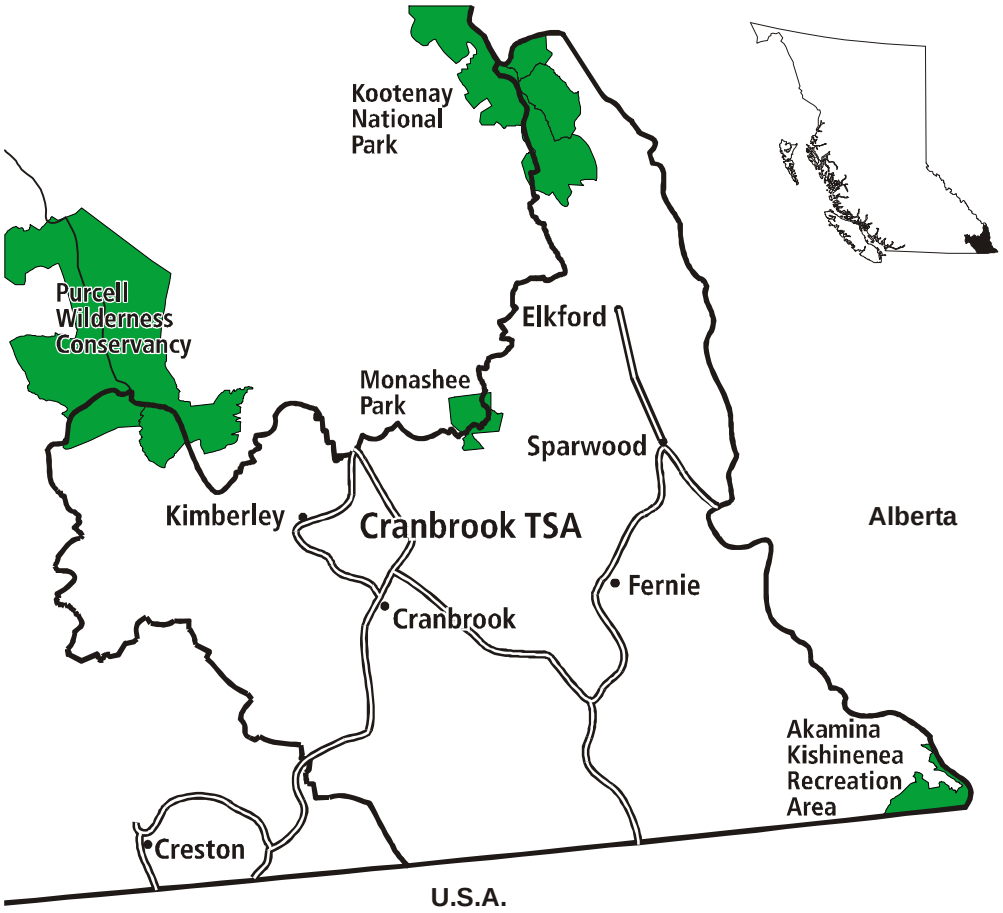
Timber Supply Review

Cranbrook Timber Supply Area

Information Report

January 1999



BRITISH COLUMBIA
Ministry of Forests

Introduction

The British Columbia Forest Service is required by law to formally review the timber supply* in all timber supply areas* and tree farm licence areas* in the province. A review of each of the areas is completed at least once every five years. The main objectives of the five-year reviews are:

- to identify the economic, environmental and social information that reflects the current forest management practices—including their effects on the short- and long-term timber supply
- to identify where improved information is required for future timber supply forecasts
- to provide the chief forester with information to make any necessary adjustments to the allowable annual cuts* for the next five years

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

Objective of this document

The objective of this document is to provide an opportunity for public review of the draft data and management assumptions that will be applied in reviewing the timber supply for the Cranbrook timber supply area. This document represents the early stages of the timber supply review process and is intended to provide a non-technical overview of the draft data and management assumptions that will be used in the upcoming *Cranbrook Timber Supply Area Analysis Report.*

The *Cranbrook Timber Supply Area Analysis Report* will be one of the documents that the chief forester will consider in making the allowable annual cut determination under Section 8 of the *Forest Act*. Public input is encouraged in order to ensure the best information is used in determining allowable annual cuts.

This report contains a general description of the data assumptions and current forest management practices related to timber supply for the Cranbrook timber supply area. For the purpose of this timber supply review, current practice can be defined as the set of land-use decisions and forest management practices that are currently implemented and enforced. Future forest management objectives that may be established but are not currently implemented and enforced are not included.

The draft data and management assumptions are summarized on pages six through nine. For a more detailed description of the information, please contact the Cranbrook Forest District Office or the Nelson Forest Region Office and request a copy of the data package. The public will have 30 days to review and comment on the information report and data package. A response form at the end of this document will assist you in providing your comments. Written comments will be accepted until February 15, 1999.

Timber Supply Review process

In British Columbia, a process of determining allowable annual cuts has been in place since the late 1940s. However, the process has changed significantly since then. More recently, the process has had some minor revisions designed to improve efficiency and encourage earlier public review through the release of this report.

Figure 1 (next page) illustrates the five-step process that has been developed for the Timber Supply Review for timber supply areas. The diagram indicates the current status of the timber supply review for the Cranbrook timber supply area, and the estimated time required for each step.

The process for reviewing the timber supply and establishing the allowable annual cut for tree farm licence areas is

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

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

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

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

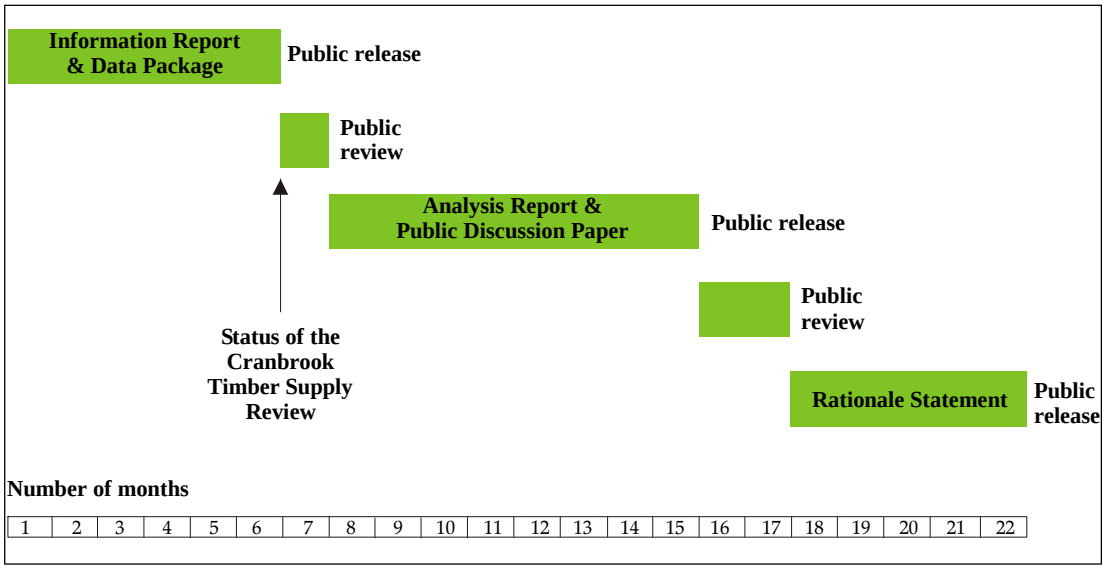


Figure 1.
Review process for the Cranbrook timber supply area.

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

The chief forester's responsibility

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

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

b) the short- and long-term implications to the province of alternative rates of timber harvesting from the area

c) the nature, production capabilities and timber requirements of established and proposed processing facilities

d) the economic and social objectives of the Crown for the area, the region and the province, as expressed by the minister of forests

e) abnormal insect or disease infestations and major salvage programs planned for the timber on the area

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

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

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

Principles of the Timber Supply Review

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

The Timber Supply Review:

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

Kootenay Boundary Land Use Plan

In 1995, government released the East and West Kootenay-Boundary Land-Use Plans which included the creation of 16 new parks. New protected areas* within the Cranbrook timber supply area are Elk Lakes, Akamina-Kishinena, Height of the Rockies and Gilnockie.

More recently, on July 8, 1997, the Kootenay-Boundary Land-Use Implementation Strategy was approved by government. The strategy provides details on forest practices and making the most of available timber. It also provides an expression of the government's commitment to achieve the Crown's social and economic objectives for the region, including the Cranbrook timber supply area.

Land-use planning decisions regarding forest practices which are implemented and protected areas that have final approval from government will be reflected in this timber supply review.

Protected Area
A designation for areas of land and water set aside to protect natural heritage, cultural heritage or recreational values (may include national park, provincial park, or ecological reserve designations).

Description of the timber supply area

The Cranbrook timber supply area is situated in southeastern British Columbia and covers approximately 1.48 million hectares. It is bounded by Alberta to the east, the USA to the south, and the Kootenay Lake and Invermere timber supply areas to the west and north respectively. The timber supply area is administered by the Cranbrook Forest District office located in Cranbrook.

The communities

The Cranbrook timber supply area includes the cities of Cranbrook and Kimberley, and the smaller communities of Elkford, Sparwood and Fernie. There are also some small unincorporated communities and a number of rural residences dispersed throughout the timber supply area.

According to the 1998 B.C. Statistics, the population of the timber supply area was 49,600. By 2001, the population of the timber supply area is expected to increase by 2.6 per cent to 50,900.

The economy

The Cranbrook timber supply area's economy is well diversified. The major industry sectors are mining, forestry, wood-related manufacturing, the public sector and tourism. Figure 2 illustrates total employment by industry sector for the area.

The forest sector accounts for approximately ten per cent of the timber supply area's total employment. Forestry employment includes timber harvesting and silviculture activity as well as timber processing at two major sawmills, a wood preserving plant, numerous smaller sawmills, and various log home building and post and pole facilities. In addition, a number of residents of the timber supply area are employed at the pulp mill located in Skookumchuk which is north of the Cranbrook timber supply area. Altogether, an estimated 2,200 workers are employed in the forest sector.

Other important sectors of the timber supply area are mining, the public sector and tourism. The City of Cranbrook is the main commercial, administrative and retail centre in the timber supply area.

First Nations

The Ktunaxa First Nation has traditional territory within the Cranbrook timber supply area. Currently there are two First Nations communities in the timber supply area with a combined population of approximately 400.

The Ktunaxa/Kinbasket Tribal Council has submitted a comprehensive land claim which covers the southeast corner of the province, including the Cranbrook timber supply area.

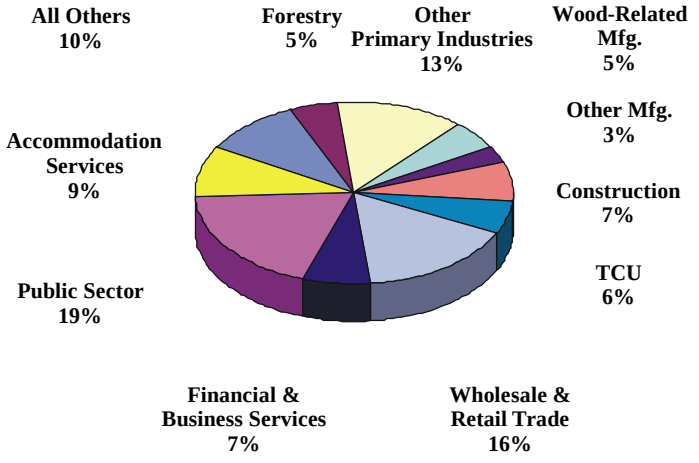
Traditional-use surveys focus on oral presentations by community members to clarify what lands in the timber supply area were used traditionally. Currently, one traditional-use survey is underway in the Cranbrook timber supply area. In addition, a number of archaeological overview assessments have been completed to identify sites of potential archaeological significance.

The forest land resources

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

The forest industry provides an important source of revenue and employment to the communities within the Cranbrook timber supply area.

Recreation and tourism are also important in the timber supply area where the mountainous terrain, lakes and parks provide a wide range of recreational opportunities. The area is well travelled as Highways 3 and 93 are major access routes to Alberta and the national and provincial parks in the Canadian Rockies. Hiking, fishing, hunting, mountain biking, back-country recreation and wildlife viewing are popular activities for residents and tourists in the summer months. In the winter, snowmobiling, down-hill and cross-country skiing are popular.



Source: 1996 Census of Canada.
Notes: TCU - transportation communications and utilities.

Figure 2. Employment by basic sector for the Cranbrook timber supply area, 1996.

The environment

There are five biogeoclimatic zones* in the Cranbrook timber supply area. The distinct ecological features as well as the unique nature of the area contribute to high biodiversity values.

The timber supply area hosts a wide variety of wildlife species including elk, mule deer, whitetail deer, moose, rocky mountain bighorn sheep, mountain goat, caribou, black bear, grizzly bear, cougar, lynx, marten, raptors and owls.

The Kootenay and Flathead Rivers and their tributaries comprise a productive system that supports many fish species. The most common game fish in the timber supply area are west slope cutthroat trout, rainbow trout and kokanee.

History of the allowable annual cut

On January 30, 1996, the chief forester reduced the allowable annual cut to 850,000 cubic metres from 901,000 cubic metres; a reduction of approximately six per cent.

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

- **forest inventory** - at the time of the last determination there was a concern that the forest inventory for area covered by the former Tree Farm Licence 13 may be out-of-date.

  Since then, the forest inventory of the entire timber supply area, including the area of former Tree Farm Licence 13, has been updated.
- **estimates of existing forest volumes** - at the time of the previous determination, concern was expressed about the accuracy of the estimates of existing forest volumes.

  Since then, an inventory audit of the Cranbrook timber supply area has been completed and the results show that the volume estimates are statistically acceptable.
- **residual volumes within cutblocks*** - during the last determination there was some question that the timber supply analysis did not adequately reflect the volume of standing trees being left within cutblocks after harvesting as a result of using non-clearcut harvesting systems and leaving wildlife trees for biodiversity.

  Since then, a review has been completed to assess the amount of volume left within cutblocks. As a result of the review, reductions factors will be applied in the timber supply analysis that reflect an estimate of the volume left after harvesting.
- **cutblock adjacency*** - the previous determination noted there was uncertainty regarding how the timber supply analysis accounted for cutblock adjacency.

  A provincial project is currently investigating this concern. For this timber supply review, adjacency will not be modelled explicitly, however, the analysis will examine uncertainty regarding the assumptions for adjacency.

  Note: For more information on these points, please refer to the Cranbrook Timber Supply Area Rationale for Allowable Annual Cut Determination, January 30, 1996.

Current timber supply review

Public forest lands in British Columbia provide recreational enjoyment, fish and wildlife habitat, water supplies, timber resources, livestock forage and many other benefits. The Ministry of Forests manages the timber, range and recreation resources on public lands, while the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks is responsible for the management of fish,

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

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

Cutblock adjacency
The desired spatial relationship among cutblocks as specified in integrated resource management guidelines. This can be approximated by specifying the maximum allowable proportion of a forested landscape that does not meet green-up requirements.

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

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

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

Operability
A classification of the availability of an area for timber harvesting. Operability is determined using the terrain characteristics of the area as well as the quality and quantity of timber on the area.

wildlife, water resources and parks. Both agencies subscribe to the principle of integrated resource management*, where all resources are considered when making forest management decisions.

The Forest Practices Code* is now law and has been fully implemented in the timber supply area since June 15, 1997.

The Kootenay-Boundary Land-Use Plan included a number of targets, objectives and strategies for resource management in the Cranbrook timber supply area. As a result, forest management practices are changing in order to meet these new requirements. The new practices may influence both the short- and long-term timber supply.

The data and management assumptions that will be used in the timber supply analysis will be based on the existing land-use designations and current resource management practices that are approved and implemented in the Cranbrook timber supply area. The chief forester will also consider any new information, based on implemented changes, at the time of the allowable annual cut determination.

Draft data and management assumptions for public review

The public is encouraged to review the data and management assumptions for completeness and accuracy. In determining an allowable annual cut, the chief forester will be considering these assumptions as required by Section 8 of the *Forest Act*.

The data which will be used in the timber supply analysis reflects current management in the Cranbrook timber supply area to the degree that information is available, given that current management is being adapted and modified to meet the intent of the Kootenay-Boundary Land Use Plan Implementation Strategy. Sensitivity analyses* will examine the potential effect on timber supply of uncertainty about many of the data assumptions regarding current practices.

The following general outline contains *some* of the more pertinent information that will be used in the timber supply analysis and subsequently, in the chief forester's allowable annual cut determination for the Cranbrook timber supply area. More detailed information can be found in *Appendix A: Data Package*. This appendix is available upon request from the Ministry of Forests offices listed at the end of this report.

Land base factors

- **Operable area -** the forested area in the Cranbrook timber supply area has been assessed for operability* based on physical accessibility and economic viability. In addition, only those areas with slopes less than 65 to 70 per cent will contribute to the timber harvesting land base*.
- **Environmentally sensitive areas* -** portions of these areas do not contribute to the timber harvesting land base due to their environmental sensitivity. For the Cranbrook timber supply area, those areas identified as having highly sensitive soils, regeneration problems or high avalanche hazard will not contribute to the timber harvesting land base. Only 50 per cent of those areas with moderate soil sensitivity within community and domestic watersheds will contribute to the timber harvesting land base.
- **Forest roads -** harvesting and road construction follow regional and provincial guidelines. In the timber supply analysis, reduction factors will be applied to the productive land base and to the estimates of existing forest volumes to reflect losses due to existing roads, trails and landings in the Cranbrook timber supply area. Also, factors will be applied to reflect the area lost over time to future roads, and landings and lower site productivity due to road construction.

Inventory factors

- **Forest inventory -** the current inventory has been updated to 1997 to take into account recent harvesting activities.

  The dominant tree species in the Cranbrook timber supply area are lodgepole pine, spruce, larch, Douglas-fir, sub-alpine fir, western redcedar, western hemlock, ponderosa pine, cottonwood, birch and aspen.
- **Minimum harvestable ages -** the minimum harvestable age is defined as the earliest age at which a forest is considered available for harvest. For the purposes of the timber supply analysis, these ages are based on a minimum diameter, a minimum volume per hectare, and attainment of an average rate of growth, close (within five per cent) to the maximum.

Forest re-establishment factors

- **Basic silviculture** — British Columbia laws require that areas that are harvested and expected to produce timber in the future must be reforested with ecologically acceptable species within a specified time frame. The most common silvicultural practice is to harvest; then if necessary prepare the site for reforestation; reforest by planting a mix of species or by relying on natural regeneration; and control competing vegetation.

  In the Cranbrook timber supply area, reforestation is achieved by natural regeneration, planting a mixture of acceptable coniferous species, and often retaining a component of the existing forest for wildlife and biodiversity. In the timber supply analysis, it is assumed that planted areas will be reforested within three years after harvesting has begun, and naturally regenerated areas within two years (mostly in non-clearcut areas).

Timber utilization factors

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

Infestations, devastation, and salvage of timber

Each year portions of the forests in the Cranbrook timber supply area are damaged by natural agents such as insects, fire, wind, snow and ice. It is anticipated that some of the damaged timber will not be salvaged due to access and economic limitations. The most recent estimate of the unsalvaged volume is 77,241 cubic metres annually.

Forest management objectives to be considered

Forest management guidelines used to manage forest resources such as biodiversity, scenic values, wildlife habitat and water quality will be included in the timber supply analysis through the use of forest cover requirements, and volume and land-base reductions.

- **Forest cover requirements -** under current forest management practices, cutblocks must achieve green-up before adjacent areas are permitted to be harvested. For example, to account for forest cover requirements in the integrated resource management area, a maximum of 33 per cent of the timber harvesting land base may have trees less than two metres tall at any time. As well, considerations for maintaining old-growth forests will be accounted for in the timber supply analysis.
- **Visually sensitive areas -** these are areas where the maintenance of scenic landscapes is a priority for recreation

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

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

Riparian area
Areas of land adjacent to wetlands or bodies of water such as swamps, streams, rivers or lakes.

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

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

Landscape unit
A planning area based on topographic or geographic features.

and tourism management, particularly in areas that are adjacent to major travel corridors. Visual quality objectives have been identified for the Cranbrook timber supply area in the Kootenay-Boundary Land Use Plan Implementation Strategy.

In the timber supply analysis, forest cover requirements will be applied which reflect the current practice of limiting harvesting in visually sensitive areas.

- **Wildlife habitat** - important habitat areas for caribou and other ungulates (hoofed herbivores) have been identified through the Kootenay-Boundary Land Use Plan Implementation Strategy.

  In the designated caribou habitat areas, 30 to 40 per cent of the forested land base must have trees older than 140 years. Also, a minimum of 10 per cent of the areas must have trees older than 250 years.

  In the ungulate winter range, generally 30 to 50 per cent of the forested land base must have trees older than 82 to 121 years.
- **Fire-maintained ecosystems** - important habitat areas have been identified through the Kootenay-Boundary Land Use Plan Implementation Strategy for the restoration of fire-maintained ecosystems. These areas have specific harvest guidelines designed to maintain essential attributes such as forest cover and forage requirements. In the timber supply analysis, these attributes will be accounted for by applying forest cover and forage requirements that reflect open range or open forest.
- **Riparian area*** - to meet the requirements of the Forest Practices Code, a portion of the timber harvesting land base will be considered unavailable for timber harvesting to account for riparian habitat areas along streams, lakes and wetlands.
- **Biological diversity** - biodiversity is the full range of living organisms in all their forms and levels of organization, and includes the diversity of genes, species and ecosystems, and the evolutionary and functional processes that link them. The Forest Practices Code requires that biodiversity be managed at both the stand and landscape level.

  Leaving wildlife trees* and wildlife tree patches for stand-level biodiversity is current practice in the Cranbrook timber supply area. To account for this practice (and non-clearcut harvesting) in the fire-maintained ecosystems, reductions to forest volumes of approximately 33 per cent will be applied to the open-forest types and about 18 per cent to the open-range types. In other areas, a reduction factor of approximately four per cent will be applied to the timber harvesting land base.

  Considerations for landscape-level biodiversity will be accounted for in the timber supply analysis by applying averaged seral stage* constraints to each draft landscape unit* and natural disturbance type*. This approach has been taken because at this time the landscape units and biodiversity objectives are still draft and have not yet been formally established. It is anticipated that landscape units and biodiversity emphasis objectives for those landscape units will be established as part of the Regional Landscape Unit Planning Strategy by mid 1999.

  Sensitivity analyses will be undertaken to examine the potential impact on timber supply from applying the biodiversity emphasis objectives from the Kootenay Boundary Land Use Plan Implementation Strategy.

Implications of alternative rates of harvesting

- **Alternative rates of harvesting** - there are many alternative harvest forecasts that can be produced for a given set of forest conditions and management assumptions. Each alternative usually represents a trade-off between the harvest level in the short-term and the

subsequent rate of decline to the long-term harvest level. For the projected base case forecast*, the initial harvest forecast will be based on trying to achieve the current rate of harvest in the short-term without compromising the long-term harvest level. The implications of alternative short-term rates of harvest will be tested in sensitivity analyses.

- **Implications related to community dependence -** the impact of timber supply adjustments on local communities and the provincial economy is an important consideration in the timber supply review. The March 1995 *Cranbrook Timber Supply Area Socio-Economic Analysis* reported that, provincially, harvesting, silviculture and processing activities associated with the harvesting of the Cranbrook timber supply supported 968 direct person-years* and1,277 indirect and induced* person-years of employment. About 68 per cent of these jobs are located in the Cranbrook timber supply area.

  The socio-economic section of the upcoming timber supply analysis report will review the role of the forest sector in the Cranbrook timber supply area. To provide this update, current information on employment and fibre flows will be gathered from licensees, processing facilities, the B.C. Forest Service and other stakeholders. Indirect and other related employment at both local and provincial levels will also be estimated using employment multipliers provided by the Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations.

  To examine the implications of alternative rates of harvest, employment co-efficients, reported in person-years per 1,000 cubic metres, will be developed and used to estimate changes to employment levels now and in the future from any potential harvest level changes.

Timber processing facilities

The socio-economic analysis will examine the implications of potential changes of timber supply for the area's major processing facilities: Crestbrook Forest Industries' sawmill at Elko and Galloway Lumber Company's sawmill in Galloway. As of October 1998, only the planer mill has been open at the Crestbrook Forest Industries' sawmill location in Cranbrook. The company is planning to replace the sawmill with a value-added plant at a future date subject to financing and suitable market conditions.

During 1997, mills in the timber supply area processed approximately 1.3 million cubic metres of timber and employed approximately 530 people. From 1995 to 1997, the annual average harvest from Crown lands in the Cranbrook timber supply area was 985 000 cubic metres; almost 75 per cent of the mills' total fibre requirement.

Economic and social objectives of the Crown

In a letter and a memo to the chief forester, the minister of forests has expressed the Crown's economic and social objectives for the province. The harvest flow objectives to be used in the timber supply analysis (see above, " Alternative rates of harvesting") are consistent with the minister's stated objectives.

In addition, economic and social objectives for the area and the general region are derived from public input.

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

Base case forecast
The timber supply forecast which illustrates the effect of current forest management practices on the timber supply using the best available information.

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

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

Your input is needed

Establishing the allowable annual cut is an important decision that requires well-informed and thoughtful public input. Feedback is welcomed on any aspect of this *Information Report, the Data Package* and other topics related to the timber supply in the Cranbrook timber supply area. The response form at the end of this document will assist you in preparing your comments. As well, Forest Service staff would be pleased to discuss questions or concerns that may help you prepare your response.

Please mail the completed response form and your comments to the forest district manager at the address below. Your comments will be accepted until February 15, 1999.

After receiving public input, the Forest Service will finalize the data and management assumptions that will be applied in the timber supply analysis. The timber supply analysis will be completed and available for public review later in 1999. You may also wish to participate in the second public review period, which will follow the release of the *Cranbrook Timber Supply Area Analysis Report*.

Following the second public review period, the chief forester will examine all the information available in order to review the timber supply for the Cranbrook timber supply area. The chief forester will then establish the allowable annual cut based on his consideration of the factors as required under Section 8 of the *Forest Act.*

You may identify yourself on your response if you wish. If you do, you are reminded that responses will be subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* and may be made public. If copies of the responses are requested, personal identifiers will be removed before the responses are released.

For more information contact and/or mail your comments to:

District Manager
B.C. Forest Service
Cranbrook Forest District
1902 Theatre Road
Cranbrook, B.C.
V1C 4H4

Phone (250) 426-1700
Fax (250) 426-1777

or

Regional Manager
B.C. Forest Service
Nelson Forest Region
518 Lake Street
Nelson, B.C.
V1L 4C6

Phone: (250) 354-6200
Fax: (250) 354-6250

or electronically to:

Tom.Volkers@gems9.gov.bc.ca

Cranbrook Timber Supply Area
Timber Supply Review

Information Report Response Form

The *Forest Act* requires the chief forester to consider the following factors to determine the allowable annual cut for timber supply areas and tree farm licence areas in the province, as follows:

- the rate of timber production that can be sustained from the area;
- the short- and long-term implications to the province of alternative rates of timber harvesting from the area;
- the nature, production capabilities and timber requirements of established and proposed timber processing facilities;
- the economic and social objectives of the Crown for the area, the general region, and the province, as expressed by the minister of forests, and;
- abnormal insect or disease infestations and major salvage programs planned for the area.

We welcome your review to ensure the best available information is considered for the Cranbrook timber supply area. Please provide your comments on this form, or in another format. Input will be accepted until February 15, 1999.

A. Economic and social objectives

Please use the space below to provide your comments regarding the economic and social information contained in this report or other information that you believe should be considered in completing the social and economic analysis for the Cranbrook timber supply area.

B. Reviewing the draft data and management assumptions

Please use the space below to provide your comments regarding the draft data and management assumptions contained in this report or other information that you believe should be considered in the timber supply analysis for the Cranbrook timber supply area.

Name (optional):_____

Address (optional):_____

Mail or fax your comments to:

District Manager
B.C. Forest Service
Cranbrook Forest District
1902 Theatre Road
Cranbrook, B.C.
V1C 4H4

Phone (250) 426-1700
Fax (250) 426-1777

or electronically to:

Tom.Volkers@gems9.gov.bc.ca

APPENDIX A

Data Package
Description of Data Inputs and Management Assumptions

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

Offices are located at:

Cranbrook Forest District
1902 Theatre Road
Cranbrook, B.C.
V1C 4H4

Phone (250) 426-1700
Fax (250) 427-1777

Nelson Forest Region
518 Lake Street
Nelson, B.C.
V1L 4C6

Phone: (250) 398-4345
Fax: (250) 398-4759

Timber Supply Branch
3rd Floor - 595 Pandora Avenue
P.O. Box 9512,
Stn Provincial Government
Victoria, B.C.
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Phone: (250) 356-5947
Fax: (250) 953-3838