

APPENDIX IV

RECREATION INVENTORIES

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APPENDIX IV

IV.1 Recreation Features Inventory

**Report on the
Recreation Features Inventory for TFL 23
(Nelson Forest Region)**

April / 98

Prepared for

**Pope and Talbot Ltd.
Arrow Lakes Timber Division
P.O. Box 2000
926 Highway 6 West
Nakusp, BC**

by

**Timberline Forest Inventory Consultants Ltd.
1579 9th Avenue
Prince George, B.C.**

**Job #9722008.2
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1.0 Introduction

Pope and Talbot Ltd. (Nakusp, B.C.), initiated a project to upgrade the Recreation Features Inventory for their Tree Farm License (TFL #23) within the Nelson Forest Region. Timberline Forest Inventory Consultants Ltd. (Timberline) was awarded a contract to complete all phases of a Recreation Features Inventory. The following report outlines the methodology used to conduct the Recreation Features Inventory.

The Recreation Features Inventory objectives were to upgrade the existing 1994 Recreation Features Inventory to the newest available standards (June 1996). More specifically this included:

- the elimination of visual sensitivity units (VSU's) from the 1994 Recreation Features Inventory,
- the re-assessment of the existing Recreation Features and Recreation Activities codes using the new 1996 standards,
- the re-assessment of recreation feature significance,
- the identification of recreation feature sensitivity for both recreational use and resource extraction,
- the re-assessment of recreation feature class.

2.0 Project Area

TFL 23 totals approximately 554,000 hectares within the Nelson Forest Region, extending 214 km from Glacier National Park in the north to Castlegar in the south. Flanking the Columbia River and the Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes, the TFL is characterized by two physiographic regions: the Selkirk Mountains to the east of the Columbia River and the Monashee Mountains to the west. Elevations range from 430 m at the Arrow Lakes to over 3000 m for the highest peaks in the Selkirks Mountains. Refer to the key map in Appendix 1, which highlights the study area.

3.0 Project Deliverables

Final digital map products and reports were delivered to both Pope and Talbot Ltd. and to the MOF (Nelson Region). Specifically, deliverables were:

- A Recreation Features Inventory which upgraded the previous delineated 1994 inventory to a detailed sub-unit level utilizing the new MOF June 18, 1996 standards. Polygons within TFL 23 were edge joined to polygons outside of TFL 23 if those polygons were mapped to the upgraded standards,
- digital 6' x 12' ArcInfo map files complete with recreation labels,
- standard BCGS 1:50,000 scale paper check plots (4 - 6' x 12' maps tiled together),
- A Recreation Inventory Report (MOF format) including digital and hardcopy Microsoft Excel inventory checklists.

4.0 Pope and Talbot/MOF Support Materials

Project support materials were provided by the MOF and Pope and Talbot Ltd. These materials included:

- a set of mid-elevation aerial photography (scale 1:15,000),
- any existing Recreation Inventory mapping (to the newest standards) for adjacent Forest Districts which adjoin TFL 23.
- the existing digital 1994 Recreation Features Inventory.

5.0 Methodology

The procedure for conducting the Recreation Features Inventory followed the recommended methodology as outlined in the MOF Recreation Features Inventory Manual Version 2.0, (June 18, 1996). The inventory methodology is outlined below:

5.1 Identification of Recreation Resource Values (Public Solicitation)

A formal public solicitation was not included as part of this project, but rather, the 1994 Inventory Report was used as reference during the Recreation Features upgrade to the newest standards.

5.2 Delineation and Classification of Recreation Polygons

Recreation polygons were previous delineated and described as part of a Recreation Features Inventory in 1994 and were based on physical,

biological, and/or cultural features that had the potential to support recreation experiences. The 1994 recreation polygons were reviewed and modified, when necessary to reflect the newest list of available Recreation Features and Activities (June 1996). All polygon modifications were made on a colour coded, 1:50,000 scale manuscript map which showed the original 1994 Recreation Inventory polygons. Data source materials included aerial photos, forest cover maps, and previously completed Recreation Inventory Reports. Old existing and newly defined polygons were delineated based on the following:

- vegetation disturbance updates resulting from man made (logging) or natural causes (wildfire),
- newly described Recreation Feature Codes that were not part of the original 1994 Recreation Features Inventory,
- results of the 1994 Recreation Inventory contacts with pertinent public and commercial recreation interest groups.

Recreation Features within each polygon were identified and rated using an inventory checklist (See Appendix 2 for completed checklists). There were up to eight Recreation Features identified within each polygon, however, only the top three appear in the map label. The first entry has the highest recreation value, or is of greatest recreation importance, and the last has the least value or importance of those listed. Similarly, there are up to eight Recreation Activities identified within each polygon, however, only the top three are shown on the map label. The same criterion applies for the order of importance with the Recreation Activities as with the Recreation Features. All features and activities are listed in Appendix 2.

Each Recreation Feature Polygon contains a label that describes the following:

- polygon number (unique to each 6' x 12' BCGS mapsheet),
- top three Recreation Features,
- top three Recreation Activities (existing and/or potential),
- Recreation Feature Significance,
- Sensitivity to Resource Development,
- Recreation Feature Class.

Recreation Feature Significance, Sensitivity to Resource Development, and Recreation Feature class are values that will assist in the management of recreation resources and other resources. Recreation Feature Significance takes Geographical context, Feature Scarcity, Activity Attraction Capability and Scenic Attractiveness to determine the importance of the recreation features within each polygon. Feature Sensitivity to Resource Development was identified by assessing the vulnerability of recreation features to disturbance (timber harvesting). The overall recreational value is indicated by the Recreation Feature Class. When determining Recreation Feature Class a *Recreation Feature Class Matrix* (Figure 1 pg. 9 MOF Recreation Features Inventory Manual, Version 2.0) can be used. For this inventory Timberline did not default to the use of the matrix and the occurrences of attribute combinations that fall outside the “matrix expectations” is common. It was deemed that the final designation of recreational value (Feature Class) should not have a direct relationship to Feature Sensitivity.

Refer to MOF Recreation Features Inventory Manual, Version 2.0 (June 18, 1996) for label format and definitions.

5.2.1 Recreation Features Inventory Checklists and Polygon Listings

Each delineated recreation polygon was described within the context of a “Recreation Features Inventory Checklist”. The MOF standard checklist was converted into an MS-Excel spreadsheet so that checklist attributes could be summarized by individual polygons in a row and column format. Refer to Appendix 2 for the MS-Excel checklist (Attribute Listings) for the project area and refer to Appendix 3 for an attribute listing of all Recreation Features Polygons with a Feature Class of “0” or “1”. Reports were completed for each Recreation Feature Polygon within a 6’ x 12’ BCGS mapsheet that had a Feature Class of “0” or “1”. These reports provide details on:

- rationale statements for each recreation polygon with a Feature Class of 0 (very high recreational value) or 1 (high recreational value),
- current or potential resource use conflicts,
- recommendations for special management consideration or development.

5.3 Field Verification of Recreation Features Inventory

No field program was proposed for the Recreation Features update.

5.4 Digital Loading

After upgrading the 1994 Recreation Inventory polygons, the 1:50,000 scale recreation polygon manuscript maps were digitally loaded using ArcInfo software. The recreation polygons were loaded onto TRIM digital base maps as a Recreation Features layer (or theme), separate from the ROS and Visual Landscape layers. Each quadrant of the 1:50,000 scale Recreation Inventory is stored as a separate 6' x 12' (or 1:20,000 scale) digital plot file. Polygon numbers and the associated recreation polygon labels were placed on the digital map by using labeling software developed by Timberline. Checkplots at 1:50,000 scale (BCGS format) were plotted of 4 tiled 6' x 12' plot files. Upon approval of the checkplots by Pope and Talbot and the MOF, final 1:50,000 scale maps were plotted and delivered. Refer to Appendix 4 for paper copies of the Recreation Inventory maps and refer to Appendix 5 for digital loading documentation.

6.0 Ministry of Forests/Pope and Talbot Liaison

Progress reports were made regularly to Pope and Talbot Ltd. and to the MOF Nelson Regional staff. Interim maps were produced for MOF review and comments prior to delivery of the final products.

7.0 Recommendations

Specific recreation recommendations are not included as part of the upgrading of the TFL 23 Recreation Features Inventory. Refer to recommendations provided in the previous 1994 Recreation Inventory.

8.0 Project Schedule

The following schedule shows completion dates by phase for this project:

Phase No.	Ref. Section	Description	Date of Execution
2	5.2	Delineation and Classification of Recreation Polygons	December - January 1998
4	5.4	Digital Loading	February - April 1998
5	n/a	Reports	April 1998

9.0 Project Personnel

The project personnel and their corresponding responsibilities are outlined below.

John Johnson, R.P.F.: responsible for project management and quality assurance.

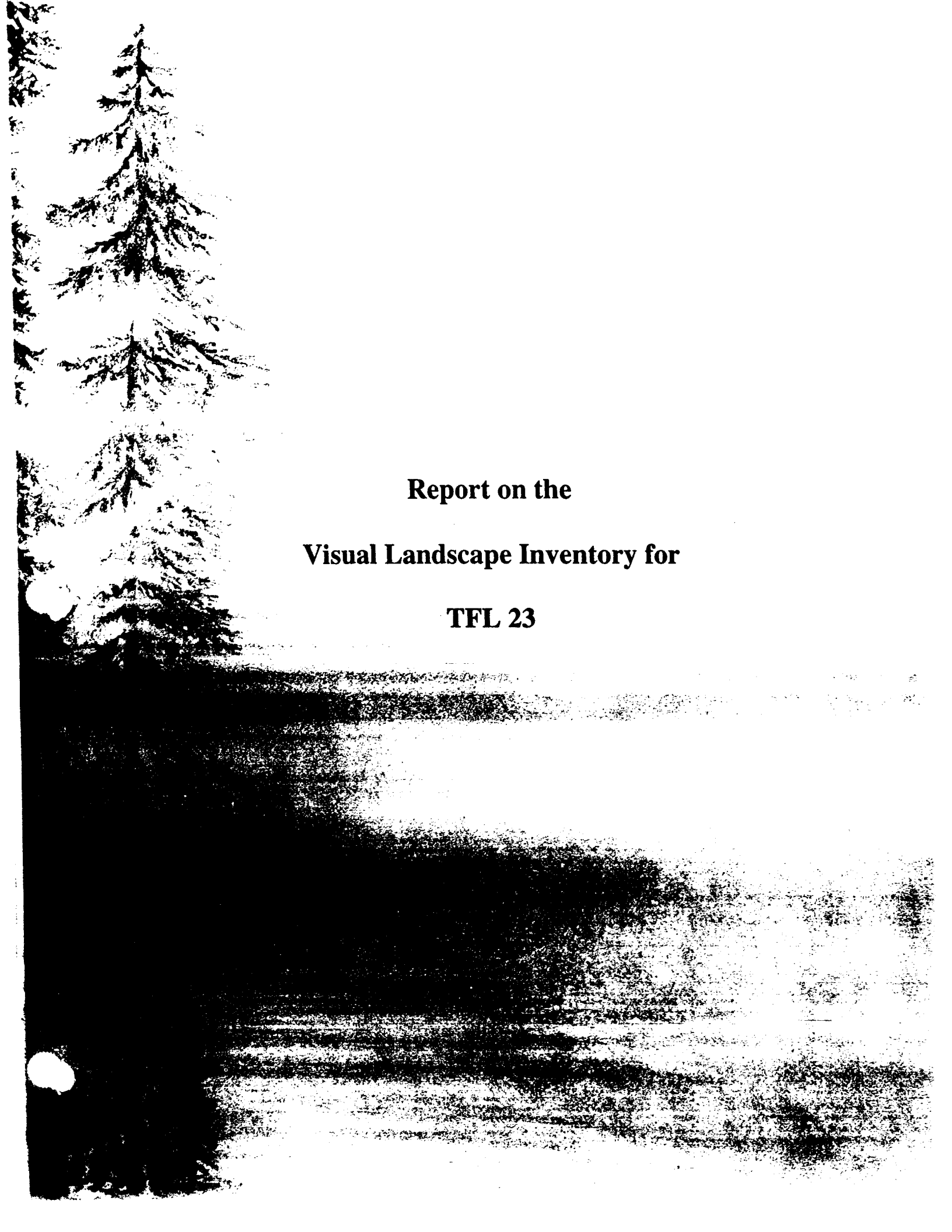
Warren Nimchuk, BSF, FIT: responsible for project training and quality assurance.

Katherine Johnson, BScF: responsible for upgrading and updating the 1994 Recreation Inventory and reports.

Cathy Taylor, BSF: responsible for upgrading and updating the 1994 Recreation Inventory.

APPENDIX IV

IV.2 Visual Landscape Inventory



**Report on the
Visual Landscape Inventory for
TFL 23**

**Report on the
Visual Landscape Inventory for
TFL 23**

Prepared for

**Pope & Talbot Ltd.
Arrow Lakes Timber Division
P.O. Box 2000
Castlegar, B.C.**

by

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**April, 1998
Job #9722008**

Timberline Forest Inventory Consultants Ltd.



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3. Digital Loading Documentation
4. 1:50,000 Scale Hardcopy Maps
5. Digital Files
6. Visual Landscape Inventory Summary Report
7. Catalogued Photos of Visual Sensitivity Units

1.0 Introduction

Pope & Talbot Ltd. initiated a project to conduct a Visual Landscape Inventory on Tree Farm License 23 (TFL #23) within the Nelson Forest Region. Timberline Forest Inventory Consultants Ltd. (Timberline) was awarded a contract to complete a detailed Visual Landscape Inventory at a scale of 1:50,000. The following report outlines the methodology used to conduct the Visual Landscape Inventory. Field procedures and mapping standards followed those outlined in the MOF Visual Landscape Inventory Procedures & Standards Manual (May, 1997).

2.0 Project Area

TFL #23 is located within the Nelson Forest Region, extending 214 km from Glacier National Park in the north to Castlegar in the South. Flanking the Columbia River and Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes, the TFL is characterized by two physiographic regions: the Selkirk Mountains to the east of the Columbia River and the Monashee Mountains to the west. Elevations range from 430 m at the Arrow Lakes to over 3000 m for the highest peaks in the Selkirk Mountains.

Major road transportation corridors include Highways 3, 6, 23 and 31; the water corridor of the Columbia River and Arrow Lakes connect the surrounding communities of Revelstoke, Trout Lake, Nakusp, Fauquier, Needles, Edgewood and Castlegar. The TFL comprises an area of approximately 554,000 hectares.

Refer to Appendix 1 for a Key Map of the project area.

3.0 Project Deliverables

Final digital map products and reports were delivered to both Pope & Talbot Ltd. and the Ministry of Forests (MOF), Nelson Region. More specifically, deliverables were:

- A Visual Landscape Inventory of the project area utilizing May, 1997 MOF inventory standards,
- digital 6' x 12' ArcInfo map files on TRIM base c/w contours,
- paper check plots and final plots @ standard BCGS 1:50,000 scale (4 - 6' x 12' maps tiled together; assume up to 24 checkplots),
- Visual Landscape Inventory Report including inventory classification forms and field photographs (3 copies).

4.0 Pope & Talbot /MOF Support Materials

The following materials were supplied by Pope & Talbot Ltd. and/or the MOF as project support materials:

- TRIM digital files that cover the project area (files included contours),
- boat expenses for field landscape work (i.e. transport on the Arrow Lakes).

5.0 Visual Landscape Inventory

A Visual Landscape Inventory was completed using the standards and procedures set by the MOF and described in the MOF Visual Landscape Inventory Standards & Procedures Manual, (May, 1997).

5.1 Identification of Viewpoints and Visual Corridors

The visually sensitive landscape within TFL 23 has been re-defined, since the last date of inventory, by the Kootenay Land Use Plan (KLUP). There were two major changes that affected the overall inventory of visible landscape on TFL 23, these were:

- recent re-zoning by the KLUP resulted in the deletion of visually sensitive landscape polygons viewed from Whatshan Lake; However, all existing Visual Sensitivity Units (VSU) within the Whatshan Valley were not deleted,
- the KLUP noted that there was no requirement for visual sensitivity units if the visual polygons were beyond 12 km from the view point, therefore all polygons beyond this 12 km limit were deleted.

Pope & Talbot and the MOF defined the viewpoints and visual corridors for the project area as follows:

- the highway 23 corridor from Fauquier to Revelstoke,
- the water corridor along the Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes,
- the ferry terminal at Needles,
- the ferry terminal at Galena Bay,

- the Nakusp townsite,
- Macdonald Creek Provincial Park,
- the Trout Lake townsite,
- Revelstoke ski hill,
- the view from behind the Revelstoke Fire Hall.

5.2 Field Identification of the Visible Landscape

The visible landscape included all areas seen from the defined visibility corridors (see Section 5.1). Existing visual alterations (e.g.: cutblocks) and unique biotic features (e.g.: cutblocks, wildfires, etc.) were transferred onto a set of 1:50,000 scale contour maps to facilitate the identification of the visible landscape in the field.

Visual Sensitivity Units (VSU's) were delineated in the field on manuscript contour base maps and each VSU was rated using the MOF Visual Sensitivity Unit Classification Form (see Appendix 2). The form allowed the classifier to objectively rate Existing Visual Condition (EVC), Visual Absorption Capability (VAC), Biophysical Rating (BR), Viewing Condition (VC), Viewer Rating (VR), and Visual Sensitivity Class (VSC).

The mapping of the visible landscape was completed by vehicle along Highway 23 from Fauquier to Revelstoke. Both sides of the Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes were mapped from the lake surface from a boat (supplied by Scotty's Marina in Castlegar). The centerline of the Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes was used as a reference point for mapping the visible landscape. The visibility mapping was completed from the best viewing points and openings along Highway 23. The viewpoints located on Highway 23 are classed as major, minor, or rating viewpoints for the Visual Sensitivity Units. On the Arrow Lakes, Deer Park and Edgewood are major viewpoints while the viewpoints from the remainder of the lake surface are rating points.

A photographic record was made and documented for every Visual Sensitivity Unit from the "key viewpoint" or VSU Rating Point. All photographs are colour prints (4" x 6" format) and are annotated and catalogued in Appendix 10.

5.3 Screen Inventory

A screen inventory was not completed for this project.

5.4 Draft Manuscript Visual Landscape Inventory Maps

Final Visual Sensitivity Units identified during the field work were assigned a polygon number unique to the project area (seamless). All photography was referenced using these unique polygon numbers. Arrows were drawn in the direction of each VSU polygon from its VSU Rating Point which corresponds to the photographic record. View arrows were also drawn from other viewing locations.

These draft manuscript maps were hand-drawn and were made available to Pope & Talbot Ltd. for their review and comment prior to digital loading.

5.5 Digital Loading

The 1:50,000 scale Visual Landscape Inventory manuscript maps were digitally loaded using ArcInfo software. The visual landscape polygons were loaded onto TRIM digital base maps as a Visual Landscape layer (or theme). Each quadrant of the 1:50,000 scale Visual Landscape manuscript maps was stored as separate 6' x 12' (or 1:20,000 scale) digital plot files. Polygon numbers and the associated visual landscape polygon labels were manually keyed in and placed on the digital map since labeling software was not yet available from the MOF (in ArcInfo format). Checkplots at 1:50,000 scale (BCGS format) were plotted (4 tiled 6" x 12' plot files). An associated visual landscape datafile that provides the attributes for each polygon was created and delivered to Pope & Talbot Ltd. and the MOF. Refer to Appendix 6 for digital loading documentation describing the ArcInfo feature coding.

6.0 Ministry of Forests/Pope & Talbot Ltd. Liaison

Progress reports were made regularly to Pope & Talbot Ltd. and to the MOF Nelson Region staff.

7.0 Recommendations

The following set of recommendations are based on field observations made during the Visual Landscape Inventory process.

1. Industrial/Forestry activity should be guided by principles of visual landscape design from all viewpoints in the project area especially the major viewpoints of Trout Lake, Deer Park, Edgewood, Needles, Fauquier, Macdonald Creek Provincial Park, Galena Bay Ferry Rest Stop, Nakusp, and Revelstoke.
2. Industrial/Forestry activity that occurs within visible range of all viewpoints should be managed, designed, and monitored for quick green-up.
3. Refer to the Recreation Features Inventory Report and Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Report for further recommendations in this project area.

8.0 Project Schedule

Phase No.	Ref. Section	Description	Date of Execution
6	5.2	Field I.D. Visible Landscape	September, 1997
7	5.4	Manuscript VSU Maps	November, 1997
8	5.5	Digital Loading Visual Landscape Inventory	April, 1998
9	n/a	Visual Landscape Inv. Report	April, 1998

9.0 Project Personnel

The project personnel and their corresponding responsibilities are outlined below.

John Cosco, R.P.F.: was responsible for field mapping of visible landscape, follow-up office mapping, and quality assurance.

Warren Nimchuk, B.S.F., F.I.T.: was responsible for project management including the field mapping of visible landscape, annotating and cataloguing photographs, and the visual landscape report.

The Visual Landscape Inventory was completed on time and on budget.

APPENDIX IV

IV.3 Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Inventory

**Report on the
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Inventory
for TFL 23
(Nelson Forest Region)**

April 98

Prepared for

**Pope & Talbot Ltd.
Arrow Lakes Timber Division
P.O. Box 2000
926 Highway 6 West
Nakusp, B.C.**

by

**Timberline Forest Inventory Consultants Ltd.
1579 9th Avenue
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**Job #9722008
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3. Table of Total Gross Land Base Area (Ha.) by Polygon and B.C.G.S. Quad Mapsheet
4. 1:50,000 scale Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Inventory hardcopy maps
5. Digital Loading Documentation

1.0 Introduction

Pope & Talbot Ltd. (Castlegar, B.C.), initiated a project to update the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (R.O.S.) Inventory on their Tree Farm Licence (TFL #23) within the Nelson Forest Region. Timberline Forest Inventory Consultants Ltd. (Timberline) was awarded a contract (FRBC funded) to complete all phases of a R.O.S. Inventory. The following report outlines the methodology used to conduct the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Inventory.

The R.O.S. Inventory objectives were:

- to identify, record, and classify the current state of naturalness, remoteness, and expected social experience on areas of Crown Land within TFL #23.

2.0 Project Area

Refer to the key map in Appendix 1 which highlights the study area.

3.0 Project Deliverables

Final digital map products and reports were delivered to both Pope & Talbot and to the MOF (Nelson Forest Region). More specifically, deliverables were:

- digital 6' x 12' ArcInfo map files, complete with R.O.S. labels,
- paper check plots and final plots @ standard BCGS 1:50,000 scale (4 - 6' x 12" maps tiled together),
- R.O.S. Inventory Report including digital and hard copy Microsoft Excel inventory checklists (3 copies).

4.0 Pope & Talbot /MOF Support Materials

Project support materials were provided by the MOF and Pope & Talbot. These materials included:

- a set of mid elevation (1:40,000 scale) aerial photography for use in classification of R.O.S. polygons,
- a set of hardcopy 1:50,000 scale TRIM maps showing the R.O.S. Inventory on lands adjacent to TFL #23.

5.0 Methodology

The R.O.S. was updated on TFL #23, thereby providing the basis for identifying larger recreation resource units that may have compatible sets of objectives. Eight R.O.S. classes are available to define recreation opportunities in terms of types and availability of "recreation experience". These are:

- Primitive area,
- Semi-primitive, non-motorized,
- Semi-primitive, motorized,
- Natural,
- Natural Roaded,
- Modified Roaded,
- Rural,
- Urban.

Refer to Ministry of Forests R.O.S. Update Manual, Version 2.0 , June 18, 1996 for definitions.

The inventory methodology is outlined below:

5.1 Delineation and Classification of R.O.S. Polygons

Timberline plotted a set of hardcopy 1:50,000 scale paper maps in BCGS format. These maps were previously updated to December, 1996 and showed all disturbances resulting from man-made (ie. logging, roads etc.) or natural causes (ie. wildfire). Plotted maps were colour coded with the following:

- blue - single and double line streams,
- green - forest cover polygons,
- black - private land boundaries,
- contours at 20m intervals.

R.O.S. polygons were delineated on the 1: 50,000 scale forest cover maps following the criteria on the R.O.S. checklists shown in Appendix 2. Each R.O.S. polygon received a polygon number unique to a 6' x 12' BCGS format mapsheet. A R.O.S. Inventory Checklist was completed for each polygon to ensure proper objective classification (See Appendix 2 for completed checklists). Each R.O.S. polygon contains a label that describes the following:

- polygon number (unique to each 6' x 12' BCGS mapsheet),
- rating as determined by the checklist criteria.

The delineation of each R.O.S. polygon was completed with the use of 20m contours. The use of the contours allowed for R.O.S. boundaries to follow the natural topography.

The R.O.S. Inventory manuscript maps were then made available for digital loading (see section 6.0). Refer to Appendix 3 for the total gross land base area by polygon and B.C.G.S. quad mapsheet.

5.2 R.O.S. Polygon Checklists

Each delineated R.O.S. polygon was described within the context of a "R.O.S. Inventory Checklist". The MOF standard checklist was converted into an MS-Excel spreadsheet so that checklist attributes could be summarized by individual polygons in a row and column format. Refer to

Appendix 2 for the MS-Excel checklist (attribute listings) for the project area.

Refer to MOF R.O.S. Inventory Manual, Version 2.0 , June 18, 1996 for label format and definitions.

6.0 Digital Loading

The 1:50,000 scale R.O.S. Inventory manuscript maps were digitally loaded using ArcInfo software. The R.O.S. polygons were loaded onto TRIM digital base maps as a R.O.S. layer (or theme) separate from the Recreation and Visual Landscape layers. Each quadrant of the 1:50,000 scale R.O.S. Inventory manuscript maps was stored as separate 6' x 12' (or 1:20,000 scale) digital plot files. Polygon numbers and the associated R.O.S. polygon labels were manually keyed in and placed on the digital map since labeling software was not yet available from the MOF. Checkplots at 1:50,000 scale (BCGS format) were plotted of 4 tiled 6" x 12' plot files. Upon approval of the checkplots by Pope & Talbot and the MOF, final 1:50,000 scale maps and digital ArcInfo map files were delivered. Refer to Appendix 4 for 1:50,000 scale hardcopy maps (volume 1 and 2).

7.0 Ministry of Forests/ Pope & Talbot Liaison

Progress reports were made regularly to Pope and Talbot and to the MOF Nelson Regional staff. The MOF reviewed and approved a sample of maps for the R.O.S. inventory prior to final delivery of all map products.

8.0 Recommendations

Refer to recommendations provided in previous 1993 Recreation Inventory.

9.0 Project Schedule

The following schedule shows completion dates by phase for this project:

Phase No.	Technical Plan Ref. Section	Description	Date of Execution
10	7.1	R.O.S. source materials and update base map	Sept. 1 - 30, 1997
11	7.2	Delineate & Classify R.O.S. polygons	Nov. 1 - Dec. 31, 1997
12	7.3	Digital Loading R.O.S. Inventory	Apr. 1 - 30, 1998
13	n/a	R.O.S. Inventory Report	April 15 - 30, 1998

Refer to "Technical Plan to Conduct a Recreation, Landscape and Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Inventory Update for TFL 23", June 16, 1997.

10.0 Project Personnel

The project personnel and their corresponding responsibilities are outlined below.

John Johnson, R.P.F.: responsible for project management and quality assurance.

Warren Nimchuk, B.S.F., F.I.T.: responsible for project training.

Catherine Taylor, B.S.F.: responsible for updating the 1993 Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Inventory and completing the final report.

Katherine Johnson, B.Sc.F.: responsible for updating the 1993 Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Inventory.

APPENDIX IV

IV.4 Approval Letter

File: 19710-30/TFL23

October 16, 1998

Doug Lang
Pope and Talbot Ltd.
Box 2000
Nakusp, British Columbia
V0G 1R0

POPE & TALBOT LTD.
RECEIVED

OCT 26 1998

NAKUSP B.C.

Dear Doug Lang:

Re: TFL 23, Management & Working Plan #8, Recreation Inventory

Thank you for forwarding the final, original copy of the Recreation Inventory to the Arrow Forest District office. During the inventory, Emilee Fanjoy reviewed draft maps on two occasions as well as the final report on September 30, 1998. Her observations are:



Visual Landscape Inventory:

The report is good as is the line work and edge ties

ROS Inventory:

The inventory is acceptable.

Features Inventory:

The inventory is acceptable.

The Ministry of Forests accepts the TFL 23 Recreation Inventory as meeting the Ministry standard and fulfilling the Recreation Inventory obligations in Management and Working Plan #8. As a condition of acceptance, the Ministry requests the following:

- Appendixes 1,2,3 & 5 of the ROS Inventory Report
- Appendixes 1,2,3,4 & 6 of the Recreation Features Inventory
- Appendixes 3 & 6 of the Visual Landscape Inventory
- A digital copy of the plot files (formatted for a 650 plotter) for the ROS, Features and Landscape inventory on either a CD or posted to a FTP site

.../2

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "F. Thiessen".

Fred Thiessen
Recreation Forester

pc: Dave Parsons, Tenures Manager
Dave Fitchett, Arrow Forest District
Jon Wilsgard, Columbia Forest District