

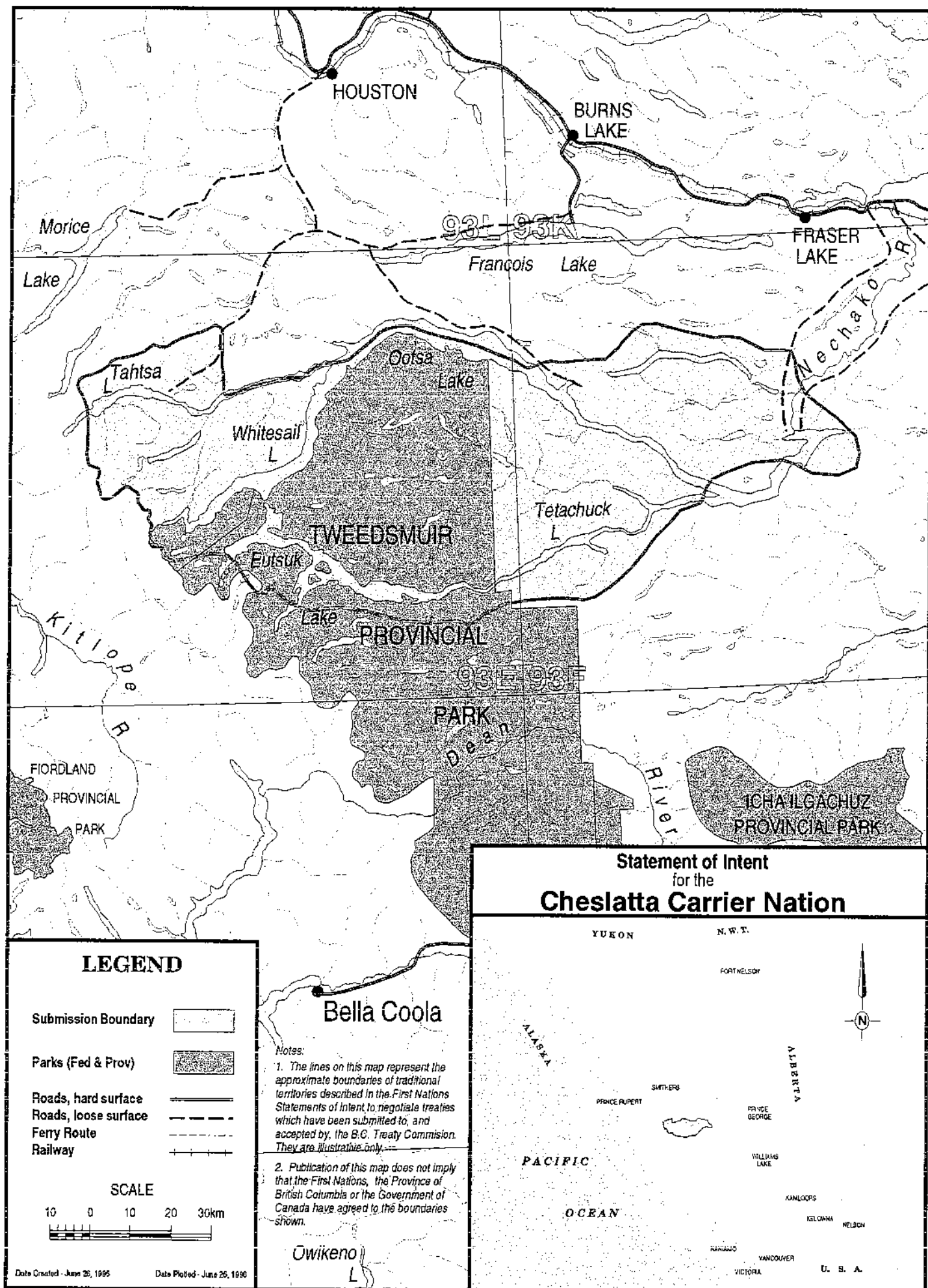
CHESLATTA COMMUNITY PROFILE
APRIL 15
FINAL VERSION

FILE COPY

CHESLATA COMMUNITY PROFILE

CHESLATT A TREATY DISCUSSIONS
COMMUNITY PROFILE
CARRIER NATION NATION TRADITIONAL TERRITORY

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CHESLATTA CARRIER NATION

P.O. Box 909

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 694-3334

Fax: 694-3632

Chief: Marvin Charlie

Councillors: Bill Troy

Peter Gagnon

Band Manager: Dave Danyluk

Sr. Policy Advisor: Mike Robertson

Treaty Coordinator: Scott Nicoll

Cheslatta Carrier Nation Background

The Cheslatta Carrier Nation (Cheslatta) is located 40 kilometres east of Grassy Plains, across Francois Lake from the Village of Burns Lake and comprises eight reserves with a total land base of 1,403.9 hectares. The Cheslatta Band, or Tatchatoten "People of Cheslatta Lake", are a member group of the Southern Carrier people. Population numbers are currently estimated to be 235 with 85 of these living on reserve lands and 150 living off reserve lands.

The Cheslatta submitted their formal Statement of Intent to Enter Into Treaty Negotiations on December 16, 1993 as part of a submission made by the Carrier Sekani Tribal Council. Subsequent to this the Cheslatta people submitted a separate Statement of Intent in May of 1995.

There are several boundary overlaps occurring in Cheslatta traditional territory, specifically those with the Wet'suwet'en Nation, the Carrier-Sekani Tribal Council and the Stoney Creek and Ulkatcho Bands. The Cheslatta traditional territory borders that claimed by the Haisla Nation to the west and Nee-Tahi-Buhn to the north.

Approximately thirty years ago, the Cheslatta Band exchanged ten reserves for separate parcels of land, now referred to as Cheslatta Indian Reserve #1. The surrendered lands were subsequently flooded by the Aluminum Company of Canada in the generation of hydro-electric power required by their aluminum smelting operation in Kitimat. This first phase of a larger hydro-electric project has been referred to as Kemano I. The subsequent, and final phase of this project, known as Kemano Completion or Kemano II, has since been halted due to concerns surrounding environmental impacts associated with its completion.

VILLAGE OF BURNS LAKE

Box 570

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: (250) 692-7587

Mayor: Paul H. Jean

Clerk/Treasurer: Lonny Miller

The Village of Burns Lake is located in the central interior of the province in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District. The village is situated on the shores of Burns Lake and is regarded as the main centre of the "Lakes District" of B.C. Burns Lake is 232 km west of Prince George, 1019 km northwest of Vancouver, and 507 km east of Prince Rupert.

The Village of Burns Lake was first settled in the late 19th century in response to the construction of an overland telegraph line to Alaska and Siberia. Construction of Alcan's Kenney Dam in the '50's drew more people to the area. The 1960's and '70's saw Decker Lake Forest Products and Babine Lake Forest Products beginning operations in Burns Lake, resulting in some substantive demographic and economic changes to the area. These two companies are currently the two largest employers in Burns Lake.

The local economy of Burns Lake is highly dependent on forestry, including logging, silviculture, and wood manufacturing. About 65% of the income driving the local economy originates with the forest industry. Babine Forest Products and Decker Lake Forest Products, with 400 and 120 employees respectively, play a large role in the local economy. The opening of Burns Lake Specialty Wood in 1992 has added to the employment base through its value-added wood processing. Although processing employment, despite the presence of Burns Lake Specialty Wood Products, has declined over the last decade, forestry harvesting employment has increased.

Many supply, service, and transport related businesses derive the majority of their business from the local sawmills.

The Village of Burns Lake is the largest commercial centre in the Lakes District. The community satisfies local shopping and personal service needs as well as those of area visitors and through-traffic. The retail trade sector is further supported by the relative inconvenience of the 2.5 hour trip to Prince George. There is some loss however with respect to larger consumer purchases which are often made in Prince George, at the expense of the local merchants.

Abundant fish and wildlife are responsible for attracting a growing number of tourists in search of a "wilderness holiday" experience. Much of this particular market is considered as part-time or seasonal only. A number of small resorts, campsites, and related businesses generate a small but significant amount of employment and income. Fishing and boating on the numerous lakes,

guided hunting, and through traffic on their way to or from Alaska are dominant in the tourist industry here.

Agriculture supports approximately 6% of the employment in the area. Due to the very short growing season, cattle ranching, with many operations found between Endako and Rose and Ootsa Lakes, is the main type of agriculture.

Mining has been important to the areas economy in the past. Endako Mine (open pit molybdenum) is located 65 kms east of Burns Lake. Due to poor economic conditions, other mines, including a large one at Granisle, have been closed, putting many people out of work.

AGRICULTURE

Black Sheep Farms
Hutter Road
Decker Lake, B.C.
Phone: 698-7616

AIR CHARTER COMPANIES

Lakes District Air Services
Francois Lake Road
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3229
Fax: 692-7563

Ootsa Air
Phone: Call radio operator for H437305 on Burns Lake JK

Westland Helicopters
Railway Avenue
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3613
Fax: 692-4222

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY INTERESTS

Burns Lake and District Chamber of Commerce
540 West Highway 16
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3773
Fax: 692-3493

Business Information Centre
540 West Highway 16
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3773

CHURCHES

Burns Lake Fellowship Baptist Church
15-8th Avenue
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7990

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
Highway 35
Francois Lake, B.C.
Phone: 695-6333

Decker Lake Mennonite Church
Highway 16
Decker Lake, B.C.
Phone: 698-7444

First Mennonite Church
Kerr Road
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3259

Jehovah's Witnesses
Frontage Road
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3603

New Life Vineyard Fellowship
400 Government Street
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7962

Pentecostal Tabernacle
724 Babine Lake Road
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7464

St. Paul's United Church
136-4th Avenue
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7202

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Burns Lake Christian Supportive Society for the Mentally Handicapped
210-8th Avenue
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7809

Burns Lake Community Development Association
744 Centre
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7577

Burns Lake Public Library
613 Government Street
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3192

Burns Lake Sports Centre Association
106 Park Street
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3817

Burns Lake Yinkadinee' Keyakh Law Centre Society
416 Government Street
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7534

District Outreach
336 West Highway 16
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7701
Fax: 692-3342

Lakes Development Society
335 West Highway 16
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7757
Fax: 692-4300

Northern Native Family Services Society
688 Babine Lake Road
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7127

Offices of the Hereditary Chiefs
847 Upper Lorne Crescent
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7528
Fax: 692-7904

FORESTRY

Babine Forest Products
Highway 16
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7177

Burns Lake Native Logging Ltd.
485 West Highway 16
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3188

Burns Lake Specialty Wood Ltd.
Moe Road
Decker Lake, B.C.
Phone: 698-7391
Fax: 698-7682

Decker Lake Forest Products
West Decker Road
Decker Lake, B.C.
Phone: 698-7304

CP Logging
Phone: Call radio operator for H424285 on Burns Lake YK

E.A. Strimbold Logging
PO Box 569
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: Mobile # 847-8247

Intata Logging
343 West Highway 16
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3315
Fax: 692-7920

LD Forestry Services
Highway 35
Francois Lake, B.C.
Phone: 695-6679

S-3 Logging
Phone: Call radio operator for H426007 on Brown Bear YJ

Sheraton Custom Milling
East Highway 16
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3529

Ted Jack Logging
East Highway 16
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7800

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SERVICE GROUPS

Masonic Hall
147-3rd Avenue
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3087

Moosehorn Lodge
PO Box 66
Southbank, B.C.
Phone: 694-3730

Royal Canadian Legion Branch #50
120 West Railway
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3232

SCHOOLS AND TRAINING FACILITIES

School District #91 (Nechako Lakes)
School Board Office
Box 2000
685 West Highway 16
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7141
Fax: 692-7145
Superintendent: Ms. Louise Burgart
Secretary Treasurer: Ms. Louise Burgart
Chair: Rosalie Nichiporuk

Decker Lake Elementary

Box 625

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 698-7301

Fax: 698-7349

Principal: Sandra Barth

Grades: K-7

Staff Pop: 8.5

Student Pop: 147

Francois Lake Elementary

Box 600

Francois Lake, B.C.

V0J 1R0

Phone: 695-6401/695-6402

Fax: 695-6695

Principal: Craig Little

Grades: K-7

Staff Pop: 5.12

Student Pop: 66

Grassy Plains Elementary/Jr. Secondary

RR #2

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 694-3396

Fax: 694-3689

Principal: Eugene Marks

Grades: K-11

Staff Pop: 11.8

Student Pop: 153

Lakes District Secondary

Box 3000

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-7733

Fax: 692-4231

Principal: Perry Bedard

Grades: 8-12

Staff Pop: 32.5

Student Pop: 475

Burns Lake Christian School

Highway 35

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-3532

Muriel Mould Primary

Box 2500

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-7505

Fax: 692-3646

Principal: Sharon Steele

Grades: K-3

Staff Pop: 16.5

Student Pop: 266

William Konkin Elementary

Box 7000

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-3146

Fax: 692-3494

Principal: Rick Pooley

Grades: 4-7

Staff Pop: 17.96

Student Pop: 290

The College of New Caledonia
685 Highway 16
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3175
Fax: 692-3809

The Learning Centre
Box 2000
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-4338
Fax: 692-3716
Teacher: Phil Boswell
Staff Pop: 2
Student Pop: 31

TOURIST ACCOMODATIONS

Babine Lake Resort
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: Call radio operator for N696674 on Burns Lake JK

Beaver Point Resort
Tchesinkut Lake Road East
Francois Lake, B.C.
Phone: 695-6519

Birch Lake Cabin Resort
Babine Lake, B.C.
Phone: Mobile number; 565-0590

Burns Lake Motor Inn
Highway 16
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7545
Fax: 692-7683

Lakeland Hotel
West Highway 16
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-7771
Fax: 692-3075

Lakes District Hunting Lodge
Phone: 698-7478
Fax: 698-7476

Poplar Ridge Bed and Breakfast
Bobcat Road
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-4217

Rainbow Motel
770 West Highway 16
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7747

Sandy's RV and Camping Resort
Francois Lake, B.C.
Phone: 695-6321

Wanakena Motel
Highway 16
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3151

DISTRICT OF HOUSTON

Box 370

Houston, B.C.

V0J 1Z0

Phone: (250) 845-2238

Mayor: Thys (Tom) Euverman

Principal Officer: Bill Beamish

Clerk: Bill Beamish

Treasurer: Tandra Bamsey

Houston is a forestry industry town located on Highway 16 approximately 75 kms west of Burns Lake and 300 kms west of Prince George. About 30% of the area labour force work in wood products manufacturing. Seventeen percent of the labour force is employed in mining and timber harvesting, 13% in government and business sectors and 10% in the retail/wholesale trade sector.

Northwood Pulp and Timber and Houston Forest Products are key employers in the Houston/Granisle area. Several smaller mills operate seasonally. Timber harvesting and silviculture employ the second largest number of people in the area.

Although Houston has a modest retail trading centre, residents wishing to make larger purchases usually travel to Smithers, Terrace, or Prince George.

Mining saw its heyday in the area in the early 1980's but slowed dramatically into the '90's. With the closure of the Bell Mine (copper) and down-sizing at the Equity Mine, near Houston, the work force involved in mining operations has been greatly reduced.

Tourism stands as a sector currently experiencing modest growth. Steelhead fishing and game trophy-hunting are responsible for a significant contribution to growth in this sector.

AGRICULTURE

Valley Creek Ranch
Highway 16
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-7193

AIR CHARTER COMPANIES

Westland Helicopters
Rail Street
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-2334

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY INTERESTS

Business Information Centre
3289 Highway 16
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-7640

Houston Chamber of Commerce
3289 Highway 16
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-7640

CHURCHES

Anglican Church of St. Clements
2324 Butler Avenue
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-3188

Canadian Reformed Church
3337-6th Street
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-2145

Fellowship Baptist Church
3940 Highway 16
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-7810

Guru Nanak Sikh Temple Association
2012 Elliot Crescent
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-2705

Houston Christian Reform Church
1959 Goold
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-7578

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Dze L K'Ant Friendship Centre Society
118-3202-14th Street
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-2131

Houston Community Hall
2302 Butler Avenue
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-2893

Houston Boosters Community Pool
3400-14th Street
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-7434

FORESTRY

Adina Timber
2434 Poulton
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-7511
Fax: 845-2311

CAS Forest Care
Morice River Road
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-3411

Gillis Gislason Logging
Buck Flats Road
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-2044

John Himech Logging
Highway 16
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-2376

Hladun Logging
North Bulkley Road
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-2361
Phone: Call radio operator for N425247 on Houston YR

Wilford Olson Logging
Phone: Call radio operator for N426434 on Houston JP

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SERVICE GROUPS

Elks Club
2025 Kanata
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-2124

SCHOOLS AND TRAINING FACILITIES

Silverthorne Elementary School
3455-13th Street
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-2228

School District #54 (Bulkley Valley)
Box 758
Smithers, B.C.
V0J 2N0
Phone: 847-3261
Fax: 847-4276
Superintendent: Alan Cooper
Secretary Treasurer: Jim Floris
Chair: Bob Haslett

Houston Junior Secondary School
1771 Hungerford
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-7217

Twain Sullivan Elementary School
1771 Hungerford
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-2227

Houston Secondary Alternate School
3455-13th Street
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-2429

Continuing Education Services
3221 West 14th Street
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-7266

TOURISM ASSOCIATIONS

Travel Info Centre
3289 Highway 16
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-7640

VILLAGE OF FRASER LAKE
(including Endako and Fort Fraser)

Box 430

Fraser Lake, B.C.

V0J 1S0

Phone: 699-6257

Fax: 699-6469

Mayor: Tony Thompson

Clerk: Angus Davis

Treasurer: Donna Ward

The Village of Fraser Lake is located on Highway 16, approximately 60 kilometres west of Prince George at the east end of Fraser Lake. The population of Fraser Lake is closely aligned with the fortunes of the nearby Endako molybdenum mine and as such has experienced a relatively dynamic ebb and flow in numbers over the years. Recently, Fraser Lake, in contrast to other nearby communities, has experienced strong population growth; just under 11% between 1986 and 1994.

The economy of Fraser Lake is heavily dependent on forestry and mining. The community is the site of a highly automated high efficiency mill with one of the highest lumber recovery rates in B.C. The Endako molybdenum mine, as mentioned previously, provides a significant boost to the area economy. In January of 1997 Place Dome placed their Endako Mine holdings for sale, no buyer has been identified yet.

Tourism plays a fairly minor role in the local economy. Fraser Lake's location on Highway 16, with the advantages it offers to travellers stopping over between Prince George and Prince Rupert, supports a small service sector. Nearby Fraser Lake is a popular regional outdoor destination and this benefits the Village of Fraser Lake as well.

The Village of Endako, about 15 kilometres west of Fraser Lake, supports a population of approximately 150 people. The main sources of employment are the Endako mine, and the railroad and forest industries.

The other community in the near proximity of Fraser Lake is the Village of Fort Fraser which is situated at the east end of Fraser Lake and has a population of approximately 370 people.

AIR CHARTER COMPANIES

Danish Aviation
North Shore Road
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6392
Fax: 699-8712

CHURCHES

St. Andrews Catholic Church
144 Nadina Crescent
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6593

Bahai Faith
85 Francois
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6529

Fraser Lake Pentecostal Church
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6585

Jehovah's Witnesses
86 Nadia Crescent
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-8841

Lakeview Bible Chapel
45 Francois
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6410

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Fraser Lake & District Senior Citizens Home Society
199 Langley
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-8771

Fraser Lake (Kay Cooke) Public Library
228 Endako Avenue
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-8888

FORESTRY

Fraser Lake Sawmills
Highway 16
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6235
Fax: 699-8821

G & G Silviculture
10 - 21 Tunasa Crescent
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-8008

Larworth Logging
Ely Subdivision
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6634

Sandback Logging
398 Tunasa Place
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6406

Selkin Logging
Stellako Reserve
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6537

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SERVICE GROUPS

Royal Canadian Legion, Branch #274
165 Chowsunket Street
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6268

MINING AND MINING INTERESTS

Placer Dome
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6211

SCHOOLS AND TRAINING FACILITIES

School District #56 (Nechako)

Fraser Lake Elementary Secondary School
Box 1002
110 Chowsunket Street
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6233
Fax: 699-7753
Principal: Gerald Brise
Grades: K-12
Staff Pop: 30
Student Pop: 596

Mouse Mountain Elementary
PO Box 3001
266 Taluk Avenue
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6627
Fax: 699-7730
Principal: Loretta Young
Grades: K-7
Staff Pop: 9
Student Pop: 120

Fraser Lake Adult Learning Centre
PO Bag Service 1002
210 Chowsunket Street
Fraser Lake, B.C.
V0J 1S0
Phone: 699-6261
Fax: 699-6261
Staff Pop: 2

Nad'leh Whut'en Learning Centre
PO Bag Service 1002
Fraser Lake, B.C.
V0J 1S0
Phone: 690-7535
Fax: 690-7535
Staff Pop: 1

College of New Caledonia
106 - 129 Laird
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6900

TOURIST ACCOMODATIONS

Stellako Lodge
Francois Lake Road
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6695

Birch Bay Resort
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-8484

Cataline Motor Inn
210 Chowsunket Street
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6254

Endako Hotel
Highway 16
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-8006

Francois Lake Resort
Francois Lake Road
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6551

Fraser Lake Inn
111 Chowsunket Street
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6221

Nithi on the Lake
Francois Lake Road
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6675

Orange Valley Motel and Campground
Highway 16
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6350

FORT FRASER

ACCOMMODATIONS

Northgate Motel
Highway 16
Fort Fraser, B.C.
Phone: 690-7414

Pipers Glen Resort
Highway 16
Fort Fraser, B.C.
Phone: 690-7565

Tatuk Lake Resort
Fraser Mountain Road
Fort Fraser, B.C.
Phone: 690-7525

AGRICULTURE

Saddle Mountain Ranch
Becker Road
Fort Fraser, B.C.
Phone: 690-7570

CHURCHES

Fort Fraser Church of the Nazarene
Highway 16
Fort Fraser, B.C.
Phone: 690-7232

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Fort Fraser Community Hall
Highway 16
Fort Fraser, B.C.
Phone: 690-7255

Fort Fraser Local Community
North Shore Road
Fort Fraser, B.C.
Phone: 690-7514

SCHOOLS AND TRAINING FACILITIES

Fort Fraser Elementary School
PO Box 94
Highway 16
Fort Fraser, B.C.
Phone: 690-7271
Fax: 690-7738
Principal: Judy Six
Grades: K-7
Staff Pop: 9
Student Pop: 136

VILLAGE OF KEMANO

General Delivery

Kemano, B.C.

Kemano is a private company town owned by Alcan. Access to this remote area is achieved only by boat or helicopter. The purpose of the community is centered on running the generating system for Alcan's hydroelectric power program. Population has diminished recently due to the suspension of the Kemano Two Project. Local houses and a police force are owned and operated by Alcan. Access to this area has been very limited until recently, with Alcan's decision to open the town more to public visitors. Group tours are available by boat. Only basic services exist in Kemano; a golf course, company store, cook house, and liquor store make up the majority of commercial ventures.

BULKLEY-NECHAKO REGIONAL DISTRICT

492 Alaska Drive
Yellowhead Highway 16
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-3195
Fax: 692-3305

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORS

Jim Davidson
PO Box 879
Smithers, B.C.
V0J 2N0

Phone (hm): s.22
Phone (wk): nil
Fax: 847-3315

Tom Euverman
PO Box 370
Houston, B.C.
V0J 1Z0

Phone (hm): s.22
Phone (wk): 845-2944
Fax: 845-3566

Frank Read
PO Box 900
Vanderhoof, B.C.
V0J 3A0

Phone (hm): s.22
Phone (wk): 567-2316
Fax: 567-9169

Lyle Graham
PO Box 570
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0

Phone (hm): s.22
Phone (wk): nil

\

Tony Thompson
 PO Box 673
 Fraser Lake, B.C.
 V0J 1S0
 Phone (hm): s.22
 Phone (wk): 699-6211

Sandy Harwood
 Drawer 640
 Fort St. James, B.C.
 V0J 1P0
 Phone (hm): s.22
 Phone (wk): 996-8233
 Fax: 996-7227

Sharon Hartwell
 PO Box 220
 Telkwa, B.C.
 V0J 2X0
 Phone (hm): s.22
 Phone (wk): 846-5574
 Fax: 846-9572

Ed Sorge
 PO Box 128
 Granisle, B.C.
 V0J 1W0
 Phone (hm): s.22
 Phone (wk): nil
 Fax: nil

RURAL DIRECTORS

Harold Kerr
 RR #1
 Telkwa, B.C.
 V0J 2X0
 Phone (hm): s.22
 Phone (wk): 846-5416

Betty Stewart
P.O. Box 715
Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0
Phone (hm): s.22
Phone (wk): nil
Fax: nil

Sonny Beck
Drawer 640
Fort St. James, B.C.

V0J 1P0
Phone (hm): s.22
Phone (wk): 996-8233
Fax: 996-2248

Ralph Roy
PO Box 332
Fraser Lake, B.C.

V0J 1S0
Phone (hm): s.22
Phone (wk): 699-6233
Fax: 699-6292 (Wife)

Eileen Benedict
PO Box 315
Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0
Phone (hm): s.22
Phone (wk): 692-7890

Jerry Peterson
P.O. Box 1081
Vanderhoof, B.C.

V0J 3A0
Phone (hm): s.22
Fax: nil

Rick VanValkengoed

PO Box 503

Houston, B.C.

V0J 1Z0

Phone (hm): s.22

Phone (wk): nil

Fax: nil

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

Richard Harris, Prince George-Bulkley Valley (Reform)
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FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Canada Mortgage & Housing Corp
300-299 Victoria Street
Prince George, B.C.
V2L 5B8
Phone: 561-5433
Fax: 561-5444

Citizenship & Immigration Canada
250-177 Victoria Street
Prince George, B.C.
V2L 2K1
Phone: 1-888-242-2100
Fax: 561-5502

Department of Fisheries & Oceans

Fisheries Branch
3177 Tatlow
Smithers, B.C.
V0J 2N0
Phone: 847-2312

Hatchery, Pinkut Creek Project
Box 1180
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: Mobile # 847-8132

Department of Health Canada, Health Centre
Box 297
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7787

Human Resources Development Canada
Employment Centre
1090 Main Street
Smithers, B.C.
V0J 2N0
Phone: 847-3248

Revenue Canada
Bag 7500, 280 Victoria Street
Prince George, B.C.
V2L 5N8
Phone: 561-7800

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Box 759
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7171

Box 490
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-2204

210 Carrier Crescent
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-7777 (emergency) or 699-6215 (non-emergency)

Department of Veterans Affairs
305-280 Victoria Street
Prince George, B.C.
V2L 4X3
Phone: 561-5296

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Bill Goodacre, Bulkley Valley-Stikine (New Democrat)

Bag 5000

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V0J 2N0

Phone: (250) 847-4402

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Phone: (250) 567-2405

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Prince George Office

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V2N 5E1

Phone: (250) 964-3437

Fax: (250) 565-4129

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Ministry of Forests

District Office

185 West Highway 16

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-2200

District Office

2430 Butler Ave

Houston, B.C.

Phone: 845-6200

Government Agent

33-3rd Avenue
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-7117

3232 Highway 16
Houston, B.C.

Phone: 845-2990

Ministry of Transportation and Highways
Lakes District Highways Office

108-2nd Avenue
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-7161

Fax: 692-3419

FORESTRY

Within the area identified by the Cheslatta Carrier in their Statement of Intent are portions of 3 different Forest Districts. The Lakes, Morice, and Vanderhoof Districts all have a portion of their entire area within the bounds of the Cheslatta traditional territory. The Lakes District has, by far, the largest proportion of its area within the claim area; amounting to approximately 50% of the District. Morice and Vanderhoof have only a very small portion of their entire land area within Cheslatta Traditional Territory.

Vanderhoof and Morice Forest Districts will be discussed only to provide some context for the region. Caution should be exercised in extrapolating information for these two Districts to forest activity within the Cheslatta Nation's Traditional Territory.

The Vanderhoof Forest District covers approximately 1.2 million hectares west of Prince George. The largest urban concentration is the District of Vanderhoof with a 1994 population of 4,331. The next largest community is the Village of Fraser Lake.

The total Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) for the Vanderhoof Forest District is 1,697,875 m³. The bulk of this, 1,103,007 m³, is apportioned to the Replaceable Forest Licence category. This is distributed to the following companies in the proportions shown: Canadian Forest Products (190,253 m³); L&M Lumber (47,129 m³); Lakeland Mills (12,782 m³); Plateau Forest Products (588,573 m³); Stella-Jones (16,276 m³); and West Fraser Mills (247,994 m³). In addition to the allocation held by L&M Lumber as a Replaceable Forest Licence, they also hold a temporary licence for 250,000 m³ which is set to expire in January of 1998.

The Small Business Forest Enterprise Program accounts for 312,797 m³ divided between Categories 1 & 2 (161,924 m³), Section 16.1 sales (150,000 m³), and Timber Sales under 10,000 m³ (873 m³). The balance of the AAC is made up of Woodlot Licences and Forest Service Reserves.

Sawmilling operations based in the Vanderhoof District are as follows:

- L&M Lumber, Vanderhoof
- Slocan Group, Plateau Division
- West Fraser Mills, Lejac, Fraser Lake

Vanderhoof is also home base to a large remanufacturing operation, Vanderhoof Specialty Woods. Using figures obtained from the Ministry of Forests 1993 mill survey, the annual production capacity of the three Vanderhoof area sawmills amounts to approximately 2.7 million m³. This figure exceeds Vanderhoof Forest District's 1993 AAC of 1.7 million m³ by approximately 1.0 million m³. The shortfall is made up from a variety of sources, including but not limited to: small business purchases from within other Timber Supply Areas (TSA's), purchases from other sawmills within the Prince George TSA, forest licence volumes from other

TSA's, agricultural lease purchases, and purchases from other area licensees. Refer to Appendix A for profiles of these three mills, as well as Fraser Lake Sawmills.

Vanderhoof Pulp and Paper has proposed the construction of a \$260 million BCTMP mill near Vanderhoof that would produce about 600 tonnes of pulp per day, and two cogeneration proposals centred on Houston are under study. These would consume a large part of the wood waste generated by lumber mills in the Nechako Region.

The Morice Forest District has an AAC of 2 million m³ divided between 2 large Forest Licence holders, and the SBFEP. Northwood Pulp and Timber holds a replaceable licence for 1,064,484 m³ and Houston Forest Products holds one for 713,893 m³.

Northwood has a modern and efficient mill located in Houston which last year had the highest 8 hour shift production of any mill in the province. All of the district volume goes through the Houston mill. An additional approximately 10% comes from purchased volume from other companies. Up until this year, Northwood's pulp wood has been trucked to their pulp mill in Prince George, but they are installing a whole log chipper to utilize these logs, within the district as well.

Houston Forest Products (HFP) mill ranks as the number 4 producer in the province. As with Northwood all of their volume is milled in the district and an additional 10% or so is purchased volume. HFP's pulp wood is run through a local mill owned by Colin Wetterstrom then the unsawn pulp wood is trucked to the Pacific Inland Resources mill in Smithers (this amounts to approximately 20,000 m³ annually).

Of the total of 221,620 m³ allocated to the SBFEP the majority, about 60%, is milled in the district through sales to the major mills or to the smaller Category 2 mills. The remaining 40%, which leaves the district, goes primarily to small mills in Burns Lake.

The Lakes District has a total AAC of 1,500,000 m³. The Small Business Forest Enterprise Program holds the largest single allocation with 29.9% (448,178 m³) of the total available AAC. Babine Forest Products (28.7% or 431,518 m³ of the total AAC), West Fraser Sawmills (24.5% or 367,194 m³), Decker Lake Forest Products (9.2% - 137,478 m³), Northwood Pulp and Timber (3.8% - 56,450 m³), and L & M Lumber (1.5% - 23,084 m³) are the Forest Licence holders. The remainder of the AAC is made up of woodlot licences (1.4% - 21,098 m³), and Forest Service Reserve (1.0% - 15,000 m³).

Actual TSA harvests for the last four years were 1,708,064 m³ (1990/91), 1,543,549 m³ (1991/92), 1,592,221 m³ (1992/93), and 1,398,343 m³ (1993/94). In 1993 the private harvest in the Lakes TSA was 131,785 m³. This harvest has risen in the last three years in response to high lumber prices, but owing to the small private land base, is not believed to be sustainable even in the short term. Logs from as far away as the Yukon are already being imported in order to meet processing needs.

Major licensees in the Lakes TSA include Babine Forest Products, West Fraser Mills, and Decker Lake Forest Products. A brief description of each follows:

Babine Forest Products - Current ownership consists of Babine Forest Products - 85% owned by Weldwood and 15% owned by the Burns Lake Native Development Corporation - with 68% interest and West Fraser Timber with a 32 % interest. It operates a fully modern sawmill located about 25 kms east of Burns Lake employing about 242 with approximately 75 of these being held by First Nations employees. Harvesting is taking place around North Babine Lake, Burns Lake, and Ootsa Lake. Virtually all of the timber harvested in the Lakes TSA is milled here and accounts for some 57 % of total input

West Fraser Mills - It harvests approximately a quarter of the total AAC but does not currently operate a mill in the Lakes TSA. harvested wood is milled at the company's Fraser Lake Sawmill in Vanderhoof District. Hresting is currently taking place in the eastern end of Ootsa Lake and employs approximately 126.

Decker Lake Forest Products - It is privately owned by a group of Burns Lake and Fort St. James business people. The mill is located about 20 kms west of Burns Lake in Palling. Harvesting currently focusses on the Maxan, Tchesinkut, and Pinkut drainages with all of the harvest being processed in their mill.

Northwood Pulp and Timber and L & M Lumber - These companies are smaller operators in the Lakes TSA.

The Small Business Forest Enterprise Program - It accounts for the single largest AAC allocation in the TSA with 29.9%. There are approximately 100 small business operators registered with the program in the Lakes District Office and employ about 100 harvesting personnel.

Key small lumber manufacturers include Burnslake Specialty Wood, Francois Lake Woodworking, and Boo Flat Lumber. Together they account for approximately 115,000m3 of throughput annually. Burns Lake Specialty Wood and Francois Lake Woodworking share the bulk of this with 90,000 and 20,000 m3 respectively. The two also employ about 90 people in their operations.

The following companies, through the Council of Forest Industry's Northern Interior Lumber Sector, have identified themselves as having interests in and/or around that area claimed by the Cheslatta Carrier Nation. Some of these companies have already been identified in one or several of the Forestry sections above.

Apollo Forest Products

PO Box 129

Fort St. James, B.C.

V0J 1P0

Phone: 996-8297

Fax: 996-8730

Contact: Les Huffman

Babine Forest Products

PO Box 4000

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-7177

Fax: 692-4595

Contact: Brian Quick

Canadian Forest Products-Clear Lake

PO Box 1888, Station A

Prince George, B.C.

V2N 2K2

Phone: 561-4350

Fax: 563-2605

Contact: Ken Stowe

Canadian Forest Products-Isle Pierre

PO Box 6600

Prince George, B.C.

V2N 2K2

Phone: 441-3222

Fax: 441-3208

Contact: Dennis Anderson

Canadian Forest Products-Fort St. James

PO Box 254

Fort St. James, B.C.

V0J 1P0

Phone: 996-8241

Fax: 996-5420

Contact: Joseph Paques

Canadian Forest Products-Netherlands

PO Box 789

Prince George, B.C.

V2L 4T3

Phone: 561-2374

Fax: 561-1631

Contact: Milt England

Canadian Forest Products-Northern Operations

PO Box 6000

Prince George, B.C.

V2N 2K3

Phone: 561-3670

Fax: 561-3639

Contact: Chris Andersen

Canadian Forest Products-Polar Division

General Delivery

Bear Lake, B.C.

V0J 3G0

Phone: 972-4700

Fax: 972-4323

Contact: Gary Dolinski

Finlay Forest Industries

PO Box 250

Mackenzie, B.C.

V0J 2C0

Phone: 997-3201

Fax: 997-5133

Contact: John Dahl

Fletcher Challenge Canada
PO Box 310
Mackenzie, B.C.
V0J 3G0
Phone: 997-3271
Fax: 997-2568
Contact: Carl Baker

The Pas Lumber Company
PO Box 879
Prince George, B.C.
V2L 4T8
Phone: 562-3361
Fax: 562-5490
Contact: Don Gould

Rustad Bros.
8555 Pacific Street
Prince George, B.C.
V2N 2K8
Phone: 561-2211
Fax: 561-1857
Contact: Dan Alexander

Northwood Pulp and Timber
PO Box 9000
Prince George, B.C.
V2L 4W2
Phone: 962-9611
Fax: 962-3325
Contact: Jack Hays

Carrier Lumber
#203-1717-3rd Avenue
Prince George, B.C.
V2L 3G7
Phone: 563-9271
Fax: 563-4127
Contact: Terry Kuzma

Dunkley Lumber
PO Box 173
Prince George, B.C.
V2L 4S1
Phone: 564-4508
Fax: 998-4515
Contact: Blair Mayes

Houston Forest Products
PO Box 5000
Houston, B.C.
V0J 1Z0
Phone: 845-2322
Fax: 845-5301
Contact: Blair Barr

Lakeland Mills
PO Box 1358
Prince George, B.C.
V2L 4V4
Phone: 564-6810
Fax: 562-0914
Contact: Keith Andersen

Northwood Pulp and Timber-Houston
PO Box 158
Houston, B.C.
V0J 1Z0
Phone: 845-2221
Fax: 845-3095
Contact: Dave Mayer

Stella Jones
7177 Pacific Street
Prince George, B.C.
V2N 2K8
Phone: 561-1161
Fax: 561-0903
Contact: Allan Gray

West Fraser Mills-FLS Division

PO Box 100

Fraser Lake, B.C.

V0J 1S0

Phone: 699-6235

Fax: 699-8821

Contact: Scott MacDougall

West Fraser Mills-PIR Division

PO Box 3130

Smithers, B.C.

V0J 2N0

Phone: 847-2656

Fax: 847-5520

Contact: Gord Gunson

Repap Carnaby

PO Box 3000

Terrace, B.C.

V8G 4C6

Phone: 635-6580

Fax: 638-1560

Contact: Derrick Curtis

Northern Forest Products Association

Doug Routledge

Suite 400 - 1488 4th Avenue

Prince George, B.C.

V2L 4Y2

Phone: (250) 564-5136

Council of Forest Industries

1200 - 555 Burrard Street

Vancouver, B.C.

V7X 1S7

Phone: (604) 684-0211

ENERGY, MINING AND PETROLEUM

Huckleberry Copper Project Overview - The Huckleberry Property, located approximately 86 kilometres southwest of Houston, is set to be developed by New Canamin Resources. The site is located on the southern flank of Huckleberry Mountain, north of Tahtsa Reach on the Nechako Reservoir and may be reached via 126 km of gravelled Forest Service Roads and a proposed 8 km private access road.

Current mineable reserves are estimated at 93.9 million tonnes containing 0.50 % copper, with minor recoverable amounts of gold, silver, and molybdenum. The mineable reserves are to be accessed by two open pits, the Main Zone and East Zone. After depletion of the reserves the disturbed surface area encompassing the East Zone will be approximately 24 hectares, 28 hectares will be permanently flooded, and 21 hectares of the north wall of the East Zone will be exposed. The disturbed surface area encompassing the Main Zone will be approximately 16 hectares and will be part of the permanently flooded Main Zone/Tailings Management Facility 2 (TMF2) lake, which will eventually cover 137 hectares.

The project mill is designed with a milling capacity of 15,500 tonnes per day for the "softer" East Zone ore and 14,000 tonnes per day for the "harder" Main Zone ore. Total production is estimated at 60 million pounds of copper per year over a 17 year mine life. Waste from the mines activities will be hauled to the waste dumps in the Tailings Management Facility 2, and later backfilled into the mined-out Main Zone Pit.

New Canamin had proposed beginning site preparation and powerline and road access construction in the fall of 1995 with a production start date of mid to late 1997. Due to delays in the approval process this timeline will largely go unrealized. The development received a Certificate of Approval December 22, 1995.

Construction is expected to employ approximately 220 people for a period of about 18 months followed by between 180 to 200 full-time positions over the life of the mine. The mine is scheduled to operate around the clock, 7 days per week, through a 4 days on - 4 days off staffing schedule of 12 hour shifts.

The total budget, including start-up capital costs plus operating costs, is roughly \$700 million dollars for the 17 year life of the mine. Of this some \$196.5 million will be paid out in direct wages and will create approximately 3,000 person years of direct employment.

Access via 125 kilometres of gravelled Forest Service Roads. These are currently active due to logging in and around the area. The current roads impact the Sweeney Lake ecosystem area, as designated in the Morice Forest District Land Resource Management Plans, and New Canamin

proposes a new 8 km long road known as the Huckleberry Connector Forest Service Road (FSR) to run around the flank of Huckleberry Mine. This new connector avoids the "sensitive Sweeney Lake ecosystem entirely". In order to construct the connector, approximately 4 hectares of land are required to be included in the Forest Service right-of-way for permanent FSR road improvements and 24 hectares of land are required to construct the Huckleberry Connector Road itself.

Concentrate will be trucked from the mine site to a load-out facility at either the Port of Prince Rupert or the Port of Kitimat for load-out and shipment to a smelter.

In order to service the power requirements of the mine site and operations, an overhead 138 kV electric transmission line will follow 115 km of existing Forest Service Roads and the Huckleberry connector FSR to the project site. The estimated expansion of the existing right-of-way over transmission line's entire length is 102 hectares.

The preferred route of the line would parallel the existing Morice River, Morice-Owen, and Morice-Tahtsa Forest Service Roads for most of its length.

There are no land tenure agreements, licensed areas, private land or other mineral titles. According to materials submitted by New Canamin as part of the Environmental Assessment process, "The location has moderate forestry values, moderate to low recreational values, poor agricultural capacity, low capacity for wildlife except for small mammals, and will disturb no identifiable archeological sites".

The greatest impacts of the mine will likely be felt within a relatively small radius of the project. Effects will be most keenly felt by the communities of Houston and Smithers and to a lesser extent Granisle and Burns Lake. Of these, Houston will be most effected because of its proximity to the mine.

Socio-economic effects will come in the form of employee settlement patterns and direct and indirect purchases of goods and services. Effects will be acute during start-up and construction with commercial stability to ensue over the 17 year operational phase.

Entry level positions are expected to account for 10% of total hiring, while long term employment is expected for sub-contractors, and suppliers, including airline charters and scheduled flights; vehicle rentals, purchase, repair and maintenance; equipment purchase, repair and maintenance etc.

New Canamin is discussing socio-economic and ethnographic considerations with the Cheslatta Carrier Nation and the Wet' suwet' en Hereditary Chiefs. To this end, the Cheslatta have agreed to the hiring of an independent ethnographic consultant to determine historic traditional and current land use of the Huckleberry Project area. It is anticipated that economic benefits, much

like agreements reached between other B.C. mining companies and First Nations, are expected to result from these sorts of discussions.

B.C. and Yukon Chamber of Mines

William J. Wolfe

840 West Hastings Street

Vancouver, B.C.

V6C 1C8

Phone: (604) 681-5328

Fax: (604) 682-2363

Canadian Association of Geophysical Contractors

Bill Kammermayer

Main Floor

1603 - 10th Avenue

Calgary, Alta.

T3C 0J7

Phone: (403) 245-5883

Fax: (403) 244-8262

Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP)

Bill Parsons, Liason

c/o Mobil Oil Canada

Phone: (403) 778-7421

Mining Association of B.C.

Ken Sumanik

Box 12540

860 - 1066 West Hastings Street

Vancouver, B.C.

V6E 3X1

Phone: (604) 681-4321

Fax: (604) 681-5305

RECREATION AND TOURISM

The tourism industry finds its focus in part-time/seasonal businesses that capitalize on the area's natural resources. Tweedsmuir Park rates as the second largest park in B.C. and travellers to the park provide a significant boost to the Burns Lake economy. The tourist industry is dominated by fishing, boating, guided hunting, and through travellers on their way to or from Alaska. Outdoor recreation is clearly a driving force behind tourism in the area and opportunities exist for a full range of outdoor activities.

Fourteen guide-outfitting territories are found within the area with approximately 11 active guides. Outfitters generally operate within the area on a part-time basis to supplement their income from other sources. The most significant big game species is the moose while Spruce and Ruffed Grouse represent the largest proportion of the small game species by hunter effort.

GUIDE OUTFITTER ASSOCIATIONS

Guide Outfitters Association of B.C.

Box 759

100 Mile House, B.C.

V0K 2E0

Phone: (250) 395-2438

Fax: (250) 395-2410

North Central Guide Outfitters Association

Dennis Smith, President

General Delivery

Sinclair Mills, B.C.

V0J 3M0

Phone: (250) 966-2480

Northwest Guide Outfitters Association

Ron Flemming, President

RR #1, Kispiox Road

Hazelton, B.C.

V0J 1Y0

Phone: (250) 842-6350

TRAPPING

There are approximately 110 registered trappers in the area although the number of active trappers is not readily available. Although it is not possible to provide a breakdown between aboriginal and non-aboriginal trappers, trapping has, and continues to be, a traditional activity for aboriginal residents and has important cultural significance. Marten are by far the most trapped animal, followed by squirrels.

B.C. Trappers Association

David Hatler

Box 5

Smithers, B.C.

V0J 2N0

Phone: (250) 847-9522

Fax: (250) 847-5791

RANCHING

Due to a very short growing season agriculture is, for the most part, restricted to raising livestock. As with trapping, ranching is generally a part-time supplement to other sources of income.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

IWA-Canada, Local 1-424
1777 - 3rd Avenue
Prince George, B.C.
V2L 3G7

Phone: (250) 563-7771

President: Fred Carroll
Financial Secretary: Frank Everitt

Bulkley Valley Teachers Association
1174 Main St.
Smithers, B.C.
V0J 2N0

Phone: (250) 847-3127

B.C. Government & Service Employees' Union
4722 Lazelle St.
Terrace, B.C.
V8G 1T3

Phone: (250) 635-9126

ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

B.C. Wildlife Federation

Bill Wimpney

8625 McKee Place

Chilliwack, B.C.

V2P 7X8

Phone: (604) 795-5919

Fax: (604) 795-2425

B.C. Wildlife Federation, Skeena Region

Gill Payne, President

Box 407

Terrace, B.C.

V8G 4A1

Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society

Donald Gordon

1250 West 37th Avenue

Vancouver, B.C.

V6M 1M1

B.C. Environmental Network

Doug Gook

P.O. Box 4321

Quesnel, B.C.

V2J 3J3

Phone: (250) 747-3363

Fax: (250) 747-3363

Nechako Environmental Coalition

208-715 Victoria

Prince George

Phone: (250) 562-6587

Fax: (250) 562-4271

Outdoor Recreation Council of B.C.

Paul Thompson

#334 - 1367 West Broadway Street

Vancouver, B.C.

V6H 4H9

Phone: (604) 737-3058

Fax: (604) 737-7175

REGIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES

Central Interior Family Foundation
110-1552 S. Lyon St.,
Prince George, B.C.
V2N 1T2
Phone: (250) 562-4417
Fax: (250) 562-2243

Central Interior Native Health Society
1110 Fourth Avenue
Prince George, B.C.
V2L 3J3
Phone: (250) 565-6876

Healthy Communities Committee
366 Stuart Drive
Fort St. James, B.C.
Phone: (250) 996-8038

Native Courtworkers and Counselling Association
2 - 250 Stuart Drive East
Fort St. James, B.C.
Phone: (250) 996-8981

ABORIGINAL BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Aboriginal Business Canada
Aboriginal Economic Programs
Industry and Science Canada
P.O. Box 11551
810-650 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 4N8

Phone: (604) 666-3871
Fax: (604) 666-0238

Aboriginal Peoples' Business Association
(Centre for Native Small Business)
1260-355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V5E 1S6

Phone: (604) 687-7166
Fax: (604) 435-7084

A.I.M.S. Job Development
203-96 East Broadway
Vancouver, B.C.
V5T 1V6

Phone: (604) 874-4282
Fax: (604) 874-4299

All Nations Trust
208-345 Yellowhead Highway
Kamloops, B.C.
V2H 1H1

Phone: 1-800-663-2959
(250) 828-9770
Fax: (250) 372-2585

Dene Development Corporation
59-1st Avenue South
Williams Lake, B.C.
V2G 1H4

Phone: (250) 398-7555
Fax: (250) 398-6329

Tribal Resources Investment Corporation
217 3rd Avenue West
Prince Rupert, B.C.
V8J 1L2

Phone: (250) 624-3535

Fax: (250) 624-3883

ABORIGINAL FRIENDSHIP CENTRES

Prince George Native Friendship Centre
144 Goerge Street.
Prince George, B.C.
V2L 1P9

Phone: (250) 564-3568
Fax: (250) 563-0924

Dze L K'ant Friendship Centre
P.O. Box 2920
3955 3rd Avenue
Smithers, B.C.
V0J 2N0

Phone: (250) 847-5211
Fax: (250) 847-5144

ABORIGINAL LEGAL SERVICES

Dene Law Society
P.O. Box 1628
7 - 270 East Stuart Drive
Fort St. James, B.C.
V0J 1P0
Phone: (250) 996-7700

Legal Services Society
Native Programs
300-1140 West Pender
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 4G1
Phone: (604) 660-4653
Fax: (604) 660-9578

Native Courtworkers and Counselling Association of B.C.
P.O. Box 32
415 West Esplanade
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7M 1A6
Phone: (604) 985-5355
Fax: (604) 985-8933

MEDIA CONTACTS

This section identifies all newspapers, radio and television stations within the given areas, as well as major national and provincial media which will likely provide coverage of the negotiations.

NEWSPAPERS

The Province
2250 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6H 3G2
News Tel: (604) 732-2222
Fax Tel: (604) 732-2323
Circulation: Mon-Fri: 179,000
Sun: 221,000
Editor (In Chief): Michael Cooke

The Vancouver Sun
2250 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6H 3G2
News Tel: (604) 732-2222
Fax Tel: (604) 732-2323
Circulation: Mon-Thurs: 203,000
Fri: 270,000
Sat: 266,000
Editor (In Chief): John Cruickshank

The Globe & Mail
1022-1200 Burrard Street
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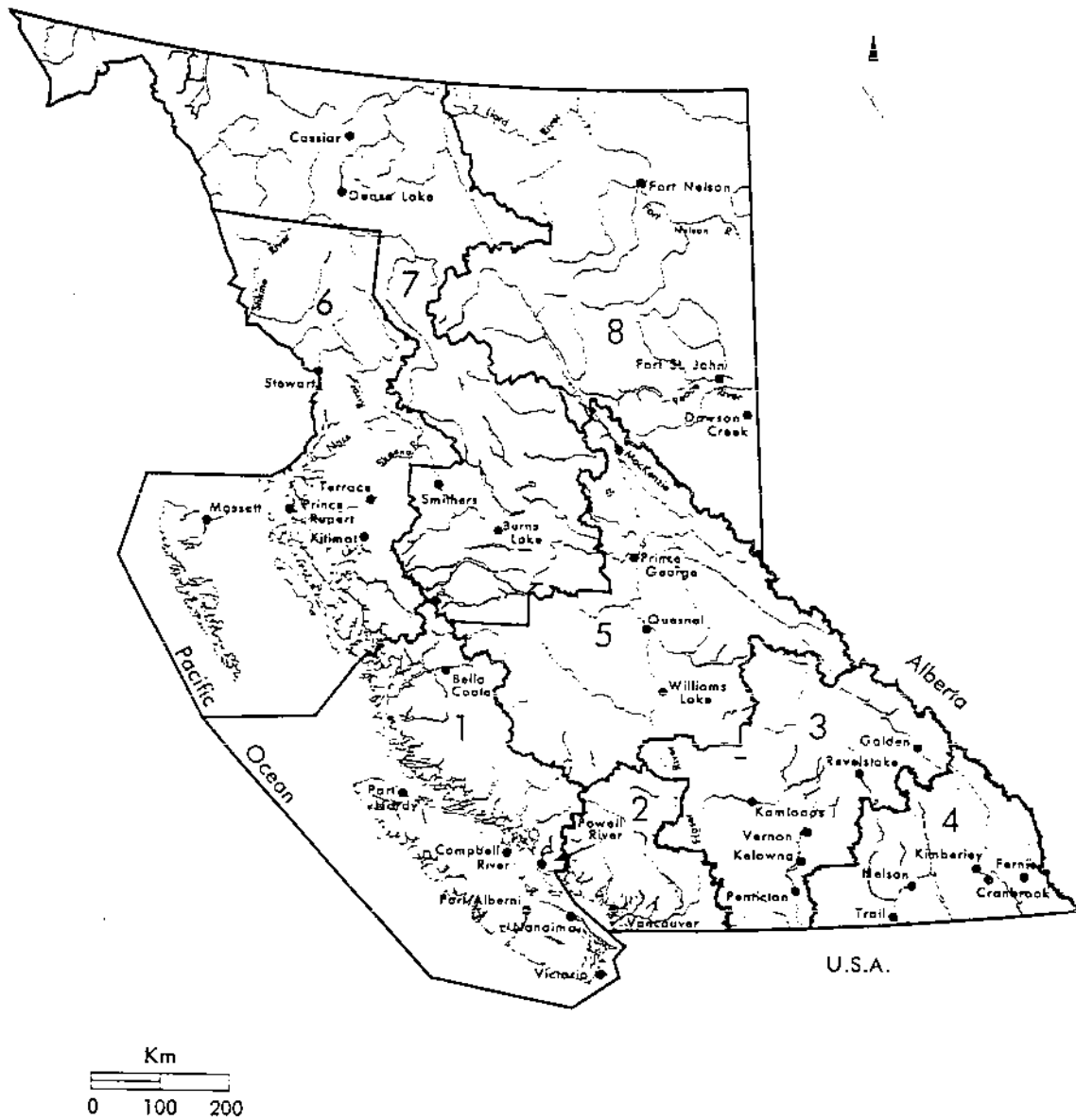
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APPENDIX A

Region 7:

Nechako

British Columbia



Introduction

The Nechako Region comprises the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako and the unincorporated Stikine Area. With a land area of approximately 18,530,000 ha (46.5 million acres), it represents 21 percent of the Province and is second in size only to the North East Region.

In the northwest corner of the Region lie the St. Elias Mountains, separated from the Boundary Ranges of the Coast Mountains by a connecting series of major valleys which provide an important through route, the Haines cut-off road. Only a small segment of the St. Elias Mountains are in British Columbia. The difference in elevation between valley floors and surrounding peaks is commonly 2,100 metres or more. Rising above a sea of lower peaks are still higher ones, such as Fairweather Mountain, which reaches an elevation of 4,663 metres above sea level and is one of the highest mountains in Canada.

The interior of the northern half of the Region consists of a plateau which extends northward to the Yukon. The Stikine Plateau is centred on the drainage basins of the Stikine and Taku Rivers. It has the appearance of an extensive tableland, the surface of which varies from smooth and level to rolling and broken. In several places there are prominent peaks, some of them cones of extinct volcanoes. Where they cross the plateau, the valleys of the larger rivers are mostly wide, rather deep, and steep-walled.

On the eastern side of the Stikine Plateau lie the Cassiar Mountains, which drop eastward into the northern limits of the Rocky Mountain Trench. The Cassiar Mountains exhibit wide and often flat-topped summit elevations of about 1,700–1,800 metres; they blend gradually westward into the Stikine Plateau at 1,200 metres.

In the southern half of Region, the terrain consists basically of a high rolling, hilly plateau with an average elevation ranging from 670 to 900 metres in the north and up to 1,500 metres in the south. In the southwest the plateau gives way to the Skeena and Hazelton mountains. Between them lies the Bulkley Valley which forms a fairly broad trough varying between 8 and 12 km in width along most of its length. The valley floor is rolling in appearance with cultivated land occupying large patches between the gentle ridges.

East of the Bulkley Valley lies what is commonly referred to as the lakes district. The largest of the natural lakes are Takla, Babine, Stuart and Francois, but these are exceeded in size by the Nechako reservoir. The latter, which provides water for the generation of electricity at Kemano (for the aluminum smelter at Kitimat), consists of a chain of lakes that were flooded to create a continuous body of water. This portion of the plateau has an undulating surface

broken by several rugged but low ranges of hills. Most of the district is unsuitable for farming and much of it is too rugged even for ranching.

East of the lakes district the plateau becomes level to rolling. Here the upland surface is dissected by the Nechako and Stuart Rivers which become more deeply entrenched as they proceed towards the Fraser River and on to the sea.

Although it is difficult to generalize about weather conditions, a continental type of climate dominates. Summers in the south are warm and winters are both long and cold. Precipitation is generally moderate (under 100 centimetres) and snowfall is light except at higher elevations and those locations, such as Atlin, where the moderating effect of the west coast climate is often felt. The frost-free season is short and tends to be unreliable. There is little or no commercial forest cover in much of the Stikine Area, but in the Bulkley-Nechako it is extensive and supports a large part of the local economy.

Population Trends

Year	Population	Change	
		Number	Percent
1976	35,258		
1977	36,166	908	2.6
1978	37,364	1,198	3.3
1979	38,362	998	2.7
1980	39,742	1,380	3.6
1981	41,609	1,867	4.7
1982	42,296	687	1.7
1983	42,311	15	0.0
1984	41,824	-687	-1.6
1985	41,552	-272	-0.2
1986	41,225	-327	-0.8
1987	41,205	-20	0.0
1988	41,132	-73	-0.2
1989	40,951	-181	-0.4
1990	41,351	400	1.0
1991	41,634	283	0.7
1992	41,937	303	0.7
1993	42,767	830	2.0

Population by Sex and Age Groups

Age Group	1986			1991		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	4,150	2,130	2,020	3,865	1,910	1,775
5-9	4,005	2,040	1,965	4,005	2,040	1,965
10-14	3,565	1,930	1,735	3,510	1,975	1,335
15-19	3,410	1,815	1,595	3,365	1,760	1,605
20-24	3,160	1,625	1,535	2,700	1,430	1,270
25-34	7,535	3,860	3,675	7,200	3,690	3,510
35-44	5,655	3,020	2,635	5,560	3,510	3,050
45-54	3,500	1,915	1,585	4,025	2,160	1,865
55-64	2,470	1,355	1,115	2,795	1,555	1,240
65-74	1,315	675	640	1,590	825	765
75+	665	330	325	760	380	400
Total	39,490	20,675	18,825	40,500	21,220	19,280

Households, Families and Dwellings

	1981	1986	1991
Households			
Total	12,190	12,455	13,450
Persons per Household	3.2	3.1	3.0
Families			
Total	9,900	9,950	10,405
Persons per Family	3.5	3.4	3.3
Dwellings			
Total	12,170	12,455	13,450
Owned	8,375	8,740	9,620
Rented	3,305	3,055	3,455
Single Detached	8,135	9,625	9,960
Other	4,035	2,830	3,490

Taxation Statistics—1992

Income Group (\$)	Returns (number)	Percent
Under 5,000	4,030	16.2
5,000-9,999	3,340	13.4
10,000-14,999	3,300	13.3
15,000-19,999	2,170	8.7
20,000-29,999	3,130	12.6
30,000-39,999	3,090	12.4
40,000-49,999	2,630	10.6
50,000 and over	3,190	12.8
Total — All Returns	24,870	100.0

Source Of Income	Income (\$million)	Percent
Employment	464	73.2
Pension	33	5.2
Investment	34	5.4
Self-employment	35	5.5
Other	50	7.9
Tax-exempt	18	2.8
Total — All Sources	634	100.0
Average Income (\$)	25,493	

Experienced Labour Force by Industry—1991

	Number	Percent
All Industries	20,480	100.0
Agriculture	1,080	5.3
Fishing & Trapping	55	0.3
Logging & Forestry	1,925	9.4
Mining	1,325	6.5
Manufacturing	3,060	14.9
Food & beverage	55	0.3
Wood	2,680	13.0
Paper & Allied	20	0.1
Other Manufacturing	325	1.6
Construction	990	4.8
Transportation & Storage	1,390	6.8
Communication & Other Utilities	245	1.2
Wholesale Trade	585	2.9
Retail Trade	2,295	11.2
Finance & Insurance	435	2.1
Real Estate & Insurance Agents	125	0.6
Business Services	485	2.3
Government Services	1,530	7.5
Educational Services	1,440	7.0
Health & Social Services	1,110	5.4
Accommodation, Food & Beverage Services	1,360	6.6
Other Services	1,035	5.1

General Economy

For purposes of analysis, the Nechako Region has been subdivided into 4 economic areas within the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District and the unincorporated Stikine. The mining industry is the leading economic support of all communities within the Stikine Area, with forestry and tourism providing minor benefits. The forest industries are of major importance in Smithers-Houston, Burns Lake, and Vanderhoof Areas, and, with the exception of Burns Lake Area, mining activity provides substantial additional support. Agricultural activity is limited by climate and terrain primarily to the Bulkley Valley near Smithers and along the Nechako River around Vanderhoof, although cattle ranches are located south of Burns Lake as well.

In 1991 the Regional experienced labour force numbered 20,480 persons, or 1.2 percent of the Provincial total. Of the eight Regions, the Nechako ranked last in terms of the proportion of the labour force in accommodation, food and beverage services (6.6 percent), health and social services (5.4 percent), and construction (4.8 percent). It ranked highest in forestry (9.4 percent).

The economy of the Region will continue to benefit from improved utilization of the local forest resources, increased exploitation of vast and diverse mineral resources, rising rail and highway traffic volumes, and from the continuing expansion of the tertiary sector in general.

Manufacturing

In 1991, manufacturing industries provided employment for 2,367 persons, or 1.7 percent of the Provincial total, and paid salaries and wages totalling \$98 million. Of the eight regions, Nechako ranked seventh in shipments and employment, exceeding only the North East Region.

Manufacturing activity is dominated by the forest industries; sawmills accounted for 93.9 percent of employment and 94.5 percent of factory shipments in 1991. "Other Manufacturing" in the following table includes 2 firms in metal fabricating, 2 in ready-mix concrete, 2 in machinery, 2 in non-metallic mineral products and one in chemical products. All but one of the 35 firms in the Region were located within the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District.

Manufacturing by Industry—1991

Industry	Establish- ments	Employ- ees	Salaries and Wages (\$000)	Value of Ship- ments (\$000)	Value Added (\$000)
Food	3	31	1	4	1
Wood	20	2,222	93	431	147
Printing, publishing & allied	5	33	1	3	2
Other	7	61	3	18	8
Total	35	2,367	98	456	158

Forestry

Because of ongoing timber supply reviews and changes in the forest land base, current regional forestry data are not available. However, statistics prepared for the 1989 edition of the Regional Index showed that the Nechako Economic Development Region, which comprised 25.5 percent of the total regulated forest area of the Province, contained 26.1 percent of the total area of mature timber, but only 20.7 percent of the volume of mature timber. The major species harvested was lodgepole pine, followed closely by spruce and balsam. The Region's boundaries encompass all of the Morice and Lakes Timber Supply Areas, most of the Bulkley TSA, about two-thirds of the Cassiar TSA, half of the Prince George TSA, and a small part of the Mackenzie TSA. It includes Tree-Farm Licence 42, held by the Stuart-Trembleur Lake Indian Band through Tanizul Timber Ltd. Aboriginal groups also hold a direct interest in the Babine Forest Products Ltd. lumber mill and Burns Lake Specialty Wood Ltd. reman plant near Burns Lake.

As in the other Regions, log and lumber production has risen over the past two decades while direct employment has fallen because of increased mechanization and higher productivity. Virtually all of the sawmilling activity is now concentrated in permanent facilities along the highway-CNR corridor at Smithers, Houston, Burns Lake, Lejac, and Vanderhoof, and on the BC Rail line at Fort St. James. In 1993 there were 13 primary lumber mills with a combined capacity of 4,355 Mfbm per shift, or 13.1 percent of the Provincial total. This represented a decline of three mills and an increase of 17 per cent in milling capacity from 1986. Pole and post mills at Burns Lake and a panelboard plant, chip mill and shake/shingle mill at Smithers provide additional forest industries employment. With the exception of the material supplied to the Smithers panelboard plant and hog fuel burned on-site or dumped nearby, all of the Region's residual fibre resources flow to conversion plants to the east or west. Nechako is the only one of the eight Development Regions without a pulp mill. However, Vanderhoof Pulp and Paper Ltd. has proposed construction of a \$260 million BCTMP mill near Vanderhoof that would

produce about 600 tonnes per day, and cogeneration proposals centred on Houston are under study.

Timber resources in the southern part of the Region are considered to be fully committed at current levels of utilization, which means that further expansion of primary sawmilling is unlikely. In fact, log shortages may be experienced. The northern part of the Region contains timber resources that have yet to be fully evaluated in terms of their economic potential. Because infrastructure is lacking, exploitation of these northern resources in the foreseeable future will be limited largely to meeting local needs. Limited amounts of timber may move out to Stewart for processing or trans-shipment, and some may be milled in the far north for Yukon markets.

In the narrow neck between the northern and southern blocks is a formerly inaccessible area containing about one-fifth of the timber in the Prince George TSA. Now that the BCR Dease Lake extension has been re-activated north of Fort St. James, that timber is moving to Prince George mills where it will offset restrictions on the allowable harvest elsewhere in the TSA.

Agriculture

In terms of production and employment, agriculture ranks third behind forestry and mining in the region's economic structure. Farming activity is limited primarily to the southern portion of the region and is concentrated in the Bulkley Valley near Smithers and an area surrounding Vanderhoof. These two locations exhibit a degree of agricultural diversity although the leading activity there is cattle farming or ranching, as it is elsewhere in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District. Only 7 of the 800 census farms (those with sales of \$250 or more) reported in 1991 were in the Stikine Area. No information is available for those properties, but they are believed to include horse and forage operations geared to the guiding industry at Atlin and near Telegraph Creek.

Land within the 793 farms in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District in 1991 constituted 1.2 percent of the region, exclusive of Crown range land, or 533,650 acres (215,960 ha). The bulk of land in crops (126,104 acres) was in hay (109,149 acres), and grain (15,338 acres). Other crops included 87 acres of potatoes and 20 acres of hardy vegetables.

Dairying is locally significant at Smithers and Vanderhoof, but of the 59,415 cattle reported in 1991, only 4.5 percent were of dairy stock. Poultry, pigs, and sheep are also raised, but are of lesser significance.

The capital value of all farm land, buildings, machinery, and stock was estimated at \$283.9 million in 1991, 3.3 percent of the provincial total. The value of all farm

product sales in 1990 was \$30.6 million. The industry provided the equivalent of 161 person-years of full-time and part-time employment, and paid \$4.3 million in wages and salaries.

**Census Farms:
Gross Farm Receipts, 1990**

Regional District	Total	(dollars)				
		under 2,500	2,500 -9,999	10,000 -49,000	50,000 -99,000	100,000 & over
Bulkley-Nechako	793	165	230	256	67.75	
Total*	793	165	230	256	67	75

**Census Farms:
Gross Receipts of \$2,500 or More, 1990, by Farm Type**

Regional District	Total	Dairy	Cattle	Fruits	Spec- ialty	Other
Bulkley-Nechako	628	32	360	0	111	105
Total*	628	32	360	0	111	105

* Excludes 7 farms in the Stikine Region

Mining

Numerous small mines and placer gold operations (particularly at Germansen Landing, Atlin, and in the Cassiar country) played a significant role in the Region's early development. In 1950 the Cassiar asbestos deposit was discovered and a mine and self-contained community were in place by 1952. The Cassiar open-pit mine was phased out in 1990-91 as operations shifted underground, but higher than anticipated development and operating costs led to closure in early 1992.

Since the mid-1960s, development has been concentrated near the east-west rail-highway corridor at Endako, Granisle, and Houston, where large open-pit mines have produced molybdenum, copper, and silver respectively. However, small gold and jade mines have been developed at a number of more remote locations.

For purposes of statistical analysis, all of the production from that part of the North East Region west of the Rocky Mountain Trench is included here because the mines and exploration sites are serviced from within the Nechako Region. In terms of value of production, the Region varies in rank between fourth and fifth among the eight Development Regions. Asbestos, silver, gold, copper, and molybdenum together account for most of the past output with their relative ranking changing from year to year. Widespread mineral exploration and development is currently dominated by work on precious metals discoveries and large copper deposits but coal resources (at Mount Klappan and Telkwa) offer tremendous future potential as well. On the other hand, ore reserves have recently been

exhausted at Granisle and Houston, with substantial economic dislocation—a scenario that will be repeated where mining is a major component of local economies.

The Region derives considerable benefit from mineral exploration and development beyond its boundaries with Smithers, in particular, serving a central role in supplying goods, services and mine workers to a large part of the Province's north.

Production of Major Minerals

Mineral	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Gold (000 g)	2,894	4,079	5,434	6,078	4,550
Silver (000 g)	197,375	246,836	304,536	203,350	114,515
Copper (000 kg)	29,511	25,072	26,113	29,859	9,387
Lead (000 kg)	14	—	—	—	—
Zinc (000 kg)	2	—	—	—	—
Molybdenum (000 kg)	5,267	5,539	6,475	6,916	6,436

Tourism

With a land area equal to one-fifth of the Province and a north-south dimension of almost 800 kilometres, the Region presents an extremely wide range of topography, climate, and wildlife. However, the vast bulk of it is wilderness with little or no surface access. A number of large wilderness parks and recreation areas have been established to protect this invaluable resource. While such measures have not yet had a significant impact on tourism revenues, they hold out the promise of a strong foundation for future development of the industry. Highway No. 37 from Kitwanga to the Alaska Highway near Watson Lake (often referred to as the Stewart-Cassiar) has been undergoing upgrading for some time. The only other public highways in the northern part of the Region are those serving Atlin, an historic gold mining centre of exceptional beauty, and the ports of Haines and Skagway in Alaska.

About 90 percent of the current tourism activity is concentrated on or near Highway 16. Attractions range from hunting and fishing to riding, hiking, canoeing, and winter sports centred on Hudson Bay Mountain at Smithers. However, destination tourism remains relatively undeveloped and a large part of the industry's revenues are obtained from services provided to commercial and tourist traffic proceeding to or from other parts of the Province. Accommodations are concentrated at Smithers, and, to a lesser extent, at Burns Lake.

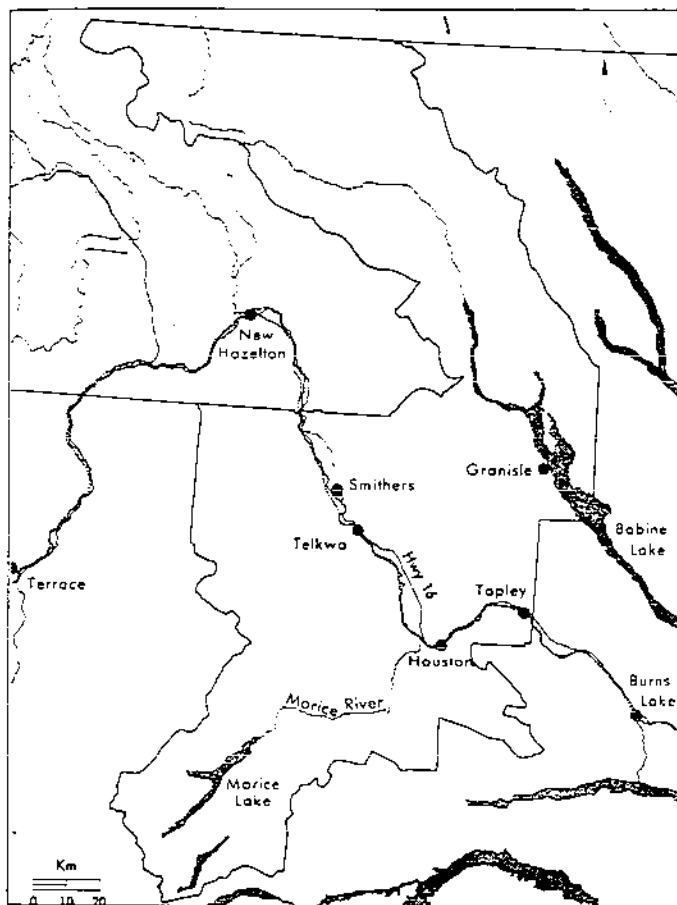
The following table was derived from hotel room tax collection data and include hotels, motels, vacation rentals and miscellaneous other businesses. The table does not include properties with three or fewer rooms or rentals exceeding one month in duration. In 1993, room rental outlays were \$8.5 million, 1.0 percent of the provincial total. The Nechako Region ranked last of the eight

Development Regions in total revenues, but increased its share of the grand total for the province, with a 35 percent rise in the period 1989–1993.

Tourism Room Revenues					
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	(\$ millions)				
Total	6.3	6.9	6.7	8.3	8.5
Type of Accommodation					
Hotels	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.4
Motels	3.0	3.3	3.3	4.8	5.0
Other	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1
Regional District					
Bulkley-Nechako	5.7	6.2	6.1	7.6	8.0
Stikine Region	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6

Smithers-Houston Area

The Area comprises Subdivision B of the Bulkley-Nechako Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 1,860,000 ha. It includes the Town of Smithers (1991 population 5,029), the District of Houston (3,628), the Villages of Granisle (803) and Telkwa (959), and the communities of Driftwood Creek (41), Topley (176), Evelyn (250) and Lake Kathryn (394).



General Economy

In 1991, the population of the Smithers-Houston Area was 16,670 persons, an increase of 3.7 percent from 1986, reversing the 2.4 percent decline experienced in 1981-86. The local economy is well diversified although resource oriented. The forest industries constitute the leading sector followed by mining, agriculture and tourism. The service industries and trade are the largest sources of employment and Smithers is the centre of such activity. The Town is a divisional point for Canadian National Railways which is a major employer. It also houses prospectors, miners, and related personnel who are employed at fly-in operations to the north in other Areas. The Bulkley Valley is widely recognized as the best farming district in the northwest quarter of the Province, and it has the capacity for increased production. Mining activity has been concentrated

near Granisle and Houston but additional mineral prospects are widespread and exploration is proceeding at a number of sites within the Area. Exploration and development are also on-going in those mining camps supplied and serviced from Smithers airport. However, the industry is currently relatively depressed and the major local producers in the Area have recently closed as reserves were exhausted. Nonetheless, the long-term outlook in all sectors is promising: further growth is anticipated despite short-term adjustments in the resource sectors. Granisle, which was established to house workers at two local mines, is attempting to survive at a reduced size as a resort community, and by providing low-cost housing for workers employed elsewhere in the Area.

Manufacturing

Sawmills at Houston and Smithers were the major employers in 1993. Other manufacturing included printing and publishing, concrete products, bakeries, woodstoves, particle board, signs, metal fabricating, millwork, machine shops, and a dairy.

Forestry

The Area encompasses most of the Bulkley and Morice Timber Supply Areas.

In 1993 there were four large primary lumber mills in operation, with a combined 8-hour shift capacity of 1,510 Mfbm. These were: Repap Industries Ltd. and West Fraser Mills Ltd. at Smithers; Northwood Pulp and Timber Ltd. and Houston Forest Products Ltd. at Houston.

A marked expansion of lumber production has occurred at Houston over the past 15 years. Houston Forest Products Ltd., a joint venture of Eurocan Pulp and Weldwood of Canada, completed a new mill in 1978. This mill processes timber that previously was moved westward from the Nechako reservoir to Kamano for delivery to the Eurocan pulpmill-sawmill complex at Kitimat. (The Kitimat sawmill was subsequently closed.) In mid-1985, Northwood Pulp and Timber Ltd. completed a major rebuilding project at its Houston mill, making it the largest in the Area, with a current shift capacity of 650 Mfbm.

In 1980, a thinboard particle board plant was built at Smithers by Northwest Panelboard Inc. to utilize waste sawdust and shavings from local lumber mills. Additional primary sector employment is provided by a small nursery at Telkwa, as well as a chip mill (West Fraser Mills Ltd.) and shake and shingle mill (Alpine Cedar Products Ltd.) at Smithers. Further expansion of primary production is unlikely as the local timber supply is fully committed; in

fact, reductions in the annual cut may be required to achieve sustainability.

Future restrictions on the dumping and burning of wood-waste may present opportunities for new developments in the forestry sector, including the production of electric power. Two proposals have been made for a cogeneration plant at Houston that would consume a large part of the woodwaste generated by lumber mills in the Nechako Region. The disposition of these applications will be determined by cost factors and the proponent's success in negotiating sales contracts for the electricity produced.

Agriculture

The district from Smithers to Houston enjoys the most favourable climate and some of the best soils in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District. Farm revenue is derived chiefly from the sale of beef cattle and production of milk for the Prince Rupert-Smithers market. Milk is shipped from the farms to a dairy at Smithers for processing and packaging. In 1991 there were 258 census farms (those with sales of \$250 or more) containing 136,049 acres of land. Of the 29,329 acres under crops, 26,181 were in hay, and 2,787 were in barley, oats or wheat. Vegetables and potatoes were also grown on 38 acres in 1991, and 10 farms reported total greenhouse area of 362,102 sq. feet. Cattle numbered 15,461 head, of which 1,115 were dairy cows. Farm capital value was estimated at \$97.1 million and sales receipts at \$11.3 million. Sales of \$10,000 or more were reported by 122 farms, of which 31 had gross receipts over \$100,000.

Mining

Granisle Copper Ltd. was the original large producer in this Area, with concentrate shipments commencing in 1966. Initial employment was 140 workers for whom the community of Granisle was established. In late 1972 the mine completed a program to more than double milling capacity to 12,260 tonnes per day and employment rose to over 300. Granisle Copper closed July 1982.

Coming on stream in late 1972 was the Bell Copper Division of Noranda Mines Ltd. This mine, located on Babine Lake a short distance from the Granisle property, employed some 370 workers in 1981, most of whom also resided in the village of Granisle. The Bell mine also closed in October 1982, but reopened in September 1985 with 250 workers after various concessions on labour, power and taxation rates were negotiated. It was closed in mid-1992 when reserves were exhausted.

Equity Silver Mines Ltd. began production at Houston in 1980, becoming the Province's premier silver producer. Shipments in 1991 totalled 156 million grams of silver, plus significant quantities of gold and copper, in 44,084 tonnes

of concentrates from 3.3 million tonnes of milled ore. Employment in 1991 and 1992 averaged almost 200 and milling capacity was 9,000 tonnes per day. Operations later shifted from open pit to underground at a scaled-down rate of 1,200 tonnes per day. In 1992 the mill processed 2.6 million tonnes. The mine was scheduled to close at the end of 1992 but new ore discoveries and reduced output meant that closure was delayed until January 1994.

Much of the Smithers-Houston Area is highly mineralized and a number of small mines have operated in the past. In 1992 the Dome Mountain gold-silver mine 37 km south-east of Smithers began production with the ore being shipped to Equity Silver for milling. Operations ceased temporarily in mid-1993 but resumed with Habsburg Resources Ltd. as the new operator.

There is a coal bearing zone just west of a line joining Smithers and Houston. One mine has operated intermittently on a small scale. Crows Nest Resources conducted an extensive drilling program to evaluate the deposits, and proposed a mine 10 km south of Telkwa to produce 800,000 tonnes of clean thermal coal per year and employ 185. The property was recently sold to Manalta Coal Ltd. which is reassessing development options. However, the project is not expected to proceed until markets can be secured.

There are a number of large prospects in the south-west part of the Area (Lucky Ship, Berg, Huckleberry, Ox Lake and Poplar) that offer future development potential. The Huckleberry Copper project has entered the formal review process with a proposal to mine and mill 13,500 tonnes per day. If approved, the open pit mine could be in operation by late 1996 with a workforce of 160.

Additionally, projects outside of the Area could have a major impact here because of the existing transportation and industrial infrastructure. The Kemess South copper-gold project, 275 km north of Smithers, could employ 350 on a fly-in, fly-out basis if it proceeds, with the majority of workers residing in the Smithers-Houston Area. This type of activity already occurs to some extent as Smithers is the main supply and service point for mineral exploration and development in much of that part of the Peace River Region west of the Rocky Mountain Trench. The Baker, Lawyers and Shasta gold properties were all accessed primarily from Smithers.

Tourism

Smithers, located halfway between Prince George and Prince Rupert, has developed as a logical overnight or refreshment stop for highway travellers. Traffic volumes continue to grow due to highway improvements and the growing number of ferry passengers embarking or disembarking at Prince Rupert. This Area is well endowed with

scenic attractions and there is good fishing in the Bulkley, Babine and Morice rivers and in the many nearby lakes. Moose, caribou, deer, black bear, and willow grouse provide excellent sport for the hunter. Hudson Bay Mountain is regarded as one of the best ski sites in north-central British Columbia. This is reflected in an increasing volume of winter tourist trade, primarily from communities within the Prince George-Prince Rupert corridor.

Fishing

The Toboggan Creek hatchery is situated 10 km northwest of Smithers; it is designed to rear chinook and coho. At Fort Babine, at the north end of Babine Lake, another Community Development Project utilizes experimental floating troughs to rear coho and chinook. The Fulton River spawning channel, just south of Granisle, is the largest production facility for sockeye salmon in the Province (see Burns Lake Area). There also are a few commercial freshwater fish farms licensed in the Area.

Population by Sex and Age Groups

Age Group	1986			1991		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	16,985	8,425	7,570	16,640	8,680	7,955
0-4	1,720	860	845	1,525	770	765
5-9	1,555	790	755	1,680	815	835
10-14	1,445	790	630	1,435	765	680
15-19	1,345	735	625	1,330	735	630
20-24	1,275	670	600	1,130	605	520
25-29	1,650	830	795	1,360	680	710
30-34	1,665	835	815	1,720	890	850
35-39	1,400	740	655	1,620	835	780
40-44	995	535	450	1,275	690	575
45-49	695	400	320	945	505	410
50-54	635	360	300	665	375	285
55-59	540	285	245	570	315	230
60-64	410	220	180	490	275	225
65-69	290	135	130	385	200	165
70-74	205	75	90	255	120	100
75+	250	130	145	280	120	170

Households by Number of Persons

Persons	1971	1981	1991
1	535	890	1,120
2	810	1,315	1,570
3	815	930	985
4	755	1,195	1,075
5+	940	865	900
Average	3.5	3.1	2.9

Occupied Private Dwellings by Tenure

	1986	1991
Owned	3,750	4,135
Rented	1,350	1,455
On Reserve	45	—
Band Housing	—	50
Total Dwellings	5,145	5,645

Census Family and Private Household Income, 1990

	Number	Average Income (\$)	Total Income (\$000)
Census Families	3,610	55,119	210,005
Private Households	5,195	50,766	263,728

Experienced Labour Force by Industry, 1991

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	365	4.1
Fishing and Trapping	20	0.2
Logging and Forestry	675	7.6
Mining (incl. Milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	630	7.1
Manufacturing	1,280	14.2
Construction	470	5.3
Transportation and Storage	735	8.3
Communication and Utilities	80	0.9
Wholesale Trade	360	4.0
Retail Trade	1,180	13.3
Finance and Insurance	145	1.6
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	45	0.5
Business Service	280	3.1
Government Service	635	7.1
Educational Service	480	5.4
Health and Social Service	505	5.7
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	515	5.8
Other Service Industries	475	5.3
Total Experienced Labour Force	8,895	100.0

Public School Enrolment

School District 54, Bulkley Valley	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
	2,896	2,923	3,036	3,060	3,035
School District 55, Burns Lake (part)	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
	1,637	1,614	1,791	1,670	1,642

Building Permits Issued (\$000)

Community	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Houston	1,993	1,187	1,488	1,220	2,228
Smithers	2,504	3,979	3,962	6,530	11,001

Motor Vehicle Licences Issued

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Passenger					
Houston	1,277	1,250	1,223	1,191	1,174
Smithers	3,331	3,353	3,437	3,378	3,504
Commercial					
Houston	1,436	1,444	1,493	1,538	1,509
Smithers	3071	3120	3295	3348	3359

Newspapers

- Houston Today: weekly - circulation 1,244 (Dec. 1993)
- The Interior News (Smithers): weekly - circulation 4,319 (Oct. 1993)

Radio Stations

- CFBV-AM (Smithers): dial 870, 1,000w

Public Hospitals

- Bulkley Valley District Hospital (Smithers): 48 acute care beds, 7 bassinets
- Bulkley Lodge (Smithers): 7 extended care beds
- Houston Health Centre

Post-Secondary Education Facilities

- Northwest Community College (Houston): Houston Campus
- Northwest Community College (Smithers): Smithers Campus

Houston —District Municipality

Incorporated in 1957, Houston has an area of 7,070.9 ha, and an estimated 1993 population of 3,707. By highway the District is 81 km west of Burns Lake and 64 km southeast of Smithers.

Houston Census Data				
	1976	1981	1986	1991
Population	2,670	3,325	3,905	3,630
Males	1,460	2,110	2,090	1,915
Females	1,215	1,810	1,820	1,715
Under Age 15	895	1,220	1,195	995
Aged 15 to 64	1,700	2,505	2,590	2,485
Aged 65 or Over	75	100	115	145
Private Households	750	1,235	1,255	1,235
Persons per Household	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.9
Owned Dwellings	460	780	845	855
Rented Dwellings	285	455	410	380
Families	605	975	990	960
Persons per Family	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.3
Children per Family	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	560	690	920	875
Lone-Parent Families	50	80	65	85

Experienced Labour force by Industry—1991		
	(000's)	(%)
All Industries	1,825	100.0
Agriculture	35	1.9
Fishing & Trapping	0	0.0
Logging & Forestry	175	9.6
Mining	135	7.4
Manufacturing	485	26.6
Food	0	0.0
Wood	460	25.2
Paper & Allied	0	0.0
Other Manufacturing	25	1.4
Construction	40	2.2
Transportation & Storage	150	8.2
Communication & Other Utilities	0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	110	6.0
Retail Trade	230	12.6
Finance & Insurance	10	0.5
Real Estate & Insurance Agents	10	0.5
Business Services	50	2.7
Government Services	140	7.7
Educational Services	70	3.8
Health & Social Services	30	1.4
Accommodation, Food & Beverage Services	80	4.4
Accommodation Services	25	1.4
Food & Beverage Services	55	3.0
Other Services	75	4.1

Smithers —Town

Incorporated in 1921, Smithers has an area of 1,572.7 ha, and an estimated 1993 population of 5,280. By highway the Town is 64 km northwest of Houston and 68 km southeast of New Hazelton. It is also 371 km west of Prince George and 350 km east of Prince Rupert.

Smithers Census Data

	1976	1981*	1986	1991
Population	3,760	4,570	4,715	5,030
Males	1,925	2,355	2,395	2,535
Females	1,860	2,215	2,320	2,495
Under Age 15	1,205	1,265	1,270	1,345
Aged 15 to 64	2,400	3,035	3,125	3,330
Aged 65 or Over	175	275	305	360
Private Households	1,110	1,490	1,590	1,785
Persons per Household	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.8
Owned Dwellings	775	960	1,055	1,200
Rented Dwellings	330	510	530	585
Families	680	1,120	1,180	1,280
Persons per Family	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.2
Children per Family	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	765	990	1,025	1,130
Lone-Parent Families	95	135	155	150

* Indicates boundary change since previous Census.

Granisle —Village

Incorporated in 1971, Granisle has an area of 9,094.7 ha, and an estimated 1993 population of 617. By highway the Village is approximately 50 km north of Highway 16 at Topley, between Burns Lake and Houston.

Granisle Census Data

	1976	1981	1986	1991
Population	1,210	1,430	645	805
Males	670	770	340	440
Females	535	660	305	370
Under Age 15	405	435	185	190
Aged 15 to 64	600	990	460	565
Aged 65 or Over	5	5	10	30
Private Households	360	445	225	330
Persons per Household	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.4
Owned Dwellings	195	235	125	165
Rented Dwellings	165	210	100	160
Families	305	365	165	215
Persons per Family	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.0
Children per Family	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2
Husband-Wife Families	300	355	155	185
Lone-Parent Families	5	10	10	25

Experienced Labour force by Industry—1991

	(000's)	(%)
All Industries	2,735	100.0
Agriculture	45	1.6
Fishing & Trapping	0	0.0
Logging & Forestry	150	5.4
Mining	45	1.6
Manufacturing	275	9.9
Food	10	0.4
Wood	170	6.1
Paper & Allied	10	0.4
Other Manufacturing	35	3.1
Construction	195	7.0
Transportation & Storage	255	9.2
Communication & Other Utilities	40	1.4
Wholesale Trade	70	2.5
Retail Trade	490	17.6
Finance & Insurance	75	2.7
Real Estate & Insurance Agents	45	1.6
Business Services	105	3.8
Government Services	235	8.4
Educational Services	130	4.7
Health & Social Services	195	7.0
Accommodation, Food & Beverage Services	205	7.4
Accommodation Services	90	3.2
Food & Beverage Services	115	4.1
Other Services	210	7.5

Experienced Labour force by Industry—1991

	(000's)	(%)
All Industries	495	100.0
Agriculture	10	2.0
Fishing & Trapping	0	0.0
Logging & Forestry	0	0.0
Mining	295	59.5
Manufacturing	10	2.0
Food	10	2.0
Wood	0	0.0
Paper & Allied	0	0.0
Other Manufacturing	0	0.0
Construction	0	0.0
Transportation & Storage	15	3.0
Communication & Other Utilities	0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	0	0.0
Retail Trade	15	3.0
Finance & Insurance	0	0.0
Real Estate & Insurance Agents	0	0.0
Business Services	0	0.0
Government Services	20	4.0
Educational Services	50	10.1
Health & Social Services	15	3.0
Accommodation, Food & Beverage Services	50	10.1
Accommodation Services	45	9.1
Food & Beverage Services	10	2.0
Other Services	10	2.0

Telkwa —Village

Incorporated in 1952, Telkwa has an area of 381.4 ha, and an estimated 1993 population of 1,036. By highway the Village is 18 km south of Smithers.

Telkwa Census Data

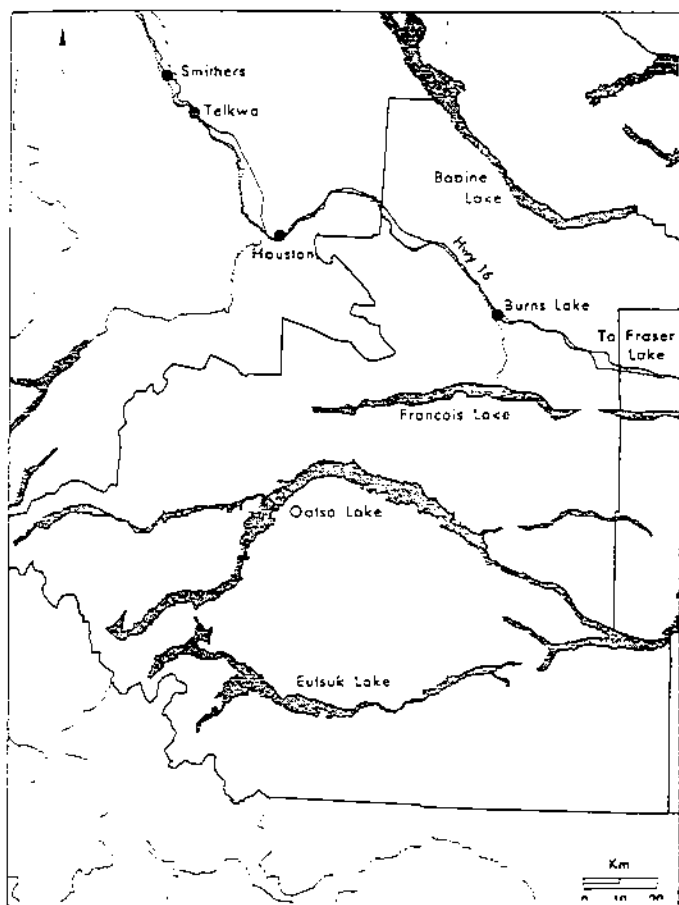
	1976	1981	1986	1991
Population	690	840	865	960
Males	350	440	445	490
Females	345	395	415	470
Under Age 15	230	230	270	285
Aged 15 to 64	420	520	540	605
Aged 65 or Over	40	40	55	65
Private Households	190	245	265	305
Persons per Household	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1
Owned Dwellings	150	210	230	265
Rented Dwellings	40	35	35	35
Families	160	210	225	265
Persons per Family	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.3
Children per Family	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5
Husband-Wife Families	145	190	205	235
Lone-Parent Families	15	25	20	30

Experienced Labour force by Industry—1991

	(000's)	(%)
All Industries	475	100.0
Agriculture	40	8.4
Fishing & Trapping	0	0.0
Logging & Forestry	25	5.3
Mining	0	0.0
Manufacturing	60	12.6
Food	0	0.0
Wood	50	10.5
Paper & Allied	0	0.0
Other Manufacturing	10	2.1
Construction	25	5.3
Transportation & Storage	50	10.5
Communication & Other Utilities	10	2.1
Wholesale Trade	20	4.2
Retail Trade	75	15.8
Finance & Insurance	10	2.1
Real Estate & Insurance Agents	0	0.0
Business Services	0	0.0
Government Services	30	6.3
Educational Services	30	6.3
Health & Social Services	30	6.3
Accommodation, Food & Beverage Services	50	10.5
Accommodation Services	10	2.1
Food & Beverage Services	40	8.4
Other Services	0	0.0

Burns Lake Area

The Area comprises Subdivision C of the Bulkley-Nechako Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 2,140,750 ha. It includes the Village of Burns Lake (1991 population 1,682) and the communities of Decker Lake (401), Palling (171), and Tintagel (261).



General Economy

In 1991 the population of the Burns Lake Area was 6,054 persons, a decrease of 3.1 percent from 1986, more than offsetting the modest increase recorded in 1981–86. The economy is based on the forest industries with cattle ranching a distant second. There is no mining in the Area at present but Burns Lake performs some service and trade functions for mine employees in the adjoining Areas. The Village of Burns Lake is the largest commercial centre in the Area. In addition to satisfying the trade and service needs of the local population, it derives considerable revenue from through highway traffic and tourists visiting the surrounding lakes. The outlook is for relative stability across all sectors.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing is almost entirely limited to sawmilling. Other manufacturers reported in 1993 were a newspaper publisher and a producer of ready-mix concrete.

Forestry

The Crown forests are contained within the Lakes Timber Supply Area and portions of the Morice TSA and Prince George TSA. A considerable amount of timber is also obtained from private lands. Over the past three decades the local forest industry has gone through a number of major changes. The trend to large centrally-located processing facilities brought about a gradual reduction in milling in the Region, leading to special efforts by the Province to retain wood processing in a number of smaller communities. Thus, the Babine Forest Products Ltd. sawmill near Burns Lake was completed in 1975. This project was a unique venture by Weldwood of Canada, Eurocan Pulp and Paper, Canadian Cellulose, and an association of local native groups, the Burns Lake Native Development Corporation.

In 1993 there were two large primary lumber mills in the Area, with shift capacity totalling 575 Mfbm. The mills, Babine Forest Products Ltd. and Decker Lake Forest Products Ltd., are located east and west, respectively, of Burns Lake on the CNR main line. Decker Lake Forest Products Ltd. also operates pole and post plants at Burns Lake.

Forest sector activity increased in 1992 with the construction of a \$13 million plant to produce a variety of wood specialties using primary cut lumber from the adjacent Babine Forest Products mill. The plant is owned by Burnslake Specialty Wood Ltd., a joint venture of the Burns Lake Native Development Corporation, Babine Forest Products Ltd., AQ Timber Inc. and Landucci Industries Ltd. Another value-added manufacturer is Francois Lake Woodworking Ltd., south of Burns Lake.

Agriculture

Beef cattle and the associated production of forage account for most of the agricultural activity on both commercial farms and part-time enterprises. Almost all farms are located in a narrow belt along Highway 16 and in scattered pockets south of Burns Lake to the Nechako reservoir (Ootsa Lake). In 1991 there were 146 census farms (those with sales of \$250 or more) containing 125,936 acres, of which 21,168 were under crops. Tame hay was grown on 18,849 acres, with oats, barley and wheat accounting for a further 1,538 acres. Cattle totalled 10,921 head, an increase of 69 per cent from the 1986 Census. In addition, 1,144

sheep and lambs were recorded. Farm capital value was estimated at \$58.5 million, and sales receipts at \$3.3 million. Sales of \$10,000 or more in 1990 were reported by 72 operators, of which only 6 had gross receipts over \$100,000.

Tourism

Burns Lake is the hub of what is known as the "Lakes District", which encompasses hundreds of lakes, both large and small. It is also the northern gateway to rugged and spectacular Tweedsmuir Provincial Park. Moose, willow grouse, ducks, deer and black bear are hunted in season. Rainbow and lake trout, Kokanee and Dolly Varden are in plentiful supply. Commercial services associated with highway traffic have expanded commensurate with development of the Alaska and Vancouver Island-Prince Rupert ferry systems and with improvements to the Provincial highways network.

Fishing

The Babine Lake spawning channels and river flow control facilities were initiated in 1962 on Fulton River (in the Smithers-Houston Area) and Pinkut Creek north of Burns Lake. The project was designed to produce an additional 100 million sockeye fry but production has exceeded 200 million in a single year, and special fisheries on-site have been permitted in the past to prevent damage to spawning channels from excess returning fish. Another major Salmonid Enhancement Program facility is the Nadina spawning channel west of Francois Lake; it too is designed to enhance sockeye stocks. Commercial freshwater fish farming is also represented in the Area.

Population by Sex and Age Groups

Age Group	1986			1991		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6,100	3,135	2,960	5,815	3,005	2,815
0-4	605	300	290	525	290	235
5-9	635	305	325	545	285	260
10-14	580	295	280	590	280	300
15-19	525	270	250	500	265	240
20-24	505	270	255	355	175	155
25-29	515	260	245	445	220	220
30-34	540	270	255	485	250	235
35-39	475	255	235	465	230	205
40-44	355	180	155	440	240	200
45-49	310	160	140	355	170	185
50-54	270	130	110	275	140	135
55-59	230	135	85	245	130	115
60-64	210	110	105	215	130	100
65-69	155	85	75	170	85	90
70-74	90	50	30	110	55	45
75+	115	65	60	145	65	70

Households by Number of Persons

Persons	1971	1981	1991
1	240	365	320
2	340	475	545
3	225	290	295
4	305	445	370
5+	420	370	315
Average	3.6	3.1	3.1

Occupied Private Dwellings by Tenure

	1986	1991
Owned	1,415	1,380
Rented	480	430
On Reserve	65	—
Band Housing	—	65
Total Dwellings	1,930	1,670

Census Family and Private Household Income, 1990

	Number	Average Income (\$)	Total Income (\$000)
Census Families	1,075	50,184	53,948
Private Households	1,360	45,855	71,533

Experienced Labour Force by Industry, 1991

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	120	4.3
Fishing and Trapping	0	0.0
Logging and Forestry	365	13.9
Mining (incl. Milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	40	1.4
Manufacturing	390	14.1
Construction	100	3.6
Transportation and Storage	210	7.6
Communication and Utilities	20	0.7
Wholesale Trade	60	2.2
Retail Trade	310	11.2
Finance and Insurance	100	3.6
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	10	0.4
Business Service	30	1.1
Government Service	190	6.9
Educational Service	230	8.3
Health and Social Service	190	6.9
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	220	7.9
Other Service Industries	155	5.6
Total Experienced Labour Force	2,770	100.0

Public School Enrolment

School District 55, Burns Lake (part)	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
	1,637	1,814	1,791	1,670	1,642

Motor Vehicle Licences Issued

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Passenger					
Burns Lake	1,637	1,856	1,670	1,716	1,745
Commercial					
Burns Lake	1,783	1,807	1,867	1,903	1,925

Newspapers

—Lakes District News (Burns Lake): weekly - circulation 1,873 (Dec. 1993)

Radio Stations

—CFRD-AM (Burns Lake): dial 760, 1,000w

Public Hospitals

—Burns Lake and District Hospital (Burns Lake): 16 acute care beds, 6 extended care beds, 12 bassinets

Burns Lake —Village

Incorporated in 1923. Burns Lake has an area of 851.4 ha, and an estimated 1993 population of 1,852. By highway the Village is 226 km west of Prince George and 81 km east of Houston.

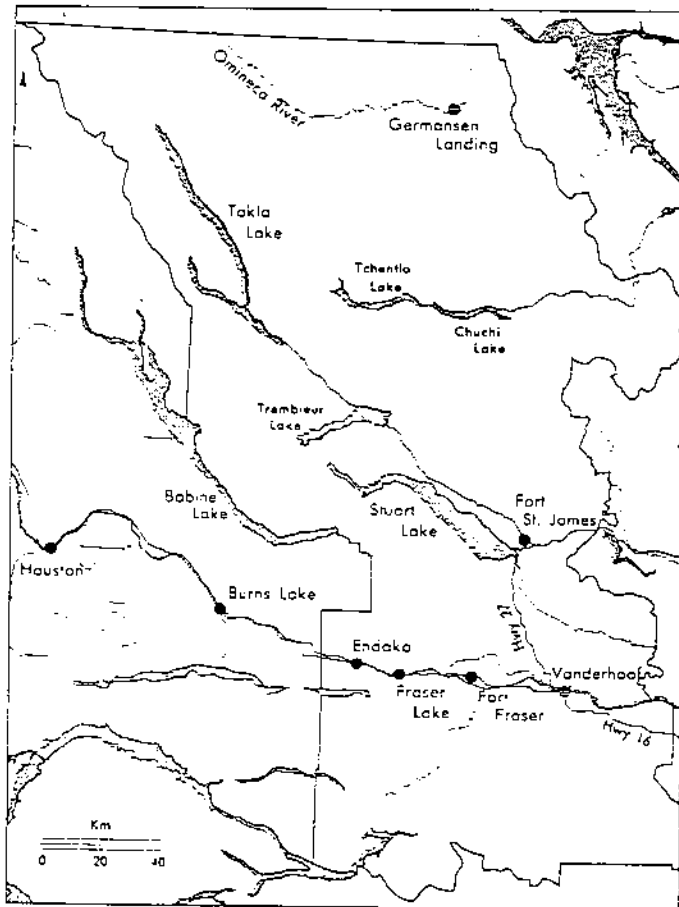
Burns Lake Census Data				
	1976*	1981	1986*	1991
Population	1,435	1,780	1,720	1,680
Males	735	905	835	810
Females	695	875	885	865
Under Age 15	430	520	520	505
Aged 15 to 64	970	1,160	1,085	1,060
Aged 65 or Over	95	95	110	115
Private Households	440	590	585	570
Persons per Household	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8
Owned Dwellings	270	335	320	310
Rented Dwellings	165	260	265	255
Families	330	445	425	430
Persons per Family	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3
Children per Family	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	295	385	355	355
Lone-Parent Families	35	60	75	75

* Indicates boundary change since previous Census.

Experienced Labour force by Industry—1991		
	(000's)	(%)
All Industries	825	100.0
Agriculture	0	0.0
Fishing & Trapping	0	0.0
Logging & Forestry	75	9.1
Mining	0	0.0
Manufacturing	95	11.5
Food	0	0.0
Wood	90	10.9
Paper & Allied	0	0.0
Other Manufacturing	5	0.6
Construction	25	3.0
Transportation & Storage	50	6.1
Communication & Other Utilities	10	1.2
Wholesale Trade	15	1.8
Retail Trade	175	21.2
Finance & Insurance	55	6.7
Real Estate & Insurance Agents	0	0.0
Business Services	10	1.2
Government Services	90	10.9
Educational Services	50	6.1
Health & Social Services	100	12.1
Accommodation, Food & Beverage Services	40	4.8
Accommodation Services		0.0
Food & Beverage Services		0.0
Other Services	30	3.6

Vanderhoof Area

The Area comprises Subdivision A of the Bulkley-Nechako Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 3,209,000 ha. It includes the Villages of Fort St. James (1991 population 2,058) and Fraser Lake (1,302), the District of Vanderhoof (4,023), and the communities of Endako (102), Germansen Landing (44), and Fort Fraser (370).



General Economy

In 1991 the population of the Vanderhoof Area was 15,619 persons, an increase of 3.1 percent from 1986; this gain almost offset the 1981–86 decline of 3.3 percent. Part of this advance was attributable to completion of efforts to rationalize the forest industries, the major support of the local economy. The molybdenum mine at Endako steadily expanded following initial production in 1965, prompting commensurate expansion of Fraser Lake where most of the employees reside. However, the mine closed in 1982 awaiting improved market conditions, and did not re-open until 1986 at a greatly reduced scale. The agriculture sector continues to expand as new land is brought into production; Vanderhoof is at the centre of farming activity. Vanderhoof is also the largest commercial centre in the Area. The former Village meets the basic trade and service

needs of the local population and caters to travellers on Highways 16 and 27 as well.

Fort St. James was transformed from little more than a trading post to a growing industrial community with the advent of rail service in the late 1960s. Subsequent extension of the rail line north of Fort St. James created considerable economic activity, not only in construction but also in mineral exploration and forest industries development adjacent to the rail corridor. The line was closed in 1983 as logging activity shifted to beetle-killed stands east of Prince George. It was reactivated in part during the period 1990–1993 expressly to provide access to forest resources, which have been allocated to mills in the Prince George Area. Future expansion of the Area's economy on a broad front is anticipated, with a development surge anticipated should a proposed pulp mill near Vanderhoof and a copper-gold mine north of Fort St. James become a reality.

Manufacturing

Sawmills were the major employers in 1993. Other manufacturing was limited to printing and publishing, machine works, concrete products, metal fabricating and secondary wood products.

Forestry

The Crown forest resources are within the Prince George Timber Supply Area. Some timber is also obtained from private lands. There were seven primary lumber mills operating in 1993, with a total 8-hour shift capacity of 2.270 Mfbm. Mills are concentrated at Fort St. James (4), Vanderhoof, Engen, and Lejac (between Fort Fraser and Fraser Lake). Major operators include: Stuart Lake Lumber Co. Ltd.; Slocan Forest Products Ltd.; Apollo Forest Products Ltd.; L & M Lumber Ltd; West Fraser Mills Ltd.; and Canadian Forest Products Ltd. In late 1992 the Plateau Sawmills operation at Engen (Westar Timber Ltd.) was sold to Slocan Forest Products Ltd. Higher value-added plants included Vanderhoof Specialty Wood Products and Central Interior Reman Ltd., both of Vanderhoof.

The forest industry at Fort St. James began to develop in earnest with the advent of rail service in 1968. Further expansion was feasible as the rail line was extended to Takla Lake, opening up new sources of timber. In the mid-1970s a number of small logging-sawmill communities were established on Takla Lake but these later closed when train operations beyond Fort St. James were halted in 1983. High production costs and weak markets also led to the closure of the Takla Forest Products Ltd. veneer plant at Fort St. James in 1982. In 1982, Tanizul Timber Ltd., owned

by the Stuart-Trembleur Lake Indian Band, was awarded Tree Farm Licence No. 42 with over 54,000 hectares of Crown land about 50 km west of Fort St. James. Included in the licence is some Indian Reserve land. The licence holder is not allowed to build a sawmill, so must sell all its log harvest on the open market. The recent upgrading and re-opening of the BC Rail Takla Lake extension provides additional logging employment in the Area, but the bulk of the timber will be processed in the Prince George Area mills that financed the restoration works after obtaining cutting rights.

Vanderhoof Pulp and Paper Ltd has proposed construction of a \$260 million BCTMP mill that would produce about 600 tonnes of pulp per day. A timber supply has been allocated to the company but a construction start has been delayed by uncertainty regarding markets, power supply and the availability of infrastructure. The project would create up to 175 operating jobs upon completion.

Agriculture

A large acreage of almost flat land surrounding Vanderhoof is recognized as among the most favourable for farming in the northern Interior. Most of the land is used to produce hay, grain and other fodder crops for beef and dairy cattle, which provide the bulk of agricultural income. Milk is trucked to Prince George dairies for processing and packaging. Also of considerable importance are sheep and swine. In 1991 there were 389 census farms (those with sales of \$250 or more) containing 271,665 acres of land. Hay accounted for most of the 75,607 acres under crops, but 11,013 acres of grain (wheat, barley and oats) were also reported, as were 47 acres of vegetables and potatoes. Cattle numbered 33,033 head, of which 1,083 were dairy cows and heifers. This represented a 30 per cent increase in total cattle numbers from the 1986 Census, and a decline of 17 per cent in dairy stock. Sheep and lambs numbered 3,466. Farm capital value was estimated at \$128.3 million and sales receipts at \$16.0 million. Sales of \$10,000 or more in 1990 were reported by 201 farms, of which 38 had gross receipts over \$100,000.

Mining

The Endako molybdenum mine (Placer Dome Ltd.) opened in 1965 and went through a number of expansion programs over the years. Capacity for roasting molybdenite to produce molybdenum trioxide was also increased over time, and in 1980 a refining plant was added in order to produce molybdenum disulphide, a lubricant additive. The instant town of Fraser Lake was established to house the mine workers, who numbered approximately 635 in 1981. In June 1982, the mine closed for an indefinite period in response to weak markets, although the roaster continued to operate, processing concentrates from other mines as well as from its own stockpile until 1988. In June 1986,

Placer Dome Ltd. announced that production would resume at a level substantially below the previous rate, and with a substantially smaller work force. Currently, milling capacity is 27,500 tonnes per day and the operation employs some 230 workers. In 1991, 9.5 million tonnes of ore was milled, producing 216 tonnes of molybdenite concentrates, 6,218 tonnes of molybdic oxide, 453 tonnes of ferro-molybdenum and 29 tonnes of molybdenum sulphide. In 1992, the total rose slightly to 9.7 million tonnes and in 1993 it slipped back to 9.6 million tonnes.

Rising world demand for mercury prompted Cominco Ltd. to re-open the Pinchi Lake mine near Fort St. James in 1968. It had originally operated during World War II. The mine employed approximately 100 workers at full production but employment was reduced in the early 1970s because of weak demand for mercury. Mining ceased in late 1975.

A very large low-grade copper-gold property 80 km north of Fort St. James received a combined mine development and energy project certificate in November 1993, and is expected to become operational when markets are favourable. The development, known as the Mt. Milligan mine (Placer Dome), could provide 440 direct jobs over 15 years, operating at 60,000 tonnes per day, but early development is not anticipated.

In 1968 a large deposit of jade was discovered near the south end of Takla Lake and other discoveries have been reported since. The jade is cut into blocks for shipment to Vancouver where it is exported in raw form or fashioned into jewellery and ornaments. A number of promising mineral occurrences, primarily gold deposits, have been found in the vicinity of Germansen Landing, north of Vanderhoof, where mechanized placer mining on a fairly large scale has been undertaken. A resource road from Fort St. James now extends north to the very active Toodog-gone camp in the North East Region. Heavy equipment and operating supplies are moved by road rather than air, thereby benefiting the local economy.

Tourism

Rainbow and lake trout, Kokanee and Dolly Varden attract fishermen to the Area while moose, black bear and willow grouse provide good hunting in season. One attraction in the southern portion is the Kenney Dam, which created the Nechako reservoir to make possible the production of power at Kemano for the Alcan aluminum smelter at Kitimat. Another is the huge Endako open-pit molybdenum mine which provides regular tours. Interesting remnants of the gold rush period are found in the Germansen Landing-Manson Creek district near the northern boundary. In the middle is historic Fort St. James, the oldest settlement in British Columbia. Restoration of the Hudson's Bay buildings at the fort commenced in 1973, a program that has been of significant benefit to a tourism industry

that has been growing steadily with improvements in the Provincial highways network.

Fishing

The Stuart River chinook hatchery at Fort St. James is operated by the Necoslie Indian Band under the Salmonid Enhancement Community Development Program.

Population by Sex and Age Groups

Age Group	1986			1991		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	14,995	7,795	7,190	15,485	8,100	7,355
0-4	1,590	840	750	1,400	735	690
5-9	1,605	820	790	1,565	825	750
10-14	1,410	705	710	1,580	830	745
15-19	1,350	720	645	1,335	680	655
20-24	1,235	625	590	1,050	550	500
25-29	1,360	705	650	1,245	655	605
30-34	1,310	685	665	1,420	765	655
35-39	1,150	615	535	1,275	675	625
40-44	855	455	430	1,040	580	460
45-49	695	355	345	805	430	385
50-54	620	350	270	690	335	325
55-59	545	275	270	570	325	275
60-64	395	230	185	540	270	255
65-69	335	150	150	360	195	165
70-74	235	120	125	295	135	135
75+	265	110	115	315	135	180

Households by Number of Persons

Persons	1971	1981	1991
1	505	705	950
2	870	1,095	1,375
3	575	795	775
4	760	1,000	985
5+	1,035	985	940
Average	3.3	3.2	3.1

Occupied Private Dwellings by Tenure

	1986	1991
Owned	3,155	3,640
Rented	990	1,230
On Reserve	375	—
Band Housing	—	135
Total Dwellings	4,550	5,005

Census Family and Private Household Income, 1990

	Number	Average Income (\$)	Total Income (\$000)
Census Families	2,430	50,096	121,734
Private Households	3,620	44,527	161,189

Experienced Labour Force by Industry, 1991

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	535	7.2
Fishing and Trapping	20	0.3
Logging and Forestry	780	10.5
Mining (incl. Milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	305	4.1
Manufacturing	1,390	18.8
Construction	310	4.2
Transportation and Storage	395	5.3
Communication and Utilities	95	1.3
Wholesale Trade	185	2.5
Retail Trade	750	10.1
Finance and Insurance	165	2.2
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	70	0.9
Business Service	135	1.8
Government Service	565	7.6
Educational Service	565	7.6
Health and Social Service	365	4.9
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	470	6.3
Other Service Industries	315	4.3
Total Experienced Labour Force	7,405	100.0

Public School Enrolment

School District 56, Nechako

1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
3,229	3,347	3,634	3,704	3,768

Building Permits Issued (\$000)

Community	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Fort St. James	1,362	325	1,577	1,146	1,606
Vanderhoof	3,050	2,566	8,169	3,280	3,950

Motor Vehicle Licences Issued

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Passenger					
Fort St. James	959	1013	1023	1020	1039
Vanderhoof	2,579	2,849	2,956	2,906	2,993
Commercial					
Fort St. James	1,212	1,157	1,220	1,245	1,295
Vanderhoof	2,664	2,848	2,947	3,013	2,998

Newspapers

- Caledonia Courier (Fort St. James): weekly - circulation 962 (Oct. 1993)
- Omineca Express-Bugie (Vanderhoof): weekly - circulation 2,031 (Dec. 1993)

Public Hospitals

- Stuart Lake Hospital (Fort St. James): 15 acute care beds, 4 bassinets
- St. John Hospital (Vanderhoof): 33 acute care beds, 3 bassinets
- Fraser Lake Diagnostic and Treatment Centre

Post-Secondary Education Facilities

- College of New Caledonia (Vanderhoof): Nechako Campus

Fort St. James —Village

Incorporated in 1952, Fort St. James has an area of 2,352 ha, and an estimated 1993 population of 2,116. By highway the Village is 62 km north of Vanderhoof and 159 km northwest of Prince George.

Fort St. James Census Data

	1976	1981	1986	1991
Population	2,110	2,285	1,985	2,060
Males	1,130	1,185	1,030	1,070
Females	980	1,100	955	985
Under Age 15	720	740	600	600
Aged 15 to 64	1,340	1,485	1,315	1,395
Aged 65 or Over	50	55	65	60
Private Households	570	660	595	660
Persons per Household	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.1
Owned Dwellings	330	430	390	420
Rented Dwellings	240	250	200	240
Families	460	540	480	520
Persons per Family	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.4
Children per Family	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5
Husband-Wife Families	415	465	405	450
Lone-Parent Families	45	75	70	75

Fraser Lake —Village

Incorporated in 1966, Fraser Lake has an area of 484.3 ha, and an estimated 1993 population of 1,323. By highway the Village is 71 km east of Burns Lake and 58 km west of Vanderhoof.

Fraser Lake Census Data

	1976	1981	1986*	1991
Population	1,430	1,545	1,180	1,300
Males	775	810	615	675
Females	655	730	565	625
Under Age 15	495	465	340	355
Aged 15 to 64	910	1,040	780	880
Aged 65 or Over	25	40	45	60
Private Households	370	490	370	455
Persons per Household	3.6	3.1	3.1	2.8
Owned Dwellings	200	285	260	280
Rented Dwellings	170	205	115	175
Families	340	390	315	335
Persons per Family	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.3
Children per Family	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	320	355	270	295
Lone-Parent Families	20	30	40	40

* Indicates boundary change since previous Census.

Experienced Labour force by Industry—1991

	(000's)	(%)
All Industries	1,000	100.0
Agriculture	15	1.5
Fishing & Trapping	0	0.0
Logging & Forestry	90	9.0
Mining	15	1.5
Manufacturing	285	28.5
Food	0	0.0
Wood	285	28.5
Paper & Allied	0	0.0
Other Manufacturing	0	0.0
Construction	25	2.5
Transportation & Storage	50	5.0
Communication & Other Utilities	10	1.0
Wholesale Trade	75	7.5
Retail Trade	85	8.5
Finance & Insurance	25	2.5
Real Estate & Insurance Agents	0	0.0
Business Services	0	0.0
Government Services	100	10.0
Educational Services	90	9.0
Health & Social Services	20	2.0
Accommodation, Food & Beverage Services	60	6.0
Accommodation Services	0	0.0
Food & Beverage Services	0	0.0
Other Services	60	6.0

Experienced Labour force by Industry—1991

	(000's)	(%)
All Industries	595	100.0
Agriculture	0	0.0
Fishing & Trapping	0	0.0
Logging & Forestry	25	4.2
Mining	17	2.9
Manufacturing	125	21.0
Food	0	0.0
Wood	120	20.2
Paper & Allied	0	0.0
Other Manufacturing	5	0.8
Construction	0	0.0
Transportation & Storage	30	5.0
Communication & Other Utilities	0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	10	1.7
Retail Trade	55	9.2
Finance & Insurance	10	1.7
Real Estate & Insurance Agents	0	0.0
Business Services	0	0.0
Government Services	25	4.2
Educational Services	60	10.1
Health & Social Services	30	5.0
Accommodation, Food & Beverage Services	35	5.9
Accommodation Services	10	1.7
Food & Beverage Services	20	3.4
Other Services	25	4.2

Vanderhoof — District Municipality

Incorporated in 1926, Vanderhoof has an area of 5,762.9 ha, and an estimated 1993 population of 4,210. By highway the District is 97 km west of Prince George and 129 km east of Burns Lake.

Vanderhoof Census Data

	1976	1981*	1986*	1991
Population	1,990	2,320	3,505	4,025
Males	1,005	1,140	1,745	2,000
Females	980	1,185	1,760	2,025
Under Age 15	615	620	1,055	1,095
Aged 15 to 64	1,270	1,525	2,210	2,595
Aged 65 or Over	105	180	250	320
Private Households	610	770	1,120	1,410
Persons per Household	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8
Owned Dwellings	425	465	605	960
Rented Dwellings	185	280	315	450
Families	495	565	895	1,020
Persons per Family	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3
Children per Family	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	450	515	765	890
Lone-Parent Families	45	75	125	130

* Indicates boundary change since previous Census.

Experienced Labour force by Industry—1991

	(000's)	(%)
All industries	2,135	100.0
Agriculture	50	2.3
Fishing & Trapping	0	0.0
Logging & Forestry	190	8.9
Mining	0	0.0
Manufacturing	305	14.3
Food	0	0.0
Wood	265	13.3
Paper & Allied	0	0.0
Other Manufacturing	20	0.9
Construction	50	4.2
Transportation & Storage	170	8.0
Communication & Other Utilities	55	2.6
Wholesale Trade	45	2.1
Retail Trade	275	12.9
Finance & Insurance	85	4.0
Real Estate & Insurance Agents	40	1.9
Business Services	65	3.0
Government Services	105	4.9
Educational Services	170	8.0
Health & Social Services	175	8.2
Accommodation, Food & Beverage Services	195	9.1
Accommodation Services	55	2.6
Food & Beverage Services	135	6.3
Other Services	120	5.6

Stikine Area

The Area comprises the Stikine Census Division as defined for the 1991 Census, plus a small part of the Peace River-Liard Census Division that was excluded when the new Fort Nelson-Liard Regional District was incorporated in 1987. Total land area is approximately 11,618,800 ha. It includes the communities of Atlin (1991 population 430), Cassiar (951), Dease Lake, Good Hope Lake (94), and Lower Post (124).

General Economy

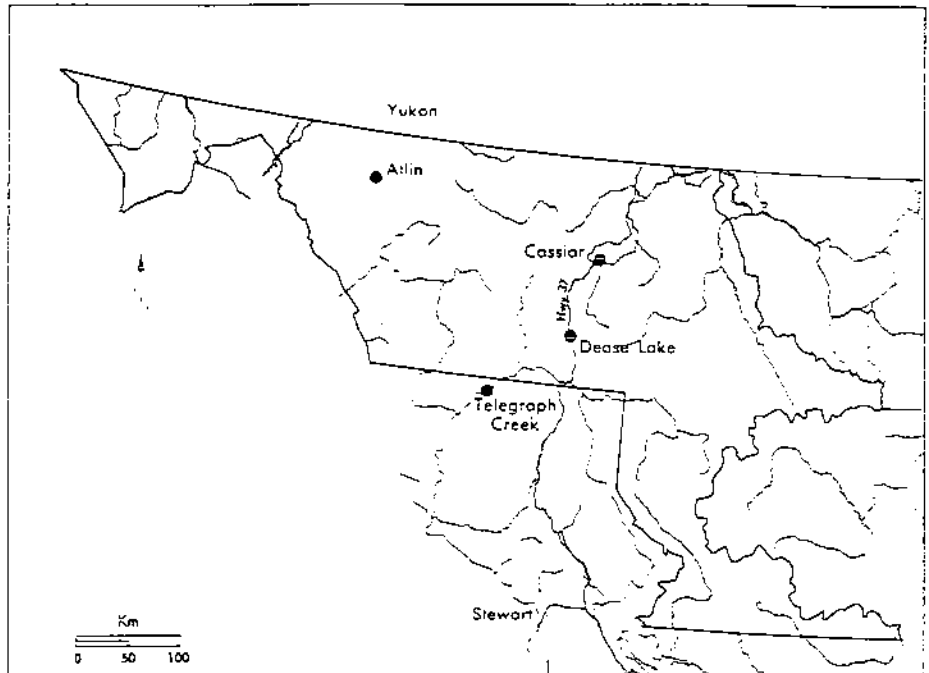
In 1991 the population of the Stikine Area was 2,153 persons, a fractional decline of 0.5 percent from 1986. This is by far the largest Area described in the Regional Index, yet it contains the smallest population. The largest industrial operation was the Cassiar asbestos mine which employed a large part of the Area's labour force. The Cassiar operation was closed in early 1992, which means that significant population loss occurred after the 1991 Census. Other sources of employment include placer and lode gold mining, mineral exploration, big game outfitting and guiding, highway construction and maintenance, and the provision of basic trade and service functions. Upgrading of Highway 37 is opening up the entire northwestern corner of the Province. Tourism is a growing activity and forestry development holds some potential, but the economic future of the Area will be closely tied to mineral development.

Forestry

Crown-regulated forest resources are contained largely within the Cassiar Timber Supply Area. Milling activity is mainly geared to local demands for building materials and fuel, and provides short-term employment for a few persons. Increased forestry activity can be anticipated as the population increases and as access improves, although it is not possible at this time to indicate the scale and type of development possible. A high percentage of the timber is not of sufficient quality for lumber and high transportation costs limit development prospects. Nevertheless, there are various localities which support timber of acceptable quality.

Agriculture

Topography and climate restrict farming activity to the Stikine River Valley near Telegraph Creek and around Atlin. The primary activity is believed to be the raising of horses, and forage to support them, for the guiding



industry. In 1991 there were 7 census farms reported, for which data have been included with statistics for the Hazelton Area.

Mining

The mining industry is the only activity in much of the Area and the major component of the local economy. The Cassiar asbestos mine was in operation from 1952 to early 1992. In addition to asbestos fibre, it also produced a small quantity of nephrite jade. Until the Stewart-Cassiar road was completed the fibre was hauled by truck to Whitehorse or Fort Nelson for transfer to rail cars. Later shipments moved primarily via truck to Stewart and then by barge to Vancouver. The original Cassiar orebody was depleted in 1991 but mining shifted to the adjacent McDame underground operation. Unfortunately, start-up and operating costs were higher than anticipated and the mine was closed, with the loss of over 350 jobs and the demise of the community. Proposals have been advanced to treat the tailings dumps and/or resume mining, but any future activity is not expected to match previous levels.

The Atlin district experienced a gold rush around the turn of the century (as did the Cassiar district in 1875) and placer-mining is still conducted there on a small scale. A number of small lode-gold mines have been in intermittent production around Cassiar. The Erickson Gold mine, the district's largest, operated from 1979, consolidating various holdings and steadily increasing output. The mine and 300 ton-per-day mill, last owned by Total Energy Ltd., was shut down in late 1988; new owner Cusac Industries plans

re-activation in 1994 with about 30 workers. The Taurus mine, which operated from 1982 to 1988, was purchased in late 1993 by Hera Resources Inc. with plans for re-activation.

A newer gold-silver mine, the Golden Bear (North American Metals) located 80 km northwest of Telegraph Creek, started production early in 1990 but closed in 1993 because of high costs. It employed almost 100 workers, who resided primarily at Telegraph Creek, Dease Lake and Iskut. The property was purchased by Wheaton River Minerals in mid-1993 and operations shifted from open pit to underground to improve productivity. Other ore deposits nearby are being developed.

This is a very large Area with numerous known mineral deposits—some of which are listed below—and the potential for even more discoveries, although development is constrained by remoteness and land-use conflicts. The Windy Craggy property, a major discovery containing copper, gold, cobalt, silver and zinc, was removed from the list of possible future mines when the Province announced in June, 1993 that the area would be designated a Class A park. The Mt. Klappan anthracite coal property has been the subject of detailed study. Shipments were undertaken in 1985 and 1986 via Stewart to test market acceptance and transportation options, but the project was not viable at that time. South of Atlin is the Tulsequah Chief prospect (Redfern Resources), on the Tulsequah River. Two mines were operated here by Cominco Ltd. in the 1950s. Mineable reserves are currently estimated at 7.7 million tons containing copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver. Preliminary studies suggest a 2,480 ton-per-day operation costing \$138 million, but work will continue to better define the resource. East of Dease Lake is the Kutcho Creek prospect (copper, zinc, gold, silver) held by Sumitomo Metal and American Reserve Mining, and near the southern boundary of the area is Falconbridge's Sustut deposit with 50 million tonnes of 1.25 percent copper delineated. The most recent promising discovery is Teck Corporation's Driftpile lead-zinc property near the head of the Kechika River in the far eastern part of the Area. A major drilling program will be undertaken in 1994 in an effort to better define the limits of this deposit.

Tourism

This is one of the finest big-game trophy hunting districts in North America, and the bulk of tourist revenues in the past has been obtained from guiding. Late in 1972 the last links were completed in the Stewart-Cassiar highway (No. 37) and the connecting private forestry road to Terrace (later replaced by a public highway north from Kitwanga). This connection between the Yellowhead and Alaska Highways, which continues to be upgraded, opens up a huge new area of dramatic scenery, abundant wildlife and sport fishing to tourists. It also offers an alternate route for

Alaska-bound travellers. Of particular interest is the recent creation of four large new Provincial wilderness parks in the Area, Atlin, Spatsizi, Mount Edziza, and Tatshenshini-Alsek, and an international park along the famous White Pass route to the Yukon goldfields. These parks are not easily accessible, but their presence will tend to focus greater public attention on the Area. This is particularly true with respect to the Tatshenshini-Alsek which was set aside in mid 1993 following a strong international campaign to protect the wilderness values which are the primary attraction of a commercial river rafting industry. Hunting (with either gun or camera) and fishing will continue to be major attractions: the Area contains bear, thimhorn sheep, deer, moose, caribou, grouse, ptarmigan, cut-throat trout, rainbow trout, arctic grayling, lake trout, Dolly Varden and northern pike. Atlin, site of a major gold rush at the turn of the century, has become a popular destination; community efforts are directed towards maintaining Atlin's historical buildings and unique character.

Population by Sex and Age Groups						
Age Group	1986			1991		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,090	1,135	960	2,030	1,115	900
0-4	200	110	100	185	100	85
5-9	210	115	100	155	70	85
10-14	205	115	90	175	95	85
15-19	145	75	60	150	85	70
20-24	140	75	75	125	65	45
25-29	180	85	105	170	105	80
30-34	255	140	110	205	105	95
35-39	225	135	90	210	120	105
40-44	165	100	60	180	110	75
45-49	105	75	35	155	85	55
50-54	100	60	35	100	65	45
55-59	65	35	15	85	50	25
60-64	25	15	15	40	35	25
65-69	25	10	20	20	5	5
70-74	15	20	15	15	10	10
75+	15			15	10	5

Households by Number of Persons			
Persons	1971	1981	1991
1	75	150	225
2	110	190	225
3	80	105	115
4	95	165	130
5+	90	100	90
Average	3.2	2.9	2.6

Occupied Private Dwellings by Tenure		
	1986	1991
Owned	355	415
Rented	215	315
On Reserve	145	—
Band Housing	—	60
Total Dwellings	710	770

Census Family and Private Household Income, 1990

	Number	Average Income (\$)	Total Income (\$000)
Census Families	345	55,582	19,176
Private Households	545	49,125	26,773

Experienced Labour Force by Industry, 1991

	Number	Percent
Agriculture	0	0.0
Fishing and Trapping	10	0.9
Logging and Forestry	40	3.6
Mining (incl. Milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	350	31.3
Manufacturing	20	1.8
Construction	95	8.5
Transportation and Storage	55	4.9
Communication and Utilities	20	1.8
Wholesale Trade	10	0.9
Retail Trade	45	4.0
Finance and Insurance	20	1.8
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	0	0.0
Business Service	35	3.1
Government Service	90	8.0
Educational Service	80	7.1
Health and Social Service	20	1.8
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	130	11.6
Other Service Industries	50	4.5
Total Experienced Labour Force	1,120	100.0

Public School Enrolment**School District 87, Stikine (part)**

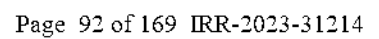
1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
439	464	469	389	387

Motor Vehicle Licences Issued

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Passenger					
Cassiar	213	236	237	66	10
Commercial					
Cassiar	236	237	239	84	30

Public Hospitals

—Red Cross Outpost Hospital (Atlin) 3 holding beds



Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako
(Incorporated February 1, 1966)
Voting Unit: 3,000 population

Area ¹	1991 Census Including population Increases certified by the Minister		Number of Directors	Voting ⁵ Strength	1996 Hospital Purposes Assessment	1996 General Purposes Assessment
	(4)	(5)			\$	\$
DISTRICTS:						
Fort St. James	2,352.0	2,058	1	1	79,894,300	79,138,300
Houston	7,070.9	3,628	1	2	126,292,792	126,482,042
Vanderhoof	5,762.9	4,023	1	2	172,794,000	173,745,600
TOWN: Smithers	1,629.1	5,105	1	2	282,910,600	279,944,150
VILLAGES:						
Burns Lake	890.5	1,682	1	1	70,156,150	68,985,800
Fraser Lake	484.3	1,302	1	1	48,688,350	48,048,350
Granisle	9,094.7	803	1	1	11,226,462	10,999,462
Telkwa	578.3	965	1	1	45,529,749	44,918,149
ELECTORAL AREAS:						
A	3,717.7	4,837	1	2	237,968,702	246,367,952
B	3,905.3	2,016	1	1	91,685,771	90,688,621
C	27,267.1	1,519	1	1	84,323,090	84,129,040
D	4,784.2	1,707	1	1	87,551,500	88,895,850
E	17,493.4	1,698	1	1	73,367,895	72,154,300
F	5,585.4	3,120	1	2	143,874,214	141,280,510
G	14,789.5	1,077	1	1	50,073,894	49,839,506
Totals:	77,821.2	35,540	15	20	1,606,337,469	1,605,617,632

¹ Area shown for incorporated municipalities in hectares; for electoral areas in square kilometres. Conversion factors: 1 acre = .4047 hectares. 1 square mile = 2.59 square kilometres

² Square kilometres (1 square kilometre = 100 hectares).

³ Boundary changes subsequent to 1991 Census.

⁴ Population excluding people residing on Indian Reserves.

⁵ Population including people residing on Indian Reserves. These figures are used to determine the number of Directors on the Regional Board and their voting strength.

⁶ Fort St. James changed status from Village to District effective January 1, 1995.

ANALYSIS OF DEBENTURE DEBT AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1995

	General Fixed Assets	School	Hospital	Utilities and Sewers	Unissued	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
DISTRICTS:						
Fort St. James	310,228			1,505,584	300,000	2,115,812
Houston	430,892			360,874	109,291	901,057
Vanderhoof				968,744		968,744
TOWN: Smithers	1,686,747			2,198,555	256,075	4,141,377
VILLAGES:						
Burns Lake				840,219	434,310	1,274,529
Fraser Lake	358,350			583,184	60,000	1,001,534
Granisle	2,357					2,357
Telkwa				1,651,190	50,000	1,701,190
School Districts (54.55.56)		42,071,000				42,071,000
Regional Hospital District			2,502,123			2,502,123
Regional District	149,711			218,446	382,092	750,249
TOTAL:	2,938,285	42,071,000	2,502,123	8,326,796	1,591,768	57,429,972

Federal Treaty Negotiations Office
B.C. Region
2700 - 650 West Georgia Street
P.O. Box 11576
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 4N8

Bureau fédéral de négociation des traités
Région de la C.-B.
2700 - 650 rue Georgia ouest
C.P. 11576
Vancouver, C.B. V6B 4N8

SB
file

63000-01/04-03'

April 1, 1997

BC8356-41-2

Sue Bonnyman
Treaty Negotiation Division
Northern Interior Regional Team
Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs
P.O. Box 9100
Station Provincial Government
Victoria, BC V8W 9B1

Dear Sue:

Re: Cheslatta Community Profile

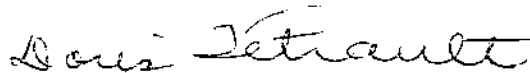
Further to our telephone conversation of April 1, 1997, this is to confirm that you have sent a copy of the Cheslatta Community Profile to the First Nation and that Bruce MaCallum of your office will shortly be sending an updated copy of the profile to the RAC and TAC.

I have enclosed a copy of the two maps we had drawn for the Cheslatta Community Profile. I understand that you will be providing copies of the Appendices to the profile.

Please advise if any further action is required by Canada with respect to this profile.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Yours truly,



Doris Tetrault
Assistant Negotiator, FTNO

encl.

c.c. Helga Bolleter, FTNO
Nola Landucci, FTNO

W:\NEGOTIAT\NORTH\FNS\CHESLATA\BONN1APR.7DT

Copyright

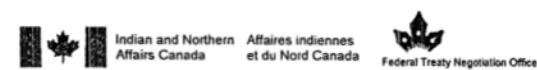


TREATY NEGOTIATIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

**STATEMENT OF INTENT BOUNDARY
CHESLATTA CARRIER NATION**

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MAJOR COMMUNITIES

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COMMUNITY PROFILE

1. BAND: Cheslatta Carrier Nation Band #620 (Chess latta)
2. GENERAL INFORMATION: Eight reserves on 1,403 hectares. No actual village but rather family groupings with Certificates of Possession.
3. HISTORY: Thirty years ago Cheslatta band exchanged five reserves for separate parcels of land, now called Cheslatta I.R. #1. The five reserves were flooded by the Aluminium Company of Canada (Alcan) for electrical generation needed by their smelter operation in Kitimat. The band submitted a specific claim on the conduct of how these lands were exchanged and lack of band member "informed consent". Recently Alcan (through negotiations with the band) indicated that they are willing to transfer to the band the unflooded portions of the band's former reserves. Specific Claims Branch is currently dealing with this development. The Cheslatta Band is part of the Carrier linguistic group.
4. INDIAN REGISTER POPULATION: 210; 85 on-reserve
5. LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Chief:	Marvin Charlie
Councillors:	Richard Peters George Louis Peter Quaw
Election System:	Custom
Effective Date:	Indefinite
Band Manager:	Marie Casimel
Address:	Cheslatta Carrier Nation Band P.O. Box 909 Burns Lake, B.C. V0J 1E0
	Phone: 694-3334 Fax: 694-3632
Affiliations:	Carrier-Sekani Tribal Council
Membership Rules in Place:	No

6. ELECTORAL DISTRICT:

MP: Dick Harris, Ref, Prince George-Bulkley Valley
 MLA: Jackie Pement, NDP, Bulkley Valley-Stikine

Cheslatta Carrier Nation Band #620

7. SERVICES:

Fire Protection:	Provided by the Southbank Voluntary Fire Department.
Police Protection:	RCMP detachment at Burns Lake
Postal Service:	Post office at Burns Lake
Health/Nursing Station:	Medical services provided in Burns Lake
Social Services:	Band administered
Education:	Provincial/Private schools/L.E.A.
Enrollment:	50 students
	Provincial: 01
	Private: 05
	Local Education Agreement: 44

8. UTILITIES:

Hydro:	B.C. Hydro
Telephone:	B.C. Tel
Water Supply:	4 community wells with partial treatment, one system draws water from the creek
Sewage Disposal:	1 community sanitary main, 5 lagoons, 2 collection trucks for solid waste
Transportation:	Accessible by road, 25 miles to Burns Lake from 11 reserves, all 5 plus miles apart
Housing:	38 dwellings; 8 vacant

9. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES: Forestry-related industry, trapping.

10. FACILITIES AVAILABLE ON RESERVE: Band office, workshop, a very small recreation hall.

PROFILE OF THE COMMUNITIES OF THE CARRIER CHESLATTA TRADITIONAL TERRITORY

Cheslatta Carrier Nation Traditional Territory Community Profile

1. Land Areas:

- a. Map of Cheslatta Carrier Traditional Territory

2. Cheslatta Carrier Nation:

- a. Carrier Cheslatta Nation Band Information
- b. Carrier Cheslatta Nation Community Profile

3. Demographics: Socio-Economic Characteristics:

- a. Other Communities
 - i. Burns Lake
 - ii. Houston
 - iii. Fraser Lake
 - iv. Kemano

4. Sectoral Profiles

- Forestry
- Mining
- Recreation and Tourism
- Trapping
- Agriculture

5. Resident Interests and Contacts:

- a. Resident interests and contacts by community
 - i. Burns Lake
 - ii. Houston
 - iii. Fraser Lake
 - iv. Fort Fraser
- b. Media
- c. Regional District Directors, Members of Parliament, and Members of the Legislative Assembly

6. Non-resident Interests and Contacts

Appendices:

7. Appendix A:

- a. B. C. Regional Statistics: Bulkley-Nechako Region

8. Appendix B:

- a. British Columbia Municipal Index: Burns Lake, Fort St. James, and Fraser Lake Areas

9. Appendix C:

- a. Bilateral Agreements

LAND AREA

CHESLATT A CARRIER NATION

CHESLATTA CARRIER NATION

Cheslatta Carrier Nation Band

P.O. Box 909

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 694-3334

Fax: 694-3632

Chief:	Marvin Charlie
Councillors:	Richard Peters
	George Louis
Band Manager:	Valerie O'Connell
Sr. Policy Advisor:	Mike Robertson

Cheslatta Carrier Nation Background

The Cheslatta Carrier Nation (Cheslatta) is located 40 kilometres east of Grassy Plains, across Francois Lake from the Village of Burns Lake, and comprises eight reserves with a total land base of 1,403 hectares. The Cheslatta Band, or Tatchatoten "People of Cheslatta Lake", are a member group of the Southern Carrier people. Population numbers, as listed on the official "Band List" of April 25, 1995, are currently estimated to be 220 with 80 of these living on reserve lands.

The Cheslatta submitted their formal Statement of Intent to Enter Into Treaty Negotiations on December 16, 1993 as part of a submission made by the Carrier Sekani Tribal Council. Subsequent to this the Cheslatta people submitted a separate Statement of Intent in May of 1995.

There are several boundary overlaps occurring with the Cheslatta traditional territory; specifically those with the Wet'suwet'en Nation, the Carrier-Sekani Tribal Council and the Stoney Creek and Ulkatcho Bands. The Cheslatta traditional territory borders that claimed by the Haisla Nation to the west and Nee-Tahi-Buhn to the north.

Approximately thirty years ago, the Cheslatta Band exchanged five reserves for separate parcels of land, now referred to as Cheslatta Indian Reserve #1. The surrendered lands were subsequently flooded by the Aluminum Company of Canada (Alcan) in the generation of hydro-electric power required by their aluminum smelting operation in Kitimat. This first phase of a larger hydro-electric project has been referred to as Kemano I. The subsequent, and final phase of this project, known as Kemano Completion or Kemano II, has since been halted due to concerns surrounding environmental impacts associated with its completion.

The lands flooded in the Kemano I development are known as the Nechako Reservoir or Ootsa Lake. Economic development for the Carrier Cheslatta currently centres on Ootsa Lake and the lands surrounding it. The Cheslatta have established two joint ventures with Canadian Forest

Products (Canfor) and Fibrecon to salvage timber on and around the Lake and to harvest submerged timber under the surface of the Lake. Each of these joint ventures, if approved, will proceed under separate licence. It is anticipated that the two operations will provide employment to 200 people for between 10 and 15 years. Estimates of the volume of timber involved range from 6.5 to 10 million m³.

Several techniques have been proposed for the harvest of the Lake timber but interest is focussed on three in particular. Shoreline salvage will be carried out to obtain that timber which has floated up from the lake bottom to wash onto the shores; shallow water extraction involves the use of grapples to haul shallow submerged timber to the surface for removal from the lake; and deep water extraction. Deep water extraction, by far the most technically challenging of the three methods, would take place using a variety of technologies. In short, sonar and remote video would be used to guide grapple hooks, circular saws, and large "buncher cutters" to cut and haul the timber to the surface. It is the Cheslatta's hope that recovery of the submerged timber will yield 75% saw log and 25% pulp log quality.

There are currently 20 people undergoing a 24 week training program to support these initiatives and to meet the longer term objectives of the Cheslatta Nation with respect to the salvaged timber. Among the possible end-uses the Cheslatta are exploring for the harvested wood are opportunities to manufacture window frames, veneer, and even musical instruments.

The Cheslatta are prepared to begin harvesting virtually as soon as licences are in place. Necessary equipment has been leased and, for the most part, personnel are set to begin working immediately.

In addition to the above forestry initiatives, the Cheslatta people have sought, over the years, to protect an area surrounding Ootsa Lake known by them as the Cheslatta Protection Corridor (CPC) from further timber harvesting. The total area encompassing the CPC amounts to approximately 115 thousand hectares. Eighteen thousand of these are found on the north side of the Lake and are essentially unlogged. To this end the Cheslatta have recently signed a 5 year logging moratorium covering an area of 33 thousand hectares. The Cheslatta wish to protect the CPC as an area of traditional cultural significance, these being fishing, hunting, and a traditional lifestyle, and in order to develop the area's potential as a tourist destination.

The Cheslatta are hoping to renew activity around a project known as the Cheslatta Redevelopment Project which was initiated in 1991. The project was begun in order to address issues associated with the environmental and social damage attributed to the Kemano I project. Redevelopment centres on the Cheslatta River and, among other things, seeks to address sustainable water flows on the river.

The Cheslatta Carrier First Nation had been negotiating a Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) with Aboriginal Affairs and Ministry of Forests, 'respecting the establishment of a co-operative process for consultation, resource recovery and management, forestry initiatives and treaty process.' The description of the initiative further stated, that this would 'Establish[es] a

process for the resolution of specific issues between the Cheslatta Nation and B.C. Government'.
The Cheslatta are no longer actively pursuing this MOU and the document remains unsigned.

**DEMOGRAPHICS:
SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

The Village of Burns Lake
Box 570
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: (604) 692-7587
Mayor: William W. Gilgan
Clerk/Treasurer: Lonny Miller

The Village of Burns Lake is located in the central interior of the province in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District. The village is situated on the shores of Burns Lake and is regarded as the main centre of the "Lakes District" of B.C. Burns Lake is 232 km west of Prince George, 1019 km northwest of Vancouver, and 507 km east of Prince Rupert.

The Village of Burns Lake was first settled in the late 19th century in response to the construction of an overland telegraph line to Alaska and Siberia. Construction of Alcan's Kenney Dam in the '50's drew more people to the area. The 1960's and '70's saw Decker Lake Forest Products and Babine Lake Forest Products beginning operations in Burns Lake, resulting in some substantive demographic and economic changes to the area. These two companies are currently the two largest employers in Burns Lake.

The local economy of Burns Lake is highly dependent on forestry, including logging, silviculture, and wood manufacturing. About 65% of the income driving the local economy originates with the forest industry. Babine Forest Products and Decker Lake Forest Products, with 400 and 120 employees respectively, play a large role in the local economy. The opening of Burns Lake Specialty Wood in 1992 has added to the employment base through its value-added wood processing. Although processing employment, despite the presence of Burns Lake Specialty Wood Products, has declined over the last decade, forestry harvesting employment has increased.

Many supply, service, and transport related businesses derive the majority of their business from the local sawmills.

The Village of Burns Lake is the largest commercial centre in the Lakes District. The community satisfies local shopping and personal service needs as well as those of area visitors and through-traffic. The retail trade sector is further supported by the relative inconvenience of the 2.5 hour trip to Prince George. There is some loss however with respect to larger consumer purchases which are often made in Prince George, at the expense of the local merchants.

Abundant fish and wildlife are responsible for attracting a growing number of tourists in search of a "wilderness holiday" experience. Much of this particular market is considered as part-time or seasonal only. A number of small resorts, campsites, and related businesses generate a small but significant amount of employment and income. Fishing and boating on the numerous lakes, guided hunting, and through traffic on their way to or from Alaska are dominant in the tourist industry here.

Agriculture supports approximately 6% of the employment in the area. Due to the very short growing season, cattle ranching, with many operations found between Endako and Rose and Ootsa Lakes, is the main type of agriculture.

Mining has been important to the areas economy in the past. Endako Mine (open pit molybdenum) is located 65 kms east of Burns Lake. Due to poor economic conditions, other mines, including a large one at Granisle, have been closed, putting many people out of work.

District of Houston

Box 370

Houston, B.C.

V0J 1Z0

Phone: (604) 845-2238

Mayor: Thys Euverman

Principal Officer: Bill Beamish

Clerk: Bill Beamish

Treasurer: Tandra Bamsey

Houston is a forestry industry town located on Highway 16 approximately 75 kms west of Burns Lake and 300 kms west of Prince George. About 30% of the area labour force work in wood products manufacturing. Seventeen percent of the labour force is employed in mining and timber harvesting, 13% in government and business sectors and 10% in the retail/wholesale trade sector.

Northwood Pulp and Timber and Houston Forest Products are key employers in the Houston/Granisle area. Several smaller mills operate seasonally. Timber harvesting and silviculture employ the second largest number of people in the area.

Although Houston has a modest retail trading centre, residents wishing to make larger purchases usually travel to Smithers, Terrace, or Prince George.

Mining saw its heyday in the area in the early 1980's but slowed dramatically into the '90's. With the closure of the Bell Mine (copper) and down-sizing at the Equity Mine, near Houston, the work force involved in mining operations has been greatly reduced.

Tourism stands as a sector currently experiencing modest growth. Steelhead fishing and game trophy-hunting are responsible for a significant contribution to growth in this sector.

The Village of Fraser Lake (including Endako and Fort Fraser)

Box 430

Fraser Lake, B.C.

V0J 1S0

Phone: 699-6257

Fax: 699-6469

Mayor: Tony Thompson

Clerk: Angus Davis

Treasurer: Donna Ward

The Village of Fraser Lake is located on Highway 16, approximately 60 kilometres west of Prince George, at the east end of Fraser Lake. The population of Fraser Lake is closely aligned with the fortunes of the nearby Endako molybdenum mine and as such has experienced a relatively dynamic ebb and flow in numbers over the years. Recently, Fraser Lake, in contrast to other nearby communities, has experienced strong population growth; just under 11% between 1986 and 1994.

The economy of Fraser Lake is heavily dependent on forestry and mining. The community is the site of a highly automated high efficiency mill with one of the highest lumber recovery rates in B.C. The Endako molybdenum mine, as mentioned previously, provides a significant boost to the area economy.

Tourism plays a fairly minor role in the local economy. Fraser Lake's location on Highway 16, with the advantages it offers to travellers stopping over between Prince George and Prince Rupert, supports a small service sector. Nearby Fraser Lake is a popular regional outdoor destination and this benefits the Village of Fraser Lake as well.

The Village of Endako, about 15 kilometres west of Fraser Lake, supports a population of approximately 150 people. The main sources of employment are the Endako mine, and the railroad and forest industries.

The other community in the near proximity of Fraser Lake is the Village of Fort Fraser which is situated at the east end of Fraser Lake and has a population of approximately 370 people.

The Village of Kemano

General Delivery

Kemano, B.C.

Kemano is a private company town owned by Alcan. Access to this remote area is achieved only by boat or helicopter. The purpose of the community is centred on running the generating system for Alcan's hydroelectric power program. Population has diminished recently due to the suspension of the Kemano Two Project. Local houses and a police force are owned and operated by Alcan. Access to this area has been very limited until recently. Only basic services exist in Kemano; a golf course, company store, cook house, and liquor store make up the majority of commercial venture.

SECTORAL PROFILES

FORESTRY

Within the area identified by the Cheslatta Carrier in their Statement of Intent are portions of 3 different Forest Districts. The Lakes, Morice, and Vanderhoof Districts all have a portion of their entire area within the bounds of the Cheslatta traditional territory. The Lakes District has, by far, the largest proportion of its area within the claim area; amounting to approximately 50% of the District. Morice and Vanderhoof have only a very small portion of their entire land area within Cheslatta Traditional Territory.

Vanderhoof and Morice Forest Districts will be discussed only to provide some context for the region. Caution should be exercised in extrapolating information for these two Districts to forest activity within the Cheslatta Nation's Traditional Territory.

The Vanderhoof Forest District covers approximately 1.2 million hectares west of Prince George. The largest urban concentration is the District of Vanderhoof with a 1994 population of 4,331. The next largest community is the Village of Fraser Lake.

The total Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) for the Vanderhoof Forest District is 1,697,875 m³. The bulk of this, 1,103,007 m³, is apportioned to the Replaceable Forest Licence category. This is distributed to the following companies in the proportions shown: Canadian Forest Products (190,253 m³); L&M Lumber (47,129 m³); Lakeland Mills (12,782 m³); Plateau Forest Products (588,573 m³); Stella-Jones (16,276 m³); and West Fraser Mills (247,994 m³). In addition to the allocation held by L&M Lumber as a Replaceable Forest Licence, they also hold a temporary licence for 250,000 m³ which is set to expire in January of 1998.

The Small Business Forest Enterprise Program accounts for 312,797 m³ divided between Categories 1 & 2 (161,924 m³), Section 16.1 sales (150,000 m³), and Timber Sales under 10,000 m³ (873 m³). The balance of the AAC is made up of Woodlot Licences and Forest Service Reserves.

Sawmilling operations based in the Vanderhoof District are as follows:

- L&M Lumber, Vanderhoof
- Slocan Group, Plateau Division
- West Fraser Mills, Lejac, Fraser Lake

Vanderhoof is also home base to a large remanufacturing operation, Vanderhoof Specialty Woods. Using figures obtained from the Ministry of Forests 1993 mill survey, the annual production capacity of the three Vanderhoof area sawmills amounts to approximately 2.7 million m³. This figure exceeds Vanderhoof Forest District's 1993 AAC of 1.7 million m³ by approximately 1.0 million m³. The shortfall is made up from a variety of sources, including but not limited to: small business purchases from within other Timber Supply Areas (TSA's), purchases from other sawmills within the Prince George TSA, forest licence volumes from other TSA's, agricultural lease purchases, and purchases from other area licensees. Refer to Appendix A for profiles of these three mills, as well as Fraser Lake Sawmills.

Vanderhoof Pulp and Paper has proposed the construction of a \$260 million BCTMP mill near Vanderhoof that would produce about 600 tonnes of pulp per day, and two cogeneration proposals centred on Houston are under study. These would consume a large part of the wood waste generated by lumber mills in the Nechako Region.

The Morice Forest District has an AAC of 2 million m³ divided between 2 large Forest Licence holders, and the SBFEP. Northwood Pulp and Timber holds a replaceable licence for 1,064,484 m³ and Houston Forest Products holds one for 713,893 m³.

Northwood has a modern and efficient mill located in Houston which last year had the highest 8 hour shift production of any mill in the province. All of the district volume goes through the Houston mill. An additional approximately 10% comes from purchased volume from other companies. Up until this year, Northwood's pulp wood has been trucked to their pulp mill in Prince George, but they are installing a whole log chipper to utilize these logs, within the district as well.

Houston Forest Products (HFP) mill ranks as the number 4 producer in the province. As with Northwood all of their volume is milled in the district and an additional 10% or so is purchased volume. HFP's pulp wood is run through a local mill owned by Colin Wetterstrom then the unsawn pulp wood is trucked to the Pacific Inland Resources mill in Smithers (this amounts to approximately 20,000 m³ annually).

Of the total of 221,620 m³ allocated to the SBFEP the majority, about 60%, is milled in the district through sales to the major mills or to the smaller Category 2 mills. The remaining 40%, which leaves the district, goes primarily to small mills in Burns Lake.

The Lakes District has a total AAC of 1,500,000 m³. The Small Business Forest Enterprise Program holds the largest single allocation with 29.9% (448,178 m³) of the total available AAC. Babine Forest Products (28.7% or 431,518 m³ of the total AAC), West Fraser Sawmills (24.5% or 367,194 m³), Decker Lake Forest Products (9.2% - 137,478 m³), Northwood Pulp and Timber (3.8% - 56,450 m³), and L & M Lumber (1.5% - 23,084 m³) are the Forest Licence holders. The remainder of the AAC is made up of woodlot licences (1.4% - 21,098 m³), and Forest Service Reserve (1.0% - 15,000 m³).

Actual TSA harvests for the last four years were 1,708,064 m³ (1990/91), 1,543,549 m³ (1991/92), 1,592,221 m³ (1992/93), and 1,398,343 m³ (1993/94). In 1993 the private harvest in the Lakes TSA was 131,785 m³. This harvest has risen in the last three years in response to high lumber prices, but owing to the small private land base, is not believed to be sustainable even in the short term. Logs from as far away as the Yukon are already being imported in order to meet processing needs.

Major licensees in the Lakes TSA include Babine Forest Products, West Fraser Mills, and Decker Lake Forest Products. A brief description of each follows:

Babine Forest Products

- current ownership consists of Babine Forest Products - 85% owned by Weldwood and 15% owned by the Burns Lake Native Development Corporation - with 68% interest and West Fraser Timber with a 32 % interest.
- operates a fully modern sawmill located about 25 kms east of Burns Lake employing about 242 with approximately 75 of these being held by First Nations employees
- harvesting is taking place around North Babine Lake, Burns Lake, and Ootsa Lake
- virtually all of the timber harvested in the Lakes TSA is milled here and accounts for some 57 % of total input

West Fraser Mills

- harvest approximately a quarter of the total AAC but does not currently operate a mill in the Lakes TSA.
 - harvested wood is milled at the company's Fraser Lake Sawmill in Vanderhoof District
- harvesting is currently taking place in the eastern end of Ootsa Lake and employs approximately 126

Decker Lake Forest Products

- privately owned by a group of Burns Lake and Fort St. James business people the mill is located about 20 kms west of Burns Lake in Palling
- harvesting currently focusses on the Maxan, Tchesinkut, and Pinkut drainages with all of the harvest being processed in their mill

Northwood Pulp and Timber and L & M Lumber are smaller players in the Lakes TSA. The Small Business Forest Enterprise Program accounts for the single largest AAC allocation in the TSA with 29.9%. There are approximately 100 small business operators registered with the program in the Lakes District Office and employ about 100 harvesting personnel.

Key small lumber manufacturers include Burnslake Specialty Wood, Francois Lake Woodworking, and Boo Flat Lumber. Together they account for approximately 115,000m³ of throughput annually. Burnslake Specialty Wood and Francois Lake Woodworking share the bulk of this with 90,000 and 20,000 m³ respectively. The two also employ about 90 people in their operations.

Current AAC Apportionment, Lakes TSA, 1993		
	m³/year	% of AAC
Forest Licences, Replaceable	1 015 724	67.7%
Woodlot Licences	21 098	1.4
SBFEP any category section 16	53 610	3.6
SBFEP category 1 (sec.16)	169 980	11.3
SBFEP category 2 (sec.16)	74 530	5.0
SBFEP Bid Proposals (sec.16.1)	140 819	9.4
SBFEP TSL (major) <= 10,000	2 003	0.1
SBFEP other	7 236	0.5
Forest Service Reserve	15 000	1.0
Total Approved Allowable Annual Cut	1 500 000	100.0%
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FORESTS		

MAJOR PRIMARY TIMBER PROCESSING FACILITIES				
Facility	Location	Forest District	Timber Supply Area	Capacity
Lumber Mills Million Board Feet				
Babine Forest Products	Burns Lake	Lakes	Lakes	223.2
Decker Lake Forest Prods.	Burns Lake	Lakes	Lakes	52.8
Houston Forest Products	Houston	Morice	Morice	228.0
L & M Lumber	Vanderhoof	Vanderhoof	Prince George	144.0
Northwood Pulp & Timber	Houston	Morice	Morice	319.2
Slocan Forest Products	Anguine	Vanderhoof	Prince George	288.0
West Fraser Mills	LeJac	Vanderhoof	Prince George	240.00
Pole and Post Mills 000 Pieces				
Decker Lake Forest Prods.	Burns Lake	Lakes	Lakes	16.8
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FORESTS				

MINING

HUCKLEBERRY COPPER PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Huckleberry Property, located approximately 86 kilometres southwest of Houston, was set to be developed by New Canamin Resources. More recently, ownership of the project and its subsequent development has passed to the Princeton Mining Corporation. Princeton, for the purposes of this project, has since formed a company to operate the mine known as Huckleberry Mines Ltd. The site of the mine is located on the southern flank of Huckleberry Mountain, north of Tahtsa Reach on the Nechako Reservoir and may be reached via 126 km of gravelled Forest Service Roads and a proposed 8 km private access road.

Current mineable reserves are estimated at 93.9 million tonnes containing 0.50 % copper, with minor recoverable amounts of gold, silver, and molybdenum

The mineable reserves are to be accessed by two open pits, the Main Zone and East Zone. After depletion of the reserves the disturbed surface area encompassing the East Zone will be approximately 24 hectares, 28 hectares will be permanently flooded, and 21 hectares of the north wall of the East Zone will be exposed. The disturbed surface area encompassing the Main Zone will be approximately 16 hectares and will be part of the permanently flooded Main Zone/Tailings Management Facility 2 (TMF2) lake, which will eventually cover 137 hectares.

The project mill is designed with a milling capacity of 15,500 tonnes per day for the "softer" East Zone ore and 14,000 tonnes per day for the "harder" Main Zone ore. Total production is estimated at 60 million pounds of copper per year over a 17 year mine life. Waste from the mines activities will be hauled to the waste dumps in the Tailings Management Facility 2, and later backfilled into the mined-out Main Zone Pit.

New Canamin had proposed beginning site preparation and powerline and road access construction in the fall of 1995 with a production start date of mid to late 1997. Due to delays in the approval process this timeline will largely go unrealized. The development received a Certificate of Approval December 22, 1995.

Construction is expected to employ approximately 220 people for a period of about 18 months followed by between 180 to 200 full-time positions over the life of the mine.

The mine is scheduled to operate around the clock, 7 days per week, through a 4 days on - 4 days off staffing schedule of 12 hour shifts.

The total budget, including start-up capital costs plus operating costs, is roughly \$700 million dollars for the 17 year life of the mine. Of this some \$196.5 million will be paid out in direct wages and will create approximately 3,000 person years of direct employment.

Access and Transport

Access via 125 kilometres of gravelled Forest Service Roads. These are currently active due to logging in and around the area. The current roads impact the Sweeney Lake ecosystem area, as designated in the Morice Forest District Land Resource Management Plans, and New Canamin proposes a new 8 km long road known as the Huckleberry Connector Forest Service Road (FSR) to run around the flank of Huckleberry Mine. This new connector avoids the "sensitive Sweeney Lake ecosystem entirely". In order to construct the connector, approximately 4 hectares of land are required to be included in the Forest Service right-of-way for permanent FSR road improvements and 24 hectares of land are required to construct the Huckleberry Connector Road itself. Concentrate will be trucked from the mine site to a load-out facility at either the Port of Prince Rupert or the Port of Kitimat for load-out and shipment to a smelter.

Power Supply

In order to service the power requirements of the mine site and operations, an overhead 138 kV electric transmission line will follow 115 km of existing Forest Service Roads and the Huckleberry connector FSR to the project site. The estimated expansion of the existing right-of-way over transmission line's entire length is 102 hectares.

The preferred route of the line would parallel the existing Morice River, Morice-Owen, and Morice-Tahtsa Forest Service Roads for most of its length.

Land Tenure and Land Use

There are no land tenure agreements, licensed areas, private land or other mineral titles. According to materials submitted by New Canamin as part of the Environmental Assessment process, "The location has moderate forestry values, moderate to low recreational values, poor agricultural capacity, low capacity for wildlife except for small mammals, and will disturb no identifiable archeological sites".

Socio-economic effects

The greatest impacts of the mine will likely be felt within a relatively small radius of the project. Effects will be most keenly felt by the communities of Houston and Smithers and to a lesser extent Granisle and Burns Lake. Of these, Houston will be most effected because of its proximity to the mine.

Socio-economic effects will come in the form of employee settlement patterns and direct and indirect purchases of goods and services. Effects will be acute during start-up and construction with commercial stability to ensue over the 17 year operational phase.

Entry level positions are expected to account for 10% of total hiring, while long term employment is expected for sub-contractors, and suppliers, including airline services; vehicle rentals, purchase, repair and maintenance; equipment purchase, repair and maintenance etc.

Cheslatta Carrier Nation Band

New Canamin was discussing socio-economic and ethnographic considerations with the Cheslatta Carrier Nation and the Wet' suwet' en Hereditary Chiefs. To this end, the Cheslatta had agreed to the hiring of an independent ethnographic consultant to determine historic traditional and current land use of the Huckleberry Project area. It is anticipated that economic benefits, much like agreements reached between other B.C. mining companies and First Nations, are expected to result from these sorts of discussions.

The Cheslatta Nation have recently retained the Sierra Legal Defense Fund to represent their interests with respect to the Huckleberry development and the associated Environmental Assessment process. The Cheslatta have not taken a position against mining development per se' but, rather, have expressed concern about the way in which environmental concerns had been addressed and the issue of an impact/benefit agreement. The Sweeney Lake ecosystem, mentioned earlier, remains an area which the Cheslatta are interested in seeing protected as a Provincially designated Protected Area.

RECREATION AND TOURISM

The tourism industry finds its focus in part-time/seasonal businesses that capitalize on the area's natural resources. Tweedsmuir Park rates as the second largest park in B.C. and travellers to the park provide a significant boost to the Burns Lake economy. The tourist industry is dominated by fishing, boating, guided hunting, and through travellers on their way to or from Alaska. Outdoor recreation is clearly a driving force behind tourism in the area and opportunities exist for a full range of outdoor activities.

Fourteen guide-outfitting territories are found within the area with approximately 11 active guides. Outfitters generally operate within the area on a part-time basis to supplement their income from other sources. The most significant big game species is the moose while Spruce and Ruffed Grouse represent the largest proportion of the small game species by hunter effort.

TRAPPING

There are approximately 110 registered traplines in the area although the number of active trappers is not readily available. Although it is not possible to provide a breakdown between aboriginal and non-aboriginal trappers, trapping has, and continues to be, a traditional activity for aboriginal residents and has important cultural significance. Marten are by far the most trapped animal, followed by squirrels.

RANCHING

Due to a very short growing season agriculture is, for the most part, restricted to raising livestock. As with trapping, ranching is generally a part-time supplement to other sources of income.

RESIDENT INTERESTS AND CONTACTS

BURNS LAKE

Corporation of the Village of Burns Lake

Municipal Office
15-3rd Avenue
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7587

AGRICULTURE

Black Sheep Farms

Hutter Road
Decker Lake, B.C.
Phone: 698-7616

AIR CHARTER COMPANIES

Lakes District Air Services

Francois Lake Road
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3229
Fax: 692-7563

Ootsa Air

Phone: Call radio operator for H437305 on Burns Lake JK

Westland Helicopters

Railway Avenue
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3613
Fax: 692-4222

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY INTERESTS

Burns Lake and District Chamber of Commerce

540 West Highway 16
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3773
Fax: 692-3493

Business Information Centre

540 West Highway 16

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-3773

CHURCHES

Burns Lake Fellowship Baptist Church

15-8th Avenue

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-7990

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

Highway 35

Francois Lake, B.C.

Phone: 695-6333

Decker Lake Mennonite Church

Highway 16

Decker Lake, B.C.

Phone: 698-7444

First Mennonite Church

Kerr Road

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-3259

Jchovah's Witnesses

Frontage Road

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-3603

New Life Vineyard Fellowship

400 Government Street

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-7962

Pentecostal Tabernacle

724 Babine Lake Road
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7464

St. Paul's United Church

136-4th Avenue
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7202

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Burns Lake Christian Supportive Society for the Mentally Handicapped

210-8th Avenue
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7809

Burns Lake Community Development Association

744 Centre
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7577

Burns Lake Public Library

613 Government Street
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3192

Burns Lake Sports Centre Association

106 Park Street
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3817

Burns Lake Yinkadinee' Keyakh Law Centre Society

416 Government Street
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7534

District Outreach

336 West Highway 16

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-7701

Fax: 692-3342

Lakes Development Society

335 West Highway 16

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-7757

Fax: 692-4300

Northern Native Family Services Society

688 Babine Lake Road

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-7127

Offices of the Hereditary Chiefs

847 Upper Lorne Crescent

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-7528

Fax: 692-7904

FORESTRY

Babine Forest Products

Highway 16

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-7177

Burns Lake Native Logging Ltd.

485 West Highway 16

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-3188

Burns Lake Specialty Wood Ltd.

Moe Road

Decker Lake, B.C.

Phone: 698-7391

Fax: 698-7682

Decker Lake Forest Products

West Decker Road
Decker Lake, B.C.
Phone: 698-7304

CP Logging

Phone: Call radio operator for H424285 on Burns Lake YK

E.A. Strimbold Logging

PO Box 569
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: Mobile # 847-8247

Intata Logging

343 West Highway 16
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3315
Fax: 692-7920

LD Forestry Services

Highway 35
Francois Lake, B.C.
Phone: 695-6679

S-3 Logging

Phone: Call radio operator for H426007 on Brown Bear YJ

Sheraton Custom Milling

East Highway 16
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3529

Ted Jack Logging

East Highway 16
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7800

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SERVICE GROUPS

Masonic Hall

147-3rd Avenue
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3087

Moosehorn Lodge

PO Box 66
Southbank, B.C.
Phone: 694-3730
Royal Canadian Legion Branch #50
120 West Railway
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3232

GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Ministry of Forests

District Office
185 West Highway 16
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-2200

Government Agent

33-3rd Avenue
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7117

Regional Economic Development

6-117 Highway 16
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7876

Ministry of Transportation and Highways

Lakes District Highways Office
108-2nd Avenue
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7161
Fax: 692-3419

SCHOOLS AND TRAINING FACILITIES

School District #55 (Burns Lake)

School Board Office

Box 2000

685 West Highway 16

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-7141

Fax: 692-7145

Superintendent: Mr. Jerry Smit

Secretary Treasurer: Ms. Louise Burgart

Chair: Zarna Dilley

Decker Lake Elementary

Box 625

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 698-7301

Fax: 698-7349

Principal: Sandra Barth

Grades: K-7

Staff Population: 8.5

Student Population: 147

Francois Lake Elementary

Box 600

Francois Lake, B.C.

V0J 1R0

Phone: 695-6401/695-6402

Fax: 695-6695

Principal: Craig Little

Grades: K-7

Staff Population: 5.12

Student Population: 66

Grassy Plains Elementary/Jr. Secondary

RR #2

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 694-3396

Fax: 694-3689

Principal: Paul Monchka

Grades: K-11

Staff Population: 11.8

Student Population: 153

Lakes District Secondary

Box 3000

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-7733

Fax: 692-4231

Principal: Perry Bedard

Grades: 8-12

Staff Population: 32.5

Student Population: 475

Muriel Mould Primary

Box 2500

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-7505

Fax: 692-3646

Principal: Sharon Steele

Grades: K-3

Staff Population: 16.5

Student Population: 266

William Konkin Elementary

Box 7000

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-3146

Fax: 692-3494

Principal: Rick Pooley

Grades: 4-7

Staff Population: 17.96

Student Population: 290

Burns Lake Christian School

Highway 35
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3532

The College of New Caledonia

685 Highway 16
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-3175
Fax: 692-3809

The Learning Centre

Box 2000
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-4338
Fax: 692-3716
Teacher: Phil Boswell
Staff Population: 2
Student Population: 31

TOURIST ACCOMODATIONS

Babine Lake Resort

Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: Call radio operator for N696674 on Burns Lake JK

Beaver Point Resort

Tchesinkut Lake Road East
Francois Lake, B.C.
Phone: 695-6519

Birch Lake Cabin Resort

Babine Lake, B.C.
Phone: Mobile number; 565-0590

Burns Lake Motor Inn

Highway 16
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7545
Fax: 692-7683

Lakeland Hotel

West Highway 16

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-7771

Fax: 692-3075

Lakes District Hunting Lodge

Phone: 698-7478

Fax: 698-7476

Poplar Ridge Bed and Breakfast

Bobcat Road

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-4217

Rainbow Motel

770 West Highway 16

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-7747

Sandy's RV and Camping Resort

Francois Lake, B.C.

Phone: 695-6321

Wanakena Motel

Highway 16

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-3151

HOUSTON**District of Houston**

3400-11th Street

Houston, B.C.

Phone: 845-2238

Fax: 845-3429

AGRICULTURE

Valley Creek Ranch

Highway 16
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-7193

AIR CHARTER COMPANIES

Westland Helicopters

Rail Street
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-2334

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY INTERESTS

Business Information Centre

3289 Highway 16
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-7640

Houston Chamber of Commerce

3289 Highway 16
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-7640

CHURCHES

Anglican Church of St. Clements

2324 Butler Avenue
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-3188

Canadian Reformed Church

3337-6th Street
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-2145

Fellowship Baptist Church

3940 Highway 16
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-7810

Guru Nanak Sikh Temple Association

2012 Elliot Crescent

Houston, B.C.

Phone: 845-2705

Houston Christian Reform Church

1959 Goold

Houston, B.C.

Phone: 845-7578

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Dze L K'Ant Friendship Centre Society

118-3202-14th Street

Houston, B.C.

Phone: 845-2131

Houston Community Hall

2302 Butler Avenue

Houston, B.C.

Phone: 845-2893

Houston Boosters Community Pool

3400-14th Street

Houston, B.C.

Phone: 845-7434

FORESTRY

Adina Timber

2434 Poulton

Houston, B.C.

Phone: 845-7511

Fax: 845-2311

CAS Forest Care

Morice River Road

Houston, B.C.

Phone: 845-3411

Gillis Gislason Logging

Buck Flats Road

Houston, B.C.

Phone: 845-2044

John Himech Logging

Highway 16
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-2376

Hladun Logging

North Bulkley Road
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-2361
Phone: Call radio operator for N425247 on Houston YR

Wilford Olson Logging

Phone: Call radio operator for N426434 on Houston JP

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SERVICE GROUPS**Elks Club**

2025 Kanata
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-2124

GOVERNMENT SERVICES**Ministry of Forests**

District Office
2430 Butler Ave
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-6200

Government Agent

3232 Highway 16
Houston, B.C.
Phone: 845-2990

SCHOOLS AND TRAINING FACILITIES

School District #54 (Bulkley Valley)

Box 758

Smithers, B.C.

V0J 2N0

Phone: 847-3261

Fax: 847-4276

Superintendent: Alan Cooper

Secretary Treasurer: Jim Floris

Chair: Adrienne Meeuwissoon

Silverthorne Elementary School

3455-13th Street

Houston, B.C.

Phone: 845-2228

Houston Junior Secondary School

1771 Hungerford

Houston, B.C.

Phone: 845-7217

Twain Sullivan Elementary School

1771 Hungerford

Houston, B.C.

Phone: 845-2227

Houston Secondary Alternate School

3455-13th Street

Houston, B.C.

Phone: 845-2429

Continuing Education Services

3221 West 14th Street

Houston, B.C.

Phone: 845-7266

TOURISM ASSOCIATIONS

Travel Info Centre

3289 Highway 16

Houston, B.C.

Phone: 845-7640

FRASER LAKE

Village of Fraser Lake

65 Endako Avenue

Fraser Lake, B.C.

Phone: 699-6257

AIR CHARTER COMPANIES

Danish Aviation

North Shore Road

Fraser Lake, B.C.

Phone: 699-6392

Fax: 699-8712

CHURCHES

St. Andrews Catholic Church

144 Nadina Crescent

Fraser Lake, B.C.

Phone: 699-6593

Bahai Faith

85 Francois

Fraser Lake, B.C.

Phone: 699-6529

Fraser Lake Pentecostal Church

Fraser Lake, B.C.

Phone: 699-6585

Jehovah's Witnesses

86 Nadia Crescent

Fraser Lake, B.C.

Phone: 699-8841

Lakeview Bible Chapel

45 Francois

Fraser Lake, B.C.

Phone: 699-6410

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Fraser Lake & District Senior Citizens Home Society

199 Langley
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-8771

Fraser Lake (Kay Cooke) Public Library

228 Endako Avenue
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-8888

FORESTRY

Fraser Lake Sawmills

Highway 16
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6235
Fax: 699-8821

G & G Silviculture

10 - 21 Tunasa Crescent
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-8008

Larworth Logging

Ely Subdivision
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6634

Sandback Logging

398 Tunasa Place
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6406

Selkin Logging

Stellako Reserve
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6537

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SERVICE GROUPS

Royal Canadian Legion, Branch #274

165 Chowsunket Street
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6268

GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

210 Carrier Crescent
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-7777

MINING AND MINING INTERESTS

Placer Dome

Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6211

Stellako Lodge

Francois Lake Road
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6695

SCHOOLS AND TRAINING FACILITIES

School District #56 (Nechako)

Fraser Lake Elementary Secondary School

Box 1002
110 Chowsunket Street
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-6233
Fax: 699-7753
Principal: Gerald Brise
Grades: K-12
Staff Population: 30
Student Population: 596

Mouse Mountain Elementary

PO Box 3001

266 Taluk Avenue

Fraser Lake, B.C.

Phone: 699-6627

Fax: 699-7730

Principal: Loretta Young

Grades: K-7

Staff Population: 9

Student Population: 120

Fraser Lake Adult Learning Centre

PO Bag Service 1002

210 Chowsunket Street

Fraser Lake, B.C.

V0J 1S0

Phone: 699-6261

Fax: 699-6261

Staff Population: 2

Nad'leh Whut'en Learning Centre

PO Bag Service 1002

Fraser Lake, B.C.

V0J 1S0

Phone: 690-7535

Fax: 690-7535

Staff Population: 1

College of New Caledonia

106 - 129 Laird

Fraser Lake, B.C.

Phone: 699-6900

TOURIST ACCOMODATIONS

Birch Bay Resort

Fraser Lake, B.C.

Phone: 699-8484

Cataline Motor Inn

210 Chowsunket Street

Fraser Lake, B.C.

Phone: 699-6254

Endako Hotel

Highway 16

Fraser Lake, B.C.

Phone: 699-8006

Francois Lake Resort

Francois Lake Road

Fraser Lake, B.C.

Phone: 699-6551

Fraser Lake Inn

111 Chowsunket Street

Fraser Lake, B.C.

Phone: 699-6221

Nithi on the Lake

Francois Lake Road

Fraser Lake, B.C.

Phone: 699-6675

Orange Valley Motel and Campground

Highway 16

Fraser Lake, B.C.

Phone: 699-6350

FORT FRASER**AGRICULTURE****Saddle Mountain Ranch**

Becker Road

Fort Fraser, B.C.

Phone: 690-7570

CHURCHES**Fort Fraser Church of the Nazarene**

Highway 16

Fort Fraser, B.C.

Phone: 690-7232

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Fort Fraser Community Hall

Highway 16
Fort Fraser, B.C.
Phone: 690-7255

Fort Fraser Local Community

North Shore Road
Fort Fraser, B.C.
Phone: 690-7514

GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

210 Carrier Crescent
Fraser Lake, B.C.
Phone: 699-7777

SCHOOLS AND TRAINING FACILITIES

Fort Fraser Elementary School

PO Box 94
Highway 16
Fort Fraser, B.C.
Phone: 690-7271
Fax: 690-7738
Principal: Judy Six
Grades: K-7
Staff Population: 9
Student Population: 136

TOURIST ACCOMODATIONS

Northgate Motel

Highway 16
Fort Fraser, B.C.
Phone: 690-7414

Pipers Glen Resort

Highway 16
Fort Fraser, B.C.
Phone: 690-7565

Tatuk Lake Resort

Fraser Mountain Road

Fort Fraser, B.C.

Phone: 690-7525

MEDIA CONTACTS

- This section identifies all newspapers, radio and television stations within the given areas, as well as major national and provincial media which will likely provide coverage of the negotiations.

NEWSPAPERS**The Globe & Mail**

1022-1200 Burrard Street

Vancouver, B.C. V9R 5K5

News Tel: (416) 585-5000

Fax Tel: (416) 585-5201

Circulation: Mon-Sat: 317,972

Editor (In Chief): William Thorsell

The Province

2250 Granville Street

Vancouver, B.C. V6H 3G2

News Tel: (604) 732-2222

Fax Tel: (604) 732-2323

Circulation: Mon-Fri: 179,000

Sun: 221,000

Editor (In Chief): Brian Butters

Times-Colonist

2621 Douglas Street

Victoria, B.C. V8W 2N4

News Tel: (604) 380-5211

Fax Tel: (604) 380-5353

Circulation: Mon-Fri: 81,000

Sat: 84,000

Editor (In Chief): Don Vipond

The Vancouver Sun

2250 Granville Street

Vancouver, B.C. V6H 3G2

News Tel: (604) 732-2222

Fax Tel: (604) 732-2323

Circulation: Mon-Thurs: 203,000

Fri: 270,000

Sat: 266,000

Editor (In Chief): Ian Haysom

Omineca Express Bugle

156 West Columbia

Box 1007

Vanderhoof, B.C.

V0J 3A0

Phone: 567-9258

Fax: 567-2070

Caledonia Courier

360 Stuart Drive West

Fort St. James, B.C.

V0J 1P0

Phone: 996-8482

The Northern

289 Stuart Drive West

Fort St. James, B.C.

V0J 1P0

Phone: 996-8321

Fax: 996-8653

Tri-Town News and Advertiser

Chamberlain Avenue

P.O. Box 11

Fort Fraser, B.C.

V0J 1N0

Phone: 690-7401 / 690-7317

Fax: 690-7553

Fraser Lake Bugle

111 Chowsunket Street

Fraser Lake, B.C.

Phone: 699-8687

Lakes District News

23 - 3rd Avenue

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-7526

ELECTRONIC MEDIA

BCTV

P.O. Box 4700

Vancouver, B.C.

V6B 4A3

Phone: 421-9494

Fax: 421-9466

News Director: Keith Bradbury

CBC (CBUT-TV)

700 Hamilton Street

Vancouver, B.C.

V6B 4A2

Phone: 662-6802

Fax: 662-6878

CFBV Radio

Houston, B.C.

Phone: 845-2819

CFLD Radio

P.O. Box 600

320 Highway 16

Burns Lake, B.C.

V0J 1E0

Phone: 692-3414

Fax: 692-3020

CIVH Radio

150 West Columbia

P.O. Box 1370

V0J 3A0

Vanderhoof, B.C.

Phone: 567-4914

Fax: 567-4982

Fort St. James T.V. Society

Klaughton Road
Fort St. James, B.C.
V0J 1P0
Phone: 996-2246

Skeena Cablevision

Phone: 1-800-663-2033

ABORIGINAL MEDIA

Kahtou News 93

(Published by K'Watamus Publications)
Box 192
Sechelt, B.C.
V0N 3A0
Phone: (604) 985-1600/885-7391
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V2L 2B6

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NON-RESIDENT INTERESTS AND CONTACTS

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Manager: Margaret Grant
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Native Courtworkers and Counselling Association

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Aboriginal Economic Programs

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(Centre for Native Small Business)

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V5E 1S6

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Prince Rupert, B.C.

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V0C 1R0

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Native Courtworkers and Counselling Association of B.C.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A:

B.C. REGIONAL STATISTICS: BULKLEY-NECHAKO REGION

1

General Economy

The Bulkley-Nechako Regional District is comprised of the Smithers, Burns Lake, and Nechako Local Health Areas. The main economic drivers for the area are forestry, mining, and agriculture. In addition, the Town of Smithers derives significant employment from being a divisional point for Canadian National Railways. Diminishing resources and increased productivity in the forest sector, combined with low levels of mining activity, led to net outflows from this region throughout most of the 1980s. Increased mining activity in the Smithers Area helped slow the outflows in the early 1990s, but the closure of the Lawyers and Bell mines, and the impending closure of the Equity mine, will likely mean increased net outflows for the short-term. In the long-term, anticipated new mineral activity, such as the Huckleberry and Eskay Creek joint venture, will help offset employment reductions in the forest sector resulting from productivity gains.

The notes above and later in this report on Demographics and Projections are the basis for BC STATS population projection P19 completed in the spring of 1994. The projections are updated annually to reflect known demographic shifts and economic conditions. Full projections with "Components of Change", "Special Age Groups", "5 Year Age Cohorts by Sex", and accompanying notes are available for B.C., the 8 development regions, the 30 regional districts, and 80 local health areas (LHAs). They are available on diskette or on paper. While fewer than 4 areas are free, individual areas are priced at \$5 each when 5 or more are requested. Paper copies of all LHAs cost \$150 and all regional districts are \$80.

2

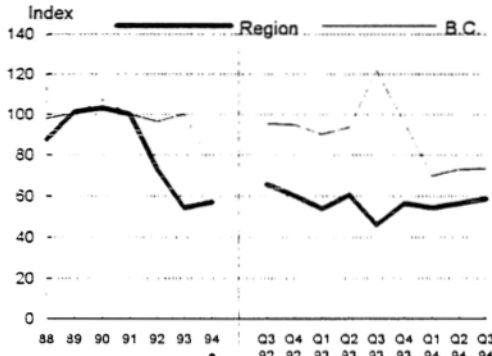
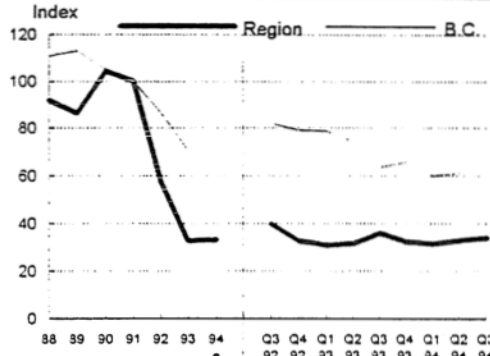
Retail Sales (\$ Millions)

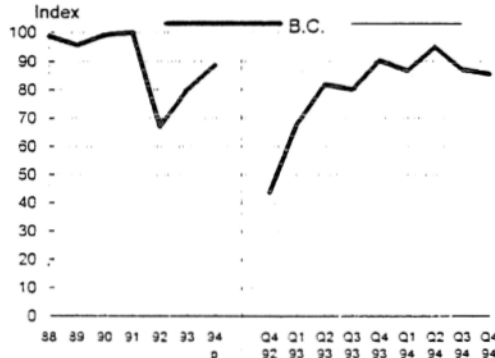
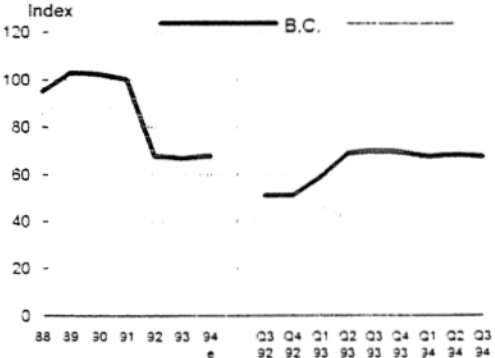
	Year	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Retail Sales Index 1991=100
B.C.: Outside of Vancouver, CMA	1989	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	1990	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	1991	11,596.2	2,489.1	2,949.7	3,040.7	3,116.7	
	1992	11,827.3	2,524.5	2,922.9	3,110.5	3,269.4	
	1993	12,783.6	2,716.5	3,179.5	3,366.3	3,521.3	
	1994	14,033.7	2,962.0	3,501.9	3,701.8	3,868.0	
British Columbia	1989	22,790.6	4,808.7	5,807.0	5,844.9	6,330.0	
	1990	24,199.9	5,450.6	6,111.6	6,117.5	6,520.2	
	1991	23,537.6	5,093.3	6,011.5	6,036.1	6,396.7	
	1992	24,433.0	5,256.4	6,032.4	6,310.2	6,834.0	
	1993	26,347.6	5,731.9	6,539.5	6,810.2	7,266.0	
	1994	28,961.8	6,119.5	7,185.7	7,570.0	8,086.6	

Source: Statistics Canada. Based on monthly survey.

Note: Vancouver CMA is the Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area which includes Greater Vancouver, Maple Ridge and Pitt Meadows.

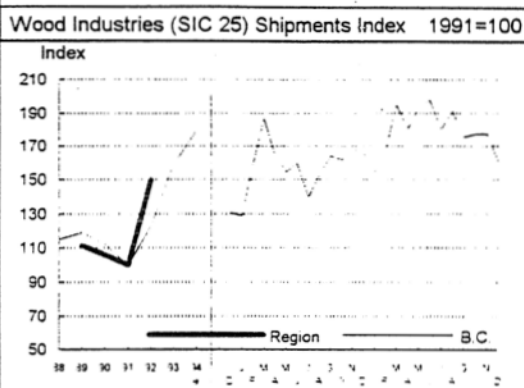
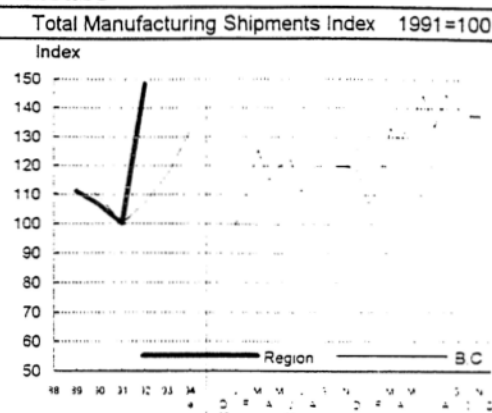
QRS
Bulkley-Nechako
Regional District

3 Metal Mines in Nechako Development Region											
Location		Production (Thousand Tonnes Milled)					Employment				
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 est	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 est
B.C. TOTAL		114,262	106,471	102,678	106,999	78,738	5,812	5,523	4,792	3,887	3,530
NECHAKO		19,304	18,665	13,664	10,134	10,653	1,184	1,135	656	371	377
Bell: closed Apr 12/92		5,423	4,871	1,099	.	.	303	265	131	.	.
Cassiar: closed Feb 5/92		892	874	92	.	.	344	363	89	.	.
Endako		9,773	9,495	9,701	9,584	10,541	217	241	227	227	232
Equity Silver: shut Jan 31/94		3,146	3,313	2,639	422	.	205	182	124	58	26
Erikson: closed 88		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Golden Bear		70	112	133	129	112	115	84	84	86	119
Taurus: closed 88		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NECHAKO	Year	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Average	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	1993	10,134	2,523	2,827	2,148	2,637	371	350	358	408	368
	1994 est	10,653	2,535	2,638	2,746		377	355	375	386	
Mining data in this report are organized by mine within development regions.		Production Index 1991=100					Employment Index 1991=100				
											
Figures presented in italics are estimated annual total production or estimated annual average employment.											
Source: Land Management and Policy Branch, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.											

4 Coal Mines in British Columbia (No reporting mines in Nechako D.R.)											
Location		Production (Thousand Tonnes Clean Coal Produced)					Employment				
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 p	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 est
B.C. TOTAL		25,180	25,379	16,991	20,254	22,439	5,572	5,456	3,697	3,643	3,695
VANC. IS./COAST		258	295	474	550	508	74	50	94	135	140
KOOTENAY		18,706	18,784	10,604	13,759	16,295	3,700	3,657	2,050	2,091	2,206
NORTHEAST		6,216	6,301	5,913	5,945	5,636	1,798	1,749	1,553	1,417	1,349
B.C. TOTAL	Year	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Average	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	1993	20,254	4,286	5,177	5,073	5,718	3,643	3,209	3,755	3,821	3,787
	1994 p	22,439	5,486	6,026	5,514	5,413	3,695	3,683	3,729	3,685	
Mining data in this report are organized by mine within development regions.		Production Index 1991=100					Employment Index 1991=100				
											
Figures presented in italics are preliminary annual total production or estimated annual average employment.		Index					Index				
		B.C.					B.C.				
Source: Land Management and Policy Branch, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.		88 89 90 91 92 93 94					88 89 90 91 92 93 94				
		Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4					Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4				
		92 93 93 93 93 94 94 94					92 92 93 93 93 93 94 94 94				

QRS
Bulkley-Nechako
Regional District

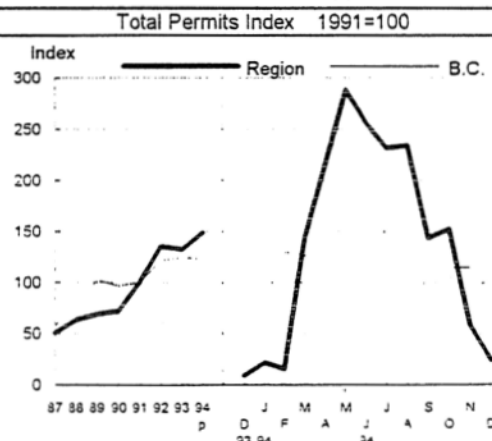
5 Manufacturing Principal Statistics						
SIC	Industry	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Number of Establishments						
10	Food	3	3	3	3	
25	Wood	24	24	20	23	
2512	Saw & Planing Mills	20	20	17	21	
30	Metal Fabricating	2	2	2	2	
Total	All Manuf 'g Industries	38	37	34	37	
Shipments (\$ Millions - Manufacturing Activity)						
10	Food	4.1	**	3.7	**	
25	Wood	477.2	454.3	428.4	640.5	
2512	Saw & Planing Mills	471.2	449.5	425.8	**	
30	Metal Fabricating	**	**	**	**	
Total	All Manuf 'g Industries	491.2	470.0	441.8	656.0	
Total Employees (Total Activity)						
10	Food	30	**	31	**	
25	Wood	2,456	2,329	2,222	3,018	
2512	Saw & Planing Mills	2,396	2,270	2,188	**	
30	Metal Fabricating	**	**	**	**	
Total	All Manuf 'g Industries	2,594	2,468	2,352	3,163	
Wages & Salaries (\$ Millions - Total Activity)						
10	Food	1.0	**	1.0	**	
25	Wood	99.4	95.9	93.5	125.9	
2512	Saw & Planing Mills	97.8	94.4	92.4	**	
30	Metal Fabricating	**	**	**	**	
Total	All Manuf 'g Industries	103.3	100.2	97.5	130.6	



Source: Statistics Canada, unpublished data for regional principal statistics and CANSIM for recent annual & monthly shipments - see appendix.
Reporting Period: Any fiscal year ending not earlier than April 1 of the reference year and not later than March 31 of the following year.
Establishment: The smallest operating unit capable of reporting specified input and output data - usually a plant or mill.
Value of Shipment of Goods of Own Manufacture: Net selling value of goods made by reporting establishment, or for its account, from its materials.
Employees: Respondents are asked for average month-end employment.
Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries are shown before deductions for income tax and employee portion of employee benefits and include payments for regular work, overtime, and paid leave as well as bonuses and commissions paid to regular employees.

6		Building Permits					
Year	Total Building Permits	Non Residential				Residential	
		Total Non Res.	Industrial	Commercial	Institutional & Gov't		
	<-- \$ Millions -->						Units
1987	10.2	5.1	0.3	3.6	1.2	5.1	84
1988	12.8	6.4	0.4	4.2	1.9	6.4	88
1989	13.8	6.9	0.8	4.8	1.3	7.0	87
1990	14.5	5.2	0.9	2.5	1.8	9.3	123
1991	20.1	10.0	5.8	2.8	1.4	10.1	122
1992	27.1	13.7	6.0	4.4	3.3	13.4	159
1993	26.6	7.2	1.8	3.3	2.1	19.4	217
1994 p	29.8	8.2	1.1	5.2	1.9	21.6	196
Jan-Dec '93	26.6	7.2	1.8	3.3	2.1	19.4	217
Jan-Dec '94	29.8	8.2	1.1	5.2	1.9	21.6	196

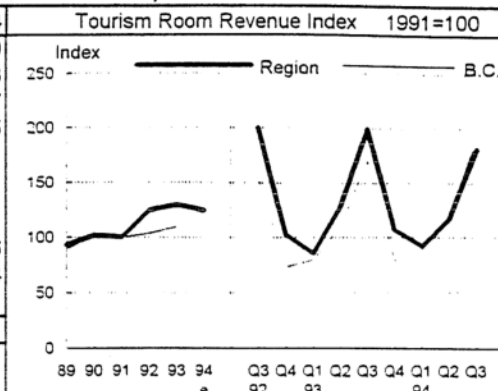
Total Permits Index 1991=100	
Index	Region B.C.
300	
250	
200	
150	
100	
50	
0	
87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94	J F M A M J J A S O N D
	93 94 94



Not all projects require a building permit, and not all municipalities & regions report. Monthly data are preliminary. Latest year is estimated / preliminary.
Source: Statistics Canada (data collected from municipal and Regional District offices).

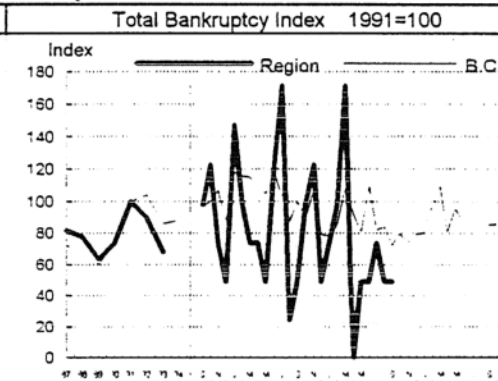
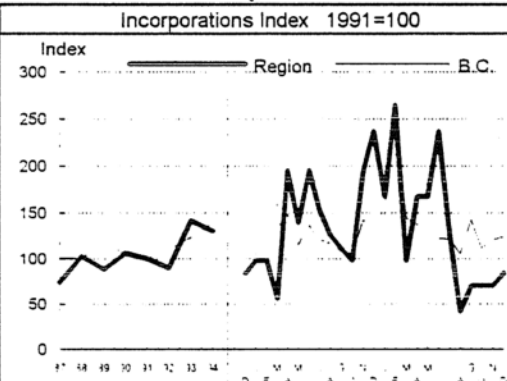
QRS
Bulkley-Nechako
Regional District

7 Tourism Room Revenue (\$ Thousands)						
	Year	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Bulkley-Nechako Regional District	1990	6,249.3	1,175.7	1,569.7	2,271.0	1,233.0
	1991	6,145.6	961.5	1,371.0	2,222.7	1,590.3
	1992	7,640.0	1,125.5	1,868.8	3,078.0	1,567.7
	1993	7,987.3	1,308.3	1,967.7	3,063.8	1,647.5
	1994 e	7,663.8	1,408.7	1,793.0	2,786.4	
British Columbia	1990	763,042.4	144,166.7	196,888.7	284,235.9	137,751.1
	1991	752,617.9	141,199.5	191,843.7	286,813.6	132,761.1
	1992	778,380.6	148,925.7	198,403.0	293,848.4	137,203.6
	1993	826,411.3	149,841.8	206,876.1	321,057.0	148,636.4
	1994 e	933,155.2	167,145.0	223,071.1	364,577.7	
Bulkley-Nechako 1993 Room Revenue by Accommodation Type (\$ Thousands | % Share)						
Total, all types	7,987.3	100.0%				
Hotels	2,333.6	29.2%				
Motels	4,600.7	57.6%				
Vacation Rentals	552.9	6.9%				



Source: Hotel tax database maintained by Consumer Taxation Branch, Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations. Published in detail monthly by BC STATS.

8 Incorporations and Total Bankruptcies		
Year	Incorporations	Total Bankruptcies
1987	64	40
1988	88	38
1989	76	31
1990	91	36
1991	86	49
1992	77	44
1993	122	33
1994	112	n/a
YTD Prev yr	122	25
YTD Latest yr	112	n/a



Sources: Incorporations - (B.C.) Ministry of Finance & Corp. Rel. (if [YTD 94 Jan-Dec] not equal [1994], 1994 is revised & YTD = sum unrev. data); Bankruptcies - Federal Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. Total Bankruptcies include business and personal bankruptcies. YTD Incorporations & Bankruptcies are for Jan. through Dec. of 1993 & 1994 except regional bankruptcies not updated since Sept. 1993.

9 Economic Structure - Number of Business Firms by Employment Size, December 1993									
Industry Code	Industry (based on 1980 Standard Industrial Classification)	Bulkley-Nechako					Percent of Total	British Columbia	
		Less Than 20	20 to 49	50 to 199	200 Plus	All Sizes		Percent of Total	All Sizes
	Total, All Industries	1,646	123	35	10	1,814	100.0%	100.0%	133,740
A	Agriculture and Related Service Industries	104	4	0	0	108	6.0%	3.8%	5,079
B	Fishing and Trapping Industries	7	0	0	0	7	0.4%	0.6%	788
C	Logging and Forestry Industries	289	26	4	0	319	17.6%	2.7%	3,571
D	Mining (+ Milling), Quarrying & Oil Well Inds.	9	0	4	2	15	0.8%	0.6%	787
E	Manufacturing Industries	46	4	9	4	63	3.5%	5.9%	7,937
F	Construction Industries	184	9	0	0	193	10.6%	14.2%	19,053
G	Transportation and Storage Industries	183	10	2	0	195	10.7%	4.5%	6,010
H	Communication and Other Utility Industries	8	1	0	0	9	0.5%	0.5%	712
I	Wholesale Trade Industries	80	2	0	0	82	4.5%	7.0%	9,356
J	Retail Trade Industries	218	17	4	0	239	13.2%	14.9%	19,912
K	Finance and Insurance Industries	25	3	1	1	30	1.7%	3.8%	5,112
L	Real Estate Operator & Insur. Agent Inds.	38	1	0	0	39	2.1%	4.7%	6,256
M	Business Service Industries	77	4	0	0	81	4.5%	10.0%	13,396
N	Government Service Industries	14	8	2	0	24	1.3%	0.6%	793
O	Educational Service Industries	21	3	0	3	27	1.5%	0.9%	1,190
P	Health and Social Service Industries	66	8	6	0	80	4.4%	7.6%	10,120
Q	Accommodation, Food & Beverage Serv. Inds	114	16	2	0	132	7.3%	7.1%	9,466
R	Other Service Industries	163	7	1	0	171	9.4%	10.6%	14,202

Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register Division.

10

Unemployment

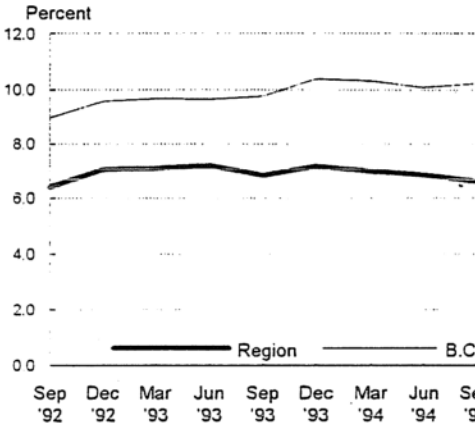
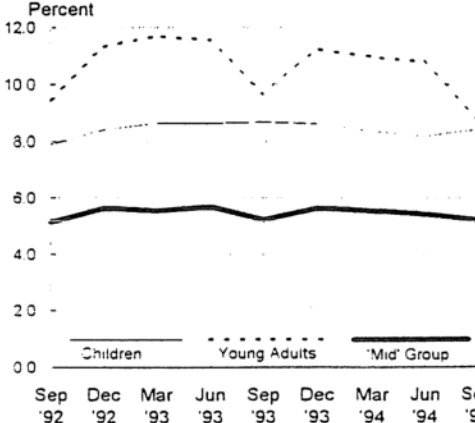
(Unemployment Insurance beneficiaries as a percent of Reference Group.)

Subject Group (receiving benefits)		Working Age (19-64)	Young Adults (19-24)	'Mid' Group (25-54)	Older Workers (55-64)	U.I. Beneficiaries Aged 19-64 as % of Working Age Population	
Reference Group		Total Pop. 19-64	Total Pop. 19-24	Total Pop. 25-54	Total Pop. 55-64		
Bulkley-Nechako Regional District	Sep '92	6.2	7.9	9.5	5.1		
	Dec '92	7.6	8.4	11.3	5.6		
	Mar '93	8.0	8.6	11.7	5.5		
	Jun '93	8.5	8.6	11.5	5.7		
	Sep '93	5.1	8.7	9.7	5.2		
	Dec '93	6.1	8.6	11.2	5.6		
	Mar '94	6.6	8.3	11.0	5.5		
	Jun '94	7.1	8.2	10.8	5.4		
	Sep '94	4.3	8.4	8.8	5.2		

11

Income Assistance

(Income Assistance Recipients in Subject Group as a percent of Reference Group)

Subject Group (receiving assistance)		All* (0-64)	Children <19 yrs in Families	Young Adults (19-24)	'Mid' Group (25-54)	Single Parent Women	All* Recipients: Region Compared to B.C.									
Reference Group		Total Pop. 0-64	Total Pop. <19	Total Pop. 19-24	Total Pop. 25-54	Tot. Female 19-64										
Bulkley-Nechako Regional District	Sep '92	6.4	7.9	9.5	5.1	3.4										
	Dec '92	7.1	8.4	11.3	5.6	3.5										
	Mar '93	7.1	8.6	11.7	5.5	3.6										
	Jun '93	7.2	8.6	11.5	5.7	3.5										
	Sep '93	6.8	8.7	9.7	5.2	3.6										
	Dec '93	7.2	8.6	11.2	5.6	3.5										
	Mar '94	7.0	8.3	11.0	5.5	3.5										
	Jun '94	6.9	8.2	10.8	5.4	3.4										
	Sep '94	6.6	8.4	8.8	5.2	3.8										
British Columbia	Sep '92	9.0	12.0	13.3	7.5	3.9										
	Dec '92	9.6	12.5	14.4	8.1	4.0										
	Mar '93	9.7	12.6	15.0	8.2	4.0										
	Jun '93	9.6	12.7	14.8	8.1	4.2										
	Sep '93	9.8	13.1	14.4	8.2	4.3										
	Dec '93	10.4	13.6	15.7	8.8	4.4										
	Mar '94	10.3	13.6	15.7	8.7	4.3										
	Jun '94	10.1	13.5	15.2	8.5	4.4										
	Sep '94	10.2	13.9	14.9	8.5	4.5										
Duration of Dependence (As of September 1994)																
Total Number of Recipients		Percent Distribution by Duration														
		<1 Year	1-2 Years	>2 Years												
Bulkley-Nechako	2,351	51.5	18.3	30.2												
British Columbia	319,532	44.8	18.9	36.3												

Source: Ministry of Social Services Administrative Files and BC STATS population estimates. * All* Excludes 65+ and Aboriginals living on reserves.

Source: Ministry of Social Services Administrative Files and BC STATS population estimates. * All* Excludes 65+ and Aboriginals living on reserves.

12

Demographics

The region has been experiencing net outflows of population since the early 1980s due to uncertainty in the resource sectors. Further net outflows are expected over the short-term, but there should be small net inflows through the long-term. The average age of the area's population is much younger than the provincial average. This gap is expected to be maintained throughout the projection period. The numbers of births and deaths should rise at similar rates, which means the rate of natural increase will remain relatively constant throughout the projection period.

13

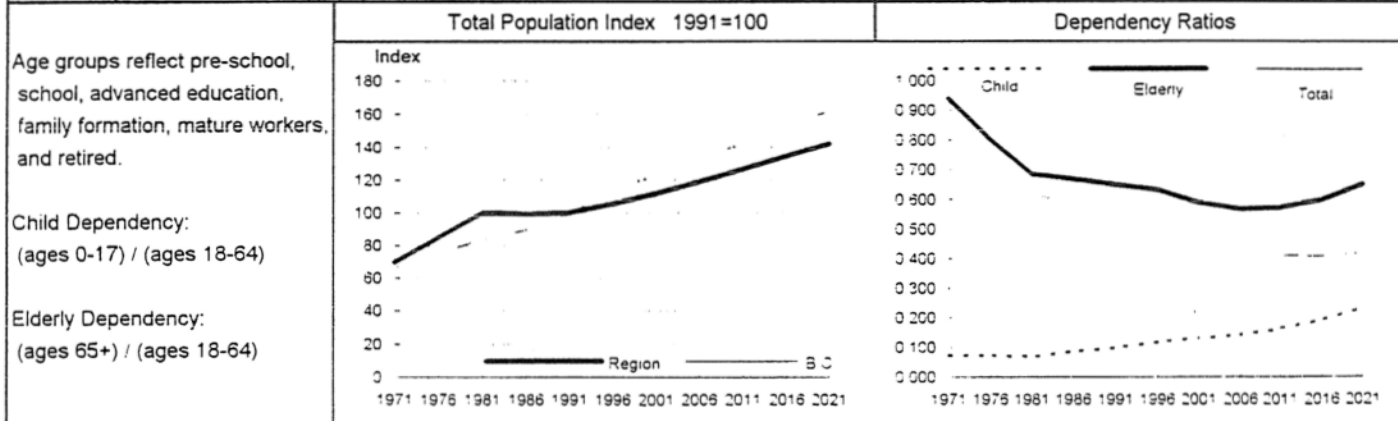
Projections

Further net outflows of population are expected for this region in the short-term, but over the long-term there should be small net inflows, due mainly to increased activity in the mining sector. The main driver of population growth, though, will be the natural increase, which will be significantly positive. The combination of these demographic factors will mean steady positive growth for this region.

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Selected Demographic Characteristics

Year	Population by age group, Thousands of persons							Households (,000)	Dependency Ratios			Year
	0-4	5-17	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All Ages		Child	Elderly	Total	
1971	3.3	9.0	3.3	7.0	3.9	1.0	27.6	n/a	0.867	0.072	0.939	1971
1976	3.6	10.0	4.7	9.3	4.7	1.3	33.6	9.2	0.729	0.072	0.800	1976
1981	4.3	10.2	5.9	12.2	5.3	1.6	39.5	11.9	0.619	0.068	0.687	1981
1986	4.0	9.6	4.6	13.0	5.8	2.0	39.0	12.1	0.583	0.086	0.669	1986
1991	3.6	9.6	4.0	13.4	6.5	2.3	39.4	12.8	0.552	0.098	0.650	1991
1996	3.6	9.6	4.5	13.4	7.7	3.0	41.7	13.8	0.514	0.118	0.632	1996
2001	3.5	9.2	5.2	13.1	9.4	3.6	44.0	15.2	0.458	0.130	0.588	2001
2006	3.6	9.2	5.3	13.2	11.4	4.2	46.9	16.9	0.426	0.141	0.567	2006
2011	3.8	9.3	5.1	14.0	12.6	5.1	49.9	18.4	0.411	0.161	0.572	2011
2016	4.0	9.6	5.2	15.2	12.7	6.3	52.9	19.8	0.409	0.191	0.600	2016
2021	4.1	10.0	5.2	16.1	12.5	7.9	55.9	21.0	0.418	0.233	0.651	2021

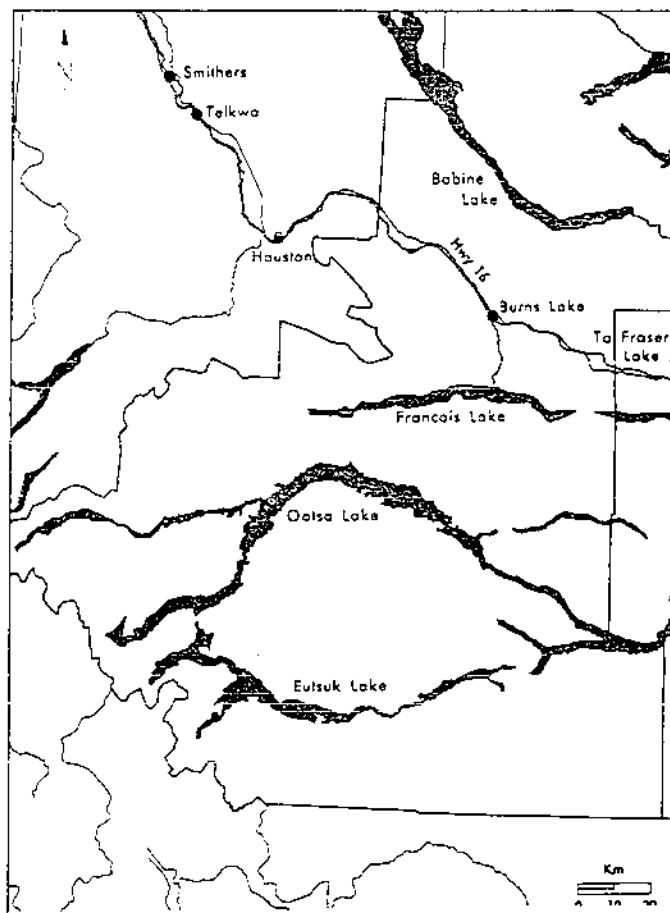


APPENDIX B:

B.C. MUNICIPAL INDEX: BURNS LAKE, FORT ST. JAMES, AND FRASER LAKE AREAS

Burns Lake Area

The Area comprises Subdivision C of the Bulkley-Nechako Census Division (Regional District) and local municipalities with a total land area of approximately 2,140,750 ha. It includes the Village of Burns Lake (1991 population 1,682) and the communities of Decker Lake (401), Palling (171), and Tintagel (261).



General Economy

In 1991 the population of the Burns Lake Area was 6,054 persons, a decrease of 3.1 percent from 1986, more than offsetting the modest increase recorded in 1981—86. The economy is based on the forest industries with cattle ranching a distant second. There is no mining in the Area at present but Burns Lake performs some service and trade functions for mine employees in the adjoining Areas. The Village of Burns Lake is the largest commercial centre in the Area. In addition to satisfying the trade and service needs of the local population, it derives considerable revenue from through highway traffic and tourists visiting the surrounding lakes. The outlook is for relative stability across all sectors.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing is almost entirely limited to sawmilling. Other manufacturers reported in 1993 were a newspaper publisher and a producer of ready-mix concrete.

Forestry

The Crown forests are contained within the Lakes Timber Supply Area and portions of the Morice TSA and Prince George TSA. A considerable amount of timber is also obtained from private lands. Over the past three decades the local forest industry has gone through a number of major changes. The trend to large centrally-located processing facilities brought about a gradual reduction in milling in the Region, leading to special efforts by the Province to retain wood processing in a number of smaller communities. Thus, the Babine Forest Products Ltd. sawmill near Burns Lake was completed in 1975. This project was a unique venture by Weldwood of Canada, Eurocan Pulp and Paper, Canadian Cellulose, and an association of local native groups, the Burns Lake Native Development Corporation.

In 1993 there were two large primary lumber mills in the Area, with shift capacity totalling 575 Mfbm. The mills, Babine Forest Products Ltd. and Decker Lake Forest Products Ltd., are located east and west, respectively, of Burns Lake on the CNR main line. Decker Lake Forest Products Ltd. also operates pole and post plants at Burns Lake.

Forest sector activity increased in 1992 with the construction of a \$13 million plant to produce a variety of wood specialties using primary cut lumber from the adjacent Babine Forest Products mill. The plant is owned by Burnslake Specialty Wood Ltd., a joint venture of the Burns Lake Native Development Corporation, Babine Forest Products Ltd., AQ Timber Inc. and Landucci Industries Ltd. Another value-added manufacturer is Francois Lake Woodworking Ltd., south of Burns Lake.

Agriculture

Beef cattle and the associated production of forage account for most of the agricultural activity on both commercial farms and part-time enterprises. Almost all farms are located in a narrow belt along Highway 16 and in scattered pockets south of Burns Lake to the Nechako reservoir (Ootsa Lake). In 1991 there were 146 census farms (those with sales of \$250 or more) containing 125,936 acres, of which 21,168 were under crops. Tame hay was grown on 18,849 acres, with oats, barley and wheat accounting for a further 1,538 acres. Cattle totalled 10,921 head, an increase of 69 per cent from the 1986 Census. In addition, 1,144

sheep and lambs were recorded. Farm capital value was estimated at \$58.5 million, and sales receipts at \$3.3 million. Sales of \$10,000 or more in 1990 were reported by 72 operators, of which only 6 had gross receipts over \$100,000.

Tourism

Burns Lake is the hub of what is known as the "Lakes District", which encompasses hundreds of lakes, both large and small. It is also the northern gateway to rugged and spectacular Tweedsmuir Provincial Park. Moose, willow grouse, ducks, deer and black bear are hunted in season. Rainbow and lake trout, Kokanee and Dolly Varden are in plentiful supply. Commercial services associated with highway traffic have expanded commensurate with development of the Alaska and Vancouver Island-Prince Rupert ferry systems and with improvements to the Provincial highways network.

Fishing

The Babine Lake spawning channels and river flow control facilities were initiated in 1962 on Fulton River (in the Smithers-Houston Area) and Pinkut Creek north of Burns Lake. The project was designed to produce an additional 100 million sockeye fry but production has exceeded 200 million in a single year, and special fisheries on-site have been permitted in the past to prevent damage to spawning channels from excess returning fish. Another major Salmonid Enhancement Program facility is the Nadina spawning channel west of Francois Lake; it too is designed to enhance sockeye stocks. Commercial freshwater fish farming is also represented in the Area.

Population by Sex and Age Groups						
Age Group	1986			1991		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6,100	3,135	2,960	5,815	3,005	2,815
0-4	605	300	290	525	290	235
5-9	635	305	325	545	285	260
10-14	590	285	280	590	280	300
15-19	525	270	250	500	265	240
20-24	505	270	255	355	175	155
25-29	515	280	245	445	220	220
30-34	540	270	255	485	250	235
35-39	475	255	235	465	230	205
40-44	355	180	155	440	240	200
45-49	310	160	140	355	170	185
50-54	270	130	110	275	140	135
55-59	230	135	85	245	130	115
60-64	210	110	105	215	130	100
65-69	155	85	75	170	85	90
70-74	50	50	30	110	55	45
75+	115	65	60	145	65	70

Households by Number of Persons			
Persons	1971	1981	1991
1	240	365	320
2	340	475	545
3	225	290	295
4	305	445	370
5+	420	370	315
Average	3.6	3.1	3.1

Occupied Private Dwellings by Tenure		
	1986	1991
Owned	1,415	1,380
Rented	480	430
On Reserve	65	—
Band Housing	—	65
Total Dwellings	1,930	1,570

Census Family and Private Household Income, 1990			
	Number	Average Income (\$)	Total Income (\$000)
Census Families	1,075	50,184	53,948
Private Households	1,560	45,855	71,533

Experienced Labour Force by Industry, 1991		
	Number	Percent
Agriculture	120	4.3
Fishing and Trapping	0	0.0
Logging and Forestry	385	13.9
Mining (incl. Milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	40	1.4
Manufacturing	390	14.1
Construction	100	3.6
Transportation and Storage	210	7.6
Communication and Utilities	20	0.7
Wholesale Trade	60	2.2
Retail Trade	310	11.2
Finance and Insurance	100	3.6
Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents	10	0.4
Business Service	30	1.1
Government Service	190	6.9
Educational Service	230	8.3
Health and Social Service	190	6.9
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	220	7.9
Other Service Industries	155	5.6
Total Experienced Labour Force	2,770	100.0

Public School Enrolment				
School District 55, Burns Lake (part)				
1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
1,637	1,614	1,791	1,670	1,642

Motor Vehicle Licences Issued					
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Passenger					
Burns Lake	1,637	1,656	1,670	1,716	1,745
Commercial					
Burns Lake	1,783	1,807	1,867	1,903	1,925

Newspapers

—Lakes District News (Burns Lake): weekly - circulation 1,873 (Dec. 1993)

Radio Stations

—CFLD-AM (Burns Lake): dial 760, 1,000w

Public Hospitals

—Burns Lake and District Hospital (Burns Lake): 16 acute care beds, 6 extended care beds, 12 bassinets

Burns Lake —Village

Incorporated in 1923, Burns Lake has an area of 851.4 ha, and an estimated 1993 population of 1,852. By highway the Village is 226 km west of Prince George and 81 km east of Houston.

Burns Lake Census Data				
	1976*	1981	1986*	1991
Population	1,435	1,780	1,720	1,680
Males	735	905	835	810
Females	695	875	885	865
Under Age 15	430	520	520	505
Aged 15 to 64	910	1,160	1,085	1,060
Aged 65 or Over	95	95	110	115
Private Households	440	590	585	570
Persons per Household	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8
Owned Dwellings	270	335	320	310
Rented Dwellings	165	260	265	255
Families	330	445	425	430
Persons per Family	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3
Children per Family	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
Husband-Wife Families	295	385	355	355
Lone-Parent Families	35	60	75	75

* Indicates boundary change since previous Census.

Experienced Labour force by Industry—1991		
	(000's)	(%)
All Industries	825	100.0
Agriculture	0	0.0
Fishing & Trapping	0	0.0
Logging & Forestry	75	9.1
Mining	0	0.0
Manufacturing	95	11.5
Food	0	0.0
Wood	90	10.9
Paper & Allied	0	0.0
Other Manufacturing	5	0.6
Construction	25	3.0
Transportation & Storage	50	6.1
Communication & Other Utilities	10	1.2
Wholesale Trade	15	1.8
Retail Trade	175	21.2
Finance & Insurance	55	6.7
Real Estate & Insurance Agents	0	0.0
Business Services	10	1.2
Government Services	90	10.9
Educational Services	50	6.1
Health & Social Services	100	12.1
Accommodation, Food & Beverage Services	40	4.8
Accommodation Services		0.0
Food & Beverage Services		0.0
Other Services	30	3.6

APPENDIX C:

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS