



West Fraser Mills Ltd
Quesnel Division

**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES,
OPTIONS AND PROCEDURES**

**FOR
MANAGEMENT PLAN 3**

**BOWRON – COTTONWOOD
TREE FARM LICENCE 52**

Prepared by

West Fraser Mills Ltd.

Alan Hunter, RPF
TFL Forester

Submitted:

Alan Hunter
March 28/00

March 29, 2000

Jim Hilton, RPF
Ministry of Forests,
640 Borland Street,
Williams lake, BC
V2G 4T1

Dear Sir;

Attached is the final version of the Statement of Management Objectives, Options and Procedures (SMOOP) for Management Plan 3 for TFL 52.

This version incorporates all edits and revisions that resulted from various e-mail notes and telephone conversations we have had over the last month. I have not included copies of the public review advertisements and letters to stakeholders that were included in the original SMOOP submission of September 1999.

A signed, unbound copy of the SMOOP is also enclosed for your convenience.

Sincerely;
West Fraser Mills Ltd.

Alan Hunter RPF
TFL Forester

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Bowron-Cottonwood Tree Farm License (TFL 52) was issued to West Fraser Mills Ltd. in January 1991 by the Government of British Columbia. The majority of the forest area incorporated into the TFL had been managed by West Fraser or its predecessors since the early 1950's. West Fraser initially applied for a Tree Farm Licence in December of 1980 as the Company believes this form of tenure provides the best opportunity to practice progressive forest management and to benefit from those efforts. West Fraser's management plans are developed to achieve a balance of economic, environmental, social and cultural values.

The allowable annual cut (AAC) for TFL 52 was increased by 6% to 549,000 m³ by the Chief Forester in 1996. The Ministry of Forests (MOF) sells approximately 40,727 m³ per year of the AAC under the Small Business Forest Enterprise program. Six Woodlot Licenses have been issued over the TFL, all of which have been removed from the landbase used for analysis in the Management Plan. The remainder of the volume (508,273 m³) harvested on TFL 52 is processed at West Fraser Mills' sawmill, located in Quesnel. Sawmill residue is further processed at Quesnel River Pulp, Westpine MDF, and Quesnel Laminators.

The Tree Farm Licence provides a variety of employment opportunities in the areas of harvesting, silviculture, management and milling. Over 600 persons are employed directly in West Fraser's processing facilities, and an additional 150 people are employed by contractors working for West Fraser. As well, approximately 120 person-years of employment are generated through forestry consulting and silviculture.

1.1 Purpose

As part of the Tree Farm Licence agreement, a Management Plan is prepared every five years to guide the management of the TFL. The Management Plan is prepared by West Fraser, reviewed by involved resource management agencies, and is approved by the Ministry of Forests. The current Management Plan expires on November 30, 2001.



The Management Plan for TFL 52 will state how West Fraser will implement plans with appropriate constraints for managing both timber and non-timber resources within the context of the Forest Practices Code (FPC) and Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan (CCLUP).

Prior to the preparation of the Statement of Objectives, Options and Procedures (SMOOP), West Fraser met with the Ministry of Forests, and the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks (MELP), to review current management practices and identify areas of concern. During the preparation of the SMOOP, West Fraser requested input from the public, various sector interests and other involved resource agencies. The suggestions and concerns raised are addressed in this document. The mailing list used to solicit input is found in Appendix II. Copies of advertisements placed in local papers are found in Appendix III. No inquiries have been received, no submissions have been made, and no one attended an “open house” held in Wells. Any late responses received will be addressed at the stage provided for agency review.

To address the issues and concerns identified in the SMOOP, West Fraser will produce different forest management options. These options represent a different level of management constraint and are detailed in the Timber Supply Analysis section of this report. West Fraser will complete a timber supply analysis to test the impact each option might have on timber supply. After reviewing the impact of each option, West Fraser will recommend a forest management and allowable annual cut option for consideration by the Chief Forester. It will reflect all the management constraints and commitments West Fraser has proposed to implement in Management Plan 3.

The time line for preparation of Management Plan 3 has several key target dates for phase completions and submissions, as indicated below:

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| • Ministry of Forests approval of SMOOP | December 3, 1999 |
| • Submission of Data Package | May 12, 2000 |
| • Submission of Timber Supply Analysis | September 30, 2000 |
| • Submission of draft Management Plan 3 | March 1, 2001 |
| • Submission of proposed Management Plan | May 31, 2001 |
| • Ministry of Forests Chief Forester approval of Management Plan 3 | December 1, 2001 |



The following inventories and projects have been completed or are underway, with the intent of using the information in the preparation of Management Plan 3:

Item	Status	Completion Date
Vegetation Resource Inventory	Underway	Complete by December 1999
Terrain Resource Inventory Mapping	Complete	1999
Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping	Complete	1999
Fish/Fish Habitat Inventory	Underway	Complete January 2000
Site Index Adjustment	Underway	Complete February 2000
Managed Stand Yield Tables	Underway	Complete February 2000
Recreation Inventory	Complete	1995 (Updating to Current Standard)
Landscape Inventory (VQO's)	Complete	1995

Preparation of a Management Plan is a very complex project. It involves many phases and relies on the cooperation of many individuals and agencies. West Fraser is on schedule and has given priority to completion of Management Plan 3 within the stated time frames.

1.2 Commitments

Tree Farm Licence 52 was awarded in 1991. As part of the incentive to issue a TFL, West Fraser committed to invest \$800,000 of it's own money in intensive forest management in the first ten years after the TFL was issued. This commitment was accepted by the Ministry of Forests with the condition that the MOF approve eligible projects in what became known as the Intensive Forest Management Fund. This commitment has been met. The \$800,000 was spent by 1997, seven years after the TFL was issued. The District manager provided a letter in 1998 confirming that the commitment was fulfilled.

The Chief Forester's approval letter for Management Plan 2 included five requirements that West Fraser was to address during the term of MP2.



The first requirement was “to develop management objectives for aspen stands to account for non-timber values, and to submit them for approval by the District Manager at the time of submission of your next development plan.” West Fraser was also required “to report the volumes harvested for these stands in your annual report.” This has been done. The *Management Objectives for the Non-Timber Values of Aspen Stands* was submitted to the District Manager on February 10, 1997. The volume of aspen harvested has been reported in the annual reports for TFL 52.

The second requirement was “to complete a re-inventory of forest cover for the TFL.” This commitment, made by West Fraser in MP2, is in the final stages. The timber re-inventory was done at a cost to West Fraser of \$1.2 million, and will be utilized in the timber supply analysis for MP3.

The third requirement was “to submit a report to the Regional Manager that identifies the areas at risk to spruce weevil, proposes a strategy to reduce the risk and manage the problem, and includes a schedule of proposed treatments.” A draft strategy was submitted to the District Manager, and some revisions were requested. The final strategy will be submitted in March 2000. The recently completed timber inventory and terrestrial ecosystem mapping will result in more precise identification of spruce plantations at risk. In addition, sampling of spruce plantations is being done so that the reduced height growth caused by spruce weevil can be incorporated into new managed stand yield tables.

The fourth requirement is “to incorporate findings of watershed assessments into the next MP and supporting timber supply analysis.” A number of different assessments of the Cottonwood, Willow and upper Bowron River watersheds have been completed by several different agencies including West Fraser. The high priority sub-basins identified are undergoing channel assessments to determine whether there has, in fact, been an impact on stream morphology as a result of past activities. Final channel assessment reports, due in March 2000, will identify problem areas and provide a set of options. The Ministry of Forests, Ministry of Environment and West Fraser will work together to develop



recommendations for remedial work, if required, and work plans to meet any remediation objectives.

The fifth requirement is “to submit a treatment plan for these areas (residual balsam stands) for approval by the District Manager, and to provide information on yield implications for inclusion in the next timber supply analysis.” All residual balsam stands have been surveyed (11,000 ha), and the data has been incorporated into the forest inventory. A decision-aid model is being developed to help make biologically and economically rational choices regarding treatments. A final report will be submitted to the District Manager by March 31, 2000.

1.3 Management Objectives

The objectives outlined in this section describe West Fraser’s procedures to sustainably manage TFL 52 within the context of the CCLUP and the FPC. The goals are to provide secure, long-term employment, to ensure the long-term productivity of the land base and to practice integrated resource management to accommodate other resource users. Many of these objectives reflect West Fraser’s current practices. When sub-regional and landscape unit level plans are completed, West Fraser will incorporate the objectives of those plans into its planning and operational processes.

Management and Utilization of the Timber Resource

- To manage the forests of TFL 52 in a manner that provides a continuous supply of raw material for the sawmill and dependant facilities such as Quesnel River Pulp and Westpine MDF.
- * Harvest the West Fraser portion of the AAC using harvesting methods and equipment suited to sites and conditions.
- * Adhere to the following utilization standards:

Stump Height:	30 cm
Top Diameter:	10 cm
Minimum Butt Diameter:	
Lodgepole Pine	15 cm
Spruce, Balsam and Other	20 cm
Species	



- To increase public awareness and knowledge of forest management activities through a signing program and participation of West Fraser staff in field tours, school classroom presentations, and open house meetings.
- To provide, at reasonable cost, the quality, dimensions and volume of lumber to satisfy the needs of artisans and wood workers at Wells/Barkerville.

1.3.1. Protection and Conservation of Non-Timber Values and Resources

1.3.1.1. Visual Quality

- To adhere to the visual quality objectives (VQO) approved for TFL 52.
 - * Refer to VQO mapping during development of operational plans.
 - * Complete digital terrain modeling for cut blocks proposed within areas having retention or partial retention objectives.
 - * Where appropriate and where specified in a silviculture prescription, leave deciduous species uncut where doing so will not jeopardize regeneration obligations.
- To periodically review the visual quality objectives.
 - * Update VQO mapping to current MOF standards.

1.3.1.2. Biological Diversity

- To meet District, Regional and FPC measures for protecting biological diversity in terms of old growth and seral stage distribution within the draft landscape units.
At the stand level we will:
 - * Create stub trees by cutting snags and deciduous trees at 3-5 m height, where appropriate.
 - * Create small mammal habitat by leaving small piles unburned where piling is used as a mechanical site preparation method.
 - * Where appropriate, and where specified in a silviculture prescription, leave deciduous species uncut where doing so will not jeopardize regeneration obligations.
 - * Leave wildlife tree patches according to district guidelines.



1.3.1.3. Soils

- To protect soils and soil fertility by minimizing activities that cause soil degradation, and by rehabilitating sites that are damaged.
 - * Use harvesting methods and equipment that are suited to each site so that compaction and rutting are avoided.
 - * Utilize terrestrial ecosystem mapping and terrain stability mapping in operational planning to help identify sensitive soils.
 - * Identify limiting factors in silviculture prescriptions.
 - * Grass seed exposed soils where there is a risk of erosion.

1.3.1.4. Water

- To protect water quality and quantity.
 - * Utilize terrestrial ecosystem mapping and terrain stability mapping in operational planning to help identify sensitive conditions.
 - * Provide buffers to watercourses during harvesting and silviculture treatments.
 - * Monitor all activities so that West Fraser meets or exceeds all applicable standards.
 - * Prescribe and implement deactivation of unnecessary roads.
 - * Grass seed disturbed sites on road rights-of-way and trails.
 - * Use engineered designs and plans for major stream crossings.

1.3.1.5. Cultural Heritage Resources

- To plan and conduct operations in a manner that does not interfere with cultural heritage resources.
 - * Refer to the approved recreation inventory for TFL 52 during operational planning, as the inventory provides an interpretation of areas with potential historical importance.
 - * Conduct impact assessments on proposed blocks within areas identified as being of provincial significance (“A” Feature Rating), or regional significance (“B” Feature Rating).



1.3.1.6. Recreation

- To maintain backcountry recreation opportunities.
 - * Meet CCLUP backcountry recreation targets by identifying the portions of the land base that meet the criteria for backcountry recreation.
 - * Maintain the recreation inventory.
 - * Continue maintenance of the Ministry of Forest recreation sites on TFL 52, in cooperation with the Ministry.
- To annually contract with Ministry of Forests to maintain recreation sites.

1.3.2. Aboriginal People and Activities

- To work with the Red Bluff (Lhtako First Nation) Band, Soda Creek Band, Williams Lake Band and Lheidli T'enneh (Shelley) Band to identify their activities on the TFL and to develop ways of integrating operations with them.
 - * Foster communication by meeting periodically during the management plan process.

1.3.3. Trappers and Guide-Outfitters

- To inform other licenced resource users of West Fraser's operational plans, and provide an opportunity for input, in accordance with legislation and regulatory policy.
 - * Direct mailings to stakeholders and other interested people to advise them of operational plans and opportunities for comment.
 - * Advertise in local print media operational plans and opportunities for comment where appropriate.

1.3.4. Road Construction, Maintenance and Deactivation

- To plan, build, maintain and deactivate roads according to the standards of the FPC.
 - * Utilize terrain stability mapping to avoid potentially unstable sites.
 - * Grass seed disturbed sites along rights-of-way.
 - * Obtain engineered designs and plans for major stream crossings.
 - * Develop deactivation plans for each cut block at the silviculture prescription stage.
- To develop and maintain a GIS database of roads on the TFL.



1.3.5. Silviculture

- To maintain a basic silviculture program that meets or exceeds legislative and regulatory requirements.
- To maintain, on average, a two-year regeneration delay on harvested areas.
 - * Conduct site preparation, where required during the first opportunity after harvesting.
 - * Plant ecologically suitable species at the first opportunity after harvesting or site preparation.
- To increase the long-term sustainable yield through the application of appropriate forest management activities of a sustainable forest management plan.
 - * Implement the Intensive Silviculture Management Strategy completed in 1999.

1.3.6. Fire Management

- To protect forest values from wildfire, whether natural or human-caused.
 - * Cooperate with MOF to ensure rapid initial attack and control by 10:00 a.m. on the day following discovery.
 - * Maintain a cache of fire equipment to meet, at a minimum, the legislated requirements.
 - * Salvage timber damaged by fire, whenever physically possible. Where not physically possible, it is expected that the area has been previously identified as inoperable and netted out of the landbase in the timber supply analysis.
- To use prescribed fire as a silviculture treatment, where appropriate, and as a fuel management tool.
 - * Maintain weather stations to gather and monitor burning indices.
 - * Maintain trained and experienced crews who are capable of conducting prescribed burns.
- To meet the requirements of the Forest Fire Prevention and Suppression Regulation.
 - * Ensure contractors maintain the required complement of fire tools.
 - * Post daily the fire weather forecast and fire weather indices.



1.3.7. Forest Health

- To maintain a forest health program that protects forest values and minimizes non-recoverable losses due to insects, disease and windthrow.
 - * Conduct annual aerial pest management surveys specifically to detect bark beetle infestations, but with the intent of also detecting other pests that may, from time to time, appear on TFL 52.
 - * Harvest pest infestations detected on merchantable stands on a priority basis.
 - * Solicit expert advice where new or unfamiliar pests are detected.

1.3.8. Inventory

- To maintain all relevant inventories to MOF standards
 - * Submit all inventories for approval to the appropriate agency upon completion.
- To keep current all resource inventories on TFL 52 by updating databases as relevant information becomes available.
 - * Update the forest inventory periodically to account for harvesting and silviculture activities.
 - * Acquire the most recent fish and wildlife data as it becomes available.

1.3.9. Fish and Wildlife Habitat

- To continue to cooperate with resource agencies to maintain a diversity of habitats capable of supporting existing fish and wildlife species.
 - * Continue the wildlife capability/suitability mapping project started in 1998, provided that this project is accepted by MELP in the FRBC resource management planning process
 - * Assess the utilization of wildlife tree patches and riparian reserve zones by wildlife, provided that these projects are accepted as priorities by MELP in the FRBC resource management planning process.
 - * Prescribe and implement fish habitat restoration projects, provided that proposed projects are accepted as priorities by MELP in the FRBC resource management planning process.



- To work within the guidelines for high elevation harvesting that are being prepared by the Caribou Committee for implementation of the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land Use Plan.
 - * Participate in the planning process for developing the regional caribou strategy.

1.3.10. Range

- To continue to cooperate with the Ministry of Forests to make grazing opportunities available. The Ministry of Forests has prime responsibility for range management on TFL 52.
 - * Grass seed disturbed sites along rights-of-ways and trails.



2.0 MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The majority of the management issues and opportunities described in this section originated from discussions with Ministry of Forests and Ministry of Environment Lands and Parks staff during two days of meetings in Williams Lake. The newspaper advertisements and direct mailings resulted in one phone call and two brief letters regarding backcountry recreation.

A number of items that were brought forward by Ministry staff are considered to be operational in nature, or are more relevant to activities being done under the current Management Plan. Many of the issues identified relate to incorporation of the Management Plan with the CCLUP and the FPC.

The actions described for each issue/opportunity will be incorporated into Management Plan 3 for TFL 52, unless otherwise specified.

2.1 Timber

A continuous supply of high quality raw material is the cornerstone of West Fraser's operations. The various inventories and assessments completed in the last three years all add to West Fraser's capability to maintain a long-term, sustainable timber supply. The forest re-inventory, terrestrial ecosystem mapping and terrain stability mapping were particularly important projects.

2.1.1 Issue / Opportunity:

Spatial distribution of harvesting.

Action:

The 20 year plan identifies where the available timber is and provides a temporal and spatial distribution throughout the TFL. The 20 year plan will be completed in conjunction with the timber supply analysis, which allows testing of management assumptions.



2.1.2 Issue / Opportunity:

Road deactivation and access planning.

Action:

Deactivation plans for roads where West Fraser is responsible are done at the cutting permit stage. Deactivation is done either immediately after harvesting or after planting, depending on the need for access. On-block roads are semi-permanently or permanently deactivated by removing culverts and/or installing cross ditches. On older roads, deactivation has been and will continue to be done through the Watershed Restoration Program of FRBC for the foreseeable future.

An Integrated Watershed Restoration Plan (IWRP) has been done for the Bowron, Willow and Cottonwood basins within TFL52. Access management (i.e. deactivation recommendations) is a component of the IWRP, which helps set priorities for restoration and deactivation activities. West Fraser will refine and update the access management plans as new information comes available or as priorities change.

2.1.3 Issue / Opportunity:

Quantifying non-productive area created by roads and landings.

Action:

West Fraser is in the final stages of completing 1:10,000 enhanced TRIM II base maps. Part of the “enhancement” was to identify all roads and landings visible on 1996 air photos and have them transferred to the base maps. This will permit GIS analysis to determine non-productive areas resulting from roads and landings. Completion of this project is expected by November 1999. The results may be included in the timber supply analysis for MP3 if the validity of the data can be confirmed. Otherwise, procedures and assumptions used in the MOF Timber Supply Review II for the Quesnel Timber Supply Area will be used.



2.1.4 Issue / Opportunity:

Modeling of the different CCLUP issues to show/compare the impacts of the various constraints with a base case.

Action:

West Fraser will model the impact on timber availability of biodiversity management, mountain caribou strategy, and old growth management. These are regional CCLUP issues, but West Fraser can only prepare and analyze for the area within TFL 52. The results from TFL 52 cannot be viewed in isolation from the rest of the land base covered by the CCLUP. The data package for the timber supply analysis will describe the management assumptions, procedures and data to be used.

2.1.5 Issue / Opportunity:

Demonstrate that what is being cut, on average, conforms to the timber profile

Action:

West Fraser will prepare a comparison that shows the average of the last five year harvest, by species, relative to the species profile.

2.1.6 Issue / Opportunity:

Utilization standards including grades, that West Fraser will make obligatory for removal (deciduous and coniferous).

Action:

West Fraser will continue to conduct harvesting operations using Ministry of Forest utilization standards as minimum standards. Inasmuch as markets dictate, West Fraser will continue to utilize lower grade logs for chip production. Targeting deciduous stands is not current practice, but incidental harvest results in approximately 9000 m³ per year of deciduous cut.



2.1.7 Issue / Opportunity:

Presentation of a “fibre-flow diagram” showing the sources of supply for the processing facilities.

Action:

West Fraser will provide a fibre-flow diagram in MP 3.

2.2 Silviculture

West Fraser Mills maintains an aggressive basic silviculture program that meets or exceeds MOF standards. An *Intensive Silviculture Management Strategy* has been developed to provide guidance on items such as planting densities, species selection, fertilizing, pruning and commercial thinning. A copy of this plan was provided to the MOF Regional Office in July 1999.

2.2.1 Issue / Opportunity:

Strategy for regeneration using lodgepole pine on high elevation sites.

Action:

High elevation sites on the TFL lie within the Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir (ESSF) biogeoclimatic zone. Lodgepole pine has the capability to thrive in high elevation cut blocks, provided that suitable planning is done. West Fraser believes that an appropriate management regime can be implemented to assure consistent and successful regeneration of pine on high elevation sites. This does not mean that regeneration of lodgepole pine on high elevation sites is a management objective; rather it means that lodgepole pine should be maintained as an option for regeneration where appropriate.

West Fraser participated in a joint collection of balsam cones in 1999, with the intent that balsam be incorporated into regeneration plans for high elevation blocks. West Fraser is also contributing, through FRBC funding, to the adaptive management silviculture trials in high elevation blocks in the mountain caribou modified harvest zone. The results of these trials will be incorporated into the regeneration strategy for high elevation sites.



West Fraser's intent is not species conversion (i.e. balsam-spruce stands to pine), but utilization of growth site potential for ecologically suitable tree species.

West Fraser will commit to surveys and analysis of the success of using pine on plantations in the ESSF during the term of MP3.

A more complete description of high elevation reforestation is provided in West Fraser's Intensive Silviculture Management Strategy (submitted under separate cover).

2.2.2 Issue / Opportunity:

Assumptions for age of free growing on sites above 1500 m. elevation.

Action:

Sites in the caribou management area are all within the ESSF wk1 (wet cool) or ESSF wc (wet cold) sub-zones. Growing seasons are short, soils may be wet and cold, and there are risks of snow press and winter desiccation on exposed sites. Mechanical treatments to raise microsites on wetter site series will be an integral part of our silviculture regime. Openings in the caribou zone are expected to be very small, which may favour regeneration of spruce and balsam. West Fraser expects a free growing time frame of 15-20 years with predominantly planted spruce and balsam (with natural ingress of balsam) on wetter, and less well-drained sites on flat, north and east aspects. Successful regeneration of a small proportion of lodgepole pine, where ecologically appropriate, is expected on moderate to well-drained south and west exposure sites.

These assumptions may be modified over time as experience is gained in regenerating high elevation sites made available for harvesting as a result of the caribou strategy.



2.2.3 Issue / Opportunity:

Residual balsam stands.

Action:

Surveys have been completed on all Intermediate Utilization (IU) logged areas, which comprise approximately 11,000 ha. on TFL52. The stands are very complex, having a considerable range of heights, diameters, stocking levels and site productivity. West Fraser is, with FRBC funding, developing a model that will assist in making economically and biologically acceptable treatment choices. Subsequent treatments will be done under approved plans and prescriptions.

West Fraser will model the timber supply implications of harvesting and regenerating, on average, 200 ha per year of residual balsam stands which are identified as having merchantable volume of 140m³/ha or greater. It is expected that this would apply to a relatively small portion of the 11,000 ha. of residual balsam. This will be quantified in the data package and timber supply analysis.

2.2.4 Issue / Opportunity:

Pruning and fertilizing.

Action:

Based on current understanding of growth potential (site index) and economics, pruning is not feasible on TFL 52. West Fraser will consider undertaking some pruning of lodgepole pine on small portions of our best sites in order to study growth response and wood characteristics.

Fertilizing trials in BC have shown variable growth responses and the potential for fertilizing-induced nutrient deficiencies, possibly as a result of insufficient knowledge of the nutrient status of the soils. More research is required before fertilizing becomes an operational practice.

A more complete description of pruning and fertilizing opportunities is provided in West Fraser's Intensive Silviculture Management Strategy (submitted under separate cover).



2.2.5 Issue / Opportunity:

Backlog NSR.

Action:

Re-stocking of backlog NSR has been identified as a priority by both the MOF and West Fraser. Surveys and prescriptions, followed by site preparation, planting, and brushing and weeding is the accepted procedure for addressing backlog NSR. West Fraser's intent is to manage to target stocking levels approved in MP2. Funding for backlog NSR projects is expected to come from the FRBC Sustainable Harvesting program.

The following table shows the status of Backlog NSR on TFL 52.

Summary of Not Sufficiently Restocked Area

FRBC-Funded

NSR Carried Forward	7822	5329	4929	3862	2865	2419	*2724	1764	1262	253	1140
Planted (-)	391	217	691	486	392	684	1249	562	903	144	
Surveyed NSR – SR (-)	2102	353	398	514	228	112		192	189		
Surveyed SR – NSR (+)	0	170	22	3	174	0	299	262	83	1031	
NSR Balance	5329	4929	3862	2865	2419	1623	1764	1262	253	1140	

* Industry Outstanding and Ministry Outstanding amalgamated into one Table

2.2.6 Issue / Opportunity:

Future research needs.

Action:

The scope for research is virtually unlimited. Funds are, however, severely limited. West Fraser sees knowledge gaps in the following areas:

- * decision-making tools for prescribing brush control treatments,
- * green-up as it influences hydrological recovery,
- * silviculture treatment regimes on various BEC sub-zones and site series,
- * retrospective studies of silviculture treatments,
- * extent and impact of *Tomentosus* root rot, and
- * fertilizing.



These points have been proposed for inclusion in the Resource Management Plan of the Strengthening Sustainable Forest Management envelope of Forest Renewal BC. Funding for these projects will be dependent upon where they rank in priority in the Resource Management Plan. West Fraser will work with FRBC and resource agencies to follow up on identified and prioritized knowledge gaps.

West Fraser is a member of the Northern Interior Vegetation Management Association, and installs silviculture monitoring plots according to approved protocols. West Fraser will continue to support initiatives of the Research Section of the Cariboo Forest Region, and will consult with research staff when establishing operational trials.

2.3 Forest Health

Any pest infestation that threatens the timber supply or causes West Fraser to alter its road development and harvesting plans is of concern, and will be addressed. When a pest problem is identified, appropriate detection and control measures will be undertaken. West Fraser will continue to aggressively seek out and salvage damaged timber. This includes aerial (bi-annual flights) and ground detection (where required), pheromone baiting (where required), and harvesting. Falling and burning will be used as a control technique when and where appropriate.

2.3.1 Issue / Opportunity:

Quantification of damage from *Pissodes* (white pine leader weevil) in spruce plantations.

Action:

Damage of spruce plantations by leader weevil will be accounted for in the timber supply analysis through modification of the managed stand yield tables. Spruce plantations will be sampled for damage and height reduction attributed to leader weevil, with the results incorporated into the managed stand yield tables using a percentage reduction. This project is underway, and is expected to be completed in time for use in the timber supply analysis.



In response to the Chief Forester's letter approving MP2, West Fraser is preparing a management strategy for leader weevil. This strategy is being developed in consultation with the Regional Forest Entomologist, and will be submitted for the Regional Manager's approval by the end of March, 2000. A copy, when approved, will be provided to Regional and District staff.

2.3.2 Issue / Opportunity:

Harvesting strategy relative to forest health.

Action:

Logging contractors are assigned to harvest timber that is appropriate for their capability and their equipment. In all cases, harvesting is concentrated on removing damaged wood (insects, disease, blowdown) as the first priority.

2.3.3 Issue / Opportunity:

Quantification of non-recoverable losses.

Action:

The methodology for accounting for unsalvaged losses will be the same as, or similar to that used in the Timber Supply Analysis for the Quesnel TSA.

West Fraser has maintained an aggressive program to identify and salvage damaged timber. In 1999, 50,000m³ of MPB will be harvested in units greater than 15 ha., and 3,000m³ from units less than 15 ha. 45,000m³ of blowdown are either under permit or in the application process at this time.

2.3.4 Issue / Opportunity:

Describe cut control issues (if any) of harvesting aimed at beetle control.

Action:

There are no cut control-related issues in regard to beetle control on the TFL and, at this time, there is no need for a temporary uplift in AAC to accommodate salvage of infested or

damaged stands. West Fraser has been, and continues to be aggressive in beetle detection and control on the TFL.

The District Manager has approved the temporary shift of harvesting from TFL 52 to the area covered by FL A20005 to address a persistent epidemic of mountain pine beetle. The equivalent volume shifted to the forest licence will be harvested from the TFL, once the MPB infestation is contained. Work is underway for the shift in harvesting back to the TFL through preparation and application for cutting permits.

2.3.5 Issue / Opportunity:

Quantification of “level of concern” where pest management could-disrupt harvesting patterns or have an impact on timber supply.

Action:

West Fraser has not undertaken to identify a specific benchmark that would trigger a management or operational response. Any infestation that threatens timber supply, or causes West Fraser to alter its road development and harvesting plans is of concern, and will be addressed.

2.3.6 Issue / Opportunity:

Management planning for budworm infestations.

Action:

Two-year Budworm (*Choristoneura biennis*) has been present in a cyclical pattern on the TFL for the last six or seven years. With localized exceptions, damage has been limited to defoliation of some understory balsam and to partial defoliation of mature trees. West Fraser has retained a consultant to sample the current budworm population and to provide advice on what to expect in 2000 with regard to population dynamics and damage. Management strategies will be developed, if required, during the current term of MP2, and will continue, if required, into the term of MP3.

2.3.7 Issue / Opportunity:

Quantification of impact of root diseases (*Tomentosus* and *Armillaria*).

Action:

Root disease is unquantified on the TFL. West Fraser has identified this as a “knowledge gap” in the development of the Resource Management Planning process for determining funding priorities under the “Strengthening Sustainable Forest Management” program of Forest Renewal BC. West Fraser will undertake an overview assessment of *Tomentosus* root disease, providing that it is identified as an eligible activity and a priority for FRBC funding. Because of the low potential for *Armillaria* root disease presence on the TFL, and because of higher priority pests, West Fraser will not pursue *Armillaria* studies during MP3.

2.4 Inventory

Up-to-date, reliable inventory and growth and yield data is critical to sustainable forest management. West Fraser, with funding from FRBC, has worked diligently to improve, update and increase the information used in the timber supply analysis. A forest re-inventory was completed in 1999 at a cost to West Fraser of \$1.2 million.

2.4.1 Issue / Opportunity:

Maintaining and improving the timber inventory, including the following points:

- * Sampling to determine degree of accuracy of stand attributes and variability due to slope, aspect, elevation, etc.
- * Development of local volume tables.
- * Use of VRI in the future.
- * Inventory Projection System.

Action:

The update of the forest inventory to “vegetation resource inventory” (VRI) standards will be completed in 1999. The “terrain resource inventory mapping” (TRIM II) project will be completed this year as well. West Fraser has chosen to enhance the TRIM II by including more detailed information on streams, roads and non-forested areas. West Fraser’s



objectives are to update the forest cover periodically to account for changes created by harvesting and silviculture activities.

The 1996 MOF inventory audit will be one of the tools used for assessing the accuracy of volume and site index derived in the new VRI.

A sampling program is underway to provide estimates of site index for Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, interior spruce and sub-alpine fir in each of the biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification (BEC) sub-zones and site series found on the TFL. The samples are randomly selected in proportion to the area of each BEC sub-zone and site series. The data gathered in the sampling program will be used to develop managed stand yield tables, which will be incorporated into the timber supply analysis.

West Fraser will meet or exceed all MOF standards for inventories.

2.4.2 *Issue / Opportunity:*

Implementation of a growth and yield program, including:

- * permanent sample plot installation and re- measurement;
- * site index adjustment and confirmation;
- * funding; and
- * standards.

Action:

In 1996, West Fraser completed a problem/gap analysis of growth and yield on the TFL. The objectives of the growth and yield program are to improve the accuracy of modeling forest level development by providing more explicit information for critical management issues, and to provide a schedule for delivery of growth and yield products for the next three management plans. The growth and yield issues have been ranked as follows:

- * site index adjustment
- * operational adjustment factors
- * managed stand yield tables



- * stand modeling of silviculture treatment regimes
- * growth and yield monitoring
- * permanent sample plots
- * natural stand yield tables
- * sub-alpine fir residual stands (remnants of intermediate utilization logging)
- * quality assurance checks of silviculture records
- * species conversions utilization of deciduous species
- * tree improvement

Projects are underway for site index adjustment, development of managed stand yield tables, and development of stand treatment decision-making models for use on sub-alpine fir residual stands. The results of these projects will be incorporated into the timber supply analysis for MP3.

West Fraser currently has 86 permanent sample plots (PSP) on the TFL, including 13 new ones established in 1997 and 1998. A gap analysis done in 1996 indicated that approximately 150 more PSP's are required in order to provide long-term, localized growth and yield information. West Fraser is currently doing an analysis, following a procedure being used by the Forest Productivity Council, to determine the number of PSP's required in each BEC sub-zone.

Re-measurement of 52 PSP's will be required in 2000, and nine more in 2001.

A sampling program is underway to determine estimates of site index for Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, interior spruce and sub-alpine fir in each of the BEC sub-zones and site series on the TFL. The samples are randomly located in proportion to the area of each BEC sub-zone and site series. The recently completed terrestrial ecosystem mapping is being used to determine target areas for sampling. Tree measurement standards for site index adjustment will meet or exceed the PSP tree measurement standards.



2.4.3 Issue / Opportunity:

Use of terrestrial ecosystem mapping (TEM) in the growth and yield program, and an assessment of the reliability of the TEM.

Action:

The TEM is being used to ensure that the coverage of site index adjustment sampling is proportional to the area of the BEC sub-zones and site series found on the TFL. The TEM will also be used as part of the process for determining the number and distribution of permanent sample plots.

Quality assurance checking of the TEM was completed in 1998. A total of 1323 TEM polygons were checked with a result of 87.3% acceptability. The final report was submitted to the Research Section of the Cariboo Forest Region.

2.4.4 Issue / Opportunity:

Incorporation of the TSM into the timber supply analysis and operational practices.

Action:

The TSM project is underway and is expected to be complete in time to be included in the timber supply analysis. Inoperable ground will be defined according to a combination of terrain stability classification, demonstrated performance, and local knowledge. Maps showing areas identified as being inoperable areas will be produced. Management assumptions, data sources and procedures will be defined in the data package for the timber supply analysis.

2.5 Recreation

The area covered by TFL 52 provides considerable opportunity for four-season outdoor recreation. A number of well marked trails provide excellent hiking in the Cariboo mountains, cross-country ski trails are maintained in the Wells-Barkerville area, and backcountry skiing is popular. There is also considerable use of the open mountains by snowmobilers. The TFL is also adjacent to Bowron Lake Provincial Park, which is heavily



used by out of province tourists. West Fraser maintains five Forest Service recreation sites which are used primarily by hunters and fishers.

2.5.1 Issue / Opportunity:

CCLUP backcountry recreation targets.

Action:

The target for backcountry recreation in the Quesnel Highlands SRDZ is to maintain 30% of the polygon in a combination of semi-primitive motorized, semi-primitive non-motorized and primitive condition. Backcountry recreation will be accommodated through the constraints of the SRDZ planning process, and through the no-harvest and modified harvest provisions of the caribou strategy. A map will be produced for MP3 that outlines the portions of the SRDZ within TFL 52 that are identified as suitable for backcountry recreation.

West Fraser has demonstrated it's ability and willingness to develop access and harvesting plans that are mutually acceptable, as in, for example the development of cross-country skiing on harvest units.

2.6 Fish and Wildlife Habitat

Maintaining enough high quality habitat to satisfy the needs for fish and wildlife is an essential part of sustainable forest management. In the last three years, West Fraser has, with FRBC funding, undertaken TEM, fish/fish habitat mapping, riparian assessments, and some wildlife capability/suitability mapping. West Fraser has been an active advisor to the Caribou Committee, which is formulating a regional caribou strategy.

2.6.1 Issue / Opportunity:

CCLUP caribou management objectives..

Action:

An interagency committee, with industry input, is developing a caribou management strategy for the region. The strategy will identify no-harvest, conventional and modified harvest

areas. The caribou strategy, which should be close to finalized by the end of 1999, will be incorporated in the 20 year plan and timber supply analysis. Assumptions and procedures will be included in the data package for the timber supply analysis.

2.6.2 Issue / Opportunity:

Cut block sizes, free growing time lines, species selection for regeneration, and the land base to be used in the timber supply analysis as a result of the caribou strategy.

Action:

The caribou strategy will include a definition of acceptable opening sizes and percentage removal. West Fraser cannot comment on block sizes and free growing times until the strategy is in place. Species selection and free growing time lines will be based on the ecological characteristics of each site, and will be specified in silviculture prescriptions. The land base for harvesting used in the timber supply analysis will include areas identified for modified and conventional harvest in the caribou strategy. The forested area excluded from harvesting will be included in the analysis as contributing to non-timber resource objectives.

2.6.3 Issue / Opportunity:

Definition of the area, volume and location of modified harvest in the caribou zones.

Action:

West Fraser cannot comment on area, volume and location of modified harvest in the caribou zone until the strategy is in place. The results of the caribou strategy will be incorporated into the 20 year plan and the timber supply analysis.

2.6.4 Issue / Opportunity:

Structural stage mapping of mule deer winter range, and development of crown closure ratings.

Action:

There are only 200-300 ha of mule deer winter range in the TFL, and only a small area of partial cutting is projected in mule deer winter range during the term of MP3. West Fraser



will participate in any projects undertaken to map structural stage or to develop crown closure ratings in the broader winter range.

2.6.5 Issue / Opportunity:

Projected harvesting in mule deer range.

Action:

A limited area of partial cutting is identified within the mule deer winter range. The draft 20 Year Plan indicates two partial cut blocks projected for 2008, one for 2015 and one for 2021.

2.6.6 Issue / Opportunity:

Incorporation of “identified wildlife” in planning and modeling.

Action:

There are seven “identified wildlife” species in the TFL, but no corresponding “wildlife habitat areas” as per Sec. 70 of the Operational Planning Regulation. West Fraser will participate in any planning processes relative to “wildlife habitat areas”, and will abide by recommendations that may come from the plans. Caribou habitat identified by the Regional Caribou Committee will be modeled in the timber supply analysis. As there are no WHA’s identified, it is not possible to include appropriate constraints in the timber supply analysis for MP3.

West Fraser will continue the habitat capability/suitability mapping that was initiated in 1998, providing that the project is accepted as a funding priority in the Resource Management Plans being prepared for FRBC. The project was interrupted in 1999 because of inadequate funding.

2.6.7 Issue / Opportunity:

Inclusion of information regarding any red or blue listed species (i.e. birds, fish, mammals, plants) found on the TFL.

Action:

Descriptions can be included in an Appendix to MP3 for information purposes. Management of such species will be done in accordance with constraints associated with designated



“identified wildlife” or “wildlife habitat area” under Sec. 70 of the Operational Planning Regulation. The primary reference will be the “Conservation Data Centre”.

2.6.8 Issue / Opportunity:

Fish stream information on TRIM base.

Action:

A fish/fish habitat inventory is expected to be completed by December 1999. Part of this project is the identification of barriers to fish and of streams that do not provide habitat suitable for fish.

2.6.9 Issue / Opportunity:

Mapping of barriers to fish passage on headwater streams. Stream gradient mapping to help identify potential fish barriers, and a combined mapping of stream gradients and stream order, to help estimate stream classes.

Action:

Information provided on reconnaissance level fish/fish habitat inventories, which includes known fish barriers, will be included on the maps. Information about stream classes will come from the fish/fish habitat inventory and from operational stream classifications. West Fraser does not believe there is a need to create stream gradient maps for estimating stream classes.

2.6.10 Issue / Opportunity:

Inclusion of lake class maps and appropriate riparian reserves in timber supply analysis.

Action:

The timber supply analysis will include the necessary netdowns for lake and wetland reserves.



2.6.11 Issue / Opportunity:

Strategy for maintaining and recruiting coarse woody debris (CWD).

Action:

West Fraser recognizes the important links between CWD and wildlife habitat, and will comply with the FPC and direction for recruiting and maintaining CWD that comes from the District Manager and the Designated Environment Official.

2.7 Integrated Resource Management

There are other resource values and users on TFL 52. West Fraser will continue to work to incorporate other values and needs into operational plans.

2.7.1 Issue / Opportunity:

Road access to mining sites and utilization of timber originating from mining activities.

Action:

West Fraser has no responsibility or authority over any mining activities. However, the Company maintains good working relationships with the mining community. West Fraser purchases timber (single loads or larger) originating from roads or mine sites. Where possible, road construction and use is coordinated for both mining and forest management, and no significant conflicts have been encountered. Referrals for road deactivation to be conducted under the Watershed Restoration Program of Forest Renewal BC are sent to the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. West Fraser will continue to work closely with the mining community and with the Ministry of Energy and Mines at an operational level.

2.7.2 Issue / Opportunity:

Expected impact of the CCLUP (ie. caribou, backcountry recreation, tourism, etc.) on timber availability.



Action:

West Fraser will model the impact of the CCLUP in the timber supply analysis. The assumptions, data sources and procedures will be described in the data package for the timber supply analysis.

2.7.3 Issue / Opportunity:

Incorporating visual landscape constraints in the timber supply analysis.

Action:

Modeling of the visual landscape in the timber supply analysis will be done using the approved visual quality objectives for the TFL, according to accepted MOF procedures.

2.7.4 Issue / Opportunity:

Maintaining the integrity of watershed issues.

Action:

West Fraser will continue to work with the MOF and MELP to identify problems and restoration opportunities, and to implement restoration or rehabilitation projects. This is contingent upon availability of funds from FRBC or other agencies. West Fraser will also follow the recommendations that come from channel assessment work that is currently underway.

2.7.5 Issue / Opportunity:

Protection of archaeological sites and historic features.

Action:

The responsibility for completing both the archaeological overview assessment and traditional use studies lies with the provincial government. In this region, the MOF has done the archaeological overview assessment. West Fraser will conduct archaeological assessments where there is an identified potential of pre-historic sites, as directed by the District Manager. West Fraser has an approved recreation inventory, part of which provides an assessment of historic significance. West Fraser will continue to do impact assessments on proposed blocks

within areas identified as being of Provincial significance (“A” Feature Rating) or regional significance (“B” Feature Rating).

2.7.6 Issue / Opportunity:

Incorporation of draft landscape units into the 20 year plan and timber supply analysis.

Action:

The draft landscape units (including the assigned biodiversity emphasis objectives for each unit) will be incorporated into the 20 year plan and the timber supply analysis, even though only two of the ten units are entirely within the TFL. The assumption is that constraints resulting from the CCLUP will apply proportionally to the area of the draft biodiversity unit that falls within the TFL. Where past forest practices have resulted in forest conditions that prevent biodiversity objectives from being achieved (e.g. seral stage distribution), biodiversity can be restored over time by managing the forest to create or recover the required ecosystem elements. Where small fragments are created because of overlapping line work (i.e. landscape unit boundary, NDT boundary, CCLUP boundary) in a draft landscape unit, West Fraser will discuss amalgamation options with the Ministry of Forests and Ministry of Environment Lands and Parks.

2.7.7 Issue / Opportunity:

Incorporation of the biodiversity emphasis objectives (45% low, 45% medium, 10% high) in the timber supply analysis.

Action:

The biodiversity emphasis options which were established for the draft landscape units in the CCLUP will be modeled in the timber supply analysis. This is expected to have a considerable impact on timber availability in the draft Victoria landscape unit. We question why a low relief, predominantly lodgepole pine forest outside of any SRDZ warrants a rating of “high biodiversity emphasis”.

2.7.8 Issue / Opportunity:

Incorporation of specific landscape unit issues (for example, seral stage, old growth) in the timber supply analysis.

Action:

Analysis will be done at the level of the CCLUP Resource Development Zone (RDZ), which on TFL 52, includes portions of the Quesnel Enhanced RDZ, Cottonwood Enhanced RDZ and Quesnel Highlands Special RDZ.

2.7.9 Issue / Opportunity:

Impact of old growth management, seral stage distribution, and biodiversity measures.

Action:

Old growth, seral stage distribution, and biodiversity will be modeled in the timber supply analysis. Procedures and assumptions will be described in the data package. In practice, West Fraser is following current standards.

2.7.10 Issue / Opportunity:

Describe how West Fraser will analyze timber supply impacts of riparian reserve zones.

Action:

The area and volume associated with riparian reserve zones will be identified using the best information available from operational stream classifications and the fish/fish habitat inventory. Specific information, assumptions, and procedures will be provided in the TSA data package. West Fraser will meet the standards required for analysis.



3.0 TIMBER SUPPLY ANALYSIS

A timber supply analysis will be undertaken for Tree Farm Licence 52 using the scenarios described below. These options reflect the impact of different management practices on the level of annual harvest, and the impact of constraints resulting from the CCLUP and the FPC.

Results will be documented in the Timber Supply Analysis Report in MP3. A proposed AAC will be submitted for the Chief Forester's consideration.

3.1 Forest Management Options

The forest estate model CASH will be used for the timber supply analysis. Initially, two options will be modeled. Additional options may be added to this list at a later time.

Base Case Scenario

Purpose: To estimate the harvest level attributable to the current level of integrated resource planning, harvesting and reforestation performance. It will include all new inventory and growth and yield data, current silviculture practices (including incremental silviculture), genetic worth of seed orchard seedlings, and practices undertaken to comply with the CCLUP and FPC.

A number of sensitivity analyses will be done to test inputs relative to the landbase, management assumptions, and growth and yield.

Additional Silviculture

Purpose: To determine the impact of updated managed stand yield tables, genetic gains of seed orchard seedlings, and the incremental conversion of balsam residual stands to managed stands.



4.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN

West Fraser is committed to providing opportunity for public participation in the planning of management activities for TFL 52. There was a review of the progress of MP2 held in February 1999 and stakeholder input for preparation of the SMOOP was sought in May and June 1999 through direct mailings and newspaper advertisements. The following section describes how West Fraser will seek public input for the remainder of the SMOOP and MP process.

The most effective opportunities for the stakeholders to provide input into Management Plan 3 will occur at the following stages of the preparation process:

August – September 1999

Preparation of draft Statement of Management Objectives, Options and Procedures

October – November 2000

Preparation and review of draft Management Plan 3

April – May 2001

Review of the proposed Management Plan 3

4.1 Stakeholder Participation in the SMOOP

A pre-SMOOP meeting was held on April 28, and 29 in Williams Lake with representatives of the Ministry of Forests (Cariboo Forest Region and Quesnel Forest District) and Ministry of Environment Lands and Parks. The purpose of the meeting was to review the progress on commitments made in Management Plan 2 and identify resource management issues that West Fraser must address in Management Plan 3. A summary list of all the points of discussion was prepared.

In early May 1999, West Fraser advertised for public input into resource management issues on the TFL. In addition, a copy of the summary list from the pre-SMOOP meeting was mailed to approximately 50 individuals, groups and organizations along with a letter asking for input



and comments. Two written responses and one phone call, all in regard to backcountry recreation and historical/archaeological sites, were received.

During August 1999, West Fraser advertised in the local newspapers that a draft SMOOP had been prepared, and requested public and stakeholder comment. Letters were also sent to the same individuals, groups and stakeholders as was done earlier. In addition, copies of the draft SMOOP were sent to selected stakeholders. At the time of this submission, no response had been received. The mailing list is found in Appendix II.

Following approval of the SMOOP, all individuals, groups and organizations who provided input into the SMOOP will be notified. In addition, copies of the approved SMOOP will be provided to those who were sent draft copies.

4.2 Stakeholder Participation in Draft Management Plan

West Fraser will prepare a draft Management Plan incorporating, in detail, the actions proposed in the approved SMOOP. Stakeholder input will be solicited in a variety of ways. Copies of the plan will be submitted for review to the Ministry of Forests, Ministry of Environment Lands and Parks, and Department of Fisheries and Oceans. As well, copies of the plan will be available for review during regular business hours at the West Fraser office.

Advertisements will be placed in the Quesnel and Wells newspapers advising of the opportunity for review and comment, and letters will be sent to those on the mailing list.

Following this review, West Fraser will revise the draft Management Plan with regard to comments received, and submit the proposed Management Plan to the Ministry of Forests.

After this stage of the process, West Fraser will request approval of MP3 by the Chief Forester.



5.0 SCHEDULE

The proposed schedule for the preparation of Management Plan 3 is provided on the next page.

It is important that all participants in this process understand the time frame and the implications of delays at any stage of the process. Delay at any stage will jeopardize meeting all subsequent milestones.

Management Plan 3 Preparation Schedule

Tree Farm Licence 52

Months Prior to Expiry	Latest Possible Submission Date	Target Submission Date	Activity	Responsibility	Completed Y/N	Comments
26	Sep 30, 1999	April 28	Pre-SMOOP Assessment	Regional Manager	Y	Summary prepared
24	Nov 30, 1999	May 99	Invitation for Public Input	West Fraser	Y	
28	July 31, 1999	Jan 99	Submission of Review Strategy	West Fraser	Y	
26	Sep 30, 1999		Approval of Review Strategy	Regional Manager	N	
24	Nov 30, 1999	June 99	Invite SMOOP Input	West Fraser	Y	
23	Dec 31, 1999	Aug 99	Public Review Draft SMOOP	West Fraser	Y	
22	Jan 31, 2000	Sep 3, 1999	Submit Draft SMOOP	West Fraser	Y	
19	Apr 30, 2000	Dec 3, 1999	Approve SMOOP	Regional Manager		
16	July 31, 2000	May 12 2000	Submit TSA Data Package	West Fraser		
13	Oct 30, 2000	Aug 14, 2000	Accept TSA Data Package	Regional Manager		
10	Jan 31, 2001	Sep 30, 2000	Submit Timber Supply Analysis	West Fraser		
10	Jan 31, 2001	Sep 30, 2000	Submit 20 Year Plan	West Fraser		
7	Apr 30, 2001	Dec 31, 2000	Accept Timber Supply Analysis	Timber Supply Forester		
7	Apr 30, 2001	Dec 31, 2000	Accept 20 Year Plan	Regional Manager		
6	May 30, 2001	Mar 1, 2001	Submit Draft MP	West Fraser		
6	May 30, 2001	Mar 1, 2001	Invite Public Comment on Draft MP	West Fraser		
4	July 31, 2001	May 30, 2001	MOF Comment on Draft MP	Regional Manager		
3	Aug 31, 2001	May 31, 2001	Submit Proposed MP	West Fraser		
MP2 Expiry		Nov 30, 2001	Accept MP3	Chief Forester		



APPENDIX II

MAILING LIST



APPENDIX III

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS

