

Fuel Management Prescription – Amendment 3

Eniyud Community Forest Primary Fuel Break - Hand Treatment Units

A. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION	
PROJECT ID AND UNIT ID: Eniyud Community Forest (ECF) Primary Fuel Break (PFB) - Hand Treatment Units: TU8, TU9 and TU10.	LAND OR TENURE HOLDER: Eniyud Community Forest Mark K2Z
COORDINATES (UTM E/N): 390704/5749004 - Tatlayoko Road/Old Bluff Lake Road intersection. 386648/5750786 - Highway 20/Smokey Lake FSR intersection.	GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION: <u>TU8 Paterson Lake:</u> East from Patterson Lake Provincial Park to Tatlayoko Road along the Old Bluff Lake Road. <u>TU9 Gun Range:</u> North-east from Tatlayoko Road to Rifle Range Road and Highway 20. <u>TU10: Smokey Lake FSR:</u> North from Highway 20, along the Smokey Lake FSR to the south end of Marten Lake.
HIGHER-LEVEL PLAN(s): Eniyud Community Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP). The FSP has an effective date October 2012. All of the standards in this plan are subject to the requirements and exemptions in the FSP.	MAP REFERENCE NUMBER: 92N.087 92N.088 92N.097 92N.098

B. TREATMENT UNIT (TU) SUMMARY (ha)											
TU1	TU3	TU4	TU6	TU7	TU8	TU9	TU10	NO TREATMENT	WTP	NP	GROSS
18.7	4.6	3.5	21.9	9.9	36.7	25.7	10.4	2.7	13.5	7.7	155.3
<i>These TU's have been delineated as either clearcut or hand treatment areas. They are separated into discreet units based on their locations across the landscape. Hand Treatment Units (TU8 to TU10) are discussed in this FMP document. Clearcut Treatment Units (TU1 to TU7) are discussed in a separate FMP document.</i> Note: There is not a TU2 or TU5.											

C. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	
OBJECTIVE:	PUBLIC SAFETY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RANGE IMPROVEMENT <input type="checkbox"/> ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION <input type="checkbox"/> RECREATION <input type="checkbox"/> WILDLIFE HABITAT <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: Forest Fuel Management FBP Type: C1, C3, M1/M2, O1
C -1. SITE AND LOCATION	
DESCRIPTION: Two separate prescriptions have been developed for the areas of the Eniyud Community Forest Primary Fuel Break (PFB). This Fuel Management Prescription (FMP) is for TU8 to TU10 and involves fuel treatments that are suitable using hand methods while a second FMP is for TU1 to TU7 and involves fuel treatments that are suitable using mechanical or a combination of mechanical and hand treatments. Different treatment methodologies for each prescription are being used due the various constraints and characterises of the PFB over the landscape. These constraints and characteristics include, but are not limited to: Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA's), Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan (CCLUP) Buffered Trails, Grassland Benchmark Areas, visual quality, access, cultural values, timber types and stand structure. Location: The ECF Hand Treatment FMP represents a portion of the PFB and is located in three distinct areas on the ECF Primary Fuel Break: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Patterson Lake:</u> East from Patterson Lake Provincial Park to Tatlayoko Road along the Old Bluff Lake Road (OBLR). Primary ZWD vehicle access is from 2.1km on the Tatlayoko Road, west on to the OBLR. 	

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The OBLR is the northern border for most of the ECF PFB in this area. The OBLR continues through Paterson Lake Provincial Park to the new Bluff Lake Road at the turnoff to Sapeye Lake.

2. Gun Range: North-east from Tatlayoko Road to the Gun Range Road at Highway 20. Primary 2WD vehicle access is from 2.1km on the Tatlayoko Road, east on to an un-named road and then on to roads to be developed for the PFB. Primary 2WD vehicle access is also from the Gun Range Road off of Highway 20 and then on to roads to be developed for the PFB. These two road systems are discontinuous and do not provide continuous access along this part of the PFB. The proposed road from the Tatlayoko Road ends south of the W5 wetland complex while the proposed road from the Gun Range Road ends on the east side of the W5 wetland complex.
3. Smokey Lake FSR: North from Highway 20 on the Smokey Lake FSR to the south end of Marten Lake. The Smokey Lake FSR is the eastern border for most of the ECF PFB in this area. Primary 2WD vehicle access is from Highway 20, along the Smokey Lake FSR. North of the Smokey Lake FSR to Marten Lake, 4WD vehicle access is east of a small pond and then north along a small road and fence line.

Site Description:

The PFB has been designated as a Primary Fuel Break on Crown Land that is under tenure with the Eniyud Community Forest. This PFB is at a strategic location at the community/forest interface.

The width of the PFB area of the hand treatment TU's varies from 50m to 200m and when combined with the clearcut TU's, the width is approximately 150m to 200m.

This PFB has been designed at the wildland urban interface to modify fire behaviour and create fire suppression options including:

- reducing the risk of a crown fire reaching a community and/or adjacent fuels;
- being sufficiently wide and appropriately treated to break the crown-fire threshold and reduce fire intensity to cause a crown fire to move to the ground surface, reducing the rates of spread;
- linking existing fire-resilient natural features such as highways, roads, lakes, wetlands and grasslands.

The treatment units contain forest fuels where hazard trees and surface fuel loading will be reduced. Conifers in the stand will be thinned from below to retain the largest and best growing stems, retained conifers will be pruned, surface fuels will be removed either through pile and burning or chipping or a combination of both.

Following the development of proposed roads, this PFB will be well roaded.

Recreation use in this general area, either from foot, 2WD or ORV traffic is common and occurs primarily along 2WD roads and ORV trails.

TU8 Patterson Lake: The western extent of this TU, from the eastern side of Patterson Lake Provincial Park for approximately 700m, and 300m west of the pond on the west side of Tatlayoko Road for 250m is made up of an open, clumpy, multistory stand of hybrid white spruce (Sx), lodgepole pine (PI) and trembling aspen (At) with some areas of shrub-carr transition. Dead and down material continuity is scattered (less than 10% coverage) to low (10-25% coverage). Ladder fuel continuity ranges from scattered to patchy to uniform but tends to be patchy at 40-60% coverage and is composed of Layer 2, 3 and 4 Sx. The Crown to Base Height (CBH) is low (less than 3m) for Layer 1 and less than for 1.5m for all other layers. The Fuel Strata Gap is low (less than 3m). The remaining area of this TU is composed of immature and mature PI with scattered At and Sx. Dead and down material continuity is scattered (less than 10% coverage) to low (10-25% coverage) with the largest amount of dead and down PI in the easternmost area next to Tatlayoko Road. Ladder fuel continuity ranges from sparse to scattered to patchy but tend to be scattered (10-39% coverage). The CBH is low (less than 5m) for Layer 1 and Layer 2. There is little to no Layer 3 and 4 in this portion of the TU. Mature PI has been impacted by several Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB) infestations. PI is also heavily impacted by dwarf mistletoe.

TU8 is within Provincial Strategic Threat Analysis (PSTA) Fuel Class (2019) of Moderate to Extreme. Wildfire Threat Assessment Plots in all units and have a Fuel Assessment Ratings of High to Extreme for the Central

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Interior Ecoprovince.

The western extent of TU8 overlaps a Grassland Benchmark area (CAR_27_9758) while the eastern extent of TU8 overlaps a Grassland Benchmark area (CAR_27_9720).

A Cariboo Chilcotin Land Use Plan (CCLUP) Buffered Trail (CAR_27_3087) is present along the northern boundary of TU8 with an overlapping Buffered Trail Area (CAR_27_5515) of 50m. This trail is also known as the Old Bluff Lake Road Trail (REC98871). The trail is not legally established under FRPA S.56. Recreation Sites and Trails BC (RSTBC) recognizes it as a trail that has recreational value and local significance and the trail has been added to the recreation resource inventory. RSTBC would like to see the trail protected from harvesting and other industrial activities, as such, the trail will be managed in accordance with Buffered Trail objectives of the Land Use Order of the CCLUP. There is a second CCLUP Buffered Trail (CAR_27_3087 and CAR_27_3212) in the western section of TU8 with an overlapping Buffered Trail Area (CAR_27_5515) of 100m. This trail comes off the Old Bluff Lake Road Trail and goes south, bisecting TU8.

The western extent of TU8 overlaps two Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA); one is a Permanent OGMA (CAR_RCA_6623), and the other is a Transitional OGMA (CAR_RCA_6690). This area also overlaps a Community Area of Special Concern (CASP) (CAR_27_5719).

Although harvesting is generally not allowed to take place within permanent-static OGMA's or CASPs, according to the September 6, 2018 document "CCLUP Land Use Order Amendment to Address Fuel Breaks for OGMA's, Community Areas of Special Concern, Lakeshore Management Zones and Riparian reserve Zones" exceptions can be made for the following situations:

Within primary and interface fuel breaks, in an approved community or regional wildfire plan, where impacts to primary old seral forest characteristics are minimized:

- (i) reduction of fine surface debris, ladder fuels and small diameter trees in intermediate and overtopped crown classes and,*
- (ii) separation of tree crowns among individual trees or clumps within the dominant and co-dominant layers sufficient to mitigate the spread of a passive crown fire, to a maximum spacing of 6 metres between crowns.¹*

Primary Old Seral Forest Characteristics means, within an interface or primary fuel break, large (>37.5 cm dbh) and very large (>57.5 cm dbh) trees, large coarse woody debris, and dead and declining trees where they do not represent a significant safety hazard.

¹ C. Mooney (2010). Fuelbreak Effectiveness in Canada's Boreal Forests: A Synthesis of Current Knowledge. F.P. Innovations.

Fuel reduction treatment in the OGMA's and CASP will consist of pruning and spacing (primarily Layer 2) and removing non-merchantable stems (primarily Layer 3 and 4) and other fine fuel reduction.

TU 9 Gun Range: This TU is mainly comprised of a multi-story PI stand with occasional Sx and At in the western-most area next to Tatlayoko Road and in the north-eastern most area next to Highway 20. Dead and down material continuity is from 26 to 50% coverage. Ladder fuel continuity ranges from scattered to patchy to uniform but tends to be patchy at 40-60% coverage and is composed of Layer 2, 3 and 4 PI and some Sx. The Crown to Base Height (CBH) is low (less than 3m) for Layer 1 and less than for 1m for all other layers. The Fuel Strata Gap is low (less than 3m). Mature PI has been impacted by several Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB) infestations. PI is also heavily impacted by dwarf mistletoe.

The remaining area of this TU, located south and adjacent to the meadow/wetland area and is comprised of an open PI and At stand with blowdown and dead standing PI. Dead and down material continuity is from 10 to 25% coverage. Ladder fuel continuity ranges from scattered to patchy but tends to be patchy at 40-60% coverage and is composed of Layer 2, 3 and 4 PI with occasional Sx. The Crown to Base Height (CBH) is low (less than 3m) for Layer 1 and less than for 1m for all other layers. Mature PI has been impacted by several Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB) infestations. PI is also heavily impacted by dwarf mistletoe.

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TU9 is within Provincial Strategic Threat Analysis (PSTA) Fuel Class (2019) of Moderate to Extreme.

The central section of TU9 overlaps a Grassland Benchmark area (CAR_27_9642).

TU10 Smokey Lake FSR: This TU is mainly comprised of a multi-story PI stand with occasional Sx and At. A steep, south-facing slope near the start of the Smokey Lake FSR is comprised of a multi-story Fd type with occasional PI. Dead and down material continuity is from 26 to 50% coverage. Ladder fuel continuity ranges from scattered to patchy to uniform but tends to be patchy at 40-60% coverage and is composed of Layer 2, 3 and 4 PI and some Sx. The Crown to Base Height (CBH) is low (less than 3m) for Layer 1 and less than for 1m for all other layers. The Fuel Strata Gap is low (less than 3m). Mature PI has been impacted by several Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB) infestations. PI is also heavily impacted by dwarf mistletoe.

TU10 is within Provincial Strategic Threat Analysis (PSTA) Fuel Class (2019) of High and Extreme.

The very southern portion of TU10 overlaps a Grassland Benchmark area (CAR_27_9629).

A CCLUP Buffered Trail (CAR_27_3012, CAR_27_3016, CAR_27_3019) is present along the eastern boundary of TU10, immediately south of Martin Lake, with an overlapping Buffered Trail Area (CAR_27_5492) of 50m. The spatial dataset also indicates two other CCLUP Buffered Trails south of Martin Lake: CAR_27_3011 and CAR_27_3019, with an overlapping Buffered Trail Area (CAR_27_5492). These two trails do not exist on the ground and this portion of TU10 will not be managed as a CCLUP Buffered Trail.

For the purposes of fine fuel management, the option to include prescribed fire throughout the maintenance regime should be considered for TU8, TU9 and TU10. Prescribed fire has the ability to address the management of fine fuel loading which is anticipated to increase over time and should be considered during future activities within the PFB.

C -2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND METHODS

Fuel Management Objectives:

Conduct fuel management treatments to reduce potential crown fire initiation, fire intensity and crown fire spread on areas near private properties, and roads important for ingress and egress.

Other objectives include:

- Providing a safe location for suppression activities to be initiated;
- Providing a buffer that will cause wildfires to transition from crown fires to the ground;
- Improving access and firefighter safety in the event of wildfire suppression activities;
- Improving the effectiveness of aerial and ground-based fire control actions;
- Improving natural barriers that reduce the continuity of fuel loads, fire behaviour and wildfire risk;
- Reducing the Head Fire Intensity to less than 4000kW/m through surface fuel reduction;
- Increasing public safety within the community;
- Demonstrating to community members and the public, the principles and practices of vegetation and fuels management.

STRATEGIES:

Fuel Management Strategies include:

- Modifying stand structure to reduce fuels available in the event of a wildfire;
- Creating or improving crown separation;
- Maintaining clumpy nature of the stand where clumps occur;
- Falling and treating dead stems;
- Pruning ladder fuel component;
- Thinning thickets of Fd, PI and Sx with a priority of removing Sx, then PI and then Fd.
- Reducing surface fuel material by debris piling and burning and/or chipping onto ground and/or grinding for offsite removal.

METHODS:

A combination of methods will be utilized to achieve the fuel management strategies outlined above. These methods may include:

- Removing dead and danger trees;

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- Thinning and spacing of conifer stems;
- Pruning all retained conifer stems;
- Maintaining deciduous trees and shrubs;
- Debris piling and burning and/or chipping onto ground and/or grinding for offsite removal.

D. SITE CHARACTERISTICS							
TU	CFFBPS FUEL TYPE	TIMBER TYPE	BGC SUBZONE, VARIANT & SITE ASSOC.	ELEVATION RANGE (m)	SLOPE POSITION	SLOPE RANGE (%)	ASPECT
8	C2, C3, C4, O	Sx8Pl ₂ 320 Pl ₇ At ₂ Sx ₁ 512	SBPSxc 01 ₈ 04 ₁ 05 ₁	940-980	Lower to Mid	0 – 15, Avg. 5	Flat to Variable
9	C3, C4, O	Fd ₁₀ 535	SBPSxc 01 ₈ 04 ₁ 05 ₁	960-980	Lower to Mid	0 - 35, Avg. 5	Flat to Variable
10	C3, C4	Fd ₁₀ 535	SBPSxc 01 ₉ 02 ₁	940-980	Lower to Mid	0 - 45, Avg. 10	Flat to south-east.
FUEL TYPE DETERMINATION		Field analysis was completed to ensure the fuel types were deemed accurate.					

E. SOIL CHARACTERISTICS							
TU	SOIL TEXTURE	DUFF DEPTH (cm)	COARSE FRAGMENTS (%)	SOIL DISTURBANCE LIMIT (%)	SOIL HARZARD RATING		
					Compaction	Erosion	Displacement
8	SiL	2-5	5-20	10	H	M	L
9	SiL	2-5	5-30	10	H	M	L
10	SiL	2-5	5-30	10	H	M	L

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F. VALUES				
VALUES AT RISK – COMMUNITY OF TATLA LAKE				
<p>Values at risk are those things that are important to quality of life and can be threatened with loss or destruction from wildfire and there can be a variety of values that are important for a community to rely upon for its well-being.</p> <p>The ECF PFB is situated in the vicinity of the community of Tatla Lake. Values associated Tatla Lake include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human life and safety; • Private property; • Recreation and trails; • Aesthetics and visual quality; • Environment; • Air Quality; • Critical infrastructure including stores, post office, the historic Graham Inn, nursing station, school, church, community hall, electrical power, drinking water, communications networks. 				
VALUES – FOREST AND RANGE PRACTICES ACT				
RIPARIAN & LAKESHORE AREAS - Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (FPPR) division 3, Government Action Regulation (GAR) section 6, Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) sections 180 and 181				
Is the proposed cutting, modification or removal of trees, or site preparation, in an area that contains streams, lakes or wetlands?	Yes			<p>A W5 (id_1) wetland complex is located immediately west of TU8 in Paterson Lake Provincial Park.</p> <p>A W1 (id_2) wetland is located adjacent to the eastern-most area of TU8, west of Tatlayoko Road.</p> <p>A W3 (id_3) wetland is adjacent to the south side of TU2.</p> <p>A W3 (id_4) wetland is located immediately to the north of TU2 and west of the central section of TU8.</p> <p>A W1 (id_5) wetland located immediately to the north of the central section of TU8.</p> <p>Martin Lake is an L1-B lake (id_4). The north end of TU10 overlaps the Lake Management Zone (CAR_27_2227).</p> <p>An NCD (id_7) is located between TU2 and the No Treatment area.</p> <p>An NCD (id_8) is located in the central section of TU9.</p>
RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT AREAS (RMAs) - FPPR sections 51 and 52				
STREAM, LAKE, WETLAND ID	CLASS	RRZ (m)	RMZ (m)	SPECIFICATIONS FOR RIPAIARAN OR LAKESHORE MANAGEMENT AREAS
Id_1 (Paterson Lake Provincial Park)	W5	10	40	The block boundary is located outside of the RMA.
Id_2	W1	10	40	The portion of the RMA overlapping TU4 and TU8 will be treated as per the adjacent TU's. The Reserve Zone does not overlap treatment unit boundaries.
Id_3	W3	0	30	The treatment unit boundary is located 5m or greater from the W3 edge. The portion of the RMA overlapping TU2 will be treated as per the adjacent TU.
Id_4	W3	0	30	The treatment unit boundary is located 5m or greater from the W3 edge. The portion of the RMA overlapping TU2 and TU9 will be treated as per the adjacent TU.
Id_5	W5	10	40	The treatment unit boundary is located 5m or greater from the W5 edge. No treatments are prescribed within the RRZ and 100% basal area retention will occur within the RMA.
Id_6 (Martin Lake)	L1-B	10	100	2.2ha of TU10 overlaps the RMZ. No previous harvest has been conducted in the overlap areas in the last 20 years. The area under treatment is less than 10% of the LMZ. Clearcut harvesting is proposed within the Class B Lakeshore management zone of

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				Martin Lake.
Id_7	NCD	0	10	Fuel management activities are to be conducted away from riparian features. Soil and ground disturbance will be minimized.
Id_8	NCD	0	10	Fuel management activities are to be conducted away from riparian features. Soil and ground disturbance will be minimized.
TEMPERATURE SENSITIVE STREAMS - FPPR section 53, GAR section 15, FRPA sections 180 and 181				
Are there temperature sensitive streams or direct tributaries to temperature sensitive streams within or adjacent to the proposed treatment area?		No		
ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT AREAS - FPPR section 50				
Is road construction proposed in riparian management areas within the treatment area or an associated road permit (RP)?		No		
STREAM CROSSINGS - FPPR section 55				
Will stream crossings be constructed within the proposed treatment area or a road permit road providing access to the treatment area?	Yes			There are no proposed crossings on classifiable streams. There is one proposed NCD crossing located in TU2 to access TU9, south of the W5 wetland system, at the central portion of TU9. This road will remain as a proposed road for emergency situations only and the spatial data for the optimum road location will be provided to the BC Wildfire Service.
MAINTAINING STREAM BANK AND CHANNEL STABILITY ON S4, S5, and S6 STREAMS - FPPR section 52 (2)				
Is the proposed treatment in the RMZ of an S4, S5 or S6 stream that is directly tributary to an S1, S2 or S3 stream and the activity is likely to contribute significantly to the destabilization of the stream bank or the stream channel?		No		
DOMESTIC WATER LICENCES (inside or outside of community watershed) - FPPR section 59				
Does the proposed treatment area contain water sources that are diverted for human consumption by a licensed waterworks?		No		
LICENCED WATER WORKS (inside or outside of a community watershed) - FPPR section 60				
Does the proposed treatment include areas that are within 100 m of a licensed waterworks?		No		
FISHERIES SENSITIVE WATERSHED - GAR section 14, FPPR section 8.1				
Are any activities proposed within a fisheries sensitive watershed?		No		
COMMUNITY WATERSHED - GAR section 8, FPPR section 8.2, 61, 62 and 84				
Does the proposed treatment area include areas that are within a community watershed?		No		
Will this project require road construction or deactivation within a community watershed?		No		

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WATERSHED ASSESSMENT CONSIDERATIONS - FRPA section 180 areas with "significant watershed sensitivity"				
Does the proposed treatment area include areas that have watershed assessment considerations?		No		
SOIL DISTURBANCE AND PERMANENT ACCESS STRUCTURES - FPPR sections 35 and 36				
Treatment Unit	Proposed Max. Allowable Soil Disturbance (%) (5% or 10%)	Proposed Max. Soil Disturbance for Roadside Work Areas (%)	Proposed Max. Permanent Access Structures (%)	Comments
TU8, TU9, TU10	10%	25%	7%	Soil disturbance is not anticipated from proposed fuel management treatments.
Do the proposed Permanent Access Structures exceed 7% of the total area?		No		
LANDSLIDES AND TERRAIN STABILITY - FPPR section 37				
Does the proposed treatment area include areas where terrain stability is a concern?		No		
SUITABLE SECONDARY STRUCTURE - FPPR section 43.1				
Does the proposed treatment area include a "targeted pine leading stand"?	Yes		<p>With the exception of the western-most area of TU8, lodgepole pine is the predominant species in all TU's.</p> <p>The pine leading stands do not contain suitable regeneration to form secondary stand structure for the purposes of midterm timber supply.</p> <p>The requirements to protect secondary structure do not apply to community forest agreements.</p>	
UNGULATE WINTER RANGE - GAR section 12, FRPA sections 180 and 181, FPPR section 69				
Does the proposed treatment area include areas within an Ungulate Winter Range?		No		
WILDLIFE HABITAT AREA - GAR section 10, FRPA sections 180 and 181, FPPR section 69				
Does the proposed treatment area include any wildlife habitat areas (WHA)?		No		
OBJECTIVES SET BY GOVERNMENT FOR WILDLIFE - FPPR section 7				
Does the proposed treatment area include areas to which objectives for wildlife under FPPR section 7 apply?		No		
OBJECTIVES SET BY GOVERNMENT FOR BIODIVERSITY OBJECTIVES (Landscape Level) - FPPR section 9				
Does the proposed treatment area include areas to which objectives for landscape level biodiversity under FPPR section 9 apply?		No	<p>Key wildlife trees will be retained where safe to do so.</p> <p>Coarse Woody Debris will be retained where practicable.</p>	

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OBJECTIVES SET BY GOVERNMENT FOR BIODIVERSITY OBJECTIVES (Stand Level) - FPPR section 9.1			
Are considerations for maintaining stand structure (wildlife trees, wildlife tree reserves, etc.), coarse woody debris, and maintaining tree and vegetation species composition incorporated into this prescription?	Yes		<p>With the exception of the western-most area of TU1, lodgepole pine is the predominant species in all TU's. In the western-most area of TU1, Sx is the predominate species.</p> <p>All conifer species present will be thinned, leaving primarily PI with a mix of and Sx and occasional Fd.</p> <p>Thinning will target trees impacted by low vigour, poor form, pests or disease.</p> <p>Deciduous species will be retained. Herbaceous plants and shrubs are not targeted for removal or treatment.</p> <p>Key wildlife trees will be retained where safe to do so.</p> <p>Coarse Woody Debris will be retained where practicable.</p>
RECREATION FEATURES - FRPA section 56 and 149, FPPR section 70			
Does the proposed treatment area contain interpretive sites, recreation trails, recreation sites, recreation facilities that are considered to be of significant recreation value and are designated a resource feature?	Yes		<p>Legalized and recognized recreation trails are adjacent to, or in the treatment units.</p> <p>A CCLUP Buffered Trail is present along the northern boundary of TU8 with an overlapping Buffered Trail Area of 50m. This trail is also known as the Old Bluff Lake Road Trail (REC98871). The trail is not legally established under FRPA S.56. Recreation Sites and Trails BC (RSTBC) recognizes it as a trail that has recreational value and local significance and the trail has been added to the recreation resource inventory. RSTBC would like to see the trail protected from harvesting and other industrial activities, as such, the trail will be managed in accordance with Buffered Trail objectives of the Land Use Order of the CCLUP.</p> <p>A second CCLUP Buffered Trail is in the western section of TU8 with an overlapping Buffered Trail Area of 100m. This trail comes off the Old Bluff Lake Road Trail and goes south, bisecting TU8.</p> <p>A third CCLUP Buffered Trail is present along the eastern boundary of TU10, immediately south of Martin Lake, with an overlapping Buffered Trail Area of 50m.</p> <p>The above noted trails are 2WD accessible roads.</p> <p>For the CCLUP Buffered Trails, a 50m management zone on either side of the trail will be maintained, where applicable, with the treed area inside the management zones managed to the combined minimum basal area retention of 85% of live Layer 1 (greater than 12.5cm dbh).</p>
VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES - GAR section 7, FRPA sections 180 and 181, FPPR section 9.2			
Is the proposed treatment within a scenic area?	Yes		<p>All TU's overlap a VQO (Visual Quality Objective) of Modification or Partial Retention.</p> <p>In a VQO of Modification, a visually altered forest landscape when assessed from a viewpoint that is representative of significant public viewing opportunities, will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) large in scale and natural in its appearance, and (b) small to medium in scale but with some angular characteristics. <p>In a VQO of Partial Retention, a visually altered forest landscape when assessed from a viewpoint that is representative of significant public viewing opportunities, will be:</p>

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			<p>(a) easy to see, (b) small to medium in scale, and (c) natural and not rectilinear or geometric in shape. The ECF PFB hand treated units will meet the VQO's of Modification and Partial Retention. The TU's will not be easy to see, will be small to medium in scale and will have natural shapes with occasional rectilinear or geometric shapes.</p>
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES/CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES - FPPR section 10			
Are there any known archaeological sites or cultural heritage resources that are important to First Nations within the proposed area?	Yes		<p>An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) was conducted for each area of the PFB by Circle CRM Group. As per the Management Recommendations of the AIA, all known archaeological sites have been excluded from the areas to be treated so as not to be impacted by forestry operations. If any cultural heritage features are discovered during operations, forest management activities will cease and the Alexis Creek (Tsi Del Del) First Nation, Ulkatcho First Nation and MFLNRORD will be promptly notified.</p>
INVASIVE PLANTS - FRPA section 47 and FPPR section 17			
Is the introduction and spread of invasive plants likely as a result of the proposed treatment?	Yes		<p>Where there is exposed mineral soil from burn piles, seed or rake nearby native and uncontaminated forest floor materials over exposed soil, including burned areas. Seed used will be a Canadian registered commercial seed mixture suitable to the area.</p>
NATURAL RANGE BARRIERS - FRPA section 48, FPPR section 18			
Are there natural range barriers within the proposed treatment area that are likely to be removed or rendered ineffective?		No	
LAND USE OBJECTIVES (Higher Level Plans and objectives set by Government under the <i>Land Act</i>)			
Are there land use objectives (higher level plans or objectives under the <i>Land Act</i>) that apply to the proposed treatment area or a Road Permit necessary to provide access to the treatment area?	Yes		See previous sections where Land Use Objectives have been applied to the proposed treatment.
Do the proposed activities conflict with land use objectives (higher level plans or objectives under the <i>Land Act</i>)?		No	

G. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS			
CONSULTATION – FIRST NATIONS			
FIRST NATION		CONCERNS IDENTIFIED AND MEASURES TO ADDRESS	
Ulkatcho First Nation		No issues or concerns were identified.	
T̓silhqot'in National Government		No issues or concerns were identified.	
First Nations consultation complete?	Yes		
CONSULTATION – GENERAL			

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EXISTING TENURE HOLDERS (Forest, Range, Guide Outfitters, Trappers)			
Tenure Holder	Concerns	Measures proposed to address licensee's concerns	
Trapline - TR0505T007			Tenure Holder has been contacted. See Additional Comments section at the end of this document.
Range – RAN077609		No	Tenure Holder has been contacted. No concerns have been identified. A range fence exists along the eastern length of TU8 in the area immediately south of Martin Lake. Maintain integrity of existing fence lines at current effectiveness. Should breaches in the range fence be required, authorization from the District Manager will be obtained as outlined in Section 51 of the Forest and Range Practices Act. In addition, if a breach is required during active grazing times, the range tenure holders will be notified.
Guide/Outfitter – 500976		No	Tenure Holder has been contacted. No concerns have been identified.
Guide/Outfitter – 500985			Tenure Holder has been contacted. Referral sent October 2, 2019
PRIVATE PROPERTY			
Does private property border the proposed treatment area?	Yes		Private property is adjacent to the southern edge of TU10, near the junction of Smokey Lake FSR and Highway 20. There have been community meetings held on multiple locations to discuss the PFB. Specific private property referrals will be conducted upon initiation of treatments only and are not required for prescriptive purposes.
SMOKE MANAGEMENT			
Does a smoke management plan exist for the proposed treatment area?		No	Debris pile burning will be in compliance with the Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation (OBSCR). If piling and burning of debris is carried out, it will be in conjunction with cutting where practicable. A test pile will be lit at the start of each work day to determine if sufficient venting is in place. Crews will be guided by the Puntzi Mountain venting numbers. All piles will be hand piled and will not exceed 2m in height by 3m in width. No piles will be lit after 2pm. Burning piles will be tended approximately an hour before the crew leaves the site each day to ensure that no major smoldering occurs during the evenings. Burn reference numbers will be obtained prior to ignition.
SAFETY			
Have any specific safety concerns been identified in or adjacent to the proposed treatment area?	Yes		Recreation trails should be closed with barricades and signage during works.
UTILITIES			
Are utilities located in or adjacent to the proposed treatment area? i.e. power lines, gas lines, etc.		No	
ACCESS CONTROL			
Are there any foreseen issues with access and access control during and post treatment?	Yes		Access controls may not stop all recreational users. Contractors must be vigilant for recreational users during falling operations. The old bluff lake road will be maintained in its current condition and will be used for vehicle access only.

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TRAFFIC CONTROL		
Is traffic control required at any point during operations?	Yes	<p>'Active Logging' signage should be located on all access roads to the treatment unit area.</p> <p>A trail lookout person should be posted while falling danger trees.</p>
OTHER		
<p>Known Species at Risk:</p> <p>The Conservation Data Centre (CDC) web map application was searched for Species and Ecosystems at Risk. TU10 overlaps the polygon (Shape ID 74288) for BC Blue Listed Species Caribou (Northern Mountain Population). The prescribed area is outside of any Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHA) associated with this species. Outside of the WHA, there are no specific management objectives required for this species.</p> <p>No occurrences of Cariboo were noted within the treatment area.</p> <p>TU10 overlaps the polygon (Shape ID 2484) for BC Red Listed Species American White Pelican. This polygon is for Martin Lake. Pelicans use the north-east basin of the lake; loafing on islands, and foraging along the shoreline. The area under treatment is less than 10% of the LMZ for Martin Lake.</p> <p>The prescribed area is outside of any Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHA) associated with this species. Outside of the WHA, there are no specific management objectives required for this species.</p> <p>No occurrences of American White Pelican were noted near or within the treatment area.</p> <p>No species at risk were noted during the development and prescription phases of development.</p> <p>Potential Species at Risk:</p> <p>The BC Species and Ecosystem Explorer was used with the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BC Conservation Status: Red and Blue Listed Species Forest Districts: Chilcotin Forest District (DCH) Habitat Subtypes: Conifer Forest – Dry; Conifer Forest - Mesic (average); Grassland; Meadow. BGC Zone: SBPS <p>Likely species to be encountered as identified by BC Species Ecosystems Explorer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wolverine • Barn Swallow • Mountain Goat • Fisher • Long-billed Curlew • Whitebark Pine • American Badger • Sharp-tailed Grouse • Grizzly Bear • Olive-sided Flycatcher • Short-eared Owl • Double-crested Cormorant • Upland Sandpiper <p>Breeding Birds:</p> <p>As per the BC Wildlife Act, Section 34, a person must not injure, molest or damage a bird or its egg, or a nest occupied by a bird or its egg. The nests of eagles, peregrine falcons, gyrfalcons, ospreys, herons and burrowing owls are specifically protected through the entire year under this regulation. In addition, the federal Migratory Birds Convention Act prohibits the killing of migratory birds directly or indirectly, or to disturb or destroy their eggs, nests or nest shelters during the breeding season.</p> <p>To ensure compliance with these Acts, breeding bird and nest surveys must be conducted during the breeding season (Mid March to late August) by a qualified biologist prior to fuel management treatments.</p> <p>Grassland Benchmark:</p> <p>The western extent of TU8 overlaps a Grassland Benchmark area (CAR_27_9758) while the eastern extent of TU8 overlaps a Grassland Benchmark area (CAR_27_9720).</p> <p>The central section of TU9 overlaps a Grassland Benchmark area (CAR_27_9642).</p> <p>The very southern portion of TU10 overlaps a Grassland Benchmark area (CAR_27_9629).</p> <p>All treatment unit area overlaps with Grassland Benchmark contain forest cover to some degree and the overlaps will be treated as per the adjacent TU.</p> <p>Caution should be exercised during fuel treatments to ensure grassland plant communities and complexity are not degraded by</p>		

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treatments.

Grassland Restoration stocking standards, as listed in the FSP may apply to these areas.

Eniyud Community Forest will employ tree cover objectives consistent with the Cariboo Chilcotin Grasslands Strategy – Forest Encroachment into Grasslands and Establishment of a Grassland Benchmark Area. Larger trees will be retained while removing lower layers; primary Sx and all PI will be removed.

Retain 90% or more of large veteran trees (generally greater than 140 years old), where they occur.

Maintain a small number of stems for future large trees: non-veteran stems greater than 12.5cm dbh, if present, are to be maintained at three to four times as many stems as the total number of veteran trees.

Trees existing in lower layers such as 2, 3 and 4 will not be retained in this area due to the objective of maintaining a primary fuel break.

Harvest or remove remaining stems.

Minimize mechanical disturbance of grassland vegetation and soils.

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H. TU8: STAND AND STOCK TABLE								
Species and Diameter Class	Average Crown to Base Height (m)	Average Tree Height (m)	STEMS PER HECTARE (sph)			VOLUME PER HECTARE (m ³ /ha)		
			Existing	Cut	Leave	Existing	Cut	Leave
Layer 1 (>= 12.5cm dbh)								
Total Live Conifers: Pl(Sx)	<3	11.9	200	30	170	20	3	17
Total Live Deciduous: At			25	0	25	3	0	3
Total Dead Conifer: Pl			25	25	0	3	3	0
Total Live All Species			225	25	200	23	3	20
Total All Conifers			225	55	170	23	6	17
Total All Species			250	55	195	26	6	20
Layer 2 (>=7.5cm – 12.5cm dbh)								
Total Live Conifers: Pl(Sx)	<3	10.2	750	375	375			
Total Live Deciduous: At			25	0	25			
Total Dead Conifer: Pl			25	25	0			
Total Live All Species			800	375	425			
Total All Conifers			775	400	375			
Total All Species			800	400	400			
Layer 3 (>=1.3m – 7.5cm dbh)								
Total Live Conifers: Pl(Sx)	<3	8.1	3200	2560	640			
Total Live All Species			3200	2560	640			
Total All Conifers			3200	2560	640			
Total All Species			3200	2560	640			
Layer 4 (<1.3m)								
Total Live Conifers: Pl(Sx)	<1.3	0.5	200	160	40			
Total Live All Species			200	160	40			
Total All Conifers			200	160	40			
Total All Species			200	160	40			
Total Live Layer 1 & 2 - Conifers			950	405	545	20	3	17
Total Live Layer 1 & 2 - All Spp.			1025	400	625	23	3	20
Total Live All Conifers (L1 to L4)			4350	3125	1225	20	3	17
Total Live All Species (L1 to L4)			4425	3120	1305	23	3	20

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H. TU9: STAND AND STOCK TABLE								
Species and Diameter Class	Average Crown Base Height (m)	Average Tree Height (m)	STEMS PER HECTARE (sph)			VOLUME PER HECTARE (m ³ /ha)		
			Existing	Cut	Leave	Existing	Cut	Leave
Layer 1 (> 12.5cm dbh)								
Total Live Conifers: Pl(Sx)	<3	8.2	320	48	272	32	5	27
Total Live Deciduous: At			25	0	25	3	0	3
Total Dead Conifer: Pl			25	25	0	3	3	0
Total Live All Species			345	48	297	35	5	30
Total All Conifers			345	73	272	35	7	27
Total All Species			370	73	297	37	7	30
Layer 2 (>=7.5cm – 12.5cm dbh)								
Total Live Conifers: Pl(Sx)	<3	6.3	240	120	120			
Total Live Deciduous: At			25	0	25			
Total Dead Conifer: Pl			25	25	0			
Total Live All Species			265	120	145			
Total All Conifers			265	145	120			
Total All Species			290	145	145			
Layer 3 (>=1.3m – 7.5cm dbh)								
Total Live Conifers: Pl	<3	2.8	2720	2176	544			
Total Live All Species			2720	2176	544			
Total All Conifers			2720	2176	544			
Total All Species			2720	2176	544			
Layer 4 (<1.3m)								
Total Live Conifers: Pl	<1.3	0.9	1840	1472	368			
Total Live All Species			1840	1472	368			
Total All Conifers			1840	1472	368			
Total All Species			1840	1472	368			
Total Live Layer 1 & 2 - Conifers			560	168	392	32	5	27
Total Live Layer 1 & 2 - All Spp.			610	168	442	35	5	30
Total Live All Conifers (L1 to L4)			5120	3816	1304	32	5	27
Total Live All Species (L1 to L4)			5170	3816	1354	35	5	30

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H. TU10: STAND AND STOCK TABLE								
Species and Diameter Class	Average Crown to Base Height (m)	Average Tree Height (m)	STEMS PER HECTARE (sph)			VOLUME PER HECTARE (m ³ /ha)		
			Existing	Cut	Leave	Existing	Cut	Leave
Layer 1 (> 12.5cm dbh)								
Total Live Conifers: Pl(Sx)	<3	8.2	400	80	320	40	8	32
Total Live Deciduous: At			25	0	25	3	0	3
Total Dead Conifer: Pl			30	30	0	3	3	0
Total Live All Species			425	80	345	43	8	35
Total All Conifers			430	110	320	43	11	32
Total All Species			455	110	345	46	11	35
Layer 2 (>=7.5cm – 12.5cm dbh)								
Total Live Conifers: Pl(Sx)	<3	6.3	250	125	125			
Total Live Deciduous: At			25	0	25			
Total Dead Conifer: Pl			30	30	0			
Total Live All Species			275	125	150			
Total All Conifers			280	155	125			
Total All Species			305	155	150			
Layer 3 (>=1.3m – 7.5cm dbh)								
Total Live Conifers: Pl(Sx)	<3	2.8	350	280	70			
Total Live All Species			350	280	70			
Total All Conifers			350	280	70			
Total All Species			350	280	70			
Layer 4 (<1.3m)								
Total Live Conifers: Pl	<1.3	0.9	750	600	150			
Total Live All Species			750	600	150			
Total All Conifers			750	600	150			
Total All Species			750	600	150			
Total Live Layer 1 & 2 - Conifers			650	205	445	40	8	32
Total Live Layer 1 & 2 - All Spp.			700	205	495	43	8	35
Total Live All Conifers (L1 to L4)			1750	1085	665	40	8	32
Total Live All Species (L1 to L4)			1800	1085	715	43	8	35

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TREATMENT SPECIFICATIONS		
SURFACE FUEL LOADING (kg/m²)	Existing: <u>TU8:</u> 1.0 to 3.0kg/m ² <u>TU9:</u> 1.0 to 5.0kg/m ² <u>TU10:</u> 1.0 to 8.0kg/m ²	Target: Achieve 4,000kW Head Fire Intensity or lower. <u>TU8, TU9 and TU10:</u> Reduce fuel loading, excluding Coarse Woody Debris, to less than 1.5 kg/m ² (ie 15t/ha) for material under 7.1cm and less than 3.2 kg/m ² (ie 32t/ha) for all surface fuels) on average to achieve fire behaviour standard in the 90 th percentile of fire weather.
	Distribution: <u>TU8:</u> Scattered throughout, but lightest loading is in the central section of the TU and the heaviest loading is in the western and eastern areas of the TU. <u>TU9:</u> Lightly scattered in the area south of wetland/meadow area with heaviest loading in the south-west and north-east areas of the TU. <u>TU10:</u> Lightly scattered in the southern-most areas of the TU with heavy loading in the remainder of the TU.	Distribution: <u>TU8, TU9 and TU10:</u> Lightly scattered throughout the units with most material under 7.1cm being removed through piling and burning and/or chipping onto ground and/or grinding for offsite removal.
	Method used to measure:	USDA: The Photoload Sampling Technique: Estimating Surface Fuel Loadings From Downward-Looking Photographs of Synthetic Fuel Beds. Rocky Mountain Research Station General Technical Report RMRS-GTR-190, April, 2007. Target tonnage thresholds may be adjusted in a prescription amendment once modelled.
Crown Closure (%)	Existing: <u>TU8:</u> 20-60% <u>TU9:</u> 20-40% <u>TU10:</u> 20-40%	Target: <u>TU8:</u> 20-40% <u>TU9:</u> 20-30% <u>TU10:</u> 30-30%
BIODIVERSITY AND FOREST HEALTH CONSIDERATIONS AND TARGETS		
COARSE WOODY DEBRIS (CWD) RETENTION TARGET - sph and Distribution	All TU's contain varying amounts of CWD and large CWD (pieces less than 20cm small end diameter and greater than 10m in length) are uncommon. The primary objective in the PFB is fuel management, therefore greater than 95% of dead stems will be felled and disposed of. Dead standing trees greater than 20 cm small end diameter that are felled may be left as CWD after limbing and bucking. Where a Crown Base Height of +/- 3.5m to 5m has been achieved, material will be laid flat on the ground by bucking and limbing. Where a Crown Base Height of greater than 5m occurs, large bucked and limbed stems (greater than 20cm diameter small end) can remain as elevated pieces to create furbearer habitat.	
WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION TARGET	Key wildlife trees and any stems less than 5m in height that have Wildlife Tree Potential will be retained where safe and practicable to do so. Aspen is an important species for wildlife trees and will be retained.	
FOREST HEALTH	Lodgepole pine dwarf mistletoe is endemic in all areas of the PFB.	

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TREATMENT SPECIFICATIONS SUMMARY	
TU	TREE REMOVAL/RETENTION STRATEGY BY SIZE/SPECIES (Summarize specifications identified in table above)
8, 9, 10	<p>METHODS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain clumpy nature/areas of Layer 1 stems where possible. • Remove greater than 99% of live conifer stems less than 12.5cm dbh within 5m of any road edge, right of way, trail or fence line while maintaining all live conifer stems greater than 12.5cm dbh. • Remove greater than 95% of dead trees. The remaining 5% will allow for the retention of important wildlife and/or cavity trees and biodiversity anchors. • Allow for up to 10% removal of Layer 1 and 2 (live stems) for safety and danger tree removal only. Where practicable, Layer 1 At are eligible for removal, up to 10% (species occurrence), to encourage suckering. • Prune retained live conifers to approximately 3.5m or to half the height of the live crown, whichever is less. • Remove pole, sapling and regen conifers to reduce laddering potential, targeting stems within or under Layer 1 and 2 drip lines. • Thin Layer 2 to a target spacing of +/- 5m inter-tree distance varying to 0.5m where two well-formed trees are close together. • Remove up to 80% of Layer 3 and 4 conifers with the intent of reducing all laddering potential. • Thin retained Layer 3 and 4 conifers to a target spacing of +/- 3m inter-tree distance varying to 0m where two well-formed trees are close together. • In TU8, for the CCLUP Buffered Trail areas, maintain a combined minimum basal area retention of 85% of live Layer 1 (greater than 12.5cm dbh).
TREATMENT SPECIFICATION RATIONALE	
<p>Prescribed treatments will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce surface fuels and bulk flammable material to reduce fire intensity; • Reduce laddering potential through removal of low branches and removal of regeneration and saplings within the dripline of retained crowns; • Reduce potential for running crown fires by creating crown breaks and reducing fire intensity by removal of sapling crowns; 	

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I. TREATMENT DESCRIPTION
MERCHANTABLE TIMBER HARVEST
ROADS, LANDINGS AND TRAILS: Treatment areas will be accessed by existing landings, roads and trails. Proposed roads are located to access the clearcut and hand treatment units TU4, TU6, TU7 and TU8 as well as a portion of TU9 south of the meadow/wetland.
FELLING: Manual.
YARDING/SKIDDING: Manual yarding/skidding to piles or chipper.
LOADING AND HAULING: Roadside or at landings.
SLASH DISPOSAL: If practicable, slash is to be removed by piling and burning and/or chipping onto ground and/or grinding for offsite removal.
SITE DISTURBANCE: Nil.
SPECIAL MEASURES: None.
STAND MODIFICATION TREATMENTS
MERCHANTABLE TIMBER UTILIZATION: Was commercial timber harvest considered? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If commercial timber harvest not prescribed, explain: The primary objective of the ECF PFB is fuel management, however, a commercial timber harvest was not considered to be feasible for portions of this PFB due to the following conditions found in the treatment unit areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portions of TU8 are constrained by either a Permanent OGMA or a Transitional OGMA. Stands resulting from commercial harvest would not support OGMA values. • Portions of TU8 and TU10 are constrained by CCLUP Buffered Trails and Buffered Trail Areas. Stands resulting from commercial harvest would not support CCLUP Buffered Trail values. • Portions of TU8 and TU9 are along Tatlayoko Road and Highway 20. A commercial timber harvest in these low volume and open stands would impact visual quality along these corridors. • Portions of TU10 in the Smokey Lake FSR area have limited operability due to steep slopes and/or cliffy terrain. • Portions of all TU's contain low volume and open stands that are not suitable for commercial timber harvest.
BRUSHING: Deciduous species will be retained. Herbaceous plants and shrubs are not targeted for removal or treatment.
PRUNING: Retained live conifers will be pruned to approximately 3.5m in height or half the height of the green crown, whichever is less.
THINNING: Retained Layer 2 conifer stems will be spaced to an approximate inter-tree distance of 5m, varying to 0.5m where two well-formed trees are close together. Thin retained Layer 3 and 4 conifers to a target spacing of +/- 3m inter-tree distance varying to 0m where two well-formed trees are close together.
DEBRIS PILING: Debris will be hand piled. Burn piles are not to exceed 2m in height and 3m in width. Placement of piles for burning is to be done so as not to unduly damage retained stems or crowns by piling away from the base of retained trees in suitable canopy openings. Placement of piles for burning is to be at least 5m from any fence line so as not to unduly damage fences. Lopping and scattering can occur in lower density portions of the treatment areas.
PILE BURNING: Piles will be burned concurrent with cutting and piling operations if at all possible or practicable.
CHIPPING: Chipping is considered an appropriate treatment where practicable. Chipping is a preferred activity where there is suitable 2WD access to debris. Where practicable, chips are to be blown into trucks for removal to biomass-fired generating facilities
MULCHING: N/A
MASTICATION: N/A
GRINDING: Grinding is considered an appropriate treatment where practicable. Grinding is a preferred activity where there is suitable 2WD access to debris. Where practicable, grindings are to be loaded into trucks for removal to biomass-fired generating facilities
PRESCRIBED FIRE: Prescribed fire is recommended for ongoing maintenance treatments.
PLANTING: N/A
OTHER: N/A

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AUTHORIZATION AND TIMBER TENURE
FRPA Section 52: A FRPA Section 52 will be used for Cutting Authority for fire hazard abatement. Merchantable volume will be harvested under a roadside FLTC.
Forestry Licence to Cut (FLTC): N/A
Park Use Permit: N/A
Road Permit or Road Use Permit: The proposed roads will exist under a FLTC which will be competitively tendered with the volume to be extracted. This tenure will be held by the successful bidder for treatments. Those areas that are outside of the tenured area will be utilized under existing road permit or new amendments will be applied for.
Other (i.e. local government, utilities, etc.): N/A

J. POST TREATMENT																																					
EXPECTED VEGETATION RESPONSE: Pinegrass, herbs and low deciduous shrubs will increase. Conifer stocking ingress will occur.																																					
ADDITIONAL TREATMENTS OR MAINTENANCE: Prescribed fires may be used at site-appropriate intervals.																																					
SILVICULTURE OBLIGATIONS: Do silvicultural obligations apply to the treatment area? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The target post treatment stand will meet Free-Growing Multi-Layered Standards.																																					
PLANTING: Is planting a treatment identified in this prescription or required as a legislative obligation? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																																					
STOCKING STANDARDS:																																					
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="3">TU</th> <th rowspan="3">SSID</th> <th rowspan="3">Layer</th> <th rowspan="3">Pref. Spp.</th> <th rowspan="3">Acc. Spp.</th> <th colspan="4">Well Spaced Stem/ha</th> <th colspan="3">Minimum Height (m)</th> <th rowspan="3">Regen Delay</th> <th rowspan="3">Free Growing (years)</th> </tr> <tr> <th rowspan="2">TSS</th> <th colspan="2">MSS</th> <th rowspan="2">MITD</th> <th rowspan="2">Pref. Pl, FD</th> <th rowspan="2">Acc.</th> <th rowspan="2">RTH (%)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Pref. & Acc.</th> <th>Pref.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TU8, TU9, TU10</td> <td>80186</td> <td>L1</td> <td>PI</td> <td></td> <td>1200</td> <td>700</td> <td>600</td> <td></td> <td>1.4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>7</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TU	SSID	Layer	Pref. Spp.	Acc. Spp.	Well Spaced Stem/ha				Minimum Height (m)			Regen Delay	Free Growing (years)	TSS	MSS		MITD	Pref. Pl, FD	Acc.	RTH (%)	Pref. & Acc.	Pref.	TU8, TU9, TU10	80186	L1	PI		1200	700	600		1.4			7	12
TU						SSID	Layer	Pref. Spp.	Acc. Spp.	Well Spaced Stem/ha						Minimum Height (m)						Regen Delay	Free Growing (years)														
										TSS	MSS				MITD	Pref. Pl, FD	Acc.	RTH (%)																			
	Pref. & Acc.	Pref.																																			
TU8, TU9, TU10	80186	L1	PI		1200	700	600		1.4			7	12																								
The areas that overlap Grassland Benchmark have no minimum stocking standards and reforestation will not be encouraged as per the ECF FSP.																																					

K. Outstanding Works			
<p>Community Consultation: Engage in community consultation and communication, as appropriate, before and throughout the treatment implementation.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Completed: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Date: October 2019</td> <td>Initials: MT</td> </tr> </table>	Completed: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Date: October 2019	Initials: MT
Completed: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Date: October 2019	Initials: MT	
<p>Harvest Authority Arrange harvest authority (FLTC/Section 52).</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Completed: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Date:</td> <td>Initials:</td> </tr> </table>	Completed: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Date:	Initials:
Completed: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Date:	Initials:	
<p>Proposed Maintenance Regime: Maintenance required at a future time would likely involve understory thinning, brushing and removal of flammable vegetation, and surface fuel disposal.</p>			
<p>Prescribed Fire: For the purposes of fine fuel management, the option to include prescribed fire throughout the maintenance regime should be considered. Prescribed fire has the ability to address the management of fine fuel loading which is anticipated to increase over time and should be considered during future activities within the primary fuel break.</p>			

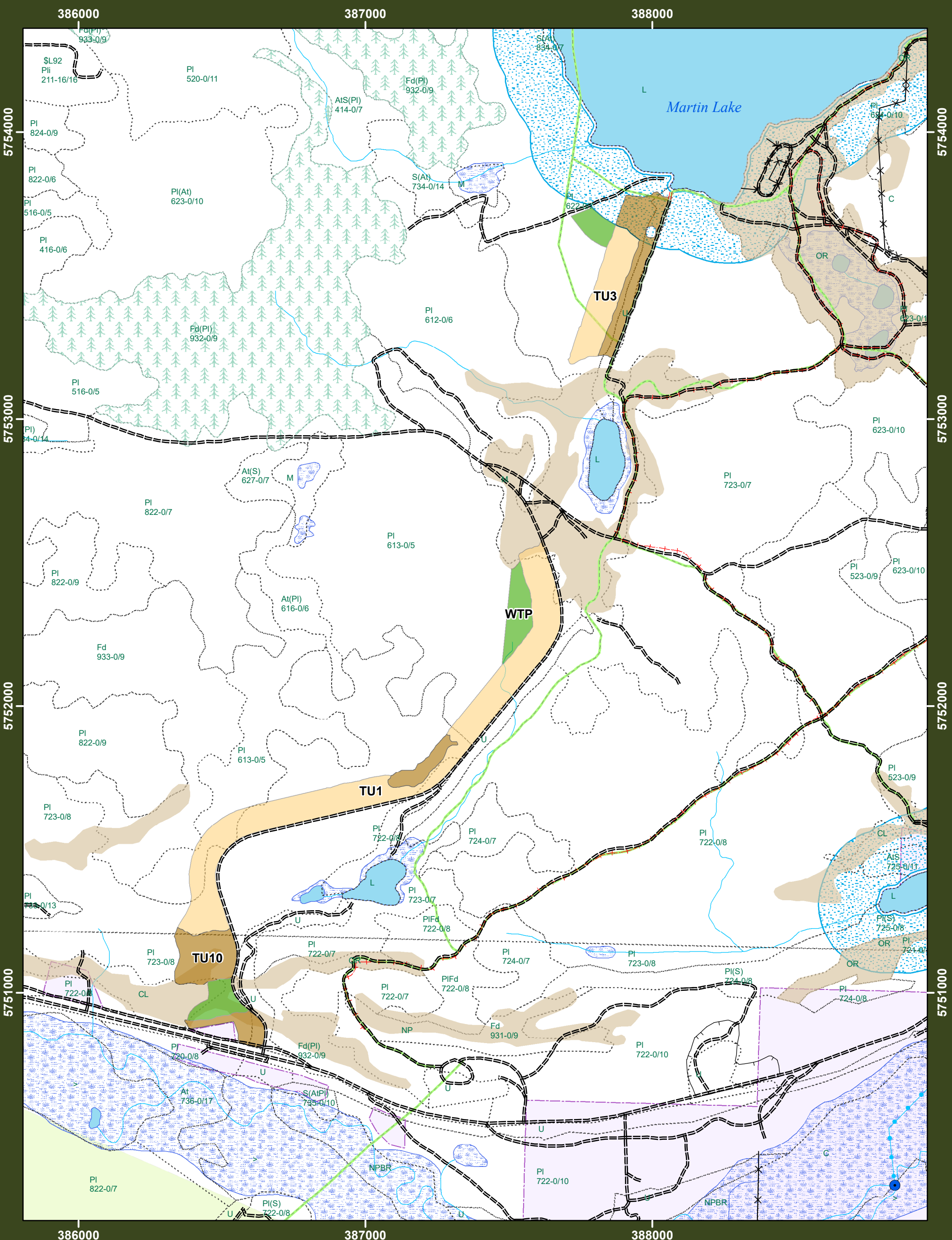
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L. ADMINISTRATION
PREPARATION
<p>FOREST PROFESSIONAL NAME: Thomas L. Foley, RPF FOREST PROFESSIONAL SIGNATURE:</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>COMPANY: Consus Management Ltd. MEMBER NUMBER: 3178 DATE: June 29, 2021</p>

M. ATTACHMENTS			
MAPS :	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	FIELD DATA CARDS:	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
WUI WTA Plots and Photos:	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	CRUISE DATA:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
AIR PHOTOS/IMAGERY:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BURN PLAN:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MODELING/DATA ANALYSIS:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OTHER:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TERRAIN STABILITY ASSESSMENT	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Completed By:		Completed By:	
Date:		Date:	
ARCHAEOLOGY IMPACT ASSESSMENT	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	BIOLOGIST ASSESSMENT	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Completed By: Circle CRM Group		Completed By:	
Date: December 12 and 13, 2018.		Date:	
<u>Additional Comments:</u>			
<u>Amendment 2:</u>			
This amendment was developed to address changes in the proposed road locations and area updates from the proposed road locations.			
<u>Trapline - TR0505T007, Measures proposed to address licensee's concerns:</u>			
The Tenure Holder has expressed concern over the location and necessity of such fuel breaks. The intentions of the fuel breaks were described and there was further discussion on the current location. The Tenure Holder expressed concern about the Old Bluff Lake Road and how this area is trapped for squirrels. Discussions regarding treatments were ongoing with the Tenure Holder to ensure that treatments would reduce the impact to small mammal species as much as possible. Consideration will be given to the retention of increased CWD where possible to ensure small mammal habitat is maintained. Smaller isolated accumulations of CWD should be placed intermittently throughout the clearcut area to provide sub-nivean habitat. The Tenure Holder was ensured that all deciduous stems will be retained to provide further cover for small mammals. Discussions ended with the Tenure Holder not happy about the location or treatments, but suggested that if the fuel break is required to be located in these areas then they understand. Due to the significant topography to the south and First Nations concerns to the south, and in order to ensure this PFB remains relatively straight, the current location is to be used and has been supported by the BCWS.			

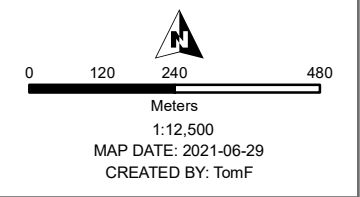
Fuel Management Prescription – Amendment 3
Eniyud Community Forest Primary Fuel Break - Hand Treatment Units



FUEL MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION
Enyud Community Forest
Primary Fuel Break
Clearcut and Hand Treatment Units

Smokey Lake FSR to Martin Lake

- Weather Stations
- BC Water POD
- Licensed Water Works
- DRA Roads
- Tatla_PFB_roads
- Outline or Seismic Line
- Fence
- Gravel or Sand Pit
- Pipeline
- Transmission Line
- Treatments**
- Clearcut
- Hand
- NPUnn
- No Treatment
- WTP
- Rec Site Trails
- BufferedTrail
- Grassland Benchmark
- Permanent OGMA
- Transitional OGMA
- Rotational OGMA
- Lake Management Zone (Class)
- IR Lands
- Private Land
- BC Parks



TREATMENT UNIT SUMMARY (ha)											
TU1	TU3	TU4	TU6	TU7	TU8	TU9	TU10	NO TREATMENT	WTP	NP	GROSS
18.7	4.6	3.5	21.9	9.9	36.7	25.7	10.4	2.7	13.5	7.7	155.3

MAP REF: 92N.087/88/97/98
 FOREST DISTRICT: DCC
 U.T.M. ZONE: 10 N
 T.S.A.: Williams Lake

PSYU:
 SUPPLY BLOCK:
 REG & COMP:
 FIZ:

Chilko NAD: 83
 29C LONGITUDE: 124°38'14"W
 48/82 LATITUDE: 51°54'36"N
 H

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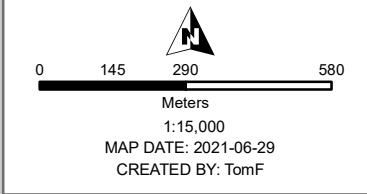
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FUEL MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

Eniyud Community Forest Primary Fuel Break Clearcut and Hand Treatment Units

Patterson Lake to Tatlayoko Road

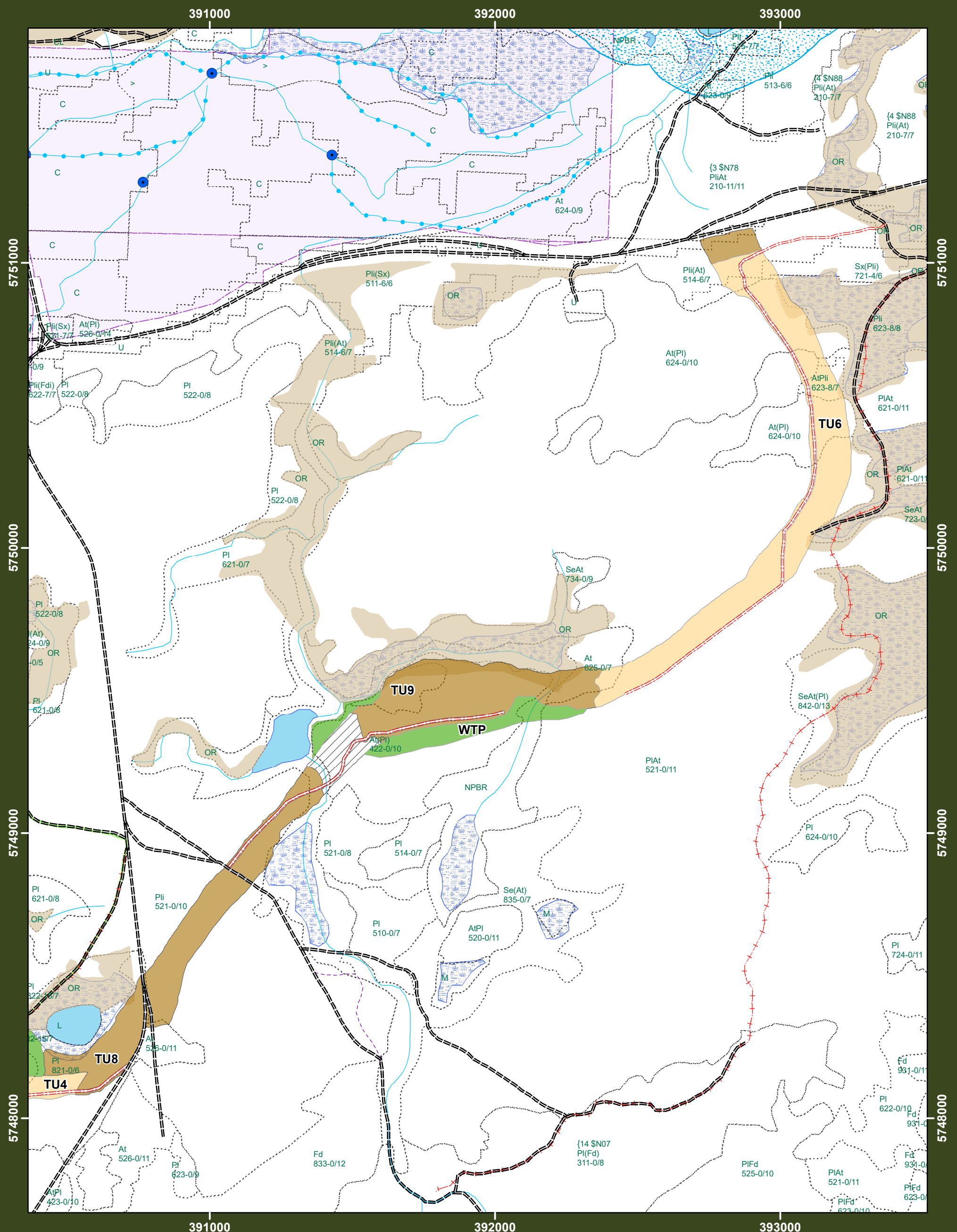
- Weather Stations
- BC Water POD
- Licensed Water Works
- DRA Roads
- Tatla_PFB_roads
- Outline or Seismic Line
- Fence
- Gravel or Sand Pit
- Pipeline
- Transmission Line
- Treatments**
- Clearcut
- Hand
- NPUnn
- No Treatment
- WTP
- Rec Site Trails
- BufferedTrail
- Grassland Benchmark
- Permanent OGMA
- Transitional OGMA
- Rotational OGMA
- Lake Management Zone (Class)
- IR Lands
- Private Land
- BC Parks



TREATMENT UNIT SUMMARY (ha)											
TU1	TU3	TU4	TU6	TU7	TU8	TU9	TU10	NO TREATMENT	WTP	NP	GROSS
18.7	4.6	3.5	21.9	9.9	36.7	25.7	10.4	2.7	13.5	7.7	155.3

MAP REF: 92N.087/88/97/98 PSYU:
 FOREST DISTRICT: DCC SUPPLY BLOCK:
 U.T.M. ZONE: 10 N REG & COMP:
 T.S.A.: Williams Lake FIZ:

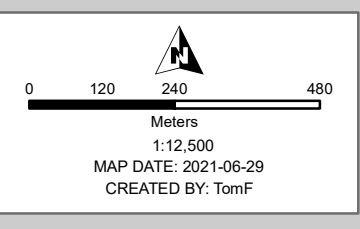
Chilko NAD: 83
 29C LONGITUDE: 124°36'32"W
 48/82 LATITUDE: 51°52'47"N
 H



FUEL MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION
Enyud Community Forest
Primary Fuel Break
Clearcut and Hand Treatment Units

Tatlayoko Road to Gun Range

Weather Stations	Transmission Line	Grassland Benchmark
BC Water POD	Treatments	Permanent OGMA
Licensed Water Works	Clearcut	Transitional OGMA
DRA Roads	Hand	Rotational OGMA
Tatla_PFB_roads	NPUnn	Lake Management Zone (Class)
Outline or Seismic Line	No Treatment	IR Lands
Fence	WTP	Private Land
Gravel or Sand Pit	Rec Site Trails	BC Parks
Pipeline	BufferedTrail	



TREATMENT UNIT SUMMARY (ha)											
TU1	TU3	TU4	TU6	TU7	TU8	TU9	TU10	NO TREATMENT	WTP	NP	GROSS
18.7	4.6	3.5	21.9	9.9	36.7	25.7	10.4	2.7	13.5	7.7	155.3

MAP REF: 92N.087/88/97/98 PSYU: Chilko NAD: 83
 FOREST DISTRICT: DCC SUPPLY BLOCK: 29C LONGITUDE: 124°34'13"W
 U.T.M. ZONE: 10 N REG & COMP: 48/82 LATITUDE: 51°53'17"N
 T.S.A.: Williams Lake FIZ: H