



COMMUNITY WILDFIRE RESILIENCY PLAN



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1. Tables and Figures

2. Acknowledgments

For guidance on this section, see the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan Instruction Guide Part 2: CWRP Template (Front Matter).

3. Frequently Used Acronyms

AOI	Area of Interest
AOP	Annual Operating Plan
BCBC	British Columbia Building Code
BC	British Columbia
BCWS	British Columbia Wildfire Service
BEC	Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification
CFFDRS	Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System
CFRC	Community FireSmart Resiliency Committee
CFS	Community Funding and Support
CI	Critical infrastructure
CLWRR	Crown Land Wildfire Risk Reduction
CIFFC	Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre
CRI	Community Resiliency Investment
CWRP	Community Wildfire Resiliency Plans
DP	Development Permit
DPA	Development Permit Area
EMCR	Emergency Management and Climate Readiness
EMP	Emergency Management Plan
EPA	Emergency Program Act
FBP	Fire Behaviour Prediction System
FCI	Forest Carbon Initiative
FCFS	FireSmart Community Funding and Supports
FESBC	Forest Enhancement Society of British Columbia
FESIMS	Forest Enhancement Society Information Management System
FMP	Fire Management Plan
FNESS	First Nations Emergency Services Society
FRPA	Forest & Range Practices Act
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
FSCCRP	FireSmart Canada Community Recognition Program

HIZ	Home Ignition Zone
HRVA	Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability Analysis
HVRA	High Value Resources and Assets
LRMP	Land and Resource Management Plan
MOF	Ministry of Forests
MOTI	Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure
PSOE	Provincial State of Emergency
PSTA	Provincial Strategic Threat Assessment
OCP	Official Community Plan
OFC	Office of the Fire Commissioner
RSWAP	Resource Sharing Wildfire Allocation Protocol
SARA	Species at Risk Act
SOLE	State of Local Emergency
SPU	Structure Protection Units
UBCM	Union of British Columbia Municipalities
VAR	Values at Risk
WRR	Wildfire Risk Reduction
WUI	Wildland-Urban Interface

4. Executive Summary

For guidance on this section, see the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan Instruction Guide Part 3: CWRP Template (Executive Summary).

5. Introduction

For guidance on this section, see the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan Instruction Guide Part 2 CWRP Development Process (Develop a Project Charter), and Part 3 CWRP Template (Introduction). Example headers are provided below.

5.1 Overview

5.2 Plan Goals

5.3 Plan Development Summary

6. Relationship to Other Plans

For guidance on this section, see the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan Instruction Guide Overview (Relationship to Existing CWPPs and CWRPs), and Part 3 CWRP Template (Relationship to Other Plans). An example table is provided below to help you determine the relationship of the CWRP to other local plans.

Insert additional text as needed.

TABLE 1. KEY AND RELATIONSHIPS TO CWRP PLANS

Plan Type	Description	Relationship to CWRP	Additional Information
Official Community Plan			
First Nations Comprehensive Community Plan			
Emergency Management Plan			
Neighbourhood / Area Plan			
FireSmart Neighbourhood Community Assessments and Plans			
CLWRR WUI Wildfire Risk Reduction Plans)			

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE RESILIENCY PLAN

Strategic Plan			
Regional Land Use Plans & Legal Direction			
Climate Action and Sustainability Plan			
Urban Forestry Plan			
Community Forest Plan			
Parks, Recreation, and Trail Plans			
BC Parks Plans			

7. Community Description

For guidance on this section, see the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan Instruction Guide Overview, and Part 3: CWRP Template (Community Description).

7.1 Area of Interest

7.2 Eligible Wildland-Urban Interface

7.3 Community Information

Consider the following table for providing community information statistics (format additional columns as rows as needed) as a suggestion but ensure there is sufficient information to meet the needs to the communities and is localized to the planning area.

TABLE 2. COMMUNITY INFORMATION				
Total Population (year)				
Population Density (people per sq. km)				
Median Age (years)				
Housing Units				
Median Home Value				
Median Household Income				

Poverty Rate				
Unemployment Rate				
Data Sources:				

7.4 Green Spaces

7.5 Culturally Significant Sites

7.6 Values at Risk

MAP(s) Area of Interest (AOI), Eligible WUI and Values at Risk.

8. Wildfire Risk Assessment

For guidance on this section, see the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan Instruction Guide Part 3: CWRP Template (Wildfire Risk Assessment). As noted in the guide, consider addressing the following topics in this section to describe the characteristics of the wildfire environment and determine wildfire risk:

Wildfire risk:

- Likelihood of a fire occurring.
- Associated fire behaviour.
- Impacts of the fire (consequence).

Wildfire threat: The ability of a wildfire to ignite, spread, and consume organic material (trees, shrubs, and other organic materials) in the forest. The major components used to define wildfire threat are fuel, weather, and topography, which break down further to:

- Fuel – loading, size and shape, arrangement (horizontal and vertical), compactness, chemical properties, and fuel moisture.
- Weather – temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, direction, and rainfall
Topography - slope (increase/decrease rate of spread), and aspect (fuel dryness).

8.1 Local Wildfire Environment and Fire History Summary

For guidance on this section, see the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan Instruction Guide Part 3: CWRP Template (Local Wildfire Environment and Fire History Summary).

[Insert text]

- Wildfire Environment.

- Topography
 - Fuel (vegetation)
 - Weather
-
- Fire History

8.2 Risk Framework and Risk Class Maps

Provide a detailed summary of amount of risk and threat identified in the PSTA specific to the CWRP planning area.

8.3 Local Wildfire Threat Assessment

The goal of the [mandatory 2020 Wildfire Threat Assessment](#) (WTA) process is to link the PSTA to an updated fuel assessment so the PSTA will reflect a local wildfire threat. Consistency in the approach to updating the PSTA for a local wildfire threat is a fundamental outcome. The entire area of interest would have to be assessed and confirmed during the process.

8.4 Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability Assessment

In November 2023, the Emergency and Disaster Management Act came into force, replacing the Emergency Program Act. The new Act and regulations govern how to manage

an emergency or disaster in British Columbia. Until they are repealed, regulations made under the former Emergency Program Act remain in force.

Provide details about critical infrastructure from the HRVA in the local emergency management plan.

MAP(s) PSTA WUI RC and Local Fire Threat

9. FireSmart Disciplines

9.1 Education

Public education and outreach efforts help community members learn about wildfire and its potential impacts to their communities. In addition, these efforts should be designed to help individuals understand their role in taking action to reduce risk. Education and outreach activities are designed for all groups to benefit, including elected officials, community planners, residents, visitors, businesses, land managers, first responders, and more.

For guidance on this section, see the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan Instruction Guide Part 3: CWRP Template (Section 9 FireSmart Disciplines – 9.1 Education). As noted in the guide, consider addressing the following topics in this section to help develop local education strategies:

- Informational materials, including brochures, newsletters, videos, posters, social media and websites
- Community events, such as field tours, workshops, trainings, public meetings, or Wildfire Community Preparedness Day
- Engaging neighbourhoods within the community through the FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition Program
- Individual communications, such as door-to-door site visits
- Media releases and public service announcements
- Technical reports and research papers
- Information hotlines and emergency alert systems
- Feedback mechanisms, such as public surveys
- Community signage

Description

Analysis

Action Planning

Resources

9.2 Legislation and Planning

Legislation and Regulation can be a very effective tool for reducing wildfire risk on provincial crown lands and within the administrative boundaries of a local government or First Nation communities. Provincial acts and regulations provide the means for local governments and First Nation communities to implement wildfire risk reduction actions through bylaws.

For guidance on this section, see the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan Instruction Guide Part 3: CWRP Template (Section 9 FireSmart Disciplines – 9.2 Legislation and Planning). As noted in the guide, consider addressing the following topics in this section to help develop legislative strategies that are unique to the planning area with specifics:

- Local bylaws
- Provincial acts and regulations
- Federal acts and regulations

Description

Analysis

Action Planning

Resources

9.3 Development Considerations

Development decisions, such as land use types, structure density, road patterns, and other considerations, shape the built and natural environments. These decisions can bring lasting impacts to the WUI and wildfire risk by affecting public and first responder safety and survivability of homes, critical infrastructure, and other community features. Considering these factors early in the development process can reduce wildfire risk to life safety and property.

For guidance on this section, see the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan Instruction Guide Part 3: CWRP Template (Section 9 FireSmart Disciplines – 9.3 Development Considerations). As noted in the guide, consider addressing the following topics in this section to help develop applicable strategies:

- Official Community Plan
- Subdivision Standards
- Development Permit Areas

Description

Analysis

Action Planning

Resources

9.4 Interagency Cooperation

It takes the collaborative efforts of multiple stakeholders working together to achieve a fire resilient community. These people include the local fire departments, local government staff, elected officials, First Nations representatives, industry representatives and provincial government residents in your area. Individually they are responsible to their own organizations, but all of the stakeholder organizations are dependent upon each other to develop an effective Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan and undertake a successful wildfire response.

For guidance on this section, see the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan Instruction Guide Part 3: CWRP Template (Section 9 FireSmart Disciplines –9.4 Interagency Cooperation).

As noted in the guide, consider working with the following agencies to help develop interagency cooperation strategies:

- Local fire departments
- Neighbouring First Nations and/or local governments
- First Nation and/or local government staff
- Provincial government officials (such as Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness or BCWS)
- First Nations' Emergency Services Society
- Provincial Land Managers
- Industry representatives

Description

Analysis

Action Planning

Resources

9.5 Cross-Training

Wildland-Urban Interface resiliency planning and incident response draw on many different professions who do not typically work in wildfire environment. Cross-training of fire fighters, public works staff, utility workers, local government and First Nations administration, planning and logistics staff, and other key positions will help support the development of comprehensive and effective wildfire risk reduction planning and activities, as well as a safe and effective response.

For guidance on this section, see the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan Instruction Guide Part 3: CWRP Template (Section 9 FireSmart Disciplines – 9.5 Cross-Training). As noted in the guide, consider addressing the following topics in this section to help develop cross-training strategies:

- Wildfire Risk Reduction Basics course
- Local FireSmart Representative
- FireSmart 101
- Home Partners Program Wildfire Mitigation Specialist
- Fire Life & Safety Educator (public education course for fire safety education)
- ICS-100 (introduction to effective system for command, control, and coordination of response at an emergency site; available online)
- SPP-WFF1 Wildland Firefighter Level 1 (includes S-100, S-185, ICS-100)
- S-100 Basic fire suppression and safety (basic fire suppression training) and S-100A (annual refresher)
- S-185 Fire entrapment avoidance and safety (general knowledge course on wildfire safety and entrapment avoidance for local governments, contract crews, and First Nations)

- S-231 Engine Boss (training for structure protection program in a WUI event)
- WSPP-115 (training for structure protection unit crews) and WSPP-FF1 (train the trainer)
- Task force leader (TFL-1 & TFL-Advanced) (for structure defense only; course for structural fire personnel to monitor and assess specialty resources that work together to accomplish a common task)
- Structure Division/Group Supervisor (DivS/GrpS) (for structure defense only; course for structural fire personnel to implement assigned portion of the Incident Action Plan and be responsible for all operations conducted in the division/group)

Description

Analysis

Action Planning

Resources

9.6 Emergency Planning

Community preparations for a wildfire emergency require a multi-pronged approach. Individuals and agencies need to be ready to react by developing plans, mutual-aid agreements, resource inventories, training and emergency communication systems. All of these make it possible for a community to respond effectively to the threat of wildfires as a whole.

For guidance on this section, see the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan Instruction Guide Part 3: CWRP Template (Section 9 FireSmart Disciplines – 9.6 Emergency Planning). As noted in the guide, consider addressing the following topics in this section to help develop emergency planning strategies:

9.6.1 Pre-Incident Planning

Description

Analysis

9.6.2 Wildfire Preparedness Condition Level.

Consider the following preparedness condition level table as an example when developing local daily action guidelines based on expected wildfire conditions.

Description

Analysis

TABLE 3. WILDFIRE RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS CONDITION GUIDE

Prep-Con LEVEL	Action Guidelines
I LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Community staff on normal shifts. Staff will update fire danger signs.
II MODERATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Community staff on normal shifts.
III HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Community staff on normal shifts. Daily detection patrols by staff. Regional fire situation evaluated. Daily fire behaviour advisory issued. Wildland fire-trained Community staff and EOC staff notified of Prep-Con level. Establish weekly communications with local wildland fire agency contacts Hourly rain profile for all weather stations after lightning storms. Update fire danger signs.
IV EXTREME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rain profile (see III).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily detection patrols by Staff. • Daily fire behaviour advisory issued. • Regional fire situation evaluated. • EOC staff considered for stand-by. • Wildfire Incident Command Team members considered for stand-by/extended shifts. • Designated Community staff: water tender and heavy machinery operators, arborists may be considered for stand-by/extended shifts. • Consider initiating Natural Area closures to align with regional situation. • Provide regular updates to media Services members/Community staff on fire situation. • Update public website as new information changes.
<p>V FIRE (S) ONGOING</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All conditions apply as for Level IV (regardless of actual fire danger rating). • Provide regular updates to media/structural fire departments/park staff on fire situation. • Mobilize EOC support if evacuation is possible, or fire event requires additional support. • Mobilize Wildfire Incident Command Team under the direction of the Fire Chief. • Implement Evacuation Alerts and Orders based on fire behaviour prediction and under the direction of the Fire Chief.

9.6.3 Recovery Planning

Description

Analysis

Action Planning

Resources

9.7 Vegetation and Fuels Management

The general goal of vegetation management is to reduce the potential wildfire intensity and ember exposure to people, infrastructure, structures and other values through manipulation of both the natural and cultivated vegetation that is within or adjacent to a community. A well-planned vegetation management strategy that is coordinated with development, planning, legislation and emergency response wildfire risk reduction objectives can greatly increase fire suppression effectiveness and reduce damage and losses to structure and infrastructure.

For guidance on this section, see the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan Instruction Guide Part 3: CWRP Template (Section 9 FireSmart Disciplines – 9.7 Vegetation Management).

As noted in the guide, consider addressing the following topics in this section to help develop local vegetation management strategies:

- Home Ignition Zone

- Community Zone
- Landscape Zone

9.7.1 FireSmart Landscaping (Residential and Critical Infrastructure)

Provide a detailed summary of the current status of FireSmart activities in the planning area and develop detailed strategies for each zone moving forward. Consider this on a 5-year timeline.

Description

Analysis

9.7.2 Fuel Management Treatment

Provide WTA Plots and photos for each TU in the Appendices and a summary here.

Description

Analysis

FTU # and Stratum	Total Area (ha)	Treatment Unit Type / Objective	Local Fuel Threat (Hectares)			Overlapping Values / Treatment Constraints	Treatment Rationale
			Extreme / High	Mod	Low		

Action Planning

Resources

MAP(s): Proposed Fuel Treatment Units.

Provide WTA Plots and photos for each TU in the Appendices and a summary here.

10. FireSmart Roadmap and CWRP Action Plan

For guidance on this section, see the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan Instruction Guide Part 3: CWRP Template (Section 10 Action Plan & Implementation). Consider the following table when developing the specific roadmap and action plan for the CWRP and implementing CWRP actions. This will be a summary of the issues and actions discussed in detail in each section tied to local factors and guidance from the community. Modify rows and columns as required. Also consider tracking and reporting and plan monitoring and updates.

10.1 FireSmart RoadMap

10.2 CWRP Action Plan

Table 4. COMMUNITY WILDFIRE RESILIENCY PLAN ACTION TABLE						
Action	Lead(s)	Priority	Timeframe	Resources Required	Metric for Success	Notes
Engagement Phase						
Objective:	In this phase the primary objective is awareness. The focus is on building understanding of the risk of wildfire and the benefits of developing and growing a local FireSmart program.					
1. Action						
2. Action						
3. Action						
Initiative Phase						
Objective:	In this phase the primary objective is taking action and implementing local FireSmart activities. The focus is on building capacity both in people and your community's capacity to withstand wildfire events.					
4. Action						

5. Action						
6. Action						
Expansion Phase						
Objective:	In this phase the primary objective is FireSmart activities within the eligible WUI. The focus is on broader community planning.					
7. Action						
8. Action						
9. Action						
Integration Phase						
Objective:	In this phase the primary objective is long-term and permanent changes to support community wildfire resiliency. The focus is on development considerations and collaboration with partners.					
10. Action						
11. Action						
12. Action						

10.3 Tracking and reporting

10.4 Plan Monitoring and Updates

11. Appendices

For guidance on this section, see the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan Instruction Guide Part 3 CWRP Template (Appendices).

Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

The following terms are summarized from the CWRP Instruction Guide.

Amend the list to include terms used in the development of the CWRP. This may include culturally significant terms or terms from other plans. Terms should crosswalk with other plans to ensure that they are consistently defined across different plans.

Area of Interest: The AOI is the geographic scope of the CWRP. For the purpose of the FireSmart Community Funding and Supports program, the AOI is the area within the municipal boundary, regional district boundary, or boundary of First Nations land.

Critical Infrastructure (CI): are 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 emergency management plan.

FireSmart Landscaping: is the removal, reduction, or conversion of flammable plants (such as landscaping for residential properties, parks, open spaces, and critical infrastructure) in order to create more fire-resistant areas in FireSmart Immediate, Intermediate, and Extended Zones (refer to the [FireSmart Guide to Landscaping](#)).

Fuel Management Treatment: Fuel management treatment is the manipulation or reduction of living or dead forest and grassland fuels to reduce the rate of spread and fire intensity, and enhance the likelihood of successful suppression.

Values at Risk (VAR): are the human or natural resources that may be impacted by wildfire. This includes human life, property, critical infrastructure, high environmental and cultural values, and resource values.

Wildfire Risk:

- Likelihood of a fire occurring
- Associated fire behaviour
- Impacts of the fire (consequence)

Wildfire Threat: The ability of a wildfire to ignite, spread, and consume organic material (trees, shrubs, and other organic materials) in the forest. The major components used to define wildfire threat are fuel, weather, and topography.

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI): The WUI is defined in the FireSmart manual as any area where combustible forest fuel is found adjacent to homes, farm structures, or other outbuildings. This may occur at the interface, where development and forest fuel (vegetation) meet at a well-defined boundary, or in the intermix, where development and forest fuel intermingle with no clearly defined boundary.

Appendix B: Public Engagement

Appendix C: Plan Development Supporting Documentation

Appendix D: Home Ignition Zone

Appendix E: WTA Plots and Photos

For the purpose of the FireSmart Community Funding & Supports program, completed Wildfire Threat Assessment Worksheet(s) and photos are required to be submitted with the CWRP final report.

Appendix F: Maps

For the purpose of the FireSmart Community Funding & Supports program, maps and spatial data are required to be submitted with the CWRP final report.

Appendix G: Key Provincial and Federal Acts and Regulations: