographically separate points and used for the conveyance of humans, animals, goods, energy or information. It refers to roads, railways, pipelines and power transmission facilities, to waterways like the Inside Passage and to wildlife migration corridors.

CRITICAL HABITAT

Habitat that is crucial to the size, distribution or stability of a wildlife or fish population.

DIRECT FOREST REVENUES

Revenues that accrue to the provincial government from the stumpage, royalties, lease and licence fees paid by holders of timber harvesting tenures.

ECOSYSTEM

A forest ecosystem is a complex system of biophysical processes and living organisms and other interacting components and processes. It comprises plants, animals and microbes, interacting with soil and climate.



ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA

Areas requiring special management attention to protect and prevent permanent damage to important scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, historical and cultural values, and other natural systems or processes. They are also identified as requiring special management attention to protect life and safety from the risk of natural hazards.

EVEN-AGED MANAGEMENT

Even-aged management produces a final harvest in which all or most of the older trees are removed and a relatively even-aged new tree crop is established.

FOREST LICENSEE

The holder of a Tree Farm Licence, Forest Licence, Pulpwood Agreement, Timber Sale Licence, or Timber Licence under the Forest Act.

FOREST LICENCES

A forest licence allows an orderly timber harvest over a portion of a sustained-yield management unit and the timely reforestation of harvested areas according to a strategic resource management plan prepared by the BCFS for the timber supply area. The licence has:

- a term of 15 to 20 years, replaceable every five years (some are non-replaceable); and,
- operating areas which continuously shift over time within the timber supply area - once an area is harvested and reforested, the licensee moves to another part of the timber supply area.

FOREST SECTOR

In the context of studies conducted for this report consists of the following industries: extractive logging and forestry, wood mills (eg. lumber, plywood, shakes and shingles), and pulp, paper and allied.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

The value of production of goods and services in the economy resulting from the factors of production, in particular from capital, whether of Canadians or of non-residents.

GROSS PROVINCIAL PRODUCT (GPP)

As opposed to GDP, this measures the total value of production attributable to the residents of a given region during a particular time frame, regardless of where that production takes place.

INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The comprehensive management of two or more natural resources over a defined area with regards to maintaining, or enhancing where possible, resource quality in perpetuity, and to avoiding permanent or long-lasting damage to any resource so that the resources are managed in a manner compatible with present and foreseeable future needs.

INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLANNING

A flexible and consultative decision-making process which examines the interaction of various resources, resource uses, developments and trends, and provides for interaction with stakeholders in the search for information, shared values, consensus, and action that is both feasible and



INTENSIVE SILVICULTURE

Improvement of natural stands or plantations with the intention of increasing yield. Techniques include thinning, brushing, weeding, limbing and fertilization.

INTERMEDIATE UTILIZATION

A measure of the sound timber in a stand, contained in all trees 13.1 inches in diameter at breast height or larger on the Coast and 11.1 inches in the Interior, between 18-inch high stumps and 8-inch diameter tops.

INVENTORY

The stock of a resource occurring in an area of land, measured to a specified standard such as species, age or size.

LAND USE CLASSIFICATION

A process of assigning similar characteristics, capabilities and uses that reflects the individual ecosystems of the provincial land base.

LAND USE PLAN

A plan for a portion of a Timber Supply Area or Tree Farm Licence which integrates management guidelines for resource uses in the area. A local Resource Use Plan refines the objectives set out in Forest Land Management Plans.

LOCAL RESOURCE USE PLANNING (LRUP)

Within the context of management strategies for a Timber Supply Area or Tree Farm Licence, local resource use planning establishes integrated resource management guidelines for areas where resource use development is proposed. Local planning can range from extensive appraisal to intensive study and is carried out to enable

development planning to proceed.

LONG RUN SUSTAINED YIELD

A measure of the productive, long-term carrying capacity of a defined area for specified management assumptions.

MANAGEMENT AND WORKING PLAN

A Management and Working Plan for a Tree Farm Licence or a Forest Licence, as required by the Forest Act and within licence documents.

MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS

Similar to the value of production, measured at the factory gate.

MICROCLIMATE

The essentially uniform local climate of a usually small site or habitat.

NATURAL RESOURCE

A renewable or non-renewable element of the natural environment having a tangible or intangible value which is produced, developed, or utilized for social and/or economic benefits.

NOT SATISFACTORILY RESTOCKED (NSR) LAND

Refers to productive forest land denuded by logging or fire that still lacks a desired number of trees in "free to grow" condition.

OLD GROWTH

There is no single definition of old growth but the term is generally agreed to refer to a relatively old and undisturbed forest. An old growth forest contains live and dead trees of various sizes, species composition, and age class structure that are part of a slowly changing but dynamic ecosystem. The age and structure of old growth varies



**PRE-HARVEST SILVICULTURE
PRESCRIPTION (PHSP)**

A site-specific management plan, since 1987 a legal pre-requisite to logging on Crown land. Pre-harvest prescriptions specify planned forest activities, the methods to be used and the proposed constraints necessary to protect the site and its resource values.

PROVINCIAL FORESTS

A designation under the Forest Act. Land that is deemed to provide the greatest contribution to the social and economic welfare of the province if predominantly maintained in successive crops of trees or forage, or both, or maintained as wilderness. Currently about 85% of the province.

**PUBLIC SUSTAINED YIELD UNIT
(PSYU)**

Introduced in the province after the Sloan Report of 1945 as a form of tenure to be managed by the Forest Service for sustained yield. Later known as Timber Supply Areas.

PULPWOOD AGREEMENTS

A pulpwood agreement provides the holder of a wood residue processing facility, without competition, a supply of wood fibre from pulpwood stands, if sufficient quantities of wood residues, or by-products of conventional timber processing, are not available to the holder.

An agreement covers:

- a 25-year term, and may be replaceable every 10 years;
- a large area in one or more timber supply areas.
- Harvesting authority is provided through a timber sale licence where the licensee is responsible for all operational planning, development,

basic silviculture and forest protection.

RANGE LAND

Land used for grazing by domestic livestock and wildlife including grasslands and forest lands with an understorey or periodic cover of herbaceous or shrubby vegetation.

REFORESTATION

The natural or artificial restocking of previously forested lands.

REGENERATION

The process by which a forest is renewed.

ROTATION

The age at which a forest crop is harvested and replaced by a new stand.

ROYALTY

The payment due to the Crown for timber harvested from private lands granted in British Columbia since 1887 and from old temporary tenures.

SECOND GROWTH

A stand of timber that has replaced a former or old growth stand and is in an immature or thrifty condition.

SELECTION LOGGING

The removal of mature trees, usually the oldest or largest, either as single scattered trees or small groups at relatively short intervals. The system promotes a forest of uneven age.

SELECTIVE LOGGING

A harvesting system that removes only a desired species or size of tree.



SHELTERWOOD LOGGING

The removal of a substantial number of trees from a stand, leaving enough of the original stand to provide shelter and shade for a succeeding generation.

SILVICULTURE

The science and art of growing and tending forest crops.

SNAG

A standing dead tree from which the leaves and most of the branches have broken off.

STAND

A community of trees with sufficient uniformity of species, age and condition as to form a distinctive entity as a silvicultural or management unit.

STEWARDSHIP

For forests, stewardship is the constructive use and development of the forests, measured against a long-term standard of trusteeship.

STUMPAGE

The price paid to the government by licensees for the cutting of trees on Crown land. Calculated since 1987 by what is known as comparative value pricing, licensees pay stumpage reflecting the value of their timber stand relative to the value of an average stand in their region.

SUSTAINED YIELD

The yield that a forest can produce continuously at a given intensity of management without impairment of the productivity of the land. The intention is a balance between timber growth and harvesting on a sustainable basis.

TENURE

An agreement that confers on licensees the right to harvest a certain volume of timber on Crown land within a certain timeframe.

TIMBER SALE LICENCES

This licence allows the orderly harvest of relatively small volumes of timber by: operators with small allowable annual cuts; operators registered under the small business forest enterprise program or others with temporary cutting rights; and, holders of pulpwood agreements.

TIMBER SUPPLY AREA (TSA)

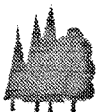
In TSAs (which are a revision to and a consolidation of the former Public Sustained Yield Units) the forest companies manage the timber resource according to strategic resource management plans prepared by the Forest Service. The most common timber tenures in a TSA are the Forest Licence and the Timber Sale Licence. There are 35 TSAs in British Columbia and 32 TFLs.

TREE FARM LICENCES

The tree farm licence is a 'stewardship' agreement over a sustained-yield management unit. This includes the right to harvest a specified volume of timber annually and the obligation to carry out all phases of forest management on behalf of the BCFS. The licence has: a 25-year term, replaceable every 10 years; and, fixed boundaries.

VALUE ADDED

The additional income generated by further processing beyond raw material stage up to final 'end use' product.



VANCOUVER LOG MARKET

A clearinghouse for exchanges of logs and chips. Prices from the Vancouver Log Market are used as part of stumpage calculations.

VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE

The activity by which visual and aesthetic landscape values are identified, inventoried, and analyzed, and are protected, or enhanced, according to their relative importance within the integrated resource use management plans and during resource development. Refers to degree of acceptable alteration of the characteristic landscape.

WATERSHED

The area drained by a river, stream or other waterway.

WILDERNESS

An area of land greater than 1,000 hectares that predominantly retains its natural character and on which the impact of man is transitory, minor and in the long run substantially unnoticeable.

WOODLOT LICENCE

Small, area-based tenure not attached to processing facilities. Originally developed as an adjunct to ranching to provide seasonal employment opportunities.

Note: These definitions are in accord with the manner in which the respective terms have been used and interpreted in the context of this report.

