

The East Kootenay Land Use Plan divided the area into three main categories:

Protected areas: 16.5 percent of the land is dedicated to parks, ecological reserves and recreation areas, including 7 new protected areas;

Resource Development Zones: 74 percent of the land is set aside for resource development, including integrated resource management zones (55 percent) for sustained resource development at a moderate level; the special resource development zone (11.3 percent) where logging, mining, and grazing takes place but must be balanced with ecological and recreational objectives; and an enhanced resource development zone (7.7 percent) for intensive development;

Settlement lands: 9.1 percent of the land is human settlements.

A Resource Jobs Commissioner, a Rapid Response Team, and a Regional Transitional Review Board are created to develop new economic opportunities.<sup>41</sup>

The West Kootenay Land-Use Plan also divided the area into three main categories:

Protected areas: 11.3 percent of the land is dedicated to parks, ecological reserves and recreation areas, including the creation of 9 new protected areas;

Resource Development Zones: 74 percent of the land is set aside for resource development, including integrated resource management zones (50.4 percent) for sustained resource development at a moderate level; the special resource development zone (17.6 percent) where logging, mining, and grazing takes place but must be balanced with ecological and recreational objectives; and an enhanced resource development zone (10.8 percent) for intensive development;

Settlement lands: 9.9 percent of the land is human settlements.

As above, a Resource Jobs Commissioner, a Rapid Response Team, and a Regional Transitional Review Board are created to develop new economic opportunities.<sup>42</sup>

Other consensus-based, land use planning roundtables for specific areas give stakeholders an opportunity to help shape land and resource management decisions. These roundtables have been organized by the Forest Alliance of British Columbia, non-profit organization that seeks to promote sustainable forestry. By July 1996, Land and Resource Management Plans had been initiated for Dawson Creek, Prince George, Fort John, Fort St. James, Fort Nelson, Lillooet, Lakes, Bulkley, Kalum, Okanagan-Shuswap, Robson Valley, and Kalum. The Kispiox and Vanderhoof plans were in the final stages of approval. The Kamloops plan was being implemented. Figure 2 is a map of the location of the plans.<sup>43</sup>