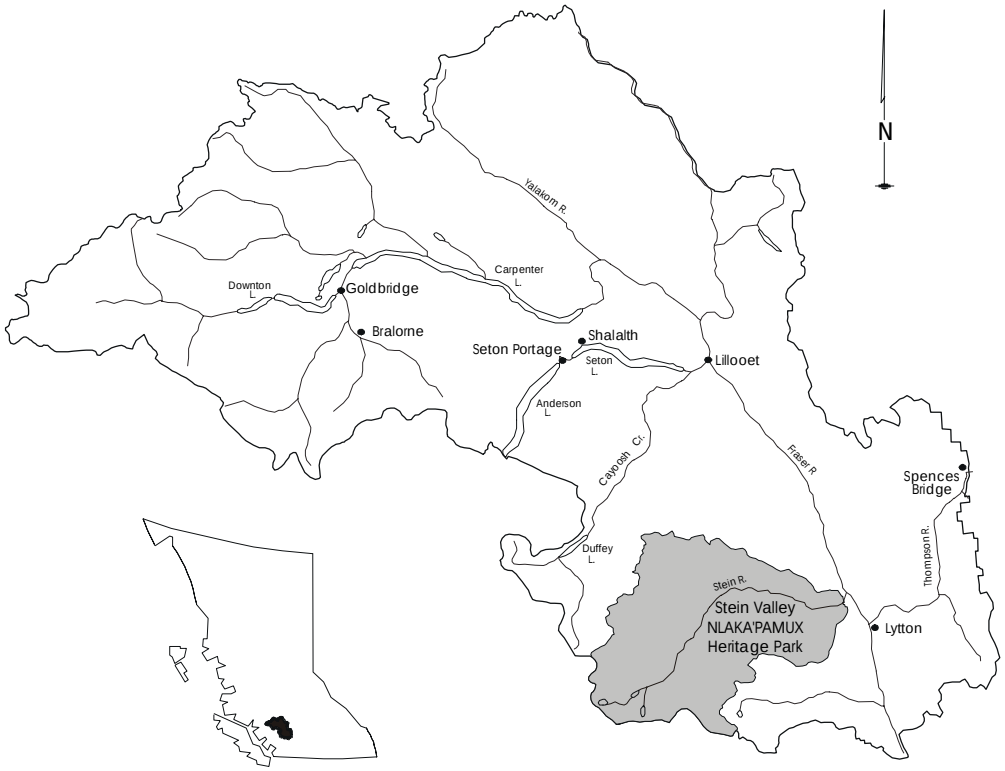
Timber Supply Review

Lillooet Timber Supply Area

Information Report

June 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 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 the public to review the draft data and management assumptions that will be applied in reviewing the timber supply for the Lillooet 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 data and management assumptions that will be used in the upcoming *Lillooet Timber Supply Area Analysis Report.*

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

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

The draft data and management assumptions are summarized in this document on pages six through ten. For a more detailed description of the information, please contact the Lillooet Forest District office in Lillooet or the Kamloops Forest Region office in Kamloops 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 July 19, 1999.

Timber Supply Review process

In British Columbia, a process for 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 of timber supply areas. The diagram indicates the current status of the timber supply review for the Lillooet timber supply area, and the estimated time required for each step.

The process for reviewing the timber supply and establishing the allowable

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 (TFL)
Provides rights to harvest timber, and outlines responsibilities for forest management, in a particular area.

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

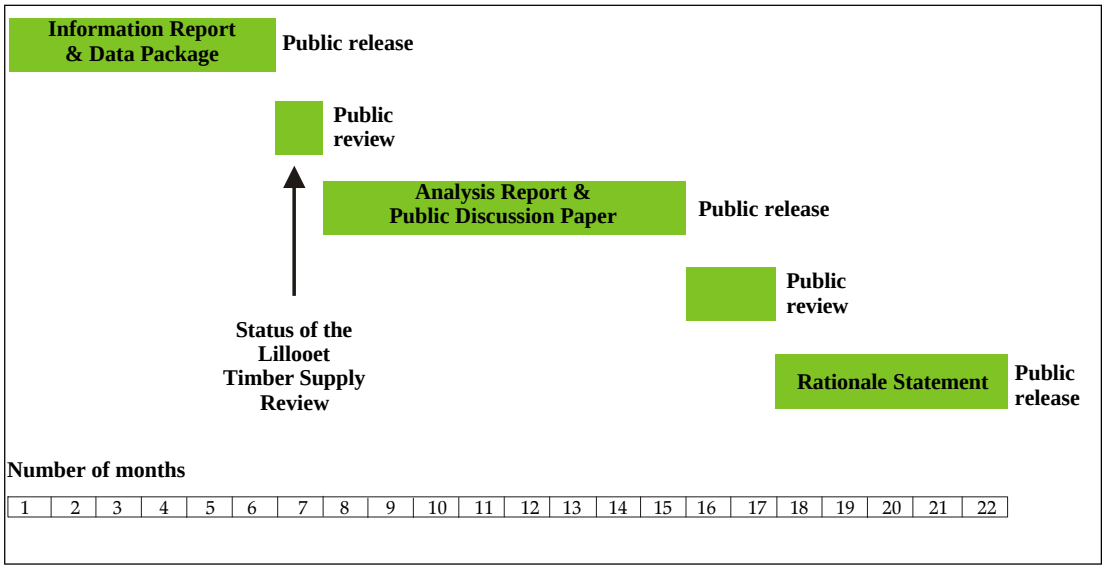


Figure 1.
Review process for the Lillooet timber supply area.

annual cut for tree farm licence areas is based on similar principles; however, the process takes 30 months from start to completion.

The chief forester's responsibility

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

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

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

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

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

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

Some of these factors can be measured and analyzed—others cannot. Ultimately, the chief forester's determination is an independent, professional 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.

Lillooet land-use planning processes

The Lillooet Land and Resource Management planning process began in 1995 and includes the Lillooet Forest District. The plan provides an opportunity for the public, interest groups and government to make recommendations regarding proposed protected areas and future management of public forest and aquatic lands in the Lillooet planning area.

Existing protected areas within the Lillooet timber supply area are Stein Valley Nlaka'Pamux Heritage Park, Duffy Lake Park, Marble Canyon Park, Skihist Park, Goldpan Park, Skihist Ecological Reserve, Skwaha Ecological Reserve, and Soap Lake Ecological Reserve. As part of the protected area strategy, the Stein Valley Nlaka'Pamux Heritage Park removes approximately 13,500 hectares from the timber harvesting land base.

If the management plan is completed and approved by government prior to setting the allowable annual cut, then it will be accounted for accordingly. However, if the management plan is not completed prior to setting the allowable annual cut, the plan will be accounted for in future timber supply reviews.

Description of the timber supply area

The Lillooet timber supply area is located in the south western portion of British Columbia and covers approximately 1.1 million hectares. It lies east of the Coast Mountains and extends west to the Thompson-Okanagan plateau. The timber supply area includes the Pacific Ranges in the west, the southern Chilcotin Ranges, and the Pavilion Ranges in the east. There is a diversity of climates and associated vegetation from western wet coastal forests to eastern interior dry belt forests.

The timber supply area is administered by the Lillooet Forest District office, located in Lillooet.

The communities

The Lillooet timber supply area includes the communities of Lillooet and Lytton, as well as the smaller centres of X'axlip, Shalalth, Spences Bridge, Bralorne and Gold Bridge.

According to the 1996 Census, the population of the timber supply area has increased by approximately 6.5 per cent since 1991 to 6,538. The population of the timber supply area is concentrated in the District Municipality of Lillooet (3,000 persons). By 2001, the population of the Lillooet timber supply area is expected to grow by another 8 to 10 per cent.

The economy

The economy of the Lillooet timber supply area is not well diversified. Figure 2 illustrates total employment by industry sector for the area. The forest industry and cattle ranching provide the foundation for the local economy, with tourism increasing in the last several years. Upgrading of the Duffy Lake road to Pemberton has presented Lillooet and surrounding areas with new development opportunities.

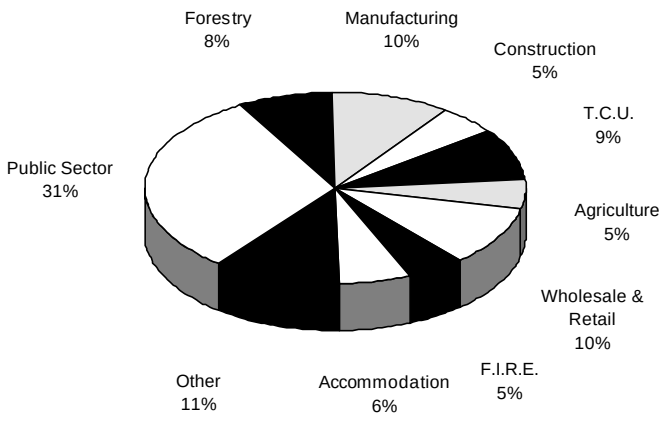
Forestry employment in the timber supply area is supported by harvesting and silviculture activity and the processing of wood products. The major processing facilities are Ainsworth Lumber Company Limited veneer plant in Lillooet, and Lytton Lumber Limited lumber mill in Lytton. In 1997 approximately 220 people were employed at the two mills.

The forestry sector supports other jobs in the region through companies and employees purchasing goods and services from local businesses. This spending is another indicator of the role forestry has in the economy. For every 100 direct forestry jobs in the Lillooet timber supply area, another 20 to 30 indirect and induced jobs are supported, depending on the type of forestry activity (logging or manufacturing) and the associated level of income. In comparison, every 100 jobs in the public sector or tourism supports another four to eight positions.

First Nations

The First Nations community has a population of approximately 11,000, of which 5,000 people reside within the timber supply area. The community is represented by eight tribal associations, who are responsible for strategic planning, economic development and co-ordination of information regarding the lands traditionally claimed by the four nations: Stl'atl'imx, N'lakapamux, Secwepmc, and T'silquotin.

Figure 2.
Major employment by sector for the Lillooet timber supply area, 1996.



Notes: the employment figures are for the Lillooet Forest District and include employment that relies on other regional timber supply area timber. 'Forestry' consists of harvesting related activity, while processing is included in the 'Manufacturing sector'. Forestry headquarters employment is captured in business services of the FIRE category. 'FIRE' consists of finance, insurance, real estate and other business services; 'TCU' consists of transportation, communications and utilities; and the 'Public Sector' consists of local and provincial government services, health and education.

Source: Statistics Canada / Census of Canada, 1996.

First Nation communities and their estimated populations in the Lillooet timber supply area are: Bridge River Indian Band (349), Cayoose Creek Indian Band (155), Cooks Ferry Indian Band (284), Fountain Indian Band (745), Kanaka Bar Band (171), Lillooet Indian Band (309), Lytton First nation (1,576), Nicomen Indian Band (97), Pavilion Indian Band (422), Seton Lake Indian Band (551), Siska Indian Band (253), and Skuppah Indian Band (67).

Bands with reserves outside the Lillooet timber supply area with significant land based interests within the timber supply area are Alkali Indian Band, N'Quatqua Band, Ashcroft Band, Canoe Creek Indian Band, High Bar Indian Band, Mount Currie Indian Band, Oregon Jack

Indian Band, and Whispering Pines Indian Band.

The forest land resources

Numerous natural resources are associated with the forest land base. Timber, forage, wildlife, outdoor recreational opportunities, mining and tourism amenities highlight the wide range of values and uses found in the Lillooet timber supply area.

Rangelands in the timber supply area provides forage vegetation for both livestock and wildlife. There are two types of rangelands located in the timber supply area. Permanent rangeland occurs where substantial amount of forage can be found in the same area over time. Transitory range is land where forage is available for only a few years following harvesting or fire. The eastern portion of the timber supply area supports the majority of cattle forage.

High recreational values and uses of the forests are due to the proximity of provincial parks and exceptional natural scenery. Visitors to the area enjoy the mountainous terrain and lakes that provide a wide range of recreation activities including mountain-biking, hiking, camping, boating, river rafting, horseback riding, heli-skiing, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling.

The environment

The seven biogeoclimatic zones* in the Lillooet timber supply area range from cool, moist and moderate temperatures in the south; alpine tundra on the ridges and mountain tops; high elevation conifer forests; dry grassland valley bottoms; to dry, arid semi-desert in the east. The forest is predominately made up of interior Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, and Engelmann spruce. Other tree species located in the timber supply area include ponderosa pine, whitebark pine, subalpine fir, western redcedar and hemlock.

The diverse forests host a range of wildlife species, some which are considered to be endangered or threatened. Examples in the Lillooet timber supply area are the Brewer's sparrow, spotted owl, Swainson's hawk, badger, pallid bat, and the white sturgeon in the Fraser River. Other species considered to be potentially threatened by human activities or natural events include rattlesnake, tailed frog, great blue heron, California and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, and bull trout.

Regionally significant ungulates in the timber supply area are mule deer, bighorn sheep, moose, elk, and mountain goat. During the winter, these species migrate to lower elevations where the climate is less severe, and forage is more available.

Water is a primary and fundamental resource of the timber supply area. It is an essential resource that is available as surface or groundwater, and is a crucial component of the ecosystem.

History of the allowable annual cut

On June 20, 1996, the chief forester set the allowable annual cut at 643,500 cubic metres, unchanged from the previous determination.

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

- **soil and terrain studies -** in the last determination, a review of the areas mapped as environmentally sensitive due to soil conditions and their impacts on timber supply was requested.

  Since then forest service staff have completed terrain stability mapping for approximately half of the timber supply area. The new information provides improved accuracy of the extent of sensitive soils and associated terrain stability. This will be included in the upcoming timber supply analysis.

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

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

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

- **riparian reserve and management areas -** the need to develop a more accurate estimate of the area located in riparian reserves and riparian management zones was noted in the last determination.

  Forest Service staff have used computers to update the estimate of riparian area located in reserves and management zones. The updated information will be included in the upcoming timber supply analysis.

Note: For more information on these points, please refer to the Lillooet Timber Supply Area Rationale for Allowable Annual Cut Determination, August 1, 1996.

Current timber supply review

Public forest lands in British Columbia provide recreational enjoyment, fish and wildlife habitat, water supplies, timber resources and many other benefits. The Ministry of Forests manages the timber, range and recreation resources on public lands, while the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks is responsible for the management of fish, wildlife, water resources and parks. Both agencies subscribe to the principle of integrated resource management*, where all resources are considered when making forest management decisions.

The Forest Practices Code* is now law and has been fully implemented in the timber supply area since June 15, 1997. The new practices may influence both the short- and long-term timber supply.

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

Draft data and management assumptions for public review

The public is encouraged to review the data and management assumptions for completeness and accuracy. In determining an allowable annual cut, the chief forester will consider these assumptions as required by Section 8 of the *Forest Act.* The following general outline contains some of the more pertinent information that will be used in the timber supply analysis and, subsequently, in the chief forester's allowable annual cut determination for the Lillooet 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 operability mapping for the timber supply area was reviewed and updated during the last forest cover update. Land base reductions were applied to account for the presence or absence of physical barriers, limitations to harvesting, logging methods, and the merchantability of the forests. The resulting assessments were then combined with economic limitations to define the current operable land base.
- **low productivity sites -** forest types that are not considered fully available for harvesting due to forest characteristics such as low timber volumes or low growth productivity will not contribute to the timber harvesting land base*. In addition, deciduous (broad-leaf) and whitebark pine stands will not contribute to the timber supply.

- **environmentally sensitive areas* -** lands considered environmentally sensitive and/or significantly valuable for other resources were identified. For the Lillooet timber supply area, environmentally sensitive areas include sensitive soils, avalanche chutes, and areas with high recreation values. Either ninety or 100 per cent of highly environmentally sensitive areas will not contribute to the timber harvesting land base.
- **forest roads -** harvesting and road construction follow provincial guidelines. Currently it is estimated that nine per cent of the timber harvesting land base younger than 40 years of age is occupied by existing roads, trails and landings within the Lillooet timber supply area. Forests older than 40 years of age are estimated to have 1.5 per cent of the timber harvesting land base occupied by roads, trails, and landings. To account for future roads, trails and landings, a 7.5 per cent reduction will be applied to the timber harvesting land base.

Inventory factors

- **forest inventory -** the current inventory has been updated to December 1996, and takes into account recent harvesting, silviculture activities, approved protected areas, and locations of woodlots.

  In the Lillooet timber supply area the main tree species are subalpine fir, spruce, western redcedar and hemlock and account for 46 per cent of the total volume. Lodgepole pine accounts for 29 per cent and Douglas-fir accounts for 25 per cent of the volume.
- **minimum harvestable ages -** for the purpose of the timber supply analysis, the minimum harvestable age is defined as the earliest age at which a forest stand is projected to reach a merchantable size. For the timber supply analysis, the ages are based on achieving a minimum volume of 150 cubic metres per hectare. The minimum harvestable age for lodgepole pine and wet belt Douglas-fir is 80 years. For spruce, balsam, western redcedar and hemlock the minimum harvestable age is 100 years.

Forest re-establishment factors

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

  In the Lillooet timber supply area, reforestation is achieved predominantly by planting well-spaced trees of acceptable species. In the timber supply analysis, it is assumed that all stands will generally be reforested three years after harvesting has begun. On poor productive sites of lodgepole pine, a combination of planting and natural regeneration is used. Dry belt Douglas-fir stands are assumed to be stocked at all times.

Timber utilization factors

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

  The exceptions include lodgepole pine and dry belt Douglas-fir which require the utilization of all trees with a minimum diameter of 12.5 centimetres or greater at 1.3 metres above the ground. The maximum stump height for all species is 30 centimetres.

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.

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

Green-up
The time needed after harvesting for a stand of trees to reach a desired condition (usually a specific height) — to ensure maintenance of water quality, wildlife habitat, soil stability or aesthetics — before harvesting is permitted in adjacent areas.

Visual quality objective (VQO)
Defines a level of acceptable landscape alteration resulting from timber harvesting and other activities. A number of visual quality classes have been defined on the basis of the maximum amount of alteration permitted.

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

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

Infestations, devastations and salvage of timber

Each year, portions of the forests in the Lillooet timber supply area are damaged by natural agents such as fire, wind, insects, disease and landslide areas. It is anticipated that some of the damaged timber will not be salvaged due to access and economic limitations or other environmental considerations. The annual unsalvaged volume for the Lillooet timber supply area is estimated to be 26,080 cubic metres.

Factors to be considered for purposes other than timber production

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

- **general forest cover requirements -** under current forest management practices, cutblocks* must achieve green-up* before adjacent areas are permitted to be harvested. To account for forest cover requirements, a maximum of 33 per cent of the timber harvesting land base will be allowed to have forests less than three metres tall at any time.
- **visually sensitive areas -** these are areas where the maintenance of scenic landscapes is a priority for recreation and tourism management, particularly in areas adjacent to major travel corridors and waterways. Road construction and logging within these areas are planned and implemented to minimize visual impacts.

  Visual quality objectives* have been established for each visually sensitive area in the Lillooet timber supply area. The current management practice, in visually sensitive areas, is based on the visual quality objective and visual absorption capability for each area. For example, an area where the objective is to retain visual quality, and the visual absorption capability is high, a maximum 7.2 per cent of the forest can be less than five metres in height. Maximum percentage less than the visual green-up height in areas with visual quality objectives of preservation, retention, partial retention and modification varies from three to 30 per cent.
- **community watersheds -** to account for forest cover requirements in a community watershed, a maximum of 20 per cent of the total forested area in the watershed will be allowed to have forests less than 6.6 metres tall at any time.
- **riparian habitat* -** to meet the requirements of the Forest Practices Code, a portion of the timber harvesting land base will be considered unavailable for timber harvesting to account for riparian habitat areas along stream sides or around lakes and wetlands.
- **deer habitat -** an area has been identified as critical deer winter range. The critical deer winter range will be accounted for in the timber supply analysis by forest cover requirements which specify a minimum of 20 per cent of the deer habitat area must be covered with trees older than 80 years of age at any time. The management objective is to ensure sufficient thermal coverage for the deer during winter.
- **biological diversity -** or biodiversity, is the full range of living organisms, in all their forms and levels of organization, and includes the diversity of genes, species, and ecosystems, and the evolutionary and functional processes that link them. The Forest Practices Code requires that biodiversity be managed at both the stand and landscape level.

  Leaving wildlife tree* patches and single trees within cutblocks, and wildlife tree patches adjacent to cutblocks for stand-level biodiversity in

the Lillooet timber supply area. Generally, coarse woody debris* objectives can be met by the contributions of non-merchantable timber left on the area after harvesting. After accounting for stand-level biodiversity contributions from areas outside of the timber harvesting land base, the requirement for wildlife tree patches will be accounted for in the timber supply analysis by reducing the harvestable volume by 5.3 per cent. Single trees left in cutblocks will be accounted for by reducing volume by 0.5 per cent.

Landscape-level biodiversity will be addressed in the timber supply analysis by applying averaged seral stage* constraints to each draft landscape unit* at the biogeoclimatic variant. This approach has been taken because at this time landscape units and biodiversity objectives have not been formally established.

As part of the timber supply analysis, a sensitivity analysis* is planned to examine the potential impact on timber supply by applying the draft biodiversity emphasis objectives developed for the Lillooet Forest District. Also, a sensitivity analysis will be performed to review the old growth requirement in draft landscape units designated with a low biodiversity emphasis.

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 July 1995 *Lillooet Timber Supply Area Socio-Economic Analysis* reported that, provincially, harvesting, silviculture and processing activities associated with the harvesting of the Lillooet timber supply supported 986 direct person-years* and 1,476 indirect and induced* person-years of employment. About 26 per cent of these jobs are located in the Lillooet timber supply area.

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

To examine the implications of alternative rates of harvest, employment co-efficients, reported 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 in timber supply for the area's two major processing facilities. Implications for other manufacturing plants outside the timber supply area but reliant on the Lillooet timber supply area will also be examined. During 1997, the two timber supply area

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

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

Landscape unit
A planning area based on topographic or geographic features, that is appropriately sized (up to 100 000 hectares), and designed for application of landscape-level biodiversity objectives.

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

Base case forecast
The timber supply forecast which illustrates the effect of current forest management practices on the timber supply using the best available information, and which forms the reference point for sensitivity analysis.

Person-year(s)
One person working the equivalent of one full year, defined as at least 180 days of work. If someone works full-time for 90 days, he or she accounts for 0.5 person years.

Indirect and induced jobs
Indirect jobs are supported by direct business purchases of goods and services. Induced jobs are supported by employee purchases of goods and services; for example, at retail outlets.

facilities processed approximately 375,000 cubic metres of timber. A third area facility does not utilize round logs, but purchases cants or dimension lumber from primary producers.

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 previous section, *"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 will be derived from public input.

Your input is needed

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

Please mail the completed response form and your comments to the Forest Service district manager located at the address below. Your comments will be accepted until July 19, 1999.

After receiving public input, the B.C. Forest Service will finalize the data and management assumptions that will be applied in this timber supply analysis. The timber supply analysis will be completed and available for review by spring of 2000. You may also wish to participate in the second public review period, which will follow the release of the *Lillooet 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 Lillooet 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
Lillooet Forest District
B.C. Forest Service
650 Industrial Place
Bag 700
Lillooet, B.C.
V0K 1V0

Phone: (250) 256-1204
Fax: (250) 256-1290

or electronically mail to:

Dave.Horne@gems1.gov.bc.ca

Lillooet 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 Lillooet timber supply area. Please provide your comments on this form, or in another format. Input will be accepted until July 19, 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 Lillooet 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 Lillooet timber supply area.

Name (optional):_____

Address (optional):_____

Mail or fax your comments to:

District Manager
Lillooet Forest District
B.C. Forest Service
650 Industrial Place
Bag 700
Lillooet, B.C.
V0K 1V0

Phone: (250) 256-1204
Fax: (250) 256-1290

or electronically mail to:

Dave.Horne@gems1.gov.bc.ca

APPENDIX A

Data Package
Description of Data Inputs and Management Assumptions

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

Offices are located at:

Lillooet Forest District
B.C. Forest Service
650 Industrial Place,
Lillooet, B.C.
V0K 1V0

Phone: (250) 256-1204

Kamloops Forest Region
B.C. Forest Service
515 Columbia Street
Kamloops, B.C.
V2C 2T7

Phone: (250) 828-4120

Timber Supply Branch
B.C. Forest Service
3rd Floor - 595 Pandora Ave.
Victoria, B.C.
V8W 9C3

Phone: (250) 356-5947