

**BEGBIE FALLS
INTEGRATED RESOURCES PLAN**

PREPARED BY:

**JIM BLAKE
REVELSTOKE FOREST DISTRICT**

SUBMITTED BY:

**BEGBIE FALLS
PLANNING COMMITTEE**

APPROVED BY:

**DAVID RAVEN
DISTRICT MANAGER**

**BEGBIE FALLS
INTEGRATED RESOURCES PLAN**

PREPARED BY:

**JIM BLAKE
REVELSTOKE FOREST DISTRICT**

SUBMITTED BY:


**BEGBIE FALLS
PLANNING COMMITTEE**

APPROVED BY:

**DAVID RAVEN
DISTRICT MANAGER**

ENDORSEMENTS

This plan is fully supported and endorsed by the Begbie Falls Planning Committee:



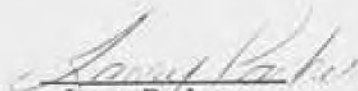
Jim Blake
Chairman -R.O. Planning BCFS



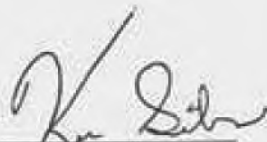
Rob Lenzi
Columbia River
Contractor's Association



Peter Frew
R.O. Recreation-BCFS



Larry Parker
Mount Begbie Residents
Association



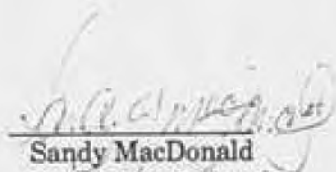
Ken Gibson
R.O. Timber-BCFS



Bill MacFarlane
City of Revelstoke



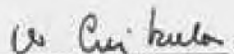
Colin Pike
Bell Pole Co. Ltd.



Sandy MacDonald
Revelstoke Rod and
Gun Club



Larry Nelles
Historical/Equestrian



Walter Cwikula
Columbia Shuswap
Regional District

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A local level plan was initiated for the Begbie Falls area to resolve resource use conflicts in an area of high visual sensitivity and recreational value. This plan - called the Begbie Falls Integrated Resource Plan (BFIRP) - was initiated when Bell Pole Co. indicated harvest development for the area in their 1990 Five Year Development Plan. Public review of this initial proposal made it very clear status quo development would not be acceptable. Through consensus decision making and a process of resource emphasis zoning, management guidelines were drafted for the area by the planning committee. The plan and its associated guidelines have the full support of the planning committee. In achieving this goal, the plan accommodates a diverse group of interests and integrates a full range resource values.

The planning committee has inventoried and identified all resource values within the plan boundary. Resource emphasis areas or resource zones were then created. Given these zones, a network of strategic plan reserves and silviculture systems were developed to protect, enhance, and integrate resource values within the plan area. Alternate silviculture practices will be employed over a large portion of the area to ensure non-timber values are protected. The current forest structure coupled with the vigorous management guidelines developed by the committee means that harvest operations will proceed slowly with a small volume extracted in any one pass.

This plan and its associated guidelines will be used as an input source for upper level strategic planning and allowable annual cut (AAC) decisions. The areas placed in strategic reserve and prescribed operational constraints will reduce the AAC for the Timber Supply Area (TSA) and therefore have subsequent socio-economic impacts. Off-setting this will be the gains received through increasing recreational development and use in the area.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Ministry of Forests would like to acknowledge the countless hours of volunteer time the committee members have dedicated to the preparation of this plan. Thanks is also extended to those individuals who made special presentations at committee meetings and helped contribute to the comprehensive resource inventory we have generated for this plan.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

Endorsement	i
Executive Summary	ii
Acknowledgments	iii
Table of Contents	iv
List of Figures	v
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Objectives	1
1.2 Plan Area	1
1.3 Planning Committee	2
1.4 Process	3
2.0 Resource Inventory	4
2.1 Visuals	4
2.2 Wildlife	5
2.3 Recreation	6
2.4 Water	6
2.5 Timber	7
3.0 Management Guidelines	9
3.1 Strategic Reserves	9
3.2 Silviculture Systems	10
3.3 Forest Management	11
3.4 Visuals	12
3.5 Wildlife	13
3.6 Recreation	14
3.7 Water	15
3.8 Access	15
4.0 Strategic Implications	17
4.1 Timber Volume Impacts	17
4.2 Socio-economic Impact	17
5.0 Public Participation	20
5.1 Public Sessions	20
5.2 Public Response	21
6.0 Implementation and Monitoring	22
7.0 Appendices	24
7.1 Terms of Reference	
7.2 Location Map	
7.3 Decision Needs Sheets	
7.4 Visual Zone Map	
7.5 Wildlife Zone Map	
7.6 Recreation Zone Map	
7.7 Timber Zone Map	
7.8 Timber Area/Volume Summaries	
7.9 Silviculture Systems Map	
7.10 Open House and Meeting Registers	

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure #</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Timber Availability	7
2	Area by Silviculture System	10
3	Job Loss Impacts	18
4	Public Involvement Schedule	20

1.0 INTRODUCTION

During the Five Year Development Plan review in the spring of 1990, Bell Pole Co. proposed road development in the Begbie Falls area. This initial proposal was met with public disapproval. The area is in close proximity to Revelstoke and clearly visible from the City and Mt. MacKenzie Ski Hill. The Begbie Falls Recreation Site is also a favored day use area. The sensitivity of this area dictates that a status quo planning approach is not acceptable. The BFIRP was thus initiated.

1.1 Objectives

The broad objectives of the BFIRP are to accurately inventory the resource values in the plan area and draft a management plan which integrates these values. All subsequent development planning must be made in the context of integrated resource management (IRM). In finalizing the BFIRP the view of all resource users and general public as well as associated socio - economic impacts must be considered. A more detailed description of the plan purpose, objectives and general resource description can be found in the Terms of Reference (Appendix #1).

1.2 Plan Area

The BFIRP is located approximately 5 km south of Revelstoke between Hwy #23 S and the Upper Arrow Reservoir. It covers a gross area of approximately 651.4 ha and is divided by Begbie Creek. Terrain consists of upper benches giving way to a relatively steep drop to the reservoir. Forests consist mainly of younger age class fir and hemlock leading types interspersed with pockets of older hemlock. A map showing the plan boundary and location of the study area can be found in Appendix #2.

The exact location of the plan boundary was discussed at great length. Some committee members felt the plan area should be broadened to include the entire area south to Shelter Bay. In final analysis it was decided to limit the boundary to the geographic areas and special features which make the Begbie Falls area unique. To expand the boundary more than this is beyond the scope and purpose of a local plan. The boundary was thus limited to Bell Pole's Chart Area #5.

1.3 Planning Committee

Selection of the planning committee is always one of the first steps in the planning process. Prior to selection, advance checking must be carried out to ensure balanced representation of all user groups and tenured interests. The planning group must be small enough to ensure workability but large enough so all interests are represented at the table. Also, as the committee's goal was one of consensus based decision making, a prerequisite for committee selection was a willingness to listen and compromise.

Although this plan took two years to complete, committee structure remained unchanged over its course. Delegates for this planning process consisted of the following people:

- | | | |
|-------------------|--|--------------|
| ● Jim Blake | - BCFS | - Chairman |
| ● Peter Frew | - BCFS | - Recreation |
| ● Ken Gibson | - BCFS | - Timber |
| ● Rob Lenzi | - Columbia River Contractors Association | |
| ● Sandy MacDonald | - Revelstoke Rod and Gun Club | |
| ● Bill MacFarlane | - City of Revelstoke | |
| ● Larry Nelles | - Historical/Equestrian | |
| ● Larry Parker | - Mount Begbie Residents Association | |
| ● Colin Pike | - Bell Pole Co. Ltd. | |
| ● Walter Cwikula | - Columbia Shuswap Regional District | |

It should be mentioned that other affected agencies and user groups were invited to sit on the committee but elected not to participate; these groups include Crown Lands, Ministry of Environment, and the registered trapline holders.

1.4 Process

A modification of the Coordinated Resource Management Planning (CRMP) process was used for this plan. This is a local level planning process in which decisions are made by consensus with the aid of resource inventories and Decision Needs Sheets (see Appendix #3). Committee meetings were held once a month and all decisions were made by consensus. If committee members could not be present at certain meetings where agenda items were of concern to them, they were to relay their concerns to the chairman by telephone; to maintain momentum, the committee would not revisit previous decisions at the request of absent members. Note that although the title of this plan is the BFIRP, it is a local level plan; the term Begbie Falls Local Resource Use Plan (LRUP) and BFIRP could be used interchangeably.

Final products of this planning exercise include the following:

- Terms of Reference
- Resource Inventory
- Decision Needs Sheets
- Resource Maps
- Silviculture Systems Map
- Final Plan and Associated Guidelines

2.0 RESOURCE INVENTORY

A detailed resource inventory was collected for the main resource values within the plan area including visuals, wildlife, recreation, water, and timber. To assemble this information, various sources were utilized including:

- licensee resource inventories
- government resource inventories
- field trips
- local knowledge
- professional advice
 - Ministry of Forests
 - Ministry of Environment
 - Parks Canada

Once finalized, this resource information was plotted on 1:10 000 bases and used in subsequent decision making.

2. Visuals

Due to its close proximity to the City of Revelstoke, the Begbie Falls area has a high visual sensitivity. The area is clearly visible from the City and Mount MacKenzie Ski Hill located directly across the valley. With the growing importance of tourism to the local economy and proposed expansion of Mount MacKenzie ski development, the visual resource is of critical importance. Potential visual impact of timber harvesting both from a distance and by recreationalists on the plan area was the main driving force in initiating this planning process.

As part of the resource inventory, a viewability analysis was done. This identified all areas visible from our selected viewpoint of the mid station at Mount MacKenzie Ski

JFB0132.DOC

Hill. This viewpoint was selected because of its high traffic and constraining position. Planning all harvest layout from this location will satisfy visual concerns from the majority of strategic view points in and around the City of Revelstoke. All harvest planning throughout the area must address visual concerns. This viewability data was plotted on our plan base map creating a visual resource zone (see Appendix #4).

2.2 Wildlife

With the aid of habitat capability maps and input from the Ministry of Environment, Parks Canada, and the Revelstoke Rod and Gun Club a wildlife resource zone was identified for the plan area (see Appendix #5). This zone contains critical habitat features for a diversity of wildlife within the plan area. Included within this zone are:

- riparian areas
- critical winter range areas for white tail deer
- forage and cover areas for white tail deer
- migration corridors
- wildlife trees
- heron nesting sites

Specific harvesting guidelines have been drafted for this zone to ensure protection of these critical habitats. These will be discussed in greater detail in Section 3.5 of this plan.

2.3 Recreation

Being close to town and having easy access, the Begbie Falls area is a favoured day use recreation area. The Begbie Falls Recreation Site found in the center of the plan area is the recreational focal point and gets heavy use by locals and visitors throughout the summer months.

Past logging history has created a trail network at the north end of the planning area. This area has the potential for future recreation expansion. With some trail construction the possibility for opening up some spectacular vistas and hiking opportunities exists. This will be discussed in more detail in the Management Guidelines Section 3.6 Recreation.

Recreation values within the plan area can be broken into two main groups:

1. Summer - this includes hiking, mountain biking, sightseeing, picnicking, berry/mushroom picking, rock climbing, and horseback riding.
2. Winter - this includes cross country skiing, snowmobiling, and snowshoeing.

A limited amount of hunting and fishing also occurs within the plan area. The main recreation values and zones of use have been plotted on the Recreation Zone Map - Appendix #6.

2.4 Water

The Begbie Falls plan area is adjacent to a residential area on the north boundary. This area is outside the City of Revelstoke and therefore within the Columbia Shuswap Regional District. As such, most water supplies to residences in this area come from wells. As preserving all water quality (domestic or otherwise) is a prime objective of this plan, all water wells or intakes within 1/2 km of the plan boundary were located and plotted on our plan base maps. Specific locations are shown on all maps by a blue circle. Within 1/2 km of the plan boundary, a total of nine intakes were identified; eight of these are wells and one is a surface intake.

2.5 Timber

Timber values within the plan area are diverse and unique. Past harvesting and fire history has produced a structurally diverse forest with a range of age classes and timber qualities. This has created a mosaic of forest cover ranging from patches of immature to old growth type forests.

The operable forest is defined as area that is harvestable given current biological limitations, economic, and technological conditions. The forest available for harvesting is the operable forest with further strategic reductions to accommodate other resource values. The following figure illustrates timber that is available for harvest given operability and non-timber value constraints.

Figure 1 - Timber Availability

	AREA (HA)			VOLUME (m3)	
	MATURE	IMMATURE	OTHER	MATURE	IMMATURE
AVAILABLE	76.3	295.6	2.1	19,544	84,550
UNAVAILABLE	77.8	175.3	24.3	24,169	36,684
TOTAL	154.1	470.9	26.4	43,713	121,234

Note that "mature" forest consist of those types whose age is greater than 120 years. The cover classification of "other" refers to such things as lakes, highway right of ways, and non-commercial forest cover. About two thirds of the available mature timber consists of hemlock.

The available forest area of 374.0 ha includes the following harvest system profile:

• conventional ground skidding	49%
• skyline cable yarding	45%
• nonconventional ground skidding	4%
• helicopter	<u>2%</u>
TOTAL	100%

For more detailed timber inventory the reader should refer to the Appendices.

Appendix #7 is the Timber Zone Map which identifies units of operable timber across the plan area. Appendix #8 includes area/volume summaries by species and silviculture system for the plan area.

3.0 MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

These guidelines were developed through a process of consensus negotiation and were drafted in a manner that integrates all resource values within the plan area. It is important to note that a diverse group of interests were involved in arriving at the following guidelines and that they are fully supported by all committee members.

3.1 Strategic Reserves

Strategic plan reserves were established over a number of sensitive areas within the BFIRP. These reserves, which prohibit timber harvesting, were created to preserve important recreational, visual, and wildlife values. The core of these reserves link Hwy 23 S. with the Upper Arrow Lake along the Begbie Creek corridor (see Silviculture Systems Map - Appendix #9). This results in a short range visual buffer to timber harvesting from the developed portion Begbie Falls Recreation Site, the Begbie Falls Forest Service Road (FSR), and important viewpoints within and around the Recreation Site. Other important sites along the Arrow Lake foreshore and Begbie Lake are also in strategic reserve for their non-timber values. The total area which has been placed in strategic reserve is 145 ha about half of which contains mature timber. When this area is added to the environmentally protected areas (areas which cannot be harvested for environmental reasons e.g. shallow soils) and alienated lands, the total area within the plan which will be reserved from harvesting is 277 ha. This corresponds to 42% of the total plan area of 651 ha.

It should be noted that there is the possibility of future harvesting within any strategic reserve. This could occur for such things as epidemic outbreaks of insect, disease, wind throw, or fire. It would only be allowed to occur in a manner that respects the sensitivity of the area and if approved by the BFIRP committee and Forest District Manager.

3.2 Silviculture Systems

A silviculture system is defined as a planned sequence of treatments involved in harvesting, regenerating, and tending a forest to maturity. Within the area we as a committee have defined

as the available forest (that forest land net of strategic reserves and environmentally protected areas) we have geographically delineated several silviculture system areas.

These include:

- clearcut (up to 5 ha)
- single tree selection
- patch selection (up to 1 ha)
- single tree and patch selection (up to 2 tree lengths in diameter)

The specific choice of system was based on the demands of other resource values (visuals, recreation, and wildlife) as well as silvicultural feasibility of the treatment.

Refer to Appendix #9 for a detailed display of the proposed silviculture systems.

The following figure summarizes the areas to be harvested according to silviculture system:

Figure 2 - Area By Silviculture System

System	AREA (ha)			Total	% of Total
	Immature	Mature	Np/NC/R/Br		
Clearcut (5 ha)	122	15	0	137	36
Single Tree Selection	28	7	1	36	10
Patch Selection (1 ha)	61	24	1	86	23
Single Tree & Patch Selection	84	31	0	115	31
Total	295	77	2	374	100%

Figure 2 illustrates two points which are worthy of noting. Firstly, clearcutting will be allowed on only 36% of the available area (21% of the total plan area). Secondly, although we have allowed a maximum clearcut size of 5 ha, visual constraints imposed mean that blocks will on average be much smaller than this.

Development will proceed slowly by committee consensus to allow practises to be found acceptable to committee members and the Ministry of Forests. The planning committee will thus have more time to evaluate operations and recommend changes if required.

A brief discussion of harvest systems is also important to note. Over the total area on which harvesting is to occur (374 ha), conventional ground skidding is projected to be applied on 49% of the area. The remainder is proposed to be harvested using cable, aerial, and non-conventional ground based systems. In this way, road construction and site disturbance are minimized and the visual, recreational, and wildlife sensitivity of the area is respected.

3.3 Forest Management

General forest management guidelines apply to all operations within the Revelstoke Forest District. In many cases these guidelines have been made much more constraining for the BFIRP due to the high sensitivity and value of non-timber resources within the area. A summary of the main operational planning guidelines to be applied in the BFIRP include the following:

1. All planning to be long term and to follow the total chance approach addressing the entire unit and considering all resource values.
2. Operations must address the entire timber profile (winter/summer, steep/gentle, high value/low value).
3. Maximum clearcut size is 5 ha. with proportional leave strips.
4. No harvest allowed in riparian areas.
5. Machine buffers will be required along streams.
6. Adjacent harvest will only be considered when visual green-up has been achieved.

7. Herbicides and broadcast burning are prohibited as silvicultural tools.
8. Harvest must be prioritized to consider disease, insect, windthrow, and fire salvage.
9. All openings over 1 ha will be promptly site prepared and restocked.
10. All harvest plans must be approved by the Ministry of Environment.
11. Operations will ensure that water quality for adjacent well users is not jeopardized.
12. The following buffer distances shall apply to sensitive areas identified in the planning process as shown on the silviculture system map:
 - Begbie Falls FSR (south of Birchcliff Park) no logging reserve +/- 100 m on the upper side of the road
 - Private land - 50 m single tree selection buffer adjacent to private land.
 - Begbie Creek - no logging reserve shall be wide enough to include the steep draw around lower Begbie Cr. for aesthetic values.
 - Wildlife Corridors - no less than 200 m

3.4 Visuals

Visual management has emerged as a major issue for the committee and one of the driving forces behind the BFIRP. The plan area is close to Revelstoke, and highly visible from the City, Highway corridors, and Mt. MacKenzie Ski Hill. To accommodate visual concerns, the following guidelines will be followed in all operational planning:

1. The area as viewed from the Mt. MacKenzie mid station will be managed under a retention visual quality objective (VQO).
2. Harvest layout must borrow from the natural viewscape and be supported by digital terrain modeling.

3. On clearcut areas, on average, we will require a 5 m tall tree to meet visually effective green up. As green-up is slope driven we will require taller trees on steeper slopes.
4. Road construction will be to the minimum standard to facilitate timber removal.
5. Small low impact harvesting equipment will be employed where appropriate.

3.5 Wildlife

Accommodating wildlife habitat is an important part of all development within the district. The special habitat features and species within the BFIRP have been protected through the following guidelines:

1. Strategic reserves which prohibit harvesting have been placed around riparian areas, heron nesting sites, and critical winter range areas.
2. Travel corridors will be maintained between Highway 23 and the Upper Arrow Lake at all times.
3. Use of alternate silviculture systems such as patch cutting will be employed to improve forage production.
4. Where possible harvest will be concentrated on south and west aspects while maintaining cover on ridge tops to improve winter range quality.
5. A viable amount of wildlife security cover will be maintained at all times.
6. Activity around Great Blue Heron nest sites will be limited to fall and winter (herons require minimal disturbance during the March to September nesting season). A 100 m permanent reserve and 500 m seasonal reserve will be required around nest sites.
7. Sufficient wildlife trees will be retained through harvesting operations to supplement wildlife tree numbers in reserve areas.

3.6 Recreation

Recreation values have been identified as an important resource within the BFIRP. Important existing and potential recreational features have been identified and will be managed under the multiple use concept. Most of the existing key features such as the developed portion of the Begbie Falls Recreation Site, Begbie Falls FSR, Upper Arrow Lake foreshore, Begbie Lake, Equestrian Trails, and Begbie Creek corridor have all been placed in strategic reserve so they will be protected from harvesting. The area has also been identified as having significant future recreational potential. Trail systems within the north portion of the plan area could be built to create a network which would link Birchcliff Park, the Upper Arrow shoreline and the bluffs above Begbie Creek. This would access several excellent vistas and create loops for hiking, mountain biking, and horseback riding. Trail improvement is currently in progress and is supported by both the Ministry of Forests and BFIRP planning committee.

Harvesting and recreation have been integrated and conflicts minimized by:

- utilizing buffer strips
- utilizing alternate silviculture systems
- minimizing road construction
- reducing road right of ways

Should recreational improvements and use levels expand markedly, proposed harvest planning will be revisited and appropriate changes made to the plan. At this point current recreational uses (motorized and non-motorized) are all considered compatible and encouraged to continue with no zoning required. In the future, if use levels rise the area may require some form of recreational zoning to reduce conflict. All these factors will be reassessed at the scheduled yearly plan reviews.

3.7 Water

As mentioned in Section 2.4, preserving all water quality within the plan area is a primary objective. This means ensuring that development activities within the area do not significantly alter the flow levels, timing or quality of water supplies, domestic or otherwise. The following guidelines will be applied to ensure a continued supply of quality water:

1. All domestic intakes within 1/2 km of the plan boundary will be accurately map located on all BFIRP maps and future development plan maps.
2. There will be no upstream development from any existing surface intakes. No new surface intakes will be installed without reassessing this commitment.
3. Road construction widths and site disturbance will be minimized to limit potential for erosion.
4. There will be no broadcast burning or herbicide use for silvicultural purposes.
5. There will be no harvesting in riparian areas.
6. Machine buffers will be maintained adjacent to streams.

3.8 Access

The BFIRP area will be managed for access under the five year development plan review process. This is a public process whereby road deactivation schedules and access limitations are employed to protect and enhance other resource values in sensitive areas where harvesting is proposed. It was agreed that access will be managed to benefit all resources and user groups. To this end the following guidelines will apply:

1. Dust creation during hauling on Mt. Begbie Road will be monitored and any problems relayed to the Ministry of Highways.
2. On Mt. Begbie Road daily hauling will not exceed 6 loads/day.

3. Trail use will be monitored to determined if zoning is required to minimize conflict between user groups (horseback riding, hiking, mountain biking).
4. Motorized use will not be allowed on designated Forest Service Trails.

4.0 Strategic Implications

The guidelines and decisions as outlined in this plan will have strategic implications. This means they will have a long term impact on timber availability and reduce AAC in the Revelstoke TSA. It is important to bring these to light and point out that there are costs and benefits associated with any management philosophy.

4.1 Timber Volume Impacts

Given the strategic reserves the committee has created to protect non timber values a total of 98 ha of operable timber is unavailable for harvest. This corresponds to a total current reduction in timber supply of 27,193 m³ based on inventory data. It should be noted that a large portion of this area and volume is currently immature so volumes at maturity would be somewhat higher. The majority of this timber is hemlock with Douglas fir, cedar and pine minor components. The remainder of the timber classed as unavailable in Figure 1 is physically and economically inoperable so cannot be considered as a volume impact due to this planning process.

4.2 Socio-economic Impacts

The operable timber placed in reserve has both direct and indirect economic impacts. Direct impacts would be felt in those sectors whose economic activity is directly related to the amount of harvesting that occurs. These include:

- logging
- processing
- tourism

Indirect impacts include the multiplier effect of expenditures made in related industry and service sectors as a result of direct economic activity in the forest industry.

These include:

- local purchases
- consumer spending

The table that follows (Figure #3 Job Loss Impacts) itemizes the estimated job impact of this plan. Factors used in generating these estimates were taken from the Kispiox Resource Management Plan Socio-economic Assessment and are based on '000m³ of AAC. The relative proportion of AAC used in the calculations is based on operable area of the BFIRP as a percent of total operable area in the TSA (total TSA operable area is 62,725; total TSA AAC = 269,000m³)

Figure 3 - Job Loss Impacts

	Lifetime Job Loss Impacts
Logging (Direct)	0.1 (1)
Processing (Direct)	0.2 (2)
Indirect	0.1 (3)
TOTAL	0.4

Footnotes:

(1) $\frac{98 \text{ operable ha. unavailable}}{62,725 \text{ total operable ha.}} = \frac{x}{269000}$; $x/1000 (.26) = 0.1 \text{ jobs}$
 $x = 420\text{m}^3 \text{ of ACC}$

There are an estimate .26 direct logging jobs lost for every 1000m³ of AAC placed in reserve.

(2) As above but use factor of (.36) = 0.2 jobs

There are an estimated .36 processing jobs lost for every 1000m³ of AAC placed in the reserve.

(3) (Total direct job loss) .28 = 0.3 (.28) = 0.1 jobs

There are an estimated .28 indirect jobs lost for every direct job lost as a result of AAC reductions.

This plan also results in lost stumpage revenues to the crown. Placing 98 ha of operable forest in reserve translates to a reduction of approximately 420m³ of AAC. This will result in $420 \times \$8.00/\text{m}^3 = \$3360/\text{yr.}$ in lost stumpage revenues. It should be noted that this value was generated using the district average value for stumpage; if a separate appraisal had been done, the stumpage would likely be somewhat higher. Other impacts not quantified in this analysis include such things as government revenues, gross domestic product and tax revenues.

It should also be mentioned that further economic analysis is required if expanded recreation development occurs in the area. Should improvements and use levels rise, there would be off-setting job increases as a result of expanded economic activity in the tourism sector. These values are difficult to measure and are generally quantified with a multiple accounts analysis. The committee will be monitoring this situation on a yearly basis and recommending modification to the plan should the socio-economic situation change.

5.0 Public Participation

Public participation has been encouraged throughout this planning process through a series of consultation sessions, open houses and public meetings. These were intended to solicit both committee representation and information, as well as present committee findings and recommendations.

5.1 Public Sessions

The following figure summarizes the public involvement schedule that was followed in this planning process indicating both the type of session and its intended purpose.

Figure #4 Public Involvement Schedule

Date	Session Type	Purpose	Registered Attendance
March 91	Start of process		
April 91	Newspaper Poll	Allow local residents to elect a Committee member	N/A
June 92	Open House	Solicit information, present resource inventory and preliminary plan	15
Feb. 93	Public Meeting	Present draft plan	25
July 93	Public Review	Review final plan	1

Copies of the public open house and meeting registers can be found in Appendix #10. It should also be noted that input was also gathered on an informed basis throughout the process as committee members discussed the plan with concerned public and industry representatives. To gather further information, a questionnaire was distributed at the June 92 Open House.

5.2 Public Response

Though consensus has been reached by the planning committee many local residents are in disagreement with the plan. Many respondents who completed the questionnaire distributed at the June 92 Open House feel the entire area north of Begbie Creek should be placed in strategic plan reserve because of its future recreational potential.

The planning committee is unwilling at this time to agree to the changes to the plan as suggested above. We stand by the decision for the following reasons:

1. Consensus has been reached through an open process of negotiation involving a diverse group of interests.
2. The final plan represents a fair integration of all resource values within the area.
3. Although potential exists for future recreational development, levels of required improvements and use are unknown at this time.
4. The BFIRP committee has agreed to allow at least five years before beginning harvesting North of Begbie Cr. This will allow the committee to reassess resource values and use levels in subsequent reviews.

6.0 Implementation and Monitoring

This plan will guide the Forest License holder operating within this area in all subsequent development planning. This means 5 year Development Plans and silviculture prescriptions must adhere to the management guidelines as presented in the foregoing plan. It will also provide input for strategic planning and therefore be reflected in subsequent yield analysis and AAC decisions for the TSA.

A preliminary development schedule as proposed by Bell Pole Co., the Forest Licensee is as follows:

- road construction south of Begbie Cr. - yr. 1995
- harvesting south of Begbie Cr. - yr. 1997
- road construction north of Begbie Cr. - yr. 1998
- harvesting north of Begbie Cr. - yr. 2000

This schedule is tentative and may change as required by forest management priorities.

As part of the review monitoring and implementation process, this committee will:

1. Publish an annual report which summarizes all activities within the plan area and any changes to the plan made by the committee. This report will be written before the end of the calendar year.
2. Hold an annual meeting at the beginning of the calendar year to discuss upcoming development planning and review the previous year's annual report.
3. Hold a yearly field to trip view active harvesting operations.

These reviews will address:

1. problems and or successes regarding the plan.
2. changing resource values and use levels.
3. changing socio-economic values.

Inspections and operational monitoring will also be elevated to a level that recognizes the high resource values and degree of planning intensity that has been invested in this area.