

2019 Community Resiliency Investment Program

FireSmart Community Funding & Supports

Program & Application Guide

1. Introduction

The [Community Resiliency Investment \(CRI\) program](#) is a new provincial program intended to reduce the risk and impact of wildfire to communities in BC through community funding, supports and priority fuel management activities on provincial Crown land.

The Union of BC Municipalities (UBCM), First Nations' Emergency Services Society (FNESS) and the Forest Enhancement Society of BC (FESBC) are working with the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations & Rural Development (FLNRORD), represented by the BC Wildfire Service (BCWS), to administer the FireSmart Community Funding & Supports portion of the program for local government and First Nation applicants.

FireSmart Community Funding & Supports

As identified in the recent [BC Flood and Wildfire Review](#), there is a critical need to “strengthen public understanding of the risks and personal responsibilities associated with living in a fire-dependent ecosystem.”¹ [FireSmart](#) is a key means of addressing this need.

The general goal of FireSmart is to encourage communities and citizens to adopt and conduct FireSmart practices to mitigate the negative impacts of wildfire to assets on public and private property. Findings from a study of the [2016 Horse River wildfire in Fort McMurray](#) indicate that FireSmart principles were one of the main reasons why individual homes survived, regardless of the broader wildfire threat surrounding them². This was true in both the urban and rural areas.

The FireSmart Community Funding & Supports program provides funding to local governments and First Nations in BC to increase community resiliency by undertaking community-based FireSmart planning and activities that reduce the community's risk from wildfire.

The program is structured to fund FireSmart activities in all eligible communities throughout BC. Funding is scaled to offer eligible applicants with lower risk of wildfire to apply for up to \$25,000 and applicants with a demonstrated higher risk of wildfire to apply for up to \$100,000 per year. Information on determining risk is provided in Appendix 1.

Applications that include fuel management on Provincial Crown land primarily within administrative boundaries may exceed the funding maximum for fuel management activities only.

Applications for fuel management located exclusively on Provincial Crown land, outside of municipal boundaries or First Nation lands, are required to be submitted to the Forest Enhancement Society of BC.

¹ *Addressing the New Normal: 21st Century Disaster Management in British Columbia*. p.90

² *Al Westhaver, Why some homes survived: Learning from the Fort McMurray wildfire disaster (Toronto: Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction, 2016)*



2. Eligible Applicants

All local governments (municipalities and regional districts) and First Nations (bands and Treaty First Nations) in BC are eligible to apply. Eligible applicants may submit one application per intake, including regional applications.

3. Eligible Projects

In order to qualify for funding, local government and First Nation applicants must consult with a [BCWS Wildfire Prevention Officer](#) and/or a [FNESS Fuel Management Liaison/Specialist](#) regarding the proposed project prior to submitting an application.

The BCWS Wildfire Prevention Officer or FNESS Fuel Management Liaison/Specialist can provide guidance, technical expertise, and linkages to other Ministry plans or wildfire risk mitigation activities that are occurring in the area. They can also provide guidance on fuel break development, legal objectives, and best practices.

In addition, to qualify for funding:

- Projects must be primarily located within the applicant's administrative boundary
- Activities must be new (retroactive funding is not available)
- Proposed activities must be capable of completion by the applicant within one year of the date of grant approval. In some cases, depending on the approved activities, projects may be approved for up to two years.
- The applicant must have a current and acceptable Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)³ or other acceptable plan that includes assessment and identification of FireSmart priorities. Note: applicants that do not have a current and acceptable plan may apply to develop or update a plan.
- Activities that fall under the practice of forestry must be developed, and where applicable signed/sealed, by a forest professional that is accredited by the Association of BC Forest Professionals
- Fuel management activities must:
 - Be identified as a priority in an existing plan, supported by an appropriate rationale, and supported by the Wildfire Prevention Officer or the FNESS Fuel Management Liaison/Specialist. In cases where no plan exists, written support from the Wildfire Prevention Officer or the FNESS Fuel Management Liaison/Specialist is required.
 - Ensure compliance with applicable legislation and regulations: Federal (e.g. *Fisheries Act* and *Migratory Birds Act*); Provincial (e.g. *Forest and Range Practices Act*, *Open Burning Smoke Control Act*, and *Wildfire Act*) and; local authority (e.g. burning by-laws or other bylaws or plans)
 - Where applicable, be eligible for required approvals, authorizations and/or permits
 - Where applicable, for resource values assessments, be developed and signed/sealed qualified professional (e.g. terrain stability assessment must be signed/sealed by a professional engineer)
 - Where applicable on Provincial Crown land only, meet Forest Enhancement Society of BC contract tendering requirements

³ Generally speaking, CWPPs should be reviewed every five years to ensure the plan is in alignment with the current PSTA, development, completed fuel treatments and FireSmart activities

Regional Projects

Funding requests from two or more eligible applicants for regional projects may be submitted as a single application for eligible, collaborative projects. In this case, the maximum funding available would be based on the number of eligible applicants included in the application.

The primary applicant submitting the application for a regional project is required to submit a Council, Board or Band Council resolution as outlined in Section 6 of this guide. Each partnering community is required to submit a Council, Board or Band Council resolution that clearly states their approval for the primary applicant to apply for, receive and manage the grant funding on their behalf.

4. Eligible & Ineligible Costs & Activities

Eligible costs are direct costs that are approved by the Evaluation Committee, properly and reasonably incurred, and paid by the applicant to carry out eligible activities. Eligible costs can only be incurred from the date of application submission until the final report is submitted.

Eligible activities must be cost-effective and primarily located within the applicant's administrative boundary. Refer to Table 1 and note the following important definitions.

Definitions

- **First Nations land:** Land owned by a Treaty First Nation (as defined by the *Interpretation Act*) within treaty settlement lands or First Nation reserve land
- **Private land:** Land that is not owned by a level of government
- **Publicly owned land:** Provincial Crown land or land owned by a local government or public institution (such as health authority or school district)
- **Publicly owned buildings:** Buildings owned by a local government, public institution (such as health authority or school district), First Nation or Treaty First Nation
- **Publicly and provincially owned critical infrastructure:** Assets owned by the Provincial government, local government, public institution (such as health authority or school district), First Nation or Treaty First Nation that are essential to the health, safety, security or economic wellbeing of the community and the effective functioning of government, or assets identified in a Local Authority Emergency Plan Hazard, Risk & Vulnerability and Critical Infrastructure assessment
- **Fuel management treatments:** Manipulation or reduction of living or dead forest and grassland fuels to reduce the rate of spread and head fire intensity and enhance likelihood of successful suppression. See Appendix 3 for more information.
- **Vegetation management** – The removal, reduction, or conversion of flammable plants (such as landscaping for private properties, parks and open spaces) in order to create more fire-resistant areas. Refer to the [FireSmart Guide to Landscaping](#).

Additional Eligible Costs & Activities

The following expenditures are also eligible provided they relate directly to the eligible activities identified above:

- Consultant costs
- Incremental applicant staff and administration costs
- Public information costs

Table 1: Eligible Activities	
1. Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and/or promote local FireSmart educational activities and tools. Refer to BC FireSmart Resources for FireSmart materials that are currently available. • Develop and/or promote education for the reduction of human-caused fires • Encourage active participation in Wildfire Community Preparedness Day • Organize and host a community FireSmart day, FireSmart events and workshops, and wildfire season open houses • Apply for FireSmart Canada Community Recognition
2. Planning	<p>Community Wildfire Protection Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop or update a CWPP, primarily within the administrative boundary, completed on the 2018 CRI CWPP template <p>Local Planning Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies and practices for design and maintenance of FireSmart publicly owned land and First Nations land, such as parks and open spaces • Develop policies and practices for design and maintenance of FireSmart publicly owned buildings • Conduct site visits and FireSmart and/or risk assessments for publicly owned lands, First Nation lands and publicly owned buildings
3. Development considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend Official Community Plans, Comprehensive Community Plans and/or land use, engineering and public works bylaws to incorporate FireSmart policies • Revise landscaping requirements in zoning and development permit documents to require fire resistant landscaping • Establish Development Permit Areas for Wildfire Hazard in order to establish requirements for the exterior design and finish of buildings⁴ • Include wildfire prevention and suppression considerations in the design of subdivisions (e.g. road widths, turning radius for emergency vehicles, and access and egress points) • Amend referral processes for new developments to ensure multiple departments, including the fire department and/or emergency management staff, are included
4. Interagency co-operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and/or participate in regional or local FireSmart planning tables • Participate in multi-agency fire and/or fuel management tables
5. Emergency planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and/or participate in cross-jurisdictional meetings and tabletop exercises, including seasonal readiness meetings • Review structural protection capacity (i.e. Fire safety assessments)

⁴ Local governments should refer to [Changes for Local Governments Under Section 5 of the Building Act: Appendix to Section B1 of the Building Act Guide \(Revised February 2017\)](#) for information on the use of development permits for wildfire hazard.

6. Cross training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-train fire departments to include structural fire and interface wildfire training (e.g. S-100) • Provide or attend training for Local FireSmart Representatives and community champions • Support professional development to increase capacity for FireSmart activities <i>Note: Applicants that are already part of the Home Partners Program pilot may apply for further for Home Ignition Zone training.</i>
7. FireSmart Demonstration Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake FireSmart Demonstration Projects for publicly owned buildings or publicly and provincially owned critical infrastructure. This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Replacing building materials (i.e. siding or roofing) with fire-resistant materials ○ Replacing landscaping with fire-resistant plants as outlined in the FireSmart Guide to Landscaping <p><i>Note: To be eligible for funding, the proposed structure must be designated for emergency response, such as an Emergency Operations Centre or emergency social services facility (i.e. reception centre, group lodging) and have a completed FireSmart assessment. In addition, demonstration projects must include a community education component.</i></p>
8. FireSmart Activities for Private Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for private land (only with private property owners' consent) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop FireSmart Community Plans for specific areas ○ Conduct FireSmart home and property assessments <p><i>Note: Applicants that are already part of the Home Partners Program pilot may apply for further Home Ignition Zone structure and site hazard assessments.</i></p> • Offer local rebate programs to home owners on private land and First Nations land that complete eligible FireSmart activities on their own properties <i>Note: Refer to Appendix 2 for requirements for funding this activity.</i> • Provide off-site debris disposal for private land owners who have undertaken their own vegetation management, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide a dumpster, chipper or other collection method ○ Waive tipping fees ○ Provide curbside debris pick-up
9. Fuel & Vegetation Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake fuel and/or vegetation management on publicly owned land, First Nation lands or for publicly or provincially owned critical infrastructure. This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vegetation management activities ○ Fuel management prescriptions consistent with the Fuel Management Prescription Notes to Assist that meet minimum requirements set out in the example Fuel Management Prescription ○ Burn plans completed on Burn Plan Template ○ New fuel management treatments or maintenance activities, including activities on grasslands ○ Prescribed burns primarily for fuel management objectives <p><i>Note: Refer to Appendix 3 for requirements for funding above activities</i></p>

Ineligible Costs & Activities

Any activity that is not outlined in Table 1 or is not directly connected to activities approved in the application by the Evaluation Committee is not eligible for grant funding. This includes:

- Development of funding application package
- Purchase of machinery, equipment and/or livestock for grazing
- For fuel management activities only:
 - Work undertaken by the FLNRORD
 - Any third party requirements to address hazard abatement under the *Wildfire Act*
 - Activities without fuel management objectives

5. Grant Maximum

Eligible applicants with a lower risk of wildfire can apply for 100% of the cost of eligible activities to a maximum of \$25,000. Eligible applicants with a demonstrated higher risk of wildfire can apply for 100% of the cost of eligible activities to a maximum of \$100,000. Information on determining risk is provided in Appendix 1.

Applications that include fuel management on Provincial Crown land primarily within administrative boundaries may exceed the funding maximum for fuel management activities only.

In order to ensure transparency and accountability in the expenditure of public funds, all other financial contributions for eligible portions of the project must be declared and, depending on the total value, may decrease the value of the grant. This includes any other grant funding and any revenue (e.g. sale of forest products) that is generated from activities that are funded by the FireSmart Community Funding & Supports program.

6. Application Requirements & Process

Application Deadline

The application deadline is December 7, 2018. Applicants will be advised of the status of their application within 90 days of the application deadline.

Required Application Contents

- Completed Application Form with all required attachments
- Completed Worksheet 1: Proposed Activities & Budget and all required attachments
- For fuel management activities only: Completed Worksheet 2: Proposed Fuel Management Activities and all required attachments
- Council, Board or Band Council resolution, indicating support for the current proposed activities and willingness to provide overall grant management
- For regional projects only: Council, Board or Band Council resolution, from each partnering community that clearly states approval for the applicant to apply for, receive and manage the grant funding on their behalf

Submission of Applications

Applications should be submitted as Word or PDF files. If you choose to submit your application by e-mail, hard copies do not need to follow.

All applications should be submitted to:

Local Government Program Services, Union of BC Municipalities

E-mail: cri-swpi@ubcm.ca

Mail: 525 Government Street, Victoria, BC, V8V 0A8

Review of Applications

UBCM will perform a preliminary review of all applications to ensure the required application contents have been submitted and to ensure that basic eligibility criteria have been met. Only complete application packages will be reviewed.

Following this, a technical review committee, including FNESS, FESBC and FLNRORD, will assess and score all eligible applications. Higher application review scores will be given to projects that:

- Demonstrate evidence of local wildfire risk and rationale for proposed activities. This can include:
 - Wildfire risk class of 1, 2 or 3 for the general area of interest. Refer to Appendix 1 for the risk framework and maps.
 - Local level plan (such as a CWPP or FireSmart plan) or other information with ground data that shows wildfire threat in proximity to values at risk within and around the community
 - Demonstrated history of repeated and/or significant interface wildfires and evacuations
- Are outcome-based and include performance measures
- Clearly increase community resiliency by undertaking community-based FireSmart planning and activities that reduce the community's risk from wildfire
- Include collaboration with one or more partners (e.g. community or resident organization, First Nation or Indigenous organization, other local governments, industry, or other levels of government)
- Demonstrate cost-effectiveness
- Include in-kind or cash contributions to the project from the eligible applicant, community partners or other grant funding

Point values and weighting have been established within each of these scoring criteria. Only those applications that meet a minimum threshold point value will be considered for funding.

Following scoring by the technical review committee, the BC FireSmart Committee will review a summary of all applications in order to prioritize funding. Funding decisions will be made by UBCM.

7. Grant Management & Applicant Responsibilities

Grants are awarded to eligible applicants only and, as such, the applicant is responsible for completion of the project as approved and for meeting reporting requirements.

Applicants are also responsible for proper fiscal management, including maintaining acceptable accounting records for the project. UBCM reserves the right to audit these records.

Notice of Funding Decision & Payments

All applicants will receive written notice of funding decisions, which will include the terms and conditions of any grant that is awarded. Grants are paid at the completion of the project and only when the final report requirements have been met.

Please note that in cases where revisions are required to an application, or an application has been approved in principle only, the applicant has 30 days from the date of the written notice of the status of

the application to complete the application requirements. Applications that are not completed within 30 days may be closed.

Post-Grant Approval Meetings

As a condition of grant funding, all approved applicants with projects that include fuel management activities are required to meet with the BCWS Wildfire Prevention Officer or FNESS Fuel Management Liaison/Specialist, or designate, to discuss this portion of the project prior to commencing work.

Progress Payments

Grants under the FireSmart Community Funding & Supports program are paid at the completion of the project and only when the final report requirements have been met. To request a progress payment, approved applicants are required to submit:

- Description of activities completed to date
- Description of funds expended to date
- Written rationale for receiving a progress payment

Changes to Approved Projects

Approved grants are specific to the project as identified in the application, and grant funds are not transferable to other projects. Approval from the Technical Review Committee will be required for any significant variation from the approved project.

To propose changes to an approved project, applicants are required to submit:

- Revised application package, including updated, signed application form, updated budget and an updated Council, Board or Band Council resolution
- Written rationale for proposed changes to activities and/or expenditures

Applicants are responsible for any costs above the approved grant unless a revised application is submitted and approved prior to work being undertaken.

Extensions to Project End Date

All approved activities are required to be completed within the time frame identified in the approval letter and all extensions beyond this date must be requested in writing and be approved by UBCM. Extensions will not exceed one year.

8. Final Report Requirements & Process

Applicants are required to submit an electronic copy of the complete final report, including the following:

- Completed Final Report Form with all required attachments
- Worksheet 1: Outcomes & Financial Summary and all required attachments
- Maps and spatial data (only required for CWPPs and fuel management activities) as outlined in Appendix 4
- Optional: any photos or media related to the funded project

Submission of Final Reports

All final reports should be submitted to:

Local Government Program Services, Union of BC Municipalities

E-mail: cri-swpi@ubcm.ca

Mail: 525 Government Street, Victoria, BC, V8V 0A8

Review of Final Reports

UBCM will perform a preliminary review of all final reports to ensure the required report elements have been submitted. Following this, all complete final reports and deliverables will be reviewed by FNESS, FESBC and/or FLNRORD before grant payment is released.

All final report materials will be shared with the Province of BC and BC FireSmart Committee.

9. Additional Information

For enquiries about the application process or general enquiries about the program, please contact UBCM at cri-swpi@ubcm.ca or (250) 356-2947.

Appendix 1: Risk Framework & Risk Class Maps

The BC Flood and Wildfire Review recommended that the provincial government identify risk management strategies to guide and prioritize funding for wildfire mitigation activities based on community risk (recommendation #81).

Differing risk levels require tailored risk management to minimize negative impacts from wildfires to communities and high value resources and assets (HVRAs). The intent is to enable cost effective wildfire risk reduction strategies that will mitigate wildfire threat to communities and HVRAs at two different scales – provincial and local.

Under the FireSmart Community Funding & Supports program, applicants are required to demonstrate wildfire risk in their community. This framework and the related maps are to be used as a first step to support this requirement and applicants should locate their general area of interest on the [Wildland Urban Interface Risk Class Maps](#) in order to determine their wildfire risk class.

If applicants have a current CWPP that includes local threat information, this can also be used in to demonstrate wildfire risk in their local area.

The following sections are provided to explain how the wildfire risk classes have been developed as a means of guiding and prioritizing funding for wildfire mitigation. This information is provided for reference only and is not essential to completing the FireSmart Community Funding & Supports application process.

Wildfire Risk Framework

A risk-based framework consists of the consideration of the likelihood of an unwanted wildfire event and the consequences to communities and high value resources and assets as the measure of risk, as follows:

- Likelihood is the probability of the unwanted wildfire event occurring
- Consequence is the amount of damage occurring as a result
- Risk is measured as the product of likelihood and consequence but multiple inputs are also required in order to effectively quantify risk, including severity, value type, and vulnerability

Through the identification of risk level, priorities for mitigation as well as opportunities for increasing community resiliency are both enhanced.

Provincial Strategic Threat Analysis

At a provincial scale, the wildfire risk framework starts with an analysis of the wildland urban interface (WUI). Quantification of wildfire threat components, including likelihood (fire occurrence) and severity (98th percentile weather conditions and fuel type) at the provincial scale, is represented by the [2017 Provincial Strategic Threat Analysis \(PSTA\)](#).

The 2017 PSTA assesses and maps potential threats to values on the landscape, including communities, infrastructure and natural resources.

This identifies areas for wildfire risk reduction in order to minimize negative impacts to human life and safety including first responders, public health and the infrastructure required to maintain business continuity and support recovery efforts.

Local risk class assessments can then be planned and implemented on priority WUI areas and for isolated critical infrastructure.

WUI Risk Class Assessment & Maps

In BC, structure densities are used to define the human structure interface boundary of the wildland urban interface (WUI) for fire and risk management planning purposes. It identifies the zone of transition between unoccupied land and human development. Initially, a 2 km buffer distance is then applied to represent a reasonable distance embers can travel from a wildfire to ignite a structure.

Once defined, the WUI layer is combined with the PSTA wildfire threat layer (Crown land) to highlight a coarse scale spatial pattern of risk area using certain criteria such as density and threat ratings. The WUI risk class assessment is driven by structure location (not by administrative boundaries) to reflect the actual location of structures that exist on the land base in relation to wildfire threat. This creates WUI polygons that may include multiple jurisdictions (e.g. regional district, municipality, Treaty Settlement lands and/or First Nations reserves) that are linked by the continuation of structure density.

Currently, the province only has data available to support fire threat analysis on Provincial Crown land. There are large tracks of private land that exists within the WUI where no data is available. The amount of private land is an important component in the risk analysis due to the lack of data to inform fire risk identification across jurisdictional boundaries. Therefore, the buffer was expanded to 2.75 km around structure classes with a density of >25 for the analysis in order to create separate WUI polygons. A subsequent analysis of the PSTA data was performed to allocated polygons to one of five Risk Classes.

The resulting WUI Risk Class Map highlights patterns and trends in the WUI in a simplistic and easy to understand way. This is available as a high level analysis to support the initial identification of areas for FireSmart Community Funding & Supports applications.

Subsequent activities or inputs are required to determine the most effective risk control options, including developing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (or update) or other plan that includes assessment of local threat on the ground, and identification of FireSmart priorities, ground truthing the area to determine local threat, and developing a site level plan for treatments.

Private Land

In some areas of the province the private land percentage is still too high for the analyses to provide a meaningful risk class rating. For the northeast area of the province around Fort St. John and Dawson Creek, extensive tracks of private land surround the smaller WUI polygons. A manual process was used to assign the risk class to these areas. In addition, additional PSTA map extents are also provided for the map sheets around the Vanderhoof, Kettle Valley and PGs area as well for information only as the RC were assigned for these additional WUI Polygons. Please contact your local Fire Centre contact for further information regarding these specific areas.

Appendix 2 – Funding Requirements for FireSmart Rebate Program

Under the FireSmart Community Funding & Supports program, approved applicants can use grant funding to offer a local rebate program to home owners on private land and First Nations land that complete eligible FireSmart activities on their own properties. To be eligible for funding, a rebate program must address the goals of FireSmart and follow the requirements outlined below.

Goals of FireSmart

The goal of FireSmart is to encourage home owners to conduct FireSmart practices on their property to reduce damages and minimize the hazards associated with wildfire. These practices should aim to:

- Reduce the potential for an active crown fire to move through private land.
- Reduce the potential for ember transport through private land and structures.
- Create landscape conditions around properties where fire suppression efforts can be effective and safe for responders and resources.
- Treat fuel adjacent and nearby to structures to reduce the probability of ignition from radiant heat, direct flame contact and ember transport.
- Implement measures to structures and assets that reduce the probability of ignition and loss.

Rebate Program Requirements

Approved applicants are required to use the following requirements:

- Rebates are limited to 50% of the total cost of the eligible activities identified above and no more than \$500 per property.
- Areas of higher wildfire risk, such as neighbourhoods adjacent to the forested edge and/or areas that fall in an overall high to extreme category, should be prioritized for rebates. Current CWPPs or other community plans should be used to decide where to offer a FireSmart rebate program.
- To qualify for a rebate, the home owner must:
 - Have a FireSmart Assessment of their property, conducted by a qualified Local FireSmart Representative, that identifies the property in a moderate, high or extreme category.
 - Please note: The only acceptable FireSmart assessment forms are the FireSmart Canada Community Recognition Program [Wildfire Hazard Assessment form](#) and the [FireSmart Home Assessment Score Card](#), both available from the FireSmart Canada website.
 - Complete activities that are recommended in the assessment and that are eligible under the FireSmart Community Funding & Supports program, limited to:
 - Roofing: remove combustible debris and overhanging branches
 - Siding: remove combustible debris, create 15 cm ground-to-siding non-combustible clearance
 - Decking: remove all combustible material from under or adjacent to deck, relocate firewood piles
 - Landscaping: ensure 1.5 metre horizontal non-combustible surface perimeter along the outer walls of the primary structure, plant low density of fire-resistant plants, remove woody debris, remove flammable plants
 - FireSmart [Priority Zone 1](#): remove material that would easily ignite, thin and prune trees, clean up accumulations of fallen branches, remove dry grass and needles
 - FireSmart [Priority Zone 2](#): plant deciduous trees, remove standing dead and coarse woody debris, remove unmaintained grasses, ensure flammable shrubs are well spaced, remove low tree branches below two metres from the ground
- The approved applicant must assess the FireSmart activities that are conducted by home owners and review costs (e.g. receipts and/or proof of labour) before approving rebates.

Appendix 3 – Requirements for Funding for Fuel Management Activities

Fuel Management Activities

A fuel management prescription is a document that identifies the objectives and strategies to lower the wildfire hazard in an identified area. Prescriptions ensure that proposed treatments include clearly defined objectives for fuel management that will result in a measurable reduction in the wildfire risk to a value while meeting all legislated and non-statutory requirements. Updating prescriptions for maintenance treatments are also eligible for funding.

Fuel management treatments are the manipulation or reduction of living or dead forest and grassland fuels to reduce the rate of spread and head fire intensity and enhance likelihood of successful suppression. This may include treatments such as thinning, spacing and pruning trees, and removal of woody debris and needles (i.e. surface fuel) from the forest floor. The intent is to reduce fuel load and reduce the potential for devastating wildfires.

Prescribed burns primarily for fuel management objectives are also types of treatments.

Maintenance treatments for areas where previous fuel management treatments have been completed are also eligible.

Note: For projects that include prescription development and fuel management treatment for the same treatment unit(s), the prescription(s) must be reviewed and supported by a BCWS Wildfire Prevention Officer or FNESS Fuel Management Liaison/Specialist prior to initiation of the fuel management treatment. Funding approvals will reflect this requirement.

Eligible Activities

Fuel Management Prescriptions	Fuel Management Treatment
Activities related to prescription or burn plan development and any required assessments (e.g. geotechnical, archaeological) or wildfire modelling	Pre-treatment activities: activities required to obtain authorizations, danger tree assessments, notification to First Nations and stakeholders and public engagement costs
Information sharing with First Nations , as required by the Land Manager	Treatments: pruning, thinning, tree falling, brushing, grazing, debris management and/or prescribed fire
Site evaluation, including field reconnaissance, threat plots and data collection, and the evaluation of site access	Post-treatment activities: completion of threat assessments (only for local government and First Nations land), signage
Lay out and traversing of proposed areas for treatments	Preparation of all final report requirements, including maps, spatial data and metadata
Preparation of all final report requirements, including maps, spatial data and metadata	

Application requirements

In addition to the required application materials for the FireSmart Community Funding & Support program, projects that include fuel management activities are required to submit:

- Worksheet 2: Proposed Fuel Management Activities and all required attachments
- PDF map, at appropriate scale, outlining the area of interest, proposed treatments units, land status and tenure overlaps
- Wildfire threat assessment information for the proposed treatment unit(s):
 - If using the 2012 Wildfire Threat Assessment Guide, include Fire Behaviour/WUI Threat Class and threat plot locations
 - If using the 2017 Wildfire Threat Assessment Guide, include Wildfire Risk and fuel assessment plot locations
- For fuel management treatments only:
 - Completed prescription and/or burn plan
 - Project boundary spatial layer as defined in Section I of Appendix 4

Interim Report Requirements (Updated March 2019)

For projects that include prescription development and fuel management treatment for the same treatment unit(s), the prescription(s), maps, project boundary spatial layer and confirmation that First Nations information sharing has been completed must be submitted prior to initiation of the fuel management treatment. The prescription(s) must be reviewed and supported by a BCWS Wildfire Prevention Officer or FNESS Fuel Management Liaison/Specialist.

Final Report Requirements

In addition to the required final report materials for the FireSmart Community Funding & Support program, projects that include fuel management activities are required to submit the following.

Fuel Management Prescriptions	Fuel Management Treatments
Copy of the fuel management prescription that is signed and sealed by a Registered Forest Professional including all ancillary assessments (e.g. terrain stability).	Post-treatment wildfire threat assessments
PDF maps, at appropriate scale, as identified in Appendix 4	PDF maps, at appropriate scale, as identified in Appendix 4
Spatial data, as identified in Appendix 4, is required for Provincial Crown land (to support Land Manager clearances) only if the approved project does not include fuel management treatments of the prescribed area.	Provincial Crown land: Treatments will be required to be entered into RESULTS. Please refer to the “ <i>RESULTS Information Submission Specifications: Government Funded Activities</i> ” document found in the “ Submission Specifications Data Requirements ” section. Local government or First Nations land (i.e. non-Provincial Crown land): Spatial data is required, as identified in Appendix 4

Appendix 4: Requirements for Maps & Spatial Data

Large format georeferenced PDF maps that clearly represent (at a suitable scale) the following required content and spatial data submissions, including metadata, are required as part of the final report requirements for CWPPs and fuel management activities.

A. Summary of Map & Spatial Data Requirements

	Maps	Spatial Data Layers	Notes
CWPPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of Interest (AOI) and VAR Local Fire Risk Proposed Fuel Treatment Units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AOI FUEL_TYPE PROPOSED_TREATMENT FUEL_ASSESSMENT_PLOT WILDFIRE_RISK or FIRE_THREAT THREAT_PLOT 	<p>Refer to Part B and C for maps</p> <p>Refer to Part F, G, H and J for spatial data</p>
Prescriptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel management Prescription 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRESC_PROJECT_BOUNDARY PRESC_TREATMENT_UNIT 	<p>Refer to Part B and D for maps</p> <p>Refer to Part F, I and J for spatial data</p>
Fuel Management Treatments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel Management Treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OP_PROJECT_BOUNDARY OP_TREATMENT_UNIT OP_STAND_TREATMENT OP_DEBRIS_MGMT 	<p>Refer to Part B and E for maps</p> <p>Refer to Part F, I and J for spatial data</p>

B. Mandatory Requirements for All Maps

- Descriptive title
- Scale (as text or scale bar)
- North arrow
- Legend
- CRI or SWPI Project number and proponent name
- Date
- Reference data such as roads, railways, transmission lines, pipelines, water bodies and rivers/creeks
- Compress map files to reduce unnecessary large file sizes

C. Required Maps for CWPPs

MAP 1: Area of Interest (AOI) and VAR

- CWPP AOI
- Land ownership and administrative boundaries (Municipal, Federal, Private, Parks, Crown etc.)
- Relevant tenures such as range, woodlots, community forests, Tree Farm
- Fire Department Boundaries
- Proposed or completed fuel treatments
- Optional: FireSmart areas, Wildfire Hazard Development Permit Areas
- Values at risk (critical infrastructure)
- High environmental and cultural values
- Hazardous values at risk

MAP 2: Local Fire Risk

2017 Wildfire Threat Assessment Guide	2012 Wildfire Threat Assessment Guide
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWPP AOI • Local Wildfire Risk Polygons • Fuel Assessment Plots • WUI Zones (if applicable) • Hectares of each Local Wildfire Risk Class must be stated on the map in a table 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWPP AOI • Wildfire Behaviour Threat Class • WUI Threat Class • Threat Plots • Hectares of each Wildfire Behaviour Threat Class and WUI Threat Classes must be stated on the map in a table.

MAP 3: Proposed Fuel Treatment Units

- CWPP AOI
- Land Status and tenure overlaps e.g. range, woodlots etc.
- Proposed fuel treatment units
- Previously completed treatments (labelled by year)
- Hectares of Proposed Fuel Treatments in a table on map (PROPOSED_TREATMENT_ID, AREAHA)
- Relevant Threat plot locations / labelled by PLOT_NUMBER

D. Required Map for Fuel Management Prescriptions

- PRESC Project Boundary with land status and tenure overlaps (e.g. range, woodlots, area based tenures)
- Access including proposed roads, and stream crossings
- Values including any reserves, wildlife habitat areas, or critical infrastructure
- Streams, wetlands, lakes including the class and identification number/name
- Areas of safety concern (steep slopes).
- PRESCRIBED_TREATMENT_UNIT (labelled by PROPOSED_TREATMENT_ID)
- Access including existing/proposed roads, trails and stream crossings
- Previously completed treatments if applicable (labelled by year)
- Table with all areas identified in Treatment Unit Summary, including treatment regime and hectares
- Relevant Threat plot locations / labelled by PLOT_NUMBER

E. Required Map for Fuel Management Treatment

- OP project boundary with land status and tenure overlaps (e.g. range, area based tenures woodlots)
- OP_TREATMENT_UNIT (labelled by PROPOSED_TREATMENT_ID)
- Stand treatment and debris management activity summary by hectares of treatment unit in a table on the map
- Previously completed treatments if applicable (labelled by year)
- Relevant Threat plot locations / labelled by PLOT_NUMBER

F. Spatial Data Requirements

The Province of BC uses ArcGIS 10.3 and all spatial data submissions must be compatible with ArcGIS 10.3. In addition, some feature layers as identified in the table below, are also required in a KMZ format.

Spatial data must conform to the following general formats, naming conventions and standards.

- 1. Data Format and Naming Conventions:** Data must be submitted in a File Geodatabase (FGDB) and KMZ format and must conform to the conventions for feature dataset names, feature class names, attribute names, and attribute values as identified in the individual project sections. It is strongly recommended that you use the template FGDB in order to facilitate meeting this requirement.

FGDB and KMZ names must adhere to the following naming standard:

<Local Government/First Nation Band Number>_<ProjectTypeAndDescription>

For example: PrinceGeorge_CWPPNorthPG.gdb

PrinceGeorge_CWPPNorthPG_LocaData.gdb

PrinceGeorge_CWPPNorthPG.KMZ

FN699_CWPPNorthPG.gdb

FN699_CWPPNorthPG_LocalData.gdb

FN699_CWPPNorthPG.KMZ

- 2. FGDB Projection:** The projection standard is NAD_1983_BC_Environment_Albers (EPSG:3005), with parameters of:

Central meridian: -126.0° (126°00'00" West longitude)

Latitude of projection origin: 45.0 (45°00'00 North latitude)

First standard parallel: 50.0° (50°00'00" North latitude)

Second standard parallel: 58.5° (58°30'00" North latitude)

False easting: 1000000.0 (one million metres)

False northing: 0.0

Datum: NAD83, based on the GRS80 ellipsoid.

- 3. Data Quality:** Submitted data must meet general data quality guidelines to ensure corporate data quality standards are met. Data with slivers, gaps between adjacent polygons, and geometry errors will not be accepted.
- 4. Metadata:** Metadata must be provided for all spatial layers, referenced in the CWPP template, which are not defined in this program guide. The metadata standard is FGDC and is required to be submitted in .xml format. Metadata must document the following:
 - A description of what each dataset represents for all datasets provided in addition to what is outlined in the individual project sections.
 - A description of each attribute and the codes/values used to populate it for all attributes provided in addition to what is outlined in the individual project sections.
 - Data Source information including where the data came from, the currency of the information and source contact details for potential follow-up
 - For resultant datasets, metadata must also include the methodology and source data used in the creation of the resultant, the date of creation, and contact details for the person who created it.

5. Submission: The method for spatial data submission is a file geodatabase (FGDB) compressed into a zip file and KMZ file(s)

Additional notes about CWPP submissions:

- All spatial layers in addition to those identified in this guide, that are a key component of the CWPP maps or plan, must be included as part of the spatial submission and must include metadata.
- If more than one data collection method was used, please choose the value that best represents how the information was captured.

Additional notes about Fuel Management submissions:

- The prescription_ operational project boundary represents the net operational area.
- One single or multi part polygon must be submitted for each treatment unit and/or activity.
- Project boundary, Treatment unit and spatial hectares must match the net hectares stated on the maps and in the final report.

Please note: Spatial data submissions will be evaluated against these criteria. The final report and payment of grant funding will not be approved until all of these criteria are met.

G. Specific Submission Requirements by Project Type - Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Feature Layer Name	KMZ	Feature Layer Description	Mandatory Attributes	Attribute Description	Attribute Details (Data type, length)
AOI	YES	CWPP area of interest	DATA_COLLECTION_DATE	Date spatial data was collected	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
			DATA_COLLECTION_METHOD	Method of spatial data collection (ex. GPS, digitized, etc.). See Table 1	Text, 45
			AREAHA	Area in hectares	Double
FUEL_TYPE	YES	Fuel Type	FUEL_TYPE	Fuel Type. See Table 2	Text, 15
			CROWN_BASE_HEIGHT	Crown base (CBH) height for C-6 Fuel type	Double
			PERCENT_CONIFER	Percent conifer (PC) for M-1/M-2 Fuel types	Short integer
			DATA_COLLECTION_DATE	Date the spatial data was collected	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
			DATA_COLLECTION_METHOD	Method of spatial data collection (ex. GPS, digitized, etc.). See Table 1	Text, 45
			AREAHA	Area in hectares	Double
PROPOSED_TREATMENT	YES	Proposed gross treatment area	PROPOSED_TREATMENT_ID	Unique proposed treatment identifier	Text, 7
			DATA_COLLECTION_DATE	Date spatial data was collected	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
			DATA_COLLECTION_METHOD	Method of spatial data collection (ex. GPS, digitized, etc.). See Table 1	Text, 45
			AREAHA	Area in hectares	Double

H. Threat Plot Submissions

If using the 2017 Wildfire Threat Assessment Guide the following layers are also required:

Feature Layer Name	KMZ	Feature Layer Description	Mandatory Attributes	Attribute Description	Attribute Details (Data type, length)
FUEL_ASSESSMENT_PLOT	YES	Field fuel assessment plot locations to confirm site level fuel stratum of a fuel type	PLOT_NUMBER	Plot number corresponding to Fuel Assessment Worksheet	Text, 7
			ECOPROVINCE_CODE	Ecoprovince. See Table 3	Text, 5
			FUEL_ASSESSMENT_RATING	Site level Fuel Assessment Rating. See Table 4	Text, 10
			DATA_COLLECTION_DATE	Date spatial data was collected.	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
			DATA_COLLECTION_METHOD	Method of spatial data collection (ex. GPS, digitized, etc.). See Table 1	Text, 45
WILDFIRE_RISK	YES	Dataset indicating area and risk class as described in CWPP Template	WILDFIRE_RISK_CLASS	Wildfire Risk Class See Table 5	Text, 10
			DATA_COLLECTION_DATE	Date spatial data was collected	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
			DATA_COLLECTION_METHOD	Method of spatial data collection (ex. GPS, digitized, etc.). See Table 1	Text, 45
			AREAHA	Area in hectares	Double

If using the 2012 Wildfire Threat Assessment Guide the following layers are also required:

Feature Layer Name	KMZ	Feature Layer Description	Mandatory Attributes	Attribute Description	Attribute Details (Data type, length)
FIRE_THREAT	YES	Dataset indicating area and threat class as described in current Threat Rating Guide	FIRE_BEHAVIOUR_THREAT_CLASS	Wildfire behaviour threat class based on definitions in current Threat Rating Guide. See Table 6	Text, 10
			WUI_THREAT_CLASS	WUI threat class based on the definitions in of current Threat Rating Guide. See Table 7	Text, 10
			DATA_COLLECTION_DATE	Date spatial data was collected	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
			DATA_COLLECTION_METHOD	Method of spatial data collection (ex. GPS, digitized, etc.). See Table 1	Text, 45
			AREAHA	Area in hectares	Double

THREAT_PLOT	YES	Ground truthed threat plot locations to confirm fire threat	PLOT_NUMBER	Plot number corresponding to Wildfire Threat Worksheet	Text, 7
			THREAT_PLOT_QUALIFIER	Qualifier to indicate whether the threat assessment plot was done before or after the fuel treatments were completed. See Table 8	Text, 5
			FIRE_BEHAVIOUR_THREAT_CLASS	Wildfire behaviour threat class based on definitions in current Threat Rating Guide. See Table 2	Text, 10
			DATA_COLLECTION_DATE	Date spatial data was collected.	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
			DATA_COLLECTION_METHOD	Method of spatial data collection (ex. GPS, digitized, etc.). See Table 1	Text, 45

I. Specific Submission Requirements for Fuel Management (Follow Threat Plots Guidance Above for Threat Plots)

Feature Layer Name	KMZ	Feature Layer Description	Mandatory Attributes	Attribute Description	Attribute Details (Data type, length)
PRESC OR OP_PROJECT_BOUNDARY	YES	Single or multi-part dissolved polygon layer defining the net area under prescription	DATA_COLLECTION_DATE	Date spatial data was collected	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
			DATA_COLLECTION_METHOD	Method of spatial data collection (ex. GPS, digitized, etc.). See Table 1	Text, 45
			AREAHA	Area in hectares	Double
PRESC_TREATMENT_UNIT	YES	Prescription treatment units	TREATMENT_UNIT_ID	Treatment Unit ID	Text, 10
			CURRENT_FUEL_TYPE	Current treatment unit fuel type. See Table 2	Text, 15
			CURRENT_STEMS_PER_HA	Current treatment unit density stems per hectare	Long integer
			LOCATION_NAME	Geographic description of treatment unit	Text, 50
			DATA_COLLECTION_DATE	Date spatial data was collected	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
			DATA_COLLECTION_METHOD	Method of spatial data collection (ex. GPS, digitized, etc.). See Table 1	Text, 45
AREAHA	Area in hectares	Double			

Feature Layer Name	KMZ	Feature Layer Description	Mandatory Attributes	Attribute Description	Attribute Details (Data type, length)
OP_TREATMENT_UNIT	YES	Operational treatment units	TREATMENT_UNIT_ID	Treatment Unit ID	Text, 10
			POST_STEMS_PER_HA	Current treatment unit density stems per hectare	Long integer
			LOCATION_NAME	Geographic description of treatment unit	Text, 50
			DATA_COLLECTION_DATE	Date spatial data was collected	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
			DATA_COLLECTION_METHOD	Method of spatial data collection (ex. GPS, digitized, etc.). See Table 1	Text, 45
			AREAHA	Area in hectares	Double
OP_STAND_TREATMENT	YES	Operational stand treatment area	STAND_TREATMENT_TECHNIQUE	Broad category of technique used for stand treatment activity. See Table 9	Text, 20
			STAND_TREATMENT_METHOD	Method used to perform treatment activity. See Table 9	Text, 20
			STAND_TREATMENT_END_DATE	Date stand treatment activity completed.	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
			DATA_COLLECTION_DATE	Date spatial data was collected	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
			DATA_COLLECTION_METHOD	Method of spatial data collection (ex. GPS, digitized, etc.). See Table 1	Text, 45
			AREAHA	Area in hectares	Double
OP_DEBRIS_MGMT	YES	Operational debris management area	DEBRIS_MGMT_TECHNIQUE	Broad category of technique used for debris management activity. See Table 10	Text, 20
			DEBRIS_MGMT_METHOD	Method used to perform debris management activity. See Table 10	Text, 20
			DEBRIS_MGMT_END_DATE	Date debris management activity completed	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
			DATA_COLLECTION_DATE	Date spatial data was collected	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)
			DATA_COLLECTION_METHOD	Method of spatial data collection (ex. GPS, digitized, etc.). See Table 1	Text, 45
			AREAHA	Area in hectares	Double

J. Attribute Value Reference Tables

Table 1: Data Collection Method

DATA_COLLECTION_METHOD	DESCRIPTION
differentialGPS	The data was captured with a differential GPS unit, or was post-processed with information received from known reference stations, to improve data accuracy.
Digitizing	The data was converted from an analog map into a digital format using a digitizing tablet connected to a computer.
GISAnalysis	The data was created as a result of a GIS Analysis.
nondifferentialGPS	The data was captured with a GPS unit but was not post-processed or was captured with a GPS unit incapable of doing differential GPS.
orthoPhotography	The data was delineated from an orthophoto (aerial photography).
Photogrammetric	The data was delineated using photographs or images in stereo pairs
satelliteImagery	The data was delineated from a satellite image.
sketchMap	The data was hand sketched, either on an analog map or on-screen.
tightChainTraverse	The data was surveyed with a hand compass and chain to create a closed traverse.

Table 2: Fuel Type

FUEL_TYPE	DESCRIPTION
C-1	C-1 Spruce Lichen Woodland
C-2	C-2 Boreal Spruce
C-3	C-3 Mature Jack or Lodgepole Pine
C-4	C-4 Immature Jack, Lodgepole Pine, densely stocked Ponderosa Pine, or Douglas Fir
C-5	C-5 Red and White Pine
C-6	C-6 Conifer Plantation
C-7	C-7 Ponderosa Pine or Douglas Fir
D-1/2	D-1/2 Green or Leafless Aspen or Deciduous shrub
S-1	S-1 Jack or Lodgepole Pine slash
S-2	S-2 White Spruce, Balsam slash
S-3	S-3 Coastal Cedar, Hemlock, Douglas-Fir slash
O-1a/b	O-1a/b Matted or Standing Grass
M-1/2	M-1/2 Green or Leafless Mixedwood
M-3	M-3 Dead Balsam Fir Mixedwood – leafless
Non-fuel	Non-fuel
Unclassified	Unclassified
Water	Water

Table 3: Ecoprovinces

ECOPROVINCE_CODE	DESCRIPTION
SAL	Southern Alaska Mountains
NBM	Northern Boreal Mountains
TAP	Taiga Plains
BOP	Boreal Plains
SBI	Sub-Boreal Interior
SIM	Southern Interior Mountains
SOI	Southern Interior
COM	Coast And Mountains
GED	Georgia Depression
NEP	Northeast Pacific
CEI	Central Interior

Table 4: Site Level Fuel Assessment Rating

FUEL_ASSESSMENT_RATING	DESCRIPTION
Low	Fires may start and spread slowly. There will be minimal involvement of deeper fuel layers or larger fuels.
Moderate	Forest fuels are drier and there is an increased risk of surface fires starting. There will be involvement of the organic layer but larger dead material will not readily combust.
High	Forest fuels are very dry, new fires may start easily, burn vigorously; aerial fuel will be engaged in the flaming front. Most fuel in the organic layer will be consumed and larger dead fuel will be consumed in the smoldering combustion.
Extreme	Extremely dry forest fuel, new fires will start easily, burn vigorously; all aerial fuel will be engaged in the flaming front. Most fuel in the organic layer will be consumed and larger dead fuel will be consumed in the smoldering combustion.

Table 5: Wildfire Risk Class

WILDFIRE_RISK_CLASS	DESCRIPTION
NO DATA	No data private land
No Risk	The combination of the local fuel hazard (usually PSTA Class 0 or 1), weather influences, topography, proximity to the community, fuel (non-fuel) position in relation to fire spread patterns, and known local wildfire threat factors make it a no risk for threatening a community. These areas are non-fuel or sparsely vegetated and will not support spreading fires, and any patches of vegetation will usually self-extinguished. Low to no risk to any values at risk.
Low	The combination of the local fuel hazard, weather influences, topography, proximity to the community, fuel position in relation to fire spread patterns, and known local wildfire threat factors make it a lower potential for threatening a community. These stands will support surface fires, single tree or small groups of conifer trees could torch/ candle in extreme fire weather conditions. Fuel type spot potential is very low, low risk to any values at risk.
Moderate	The combination of the local fuel hazard, weather influences, topography, proximity to the community, fuel position in relation to fire spread patterns and known local wildfire threat factors make it possible that a wildfire in this area would threaten the community. Areas of matted grass, slash, conifer plantations, mature conifer stands with very high crown base height, and deciduous stands with 26 to 49% conifers. These stands will support surface fires, single tree or small groups of conifer trees could torch/ candle. Rates of spread would average between 2-5 meters/ minute. Forest stands would have potential to impact values in extreme weather conditions. Fuel type spot potential is unlikely to impact values at a long distance (<400m).
High	The combination of the local fuel hazard, weather influences, topography, proximity to the community, fuel position in relation to fire spread patterns, and known local wildfire threat factors make it likely that a wildfire in this area would threaten the community. This includes stands with continuous surface/ crown fuel that will support regular torching/ candling, intermittent crown and/or continuous crown fires. Rates of spread would average 6 -10 meters/ minute. Fuel type spot potential is likely to impact values at a long distance (400 -1 000m).
Extreme	The combination of the local fuel hazard, weather influences, topography, proximity to the community, fuel position in relation to fire spread patterns, and known local wildfire threat factors make it very likely that a wildfire in this area would threaten the community. Stands with continuous surface/ crown fuel and fuel characteristics that tend to support the development of intermittent or continuous crown fires. Rates of spread would average >10 meters/ minute. Fuel type spot potential is probable to impact values at a long distance (400 -1 000m or greater). These forest stands have the greater potential to produce extreme fire behaviour (long range spotting, fire whirls and other fire behaviour phenomena)

Table 6: Wildfire Behaviour Threat Class

FIRE_BEHAVIOUR_THREAT_CLASS	DESCRIPTION
NO DATA	No data private land
Very Low	These are lakes and water bodies that do not have any forest or grassland fuels. These areas cannot pose a wildfire threat and are not assessed.
Low	This is developed and undeveloped land that will not support significant wildfire spread.
Moderate	This is developed and undeveloped land that will support surface fires only. Homes and structures could be threatened.
High	Landscapes or stands that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are forested with continuous surface fuels that will support regular candling, intermittent crown and/or continuous crown fires; • often include steeper slopes, rough or broken terrain with generally southerly and/or westerly aspects; • can include a high incidence of dead and downed conifers; • are areas where fuel modification does not meet an established standard.
Extreme	Consists of forested land with continuous surface fuels that will support intermittent or continuous crown fires. Polygons may also consist of continuous surface and coniferous crown fuels. The area is often one of steep slopes, difficult terrain and usually a southerly or westerly aspect.

Table 7: Wildfire Threat Class

WUI_THREAT_CLASS	DESCRIPTION
NO DATA	No data private land
NA	Wildfire behaviour threat class is not high or extreme.
Low	High or extreme wildfire behaviour threat class polygon is sufficiently distant from any development to not to have a direct impact on the community. The polygon is likely over two kilometers from any development.
Moderate	High or extreme wildfire behaviour threat class polygon is sufficiently distant from any development to not to have a direct impact on the community. The polygon is likely over five hundred meters from any development.
High	High or extreme wildfire behaviour threat class polygon is sufficiently distant from any development to not to have a direct impact on the community. The polygon is within 500 meters kilometers from a community or development.
Extreme	High or extreme wildfire behaviour threat class polygon is sufficiently distant from any development to not to have a direct impact on the community. The polygon is adjacent to a community or development.

Table 8: Threat Plot Qualifier

THREAT_PLOT_QUALIFIER	DESCRIPTION
PRE	The threat assessment plot was completed prior to the fuel treatments.
POST	The threat assessment plot was completed after the fuel treatments were finished.

Table 9: Stand Treatment Technique:

STAND_TREATMENT_TECHNIQUE	STAND_TREATMENT_METHOD
Prescribed Fire	Broadcast Burn
Pruning	Hand
Tree Felling	Hand
Tree Felling	Mechanical
Thinning	Hand
Thinning	Mechanical
Planting	NA

Table 10: Debris Management Technique:

DEBRIS_MGMT_TECHNIQUE	DEBRIS_MGMT_METHOD
Prescribed Fire	Pile Burning
Prescribed Fire	Broadcast Burn
Debris Management	NA
Debris Removal	Removal