



Meeting #: 1575
 Date: Tuesday, February 28, 2023, 9:00 am
 Location: Council Chambers & Zoom Webinar
 7400 Prospect Street

"This meeting is being recorded as authorized by the Video Recording & Broadcasting of Open Meetings Policy.

Pages

1. **CALL TO ORDER**
 In honour of the Lil'wat7ul, the Village of Pemberton acknowledges that we are meeting within the unceded territory of the Lil'wat Nation.
2. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
Recommendation:
 THAT the agenda be approved as presented.
3. **RISE WITH REPORT FROM IN CAMERA**
4. **ADOPTION OF MINUTES**
 - 4.1 **Regular Council Meeting No. 1574, Tuesday, February 7, 2023** 5
Recommendation:
 THAT the minutes of Regular Council Meeting No. 1574, held Tuesday, February 7, 2023, be adopted as circulated.
5. **BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE PREVIOUS REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING**
6. **BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE**
 - 6.1 **On February 7, 2023, the Committee of the Whole rose with the following recommendation for Council's consideration:**
 THAT the Nature Play Park PlayScape feature be relocated to the Option Two location which is the at the Linear Pocket Park between the Spray Park and Radius building
7. **COMMITTEE MINUTES - FOR INFORMATION**
8. **DELEGATION**
9. **STAFF REPORTS**
 - 9.1 **Office of the CAO**
 - a. Verbal Report
Recommendation:
 THAT the Chief Administrative Officer's verbal report be received.
 - 9.2 **Corporate and Legislative Services**
 - a. Mayors Task Force on COVID-19 Response and Recovery Committee – Request to Dissolve 13
Recommendation:
 THAT the Mayors Task Force on COVID-19 Response and Recovery, a Select Committee of Council, be dissolved.
 - 9.3 **Pemberton Fire Rescue**
 - a. Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan 19
Recommendation:
 THAT the 2022 Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP) be adopted as presented.

10. BYLAWS		
10.1	Special Events Bylaw No. 940, 2023	150
	Recommendation: THAT Special Events Bylaw No. 940, 2023 be given First, Second and Third Readings.	
10.2	Airport Establishment, Operations and Fees Bylaw No. 817, 2017, Amendment (Lease Application Deposit) Bylaw No. 941, 2023	173
	Recommendation: THAT Village of Pemberton Airport Establishment, Operations and Fees Bylaw No. 817, 2017, Amendment (Lease Application Deposit) Bylaw No. 941, 2023 be given First, Second and Third Readings.	
10.3	Village of Pemberton Fees and Charges Bylaw No. 905, 2021, Amendment (Special Event, Parks and Open Spaces, Airport) Bylaw No. 942, 2023	177
	Recommendation: THAT Village of Pemberton Fees and Charges Bylaw No. 905, 2021 Amendment (Special Events, Parks and Public Spaces, Airport) Bylaw No. 942, 2023 receives First, Second, and Third Readings.	
11.	MAYOR'S Report	
12.	COUNCILLORS' Reports	
13.	CORRESPONDENCE	
13.1	Correspondence for Action	
	a. Squamish-Lillooet Regional District, dated February 22, 2023, requesting participation consent for Sea to Sky Corridor Recreational Trails Service Establishment Bylaw No. 1006-2007, Amendment Bylaw No. 1806-2023	184
	Recommendation: THAT Council give participating area approval by consenting, on behalf of the electors of the Village of Pemberton, to the adoption, by the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District, of proposed SLRD Bylaw 1806-2023, cited as "Sea to Sky Corridor Recreational Trails Service Establishment Bylaw No. 1006-2007, Amendment Bylaw No. 1806-2023";	
	AND THAT Village of Pemberton staff notify the SLRD Board of the Village of Pemberton's consent.	

- b. Letters from received from residents between February 9, 2023 and February 17, 2023, providing comments and/or concerns respecting the relocation of the Nature Park PlayScape feature at the Pemberton and District Community Centre;
 - Nicola Boling, Village of Pemberton, February 9, 2023
 - Melissa Denomme, Village of Pemberton, February 9, 2023
 - Anna McRae, Village of Pemberton, February 9, 2023
 - Amy Peterson, Village of Pemberton, February 9, 2023
 - Becky Pritchard, Village of Pemberton, February 9, 2023
 - Fiona Werman, Village of Pemberton, February 9, 2023
 - Allie Dooley, Squamish Lillooet Regional District, February 10, 2023
 - Annie Oja, Village of Pemberton, February 10, 2023
 - Lara Plotnikoff, Village of Pemberton, February 10, 2023
 - Brittany Andrew, Mount Currie, February 11, 2023
 - Nicole Brink, Village of Pemberton, February 11, 2023
 - Marilou Carswell, Village of Pemberton, February 11, 2023
 - Chelsea Kozlan, Village of Pemberton, February 11, 2023
 - Sam Lymbery, Kaleden, BC, February 11, 2023
 - Louise Mackinnon, Village of Pemberton, February 11, 2023
 - Courtney Marchment, Village of Pemberton, February 11, 2023
 - Sharon Matthews, Village of Pemberton, February 11, 2023
 - Kayleigh Raw, Village of Pemberton, February 11, 2023
 - Louis Renaud, Village of Pemberton, February 11, 2023
 - Martine Walberg, Village of Pemberton, February 11, 2023
 - Aurora Warren, Village of Pemberton, February 11, 2023
 - Elizabeth Akehurst, Village of Pemberton, February 9, 2023
 - Alison Proeschel, Village of Pemberton, February 13, 2023
 - Cedric Proeschel, Village of Pemberton, February 13, 2023
 - Steffan King, Village of Pemberton, February 15, 2023
 - Kate Wiadrwoski, Village of Pemberton, February 15, 2023
 - Kristina Richards, Village of Pemberton, February 17, 2023

Recommendation:
THAT the correspondence be referred to staff for response.

13.2 Correspondence for Information

- a. Steven F. Kozuki, Executive Director, Forest Enhancement Society of BC, dated January 26, 2023, providing information on funded projects 237
- b. Steven F. Kozuki, Executive Director, Forest Enhancement Society of BC, dated February 12, 2023, providing FESBC 2023 Accomplishments Update 238
- c. Jay Chalke, Office of the Ombudsperson Province of British Columbia, dated February 14, 2023, offering a webinar, Fairness by Design guide, for public bodies on March 16, 2023 243

14. DECISION ON LATE BUSINESS

15. LATE BUSINESS

16. NOTICE OF MOTION

17. QUESTION PERIOD

245

18. IN CAMERA

Recommendation:

THAT the meeting is closed to the public in accordance with the *Community Charter* section 90 (1) (l) Municipal Objectives, (c) Employee Relations and (k) Negotiations and related discussions that in the view of Council could reasonably expect to harm the interest of the municipality if they were held in public.

19. RISE WITH REPORT

20. ADJOURNMENT OF REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING

Recommendation:

THAT the meeting be adjourned.

VILLAGE OF PEMBERTON
-REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES-

Meeting #: 1574
Date: Tuesday, February 7, 2023, 9:00 am
Location: Council Chambers
7400 Prospect Street

COUNCILLORS: Mayor Mike Richman
Councillor Ted Craddock
Councillor Jennie Helmer
Councillor Katrina Nightingale
Councillor Laura Ramsden

STAFF: Elizabeth Tracy, Chief Administrative Officer
Sheena Fraser, Manager of Corporate & Legislative Services
Elena Aranguren, Office Coordinator
Christine Burns, Manager Recreation Services
Sarah Toews, Emergency Program Coordinator
Scott McRae, Manager Development Services
Tom Csimá, Manager Operations and Projects
Cam Adams, Fire Chief

PUBLIC: 1

MEDIA: 1

A recording of the meeting was made available to the media and public.

1. CALL TO ORDER

In honour of the Lil'wat7ul, the Village of Pemberton acknowledges that we are meeting within the unceded territory of the Lil'wat Nation.

At 9:04am Mayor Richman called the meeting to order.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Moved/Seconded

THAT the agenda be approved as presented.

CARRIED

3. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

3.1 Regular Council Meeting No. 1573, Tuesday, January 24, 2023

Moved/Seconded

THAT the minutes Regular Council Meeting No. 1573, held Tuesday, January 24, 2023, be adopted as circulated.

CARRIED

4. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE PREVIOUS REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING

There was no business arising.

5. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Councillor Craddock enquired as to whether MP Weiler had provided information about whether the Village might be able to access federal grants and funding to establish housing over a municipal office.

Mayor Richman will follow up with Mr. Weiler during their meeting later in the month..

6. COMMITTEE MINUTES - FOR INFORMATION

7. DELEGATION

7.1 BCHYDRO – Pemberton Substation Expansion Presentation

Whitney Deane, Stakeholder Engagement Advisor, Community Relations and Jas Gill, Program Manager

At 9:07, Whitney Deane, Stakeholder Engagement Advisor and Community Relations at BC Hydro joined the meeting. Jas Gill, Program Manager at BC Hydro, joined the meeting electronically.

Ms. Deane and Ms. Gill provided an introduction to the Pemberton Substation Rebuild Project which will be taking place between 2024 and 2027.

Ms. Gill presented background on Pemberton Substation located on Portage Road at the roundabout. Ms. Gill informed that the project goal is to replace equipment near end-of-life, remove electrical equipment containing PCBs and improve the substation layout in anticipation of future upgrades.

The first phase will include contacting property owners who appear to have expanded their backyards into the transmission right-of way as there are safety concerns that must be addressed. The second phase of will include the expansion of the footprint of the substation closer to the existing property lines.

The key considerations of rebuilding a substation include:

- Ensuring a continued reliable supply of power
- Environment factors
- Safety requirements

- Engineering constraints
- Cost

Ms. Gill noted the project is still very much in the planning stages and several studies, including Geotech investigations, soil characterization, wildlife and vegetation studies and archaeological studies are either under way or will be started shortly. The substation expansion will include vegetation removal around the property and the removal of several Pemberton Health Centre parking stalls.

Ms. Gill acknowledged that during the substantial substation expansion work there will be impacts to traffic in the area. BC Hydro will work to minimize impacts and the impact of construction works and vegetation removal overall.

Ms. Deane and Ms. Gill both noted hydro outages will be required as the project proceeds, but every effort will be made to ensure the outages cause the least amount of impact on the community. Ms. Deane advised BC Hydro is committed to continued communication with the Village, Pemberton and District Chamber and residents to ensure enough advanced notice is provided.

Mr. Gill advised that they are collaborating with Lil'wat Nation to understand and address their interests throughout the life of the project and find opportunities for their participation in the work at different stages.

Mr. Gill informed that from now to the end of 2023, the various studies will be completed along with the substation design.

Discussion took place respecting the following:

- Number of outages planned and the impact to the community
- Length of the construction project
- Ensuring the Pemberton Lions Villa residents and affected neighbours are provided an invitation to the planned open house/information session.
- Vegetation removal program, the cost and impacts on neighbours
- Concerns regarding the final project look and visibility of the substation
- Importance of landscaping and screening to mitigate the impacts of the expansion.
- Concerns regarding the reduction of parking stalls and power outage impacts at the Health Care Centre
- Long term impact of the project and reliability of the substation
- Traffic disruptions during construction
- Importance in ensuring the community is informed well in advance of any works and the need for a development information sign on the site.

Further discussion took place regarding the recent power outages and the timing of those outages. Both Ms. Deane and Ms. Gill advised that there are no planned outages for 2023; however there is the potential for some outages in 2024. Ms. Gill concluded by advising the upgrades to the substation will improve safety and reliability of the service but did note despite the upgrades maintenance outages will still be required.

Mayor Richman thanked Ms. Deane and Ms. Gill for their presentation.

At 9:33am Ms. Deane and Ms. Gill left the meeting.

8. STAFF REPORTS

8.1 Office of the CAO

a. Office of the CAO 2022 Fourth Quarter Operational Priorities Update

Moved/Seconded

THAT the Office of the CAO 2022 Fourth Quarter Operational Priorities and Office of the CAO Update be received for information.

CARRIED

b. UBCM CEPF Disaster Risk Reduction-Climate Adaptation Funding Application – Arn Canal Pump Station Project

Moved/Seconded

THAT the Village of Pemberton's application on behalf of the Pemberton Valley Dyking District (PVDD) to the UBCM's Community Emergency Preparedness Fund (CEPF) Disaster Risk Reduction-Climate Adaptation funding stream, up to an amount of \$500,000, to fund the design of the Arn Canal Pump Station be supported.

CARRIED

8.2 Corporate and Legislative Services

a. Corporate & Legislative Services 2022 Fourth Quarter Administration Report

Moved/Seconded

THAT the Corporate & Legislative Services 2022 Fourth Quarter Administration Update be received for Information.

CARRIED

b. 2022 Fourth Quarter Regular Council Meeting Outstanding Resolutions Update

Moved/Seconded

THAT the 2022 Fourth Quarter Regular Council Meeting Outstanding Resolutions Update be received for information.

CARRIED

8.3 Development Services

a. Development Services 2022 Fourth Quarter Report

Moved/Seconded

THAT the Development Services 2022 Fourth Quarter Report be received for information.

CARRIED

8.4 Operations

a. Operations 2022 Fourth Quarter Report

Moved/Seconded

THAT the Operations Department 2022 Fourth Quarter report be received for information.

CARRIED

8.5 Recreation

a. Recreation Services 2022 Fourth Quarter Report

Moved/Seconded

THAT Council receive the Recreation Services 2022 Fourth Quarter Report for information.

CARRIED

8.6 Pemberton Fire Rescue

a. Pemberton Fire Rescue 2022 Fourth Quarter Report

Moved/Seconded

THAT the Pemberton Fire Rescue 2022 Fourth Quarter Report be received for information.

CARRIED

9. RECESS REGULAR MEETING

At 11:03pm Council recessed the Regular Council meeting.

10. RECONVENE REGULAR MEETING

At 11:09pm the Regular meeting was reconvened.

11. **BYLAWS**

There were no bylaws for consideration.

At 11:03am the Regular Meeting was recessed.

At 11:09am the Regular Meeting was reconvened.

12. **MAYOR'S Report**

Mayor Richman attended and reported on the following meeting:

- Pemberton Valley Utilities & Services Committee (PVUS)

13. **COUNCILLORS' Reports**

Councillor Nightingale reported on the following meeting:

Pemberton Arts Council Committee. Councillor Ramsden attended and reported on the following meeting:

- Pemberton Valley Utilities & Services Committee (PVUS)

14. **CORRESPONDENCE**

14.1 **Correspondence for Action**

- Squamish-Lillooet Regional District, dated January 27, 2023, request to increase the annual requisition for the Pemberton Valley Recreational Trails Service Establishment**

Moved/Seconded

THAT Council give participating area approval by consenting, on behalf of the electors of the Village of Pemberton, to the adoption, by the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District, of proposed SLRD Bylaw 1805-2023, cited as "Pemberton Valley Recreational Trails Service Establishment Bylaw No. 1035-2006, Amendment Bylaw No. 1805-2023";

AND THAT Village of Pemberton staff notify the SLRD Board of the Village of Pemberton's consent.

CARRIED

- b. Squamish-Lillooet Regional District, dated January 27, 2023, request to increase the annual requisition for the Regional Invasive Species Management and Control Service Bylaw**

Moved/Seconded

THAT Council give participating area approval by consenting, on behalf of the electors of the Village of Pemberton, to the adoption, by the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District, of proposed SLRD Bylaw 1802-2023, cited as “Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Invasive Species Management and Control Service Establishment Bylaw No. 1541-2017, Amendment Bylaw No. 1802-2023”;

AND THAT staff be directed to notify the SLRD Board of the Village of Pemberton’s consent.

CARRIED

14.2 Correspondence for Information

There was no correspondence for information.

15. DECISION ON LATE BUSINESS

16. LATE BUSINESS

17. NOTICE OF MOTION

18. QUESTION PERIOD

David Song, Pique Newsmagazine

Requested information regarding the 5% business licence cap implemented on short-term vacation rentals.

19. IN CAMERA

At 11:28am Council moved in camera.

Moved/Seconded

THAT the meeting is closed to the public in accordance with the *Community Charter* Section 90 (1) (l) Municipal Objectives related discussions that in the view of Council could reasonably expect to harm the interest of the municipality if they were held in public.

CARRIED

20. RISE WITH REPORT

At 11:50am Council rose without report and the Regular Meeting was recessed.

21. RECONVENE THE REGULAR MEETING

At 2:03pm the Regular Meeting was reconvened, and Council moved back In Camera.

22. RISE WITHOUT REPORT

At 2:15pm Council rose without report.

23. ADJOURNMENT OF REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING

Moved/Seconded

THAT the meeting be adjourned.

CARRIED

At 2:15pm the Regular Meeting was adjourned.

Mike Richman, Mayor

Sheena Fraser, Corporate Officer

DRAFT

Date: Tuesday, February 28, 2023

To: Elizabeth Tracy, Chief Administrative Officer

From: Sheena Fraser, Manager, Corporate & Legislative Services

Subject: Mayors Task Force on COVID-19 Response and Recovery Committee – Request to Dissolve

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to request Council to dissolve the Mayor's Task Force on COVID-19 Response and Recovery Committee which was established as a Select Committee of Council in spring, 2020.

BACKGROUND

In May 2020, the Mayor's Task Force on COVID-19 Response and Recovery Committee (MTF) was established in response to the COVID-19 Pandemic that began in early 2020 and resulted in significant economic and social challenges for the Pemberton community. The intent of the Mayor's Task Force was to provide recommendations to Council with respect to response and recovery efforts for both the economic and social sectors. The Task Force Terms of Reference are attached as **Appendix A**.

Pursuant to Section 142 of the *Community Charter*, the Mayor's Task Force was established as a Select Committee of Council. Members of the Task Force were appointed by Council and included the Mayor and a member of Village Council as well as representatives from the following agencies, organizations, industries and community in general:

- Pemberton & District Chamber of Commerce (1)
- Tourism Pemberton (1)
- A Financial Services Professional or Finance Planning Professional (1)
- Sea to Sky Community Services (1)
- WorkBC (1)
- Mental Health Professional (1)
- Community members at large (3)

The Mayors Task Force was supported by the following staff:

- Chief Administrative Officer
- Sr. Communications & Grants Coordinator
- Corporate & Legislative Services

The Mayors Task Force was established for a term of six (6) months with reassessment as to whether to continue to take place no later than December 2020. Upon determination that the Task Force is no longer needed the Terms of Reference called for the Mayor to make a recommendation to dissolve the Task Force.

The following were appointed to the Mayor's Task Force:

- Meredith Kemp, Executive Director, Pemberton & District Chamber of Commerce
- Jaye Russell, Executive Director, Sea to Sky Community Services
- Mark Mendonca, Chair, Tourism Pemberton (Gus Cormack as alternate)
- Natalie Szewczyk, Acting Site Manager, Program Coordinator & Employment Advisor, WorkBC
- Rodney Payne (Community-at-large member)
- Judith Walton (Community-at-large member)
- Jacquie Smith (Community-at-large member)
- Erin Johnson (Mental Health Worker)
- Stuart McConnachie (Financial Services Professional or Financial Planning Professional member)

The Task Force first met on June 18, 2020 and attempted to meet up to two times a month until September. The last meeting of the Task Force was held on September 24, 2020.

An outcome of the work the Mayor's Task Force did was the establishment of *One Pemberton* which is a Virtual Hub where residents can easily find information related to COVID-19 updates, financial assistance programs, mental health supports, employee assistance, housing support, food and delivery services, business resources, children, childcare and youth resources, seniors and persons with disabilities services and volunteer opportunities. One Pemberton is still active and updates to the Hub are facilitated by the Communications and Grants Coordinator.

To view the One Pemberton Virtual Hub click on the following link:
<https://www.pemberton.ca/pemberton-area-virtual-support-hub/home>

DISCUSSION & COMMENTS

A Select Committee is established by Council *"to consider or inquire into any matter and to report its findings and opinion to the Council."* This form of Committee is established through a resolution of Council and members of the Committee are subsequently appointed by resolution. As such, should the work of a Select Committee be concluded or it is determined that the need for a Select Committee is no longer required, Council must, by resolution, dissolve the Committee.

As noted above, the Mayors Task Force was to be in place until December 2020 and has not met since September 2020. As the community is no longer in 'response mode' and the COVID-19 Pandemic has now wound down it is staff's recommendation that the Mayors Task Force on COVID-19 Response and Recovery Committee be dissolved as a Select Committee of Council.

COMMUNICATIONS

It is recommended that correspondence be sent to the members of the Mayor's Task Force thanking them for their commitment to the community and hard work during a difficult and uncertain time.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

There are no legal, legislative or regulatory considerations at this time.

IMPACT ON BUDGET & STAFFING

There are no costs associated with dissolving a Committee.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL IMPACT & APPROVAL

There are no interdepartmental impacts or approvals required.

COMMUNITY CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

Dissolution of the Mayors Task Force has no impact on the Community Climate Action Plan strategies.

IMPACT ON THE REGION OR NEIGHBOURING JURISDICTIONS

Dissolution of the Mayors Task Force has no impact on neighbouring jurisdictions.

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

There are no alternative options for consideration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

THAT the Mayors Task Force on COVID-19 Response and Recovery, a Select Committee of Council, be dissolved.

ATTACHMENTS:

Appendix A: Mayor's Task Force on COVID-19 Response and Recovery Terms of Reference

Prepared and Submitted by:	Sheena Fraser, Manager, Corporate & Legislative Services
CAO Approval by:	Elizabeth Tracy, Chief Administrative Officer



Mayor's Task Force for COVID-19 Response and Recovery (MTF)

Terms of Reference

May 2020

Purpose of the Mayor's Task Force:

The Mayor's Task Force for COVID-19 Response and Recovery (MTF) will provide strategic recommendations to the Village of Pemberton Council and identify community-led initiatives to guide recovery and relief efforts related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Committee will:

- Work in collaboration with public bodies, private institutions and community organizations to build local resilience;
- Work in collaboration with the business community and other community organizations to identify immediate economic recovery strategies for residents, businesses and community organizations; and
- Identify and support community driven ideas and solutions to assist in the recovery process.

The Task Force recommendations shall balance the community's economic and social (physical, mental and social well-being) needs while adhering to the Province's Medical Health Officer's Orders and BC's ReStart Plan.

Input received by the Task Force will be considered as part of the regular decision-making process of the Village of Pemberton Council. While the Task Force will provide ongoing advice and input to Council, it is not a decision-making body of government.

The Task Force will collectively undertake all background research, assessments, research, trends, as well as the development of presentation materials as directed by the Mayor's Task Force on COVID-19 Response and Recovery – these responsibilities are not the sole responsibility of the Village.

Mayor's Task Force Membership:

The MTF shall not exceed 11 members. Membership shall be established through invitations to non-profit organizations, and an application process for stakeholders and members of the community-at-large. Membership will be open to the following:

- (1) Village of Pemberton Mayor/Chair of MTF
- (1) Village of Pemberton Council Member
- (1) Representative from the Board of the Pemberton & District Chamber of Commerce
- (1) Representative from Tourism Pemberton
- (1) Financial Services Professional or Financial Planning Professional
- (1) Representative from Sea to Sky Community Services
- (3) Community members-at-large
- (1) WorkBC Representative
- (1) Mental Health Professional (as per EMBC Recovery Overview ie. Mental and social support)



Mayor's Task Force Support Staff:

- (1) Chief Administrative Officer
- (1) Sr. Communications & Grants Coordinator
- (1) Corporate & Legislative Services Staff Person

Changes to the participation on the Task Force will need to be approved by Village of Pemberton Council.

Task Force Members Will Have:

- Demonstrated expertise in the area being represented, while having a 'whole' picture and collaborative mindset;
- Previously demonstrated a strong interest in and commitment to remaining informed on community issues;
- No conflict of interest with Council or the Task Force and should advise the members when a potential conflict may exist on a specific issue and recuse themselves for the duration of the discussions to which they have declared a conflict of interest;
- The ability to allocate sufficient time during the day for participation in meetings with the Task Force on as needed basis;
- The ability to allocate sufficient time to review the agenda, minutes and applicable documentation in advance of each regularly scheduled meeting;
- The responsibility to communicate and provide updates to the groups being represented; and
- Residency within the Village of Pemberton, or representing a business, organization, service, or not for profit organization located within the Village of Pemberton.

Confidentiality:

Confidential information that members receive through their position on the Mayor's Task Force must not be divulged to anyone other than persons who are authorized by Council to receive the information. A member of the Mayor's Task Force must not use information that is gained due to his or her position or authority, which is not available to the general public, in order to further the participant's private interest.

Task Force members must not engage in any financial transactions, contracts, or private arrangements for personal profit, which accrue from or are based upon confidential or non-public information, which the member gains by reason of his/her position as a participant on the Mayor's Task Force.

Applicable Village of Pemberton Policies:

Mayor's Task Members Will be subject to the Following Village of Pemberton Policies:

- Code of Conduct
- Social Media Policy
- Bullying and Harassment Policy

Task Force Members must sign a Confidentiality and FOIPPA Agreement.



Reporting and Communications:

The Task Force will provide regular updates to Council and the public to ensure a high level of community support and engagement with both the Task Force process as well as key products (reports/plans etc.) delivered by the Task Force.

Agendas and minutes of the MTF will be made available on the Village of Pemberton website. The Village of Pemberton Mayor, the MTF spokesperson, may also share updates from the MTF via the Village's website, social media channels, electronic newsletter, Council Meetings and any other public means.

Term:

Six (6) months. A reassessment of the MTF would occur no later than December 2020 and continuation of the Task Force would be determined at that time. Should it be determined that the Task Force is no longer needed, the Mayor will make a recommendation to Council to dissolve the Task Force.

Meetings:

The Task force shall meet on a monthly basis, or as needed. Meetings shall be called by the Mayor with a minimum of 72 hours' notice to address urgent matters.

The Corporate & Legislative Services Staff Person shall send out meeting invites to all MTF members. The call for agenda items will be sent out with the meeting invite along with a deadline for quorum to be obtained. Quorum is considered to be half of the Task Force members plus one.

If quorum is not obtained by the deadline indicated, the meeting shall be cancelled. In the event that quorum is obtained by the deadline but the MTF does not have quorum the day of the meeting within fifteen (15) minutes after the hour appointed, the meeting shall be cancelled.

The MTF meeting will be held virtually during the Provincial Declaration State of Emergency. Should the Task Force need to meet in person, an appropriate location will be selected based on the ability to physical distance.

Meetings requiring discussion of matters confidential in nature will be held in a closed session pursuant to Section 90 of the *Community Charter*.

Date: Tuesday, February 28, 2023

To: Elizabeth Tracy, Chief Administrative Officer

From: Cameron Adams, Fire Chief

Subject: Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present the 2022 Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP) for adoption. The Plan is attached as **Appendix A**.

BACKGROUND

In 2016, the Village made application for funding through the Strategic Wildfire Protection Initiative funding program to update our Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The Village plan was over a decade old and written well before the standards were developed for identifying Wildland Urban Interface Fire Threats. The Village was successful in receiving funding and updated the outdated plan was updated and approved by Council in April, 2017.

Subsequently, in 2021, the Village made application for the to the Community Resilience Investment Grant Funding Program which supports the FireSmart Program. A component of this program included the review and update of the Village 2016 Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The Village was successful in receiving grant funding.

In March 2022, B.A. Blackwell and Associates Ltd. was retained to assist the Village of Pemberton in updating the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP). A CWRP is both a localized risk assessment and an action plan to improve wildfire resiliency within the municipality. This plan replaces the previous Community Wildfire Protection Plan completed for the Village in 2016, accounting for changes that have occurred in the last six years and taking advantage of the newest community wildfire planning framework in BC. The CWRP is founded on the application of the seven FireSmart™ disciplines (Education, Legislation and Planning, Development Considerations, Interagency Cooperation, Cross-training, Emergency Planning, and Vegetation Management).

Pemberton is in a provincially defined Wildland Urban Interface polygon that has a Risk Class of “1”, which reflects the highest wildfire risk rating. Pemberton is an interface community where the homes and structures are largely situated adjacent to vegetated/forested landscapes. Wildfire poses a threat to the community from either a human or lightning caused ignition in the adjacent forest, or from a residential fire that then spreads into surrounding vegetation and landscaping.

DISCUSSION & COMMENTS

BA Blackwell and Associates LTD had assistance in the creation of the 2022 Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan from the **Community FireSmart Resiliency Committee**. This committee consisted of Paul Stoker (Pemberton FireSmart Coordinator); Cameron Adams (Fire Chief) and Adam Malpus (Pemberton Fire Rescue); Sarah Toews, Scott McRae, Gwendolyn Kennedy and Ted Craddock (Village of Pemberton); Marc Simpson and Joe Lax (BC Wildfire Service); Klay Tindall and Jordan Gabriel (Spelkúmtn Community Forest), and Troy Bikadi and Vaughn Gabriel (Lil'wat Nation). This Committee helped through, answering questions, reviewing, and commenting on the contents of the 2022 CWRP.

BA Blackwell and Associates LTD presented the overview of the Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan on February 7th, 2023, at the Committee of the Whole.

COMMUNICATIONS

Upon adoption, the Plan will be posted on the Village's website.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

There are no legal, legislative, or regulatory considerations.

IMPACT ON BUDGET & STAFFING

The costs associated with the Plan update were covered within the funds received through the grant program as such was no impact on the Village's budget.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL IMPACT & APPROVAL

A representative from each Village department was appointed to the Committee and participated in the development of the new plan. This work was incorporated into the day-to-day activities of each department.

COMMUNITY CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

This initiative aligns with the Community Climate Action Plan strategy, Close the Loop on Waste.

IMPACT ON THE REGION OR NEIGHBOURING JURISDICTIONS

The recommendations in the CWRP, such as increased fire prevention awareness activities through the established FireSmart Program will improve upon the current level of service to the Village and the Fire Service District Service Area. This is a benefit to the community and positively impacts the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District and Lil'wat Nation.

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

There are no alternative options for consideration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

THAT the 2022 Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP) be adopted as presented.

Prepared by:	Paul Stoker, Pemberton FireSmart Program Coordinator
Manager Approval:	Cameron Adams, Fire Chief
CAO Approval by:	Elizabeth Tracy, Chief Administrative Officer

Village of Pemberton

Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan

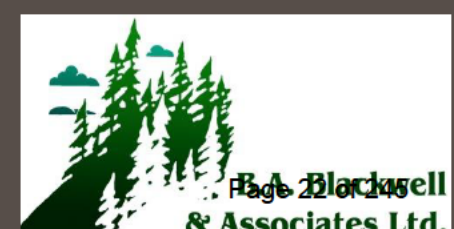


B.A. Blackwell & Associates Ltd.

Quentin Schmidt, FIT

February 7, 2023

Signing Forester: Debrah Zemanek, RPF




Agenda

- Introduction
- Plan Development & Implementation
- CWRP Plan Area
- Fire History
- Provincial & Local Fire Threat
- CWRP Action Plan – Recommendations

Introduction

- Strategic planning documents
- Assess and update local wildfire threat
- Action plan to increase wildfire resiliency
- Support funding applications for FireSmart and fuel treatments
- Updated every 5-7 years

Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan






Village of Pemberton

January 4, 2023

Submitted by:
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Submitted to:
Sarah Toews
Emergency Program Coordinator
Box 100, 7400 Prospect Street
Pemberton, BC, V0N 2L0
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Email: stoews@pemberton.ca



Plan Development

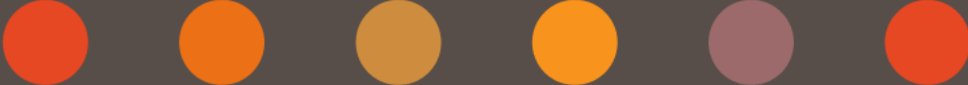
Background Research



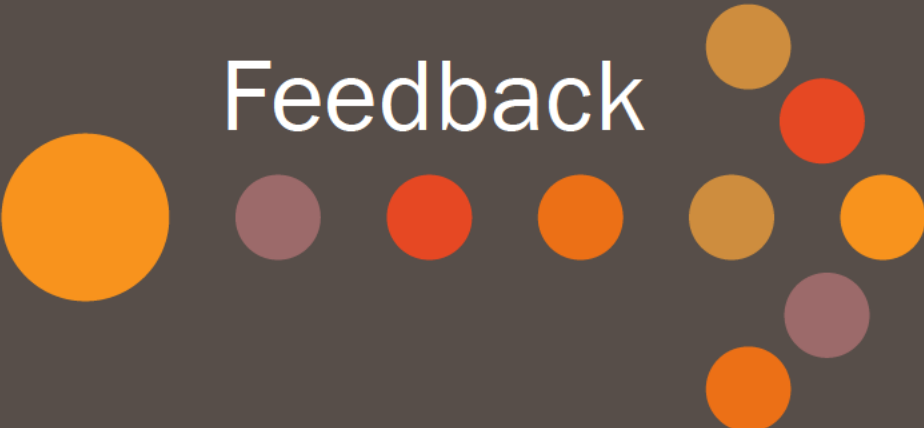
Collaboration & Consultation



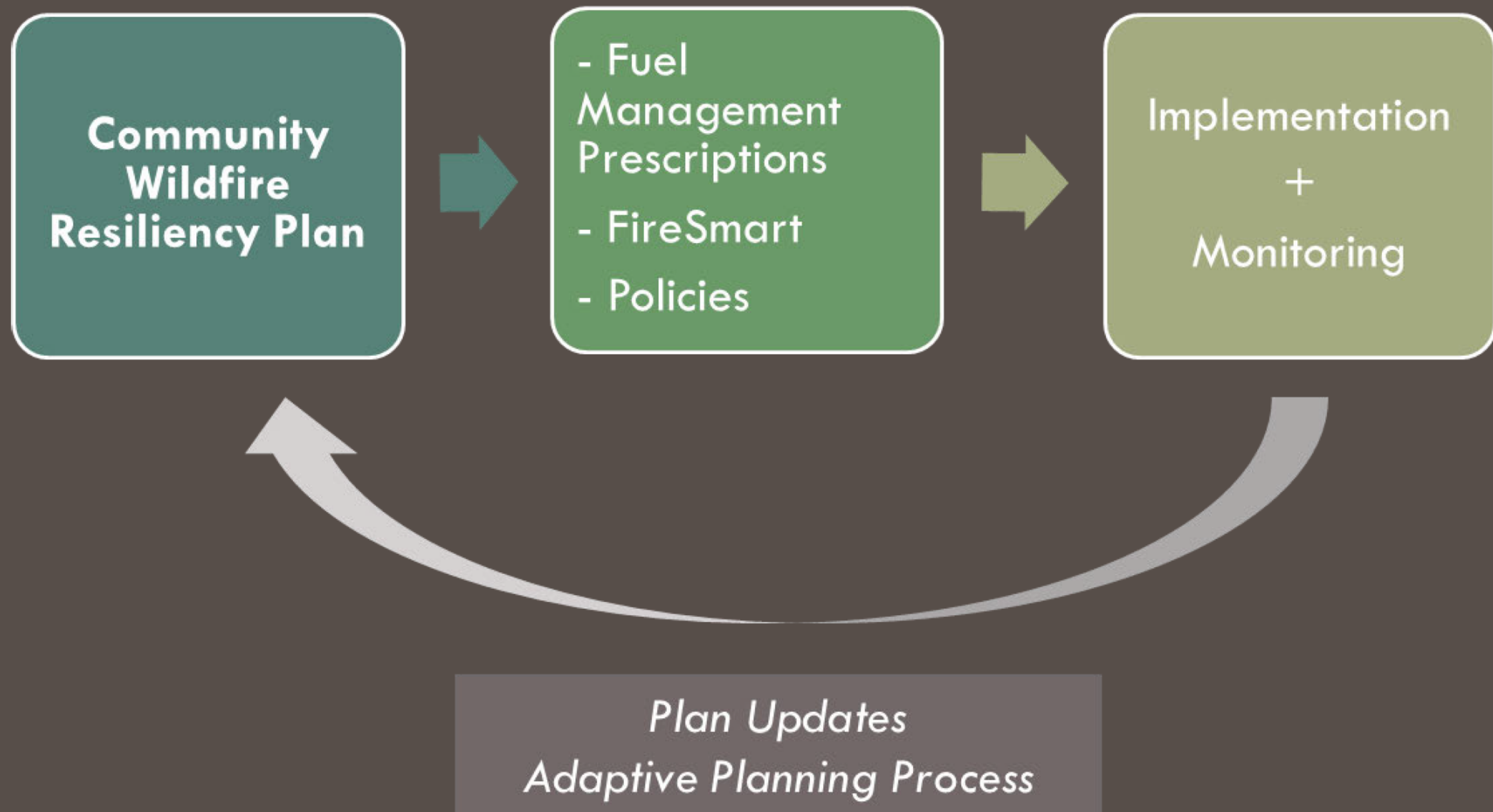
Field Assessments



Feedback



Plan Implementation



Plan Implementation Collaboration

Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan



Squamish Lillooet Regional District Electoral Area C

March 21, 2022

Submitted by:

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Submitted to:

Sarah Morgan
Director of Protective Services
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Pemberton, BC
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INFORMATION BULLETIN

For Immediate Release
July 4, 2022

Ministry of Forests
BC Wildfire Service

Prescribed burn scheduled near Pemberton

PEMBERTON – The BC Wildfire Service and the Lil'wat Nation will be conducting two prescribed burns 9 kilometres north of the village of Pemberton, BC, in an area referred locally as the Owl Creek Drainage. This will be a collaboration between Lil'wat Forestry Ventures (LFV), the forestry division of the Lil'wat First Nation, and BC Wildfire Service (BCWS).

The area of the two burns will be 5.2 hectares and 8.7 hectares respectively, for a total of 13.9 hectares. Preparation for these burns has commenced, however, the burns will likely occur between July 6 and July 15, 2022. The exact timing of the burns is dependent on weather, site, and venting conditions.

Lil'wat Forestry Ventures and BC Wildfire Service will carefully control and monitor the fire at all times. Ignition will proceed only if conditions are suitable and will allow for quick smoke dissipation but smoke from this burn will be highly visible throughout the Pemberton Valley.

Crews will introduce low intensity surface fire with the goals of increasing berry production, improving silviculture results, and creating harvesting and traditional teaching opportunities for Lil'wat community members. In addition, reducing fire hazard and protecting "high environmental and cultural values" in this area supports high priority objectives outlined in the South Coast Response Fire Management Plan.

To report a wildfire, unattended campfire, or open burning violation, call 1 800 663-5555 toll-free or *5555 on a cell phone.

Learn More:

People can follow the latest wildfire news:

- on the free BC Wildfire Service public mobile app, available for Apple (iOS) and Android devices
- on Twitter: twitter.com/BCGovFireInfo
- on Facebook: facebook.com/BCForestFireInfo



Lil'wat Nation River Valley Prescribed Fire Project

Spring 2022

The Land is central to Lil'wat culture and identity as expressed in the Ucwalmicwts phrase

"Pal7mintwal i ucwalmicwa mûta7 ti tmicw"

The land and people are together as one.



WHERE

The river valley meadows are located about 1 km south of the community center of Mt. Currie. The meadows contain primarily grass and deciduous shrubs in a low elevation flood plain that, over the years, has been cleared and grazed for agriculture. The two parcels that have been identified are roughly 87 Hectares and 32 Hectares in size.

WHY

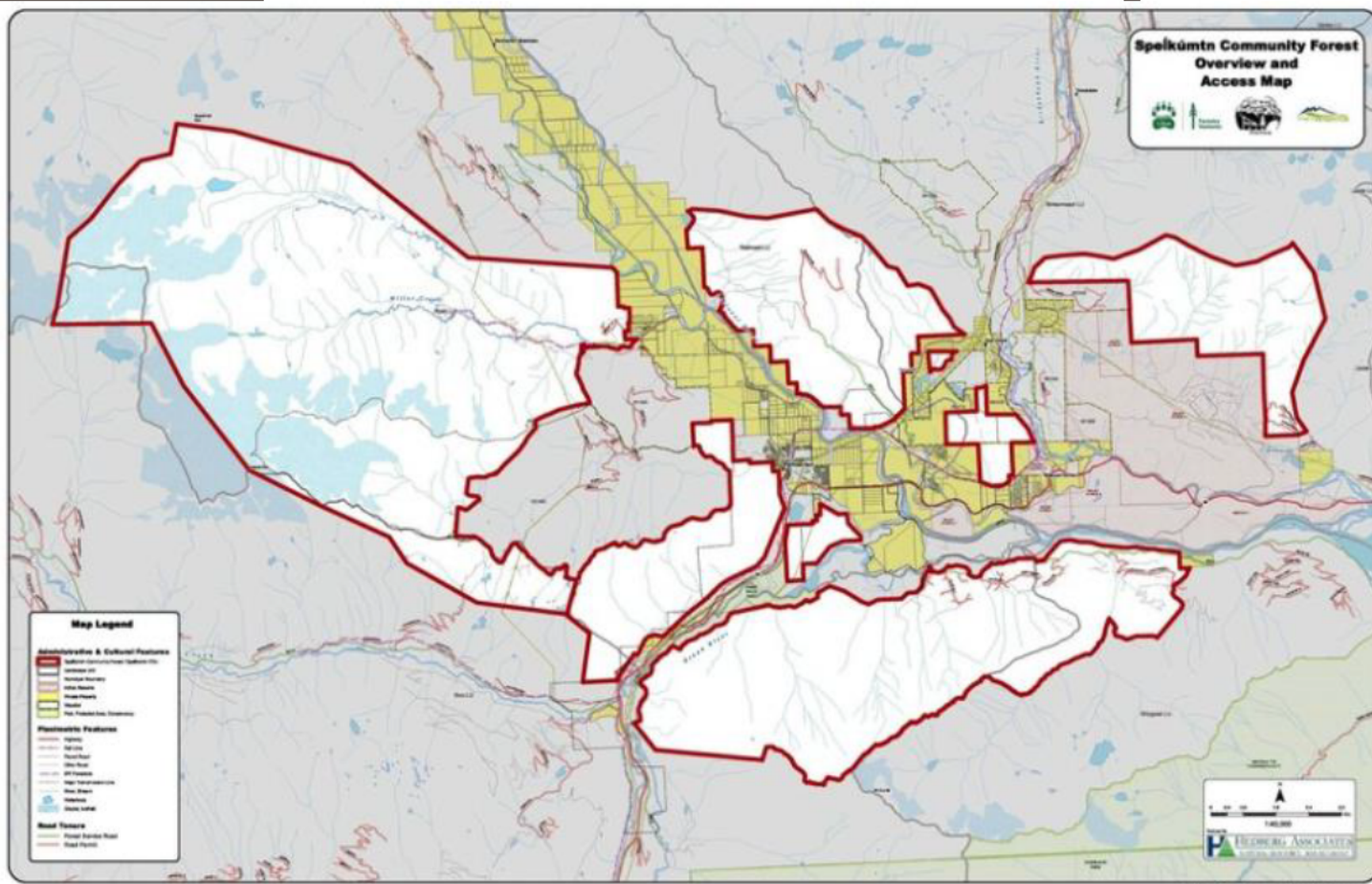
Land clearing and grazing has resulted in a mosaic of flashy, easily ignited fuels that have accumulated around community values. The river valley meadows have supported two wildfires within the last seven years, which led to the development of prescribed fire as a means of fuel reduction.

In 2019, the Lil'wat Nation, staff from the BC Wildfire Service's Pemberton Fire Zone, and Frontera Forest Solutions, Inc. collaborated on the development of a prescribed fire burn plan. It is being planned for prescribed & controlled fire to be applied to the Lil'wat Nation's River valley this spring (April 2022) as a means of wildfire risk reduction. This will be the second implementation of this prescription.

Prescribed fire is one fuel management strategy that is used to mitigate wildfire risks and reduce the intensity of future wildfires. Prescribed fires are pre-planned and lit intentionally. These planned fires are well resourced with fire suppression staff and equipment to control and manage the fire and meet the objectives in the prescribed fire burn plan. It's an effective tool for reducing fire hazards because it helps decrease fuel loads (i.e., combustible material, such as underbrush, dead wood, and accumulations of cured grasses) on the landscape. Prescribed fires also help reduce the intensity of future wildfires by removing understory vegetation (i.e., vegetation that grows on the ground underneath the forest canopy). Other methods for managing fuels include thinning, pruning, and mechanical removal of vegetation. It is often necessary to use a combination of these methods to safely and effectively to meet land management objectives.



A large-scale oblique photo of the River Valley soon after it burned in April 2019.



IS YOUR HOME FIRESMART™?



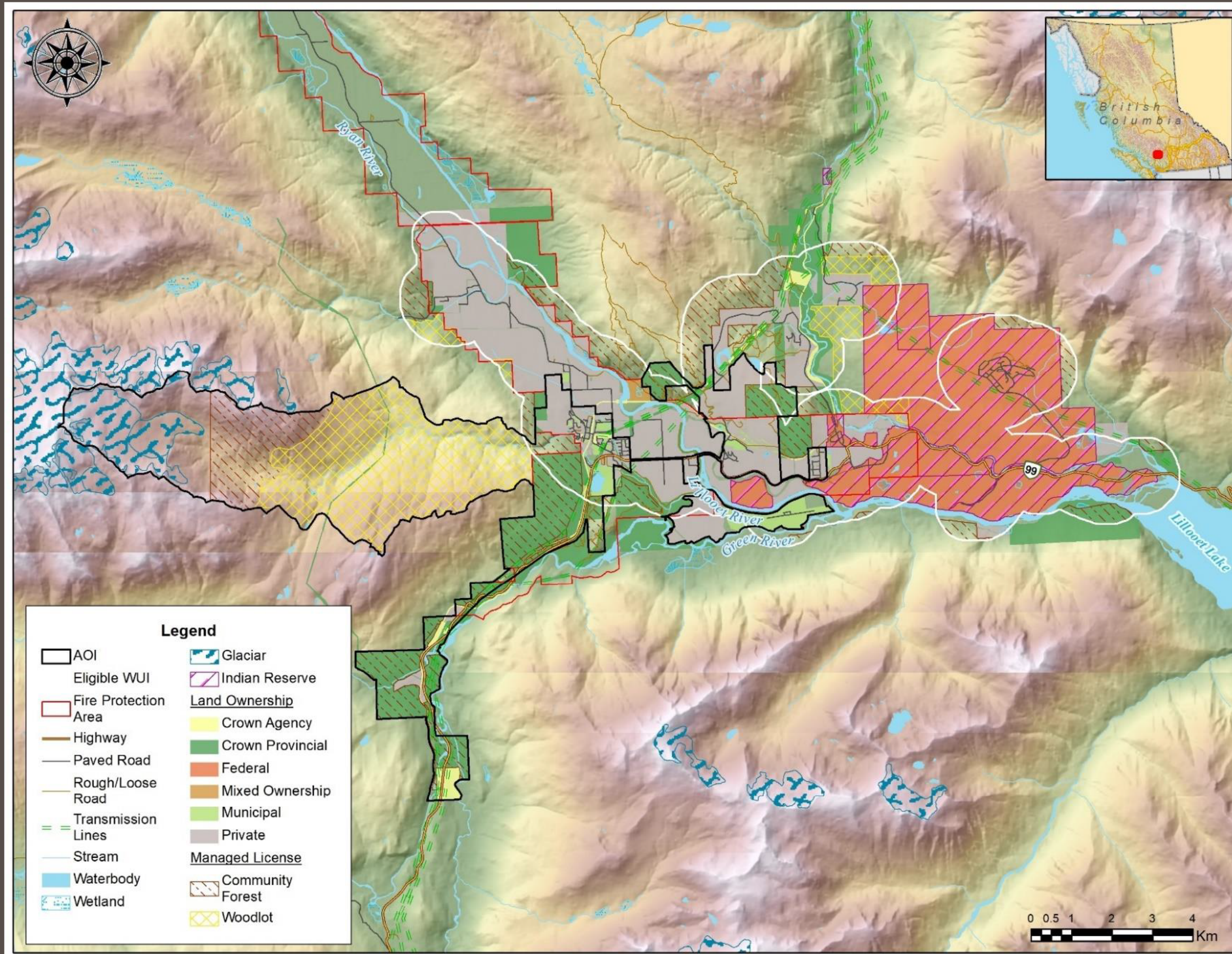
WHAT ARE PREPARED ARE THE HOMES LEFT STANDING



Pemberton FireSmart

355 likes • 398 followers

Plan Area

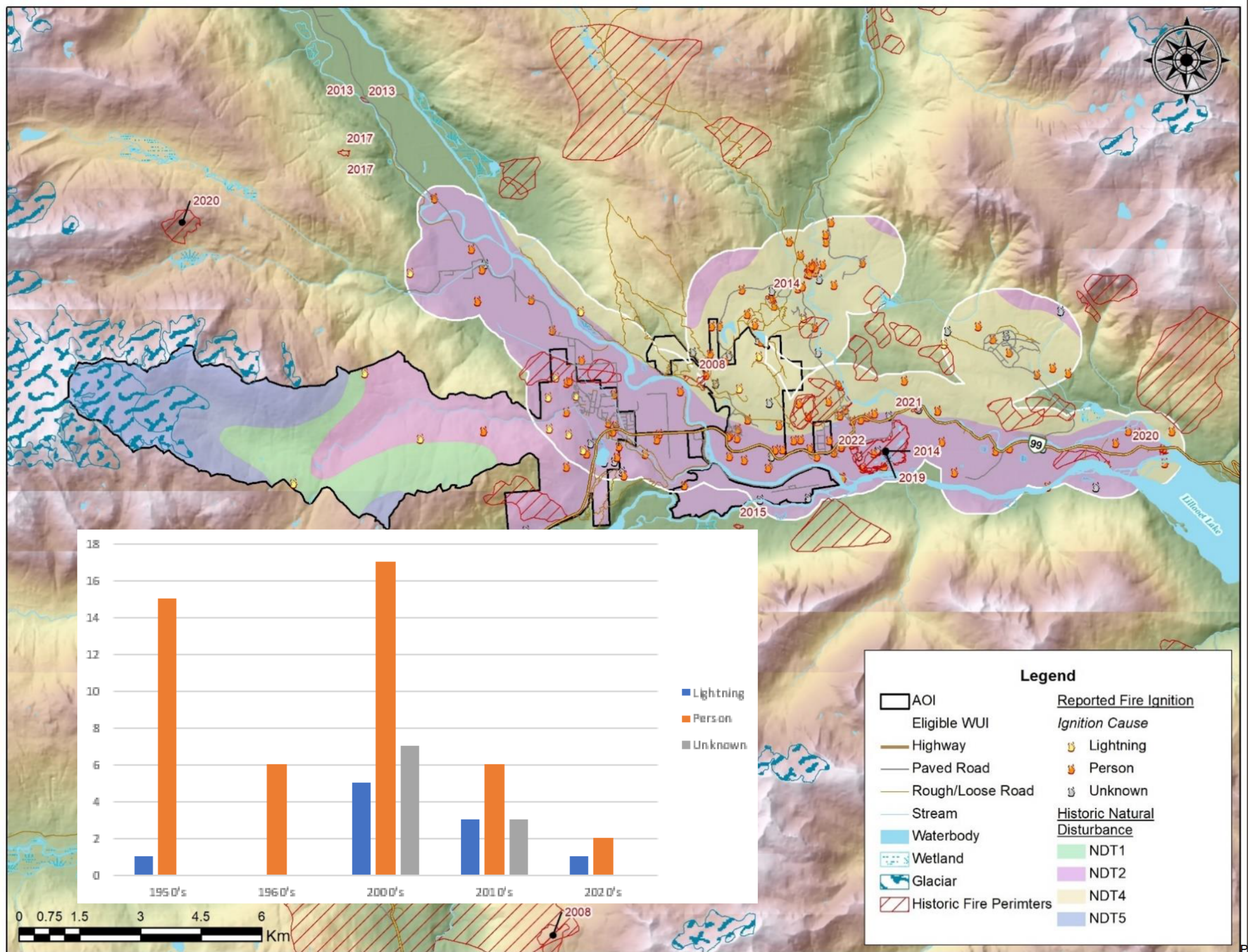


- 1,159 Hectares
- 52% Private Land
- Immediately adjacent to SLRD & Lil'wat Nation

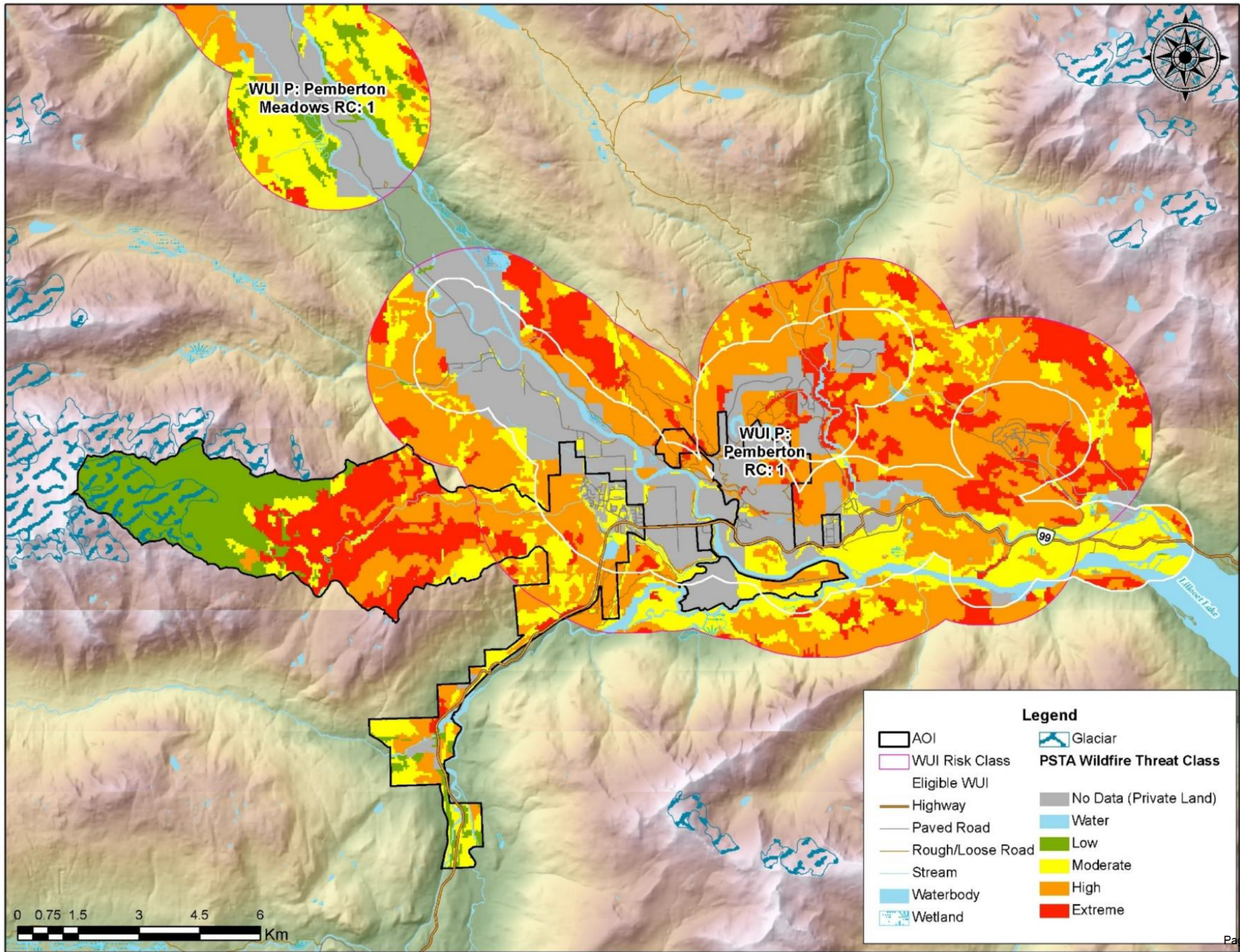
From 2021 Census:

- 32% population growth
- # of private dwellings increased from 756 to 1430
- 74% of community between 15 and 64 years old

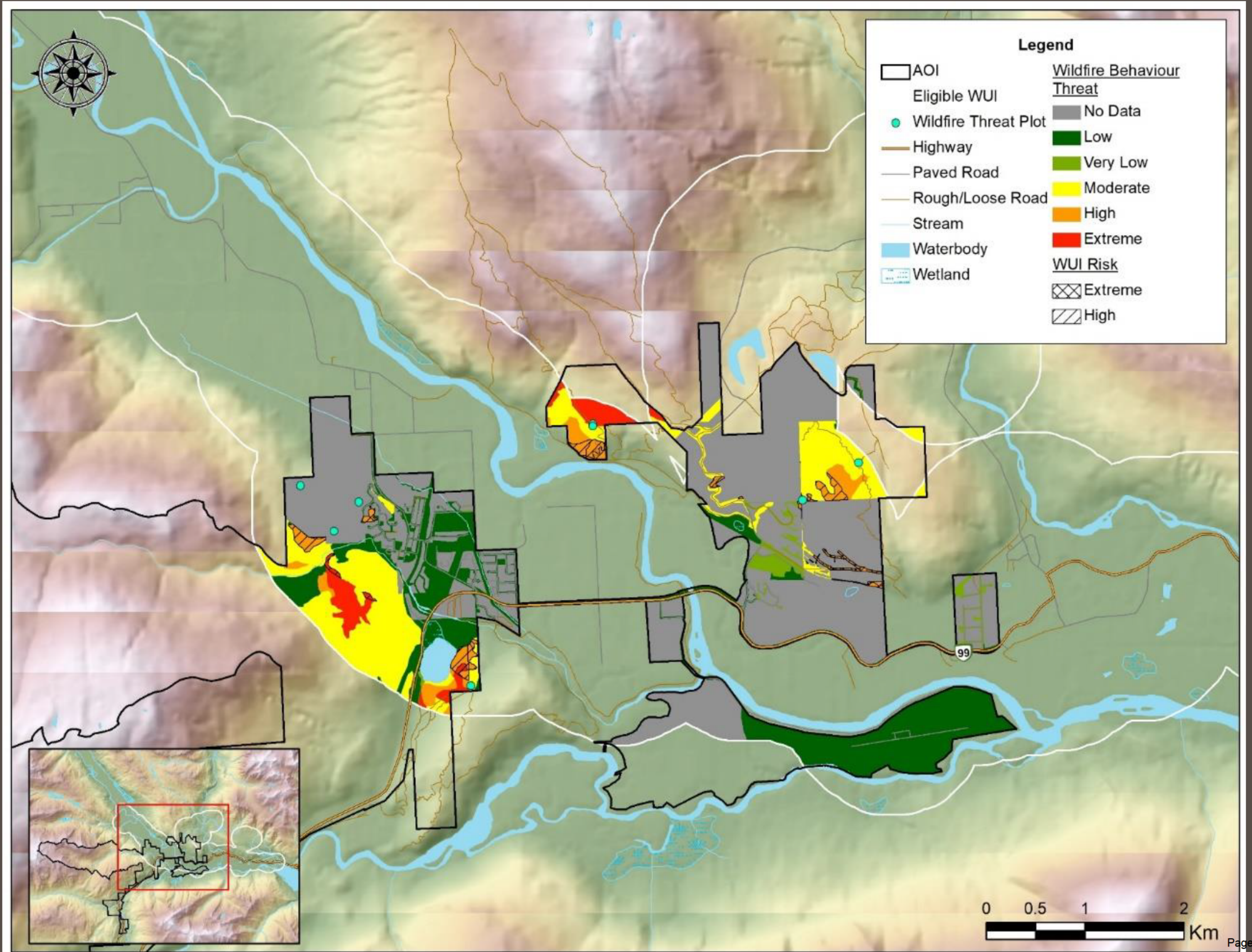
Fire History



Provincial Fire Threat



Local Fire Threat



CWRP Action Plan

Plan has 42 Recommendations

- Developed in collaboration with the FireSmart Committee
- Priority. Rationale. Lead parties. Timeframe. Metric for success. Funding source.

Rooted in the FireSmart Disciplines

1. Education (Visitors and Residents)
2. Legislation, Planning and Development Considerations
3. Interagency Cooperation
4. Cross Training & Fire Department Resources Emergency Planning
5. Vegetation Management

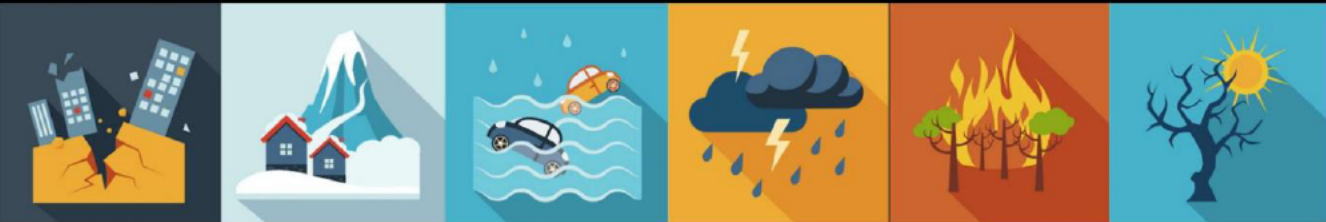
Recommendations #1 - 5:

Continuing and expanding:

- FireSmart Education for Visitors
- FireSmart Education for Residents



Wildfire and Emergency Preparedness Day



Saturday, May 7, 2022 | 10am - 3pm
Downtown Community Barn



Recommendations #6 - 14: Legislation, Development & Planning

Vegetation Policies:

- Wildfire Landscaping Bylaw
- Identifying and mitigating wildfire risk in parks / open spaces of new developments

Fire Prevention and Response Policies:

- Fire bans, campfire permitting, road and trail standards in new developments

FireSmart Policies:

- Enact a Wildfire Development Permit Area
- Assess and mitigate hazards around critical infrastructure



Recommendations #15 - 17: Interagency Cooperation

Continue to engage with regional partners

- Lil'wat Nation
- Spelkumtn Community Forest
- BC Wildfire Service
- Ministry of Forests
- SLRD

Provide FireSmart services to Pemberton Meadows and Pemberton Fringe/Heights

Allocating community forest revenue to FireSmart initiatives



Photo: Robert Short for CBC Jan 10 2020

Recommendations #18 - 21: Cross-Training

Incident Command / Emergency Management
Training to Village of Pemberton Staff

Pemberton Fire Rescue Training

- 19. Continue providing wildfire training to members
- 20. Continue cross-training with the BCWS
- 21. Continue to assist with prescribed / cultural
burning



Photo: Mark III pump training; wildlandfirefighter.com

Recommendations #22 - 26: PFR Resources

Pre-planning water delivery systems

Water supply analysis

Procure a water tender to move water outside
Village boundaries

Replace PFR apparatus and the fire hall



Photo: (Top) Pemberton Fire Rescue wildland fire unit (Bottom) PFR Fleet.

Recommendations #27 - 29: Emergency Planning

Pre-planning neighbourhood evacuation

Back-up generators for critical infrastructure

Update the CWRP



Photos: Top, Miller Creek Fire in Pemberton Valley; Robbie Stevens for CBC August 18 2020; Bottom Jeremy Loewen for CBC; Mt. Eneas Fire, July 18 2019.

Recommendations #30 - 34: Vegetation Management – Fuel Treatments

Treating already prescribed areas

Developing new Fuel Management Prescriptions

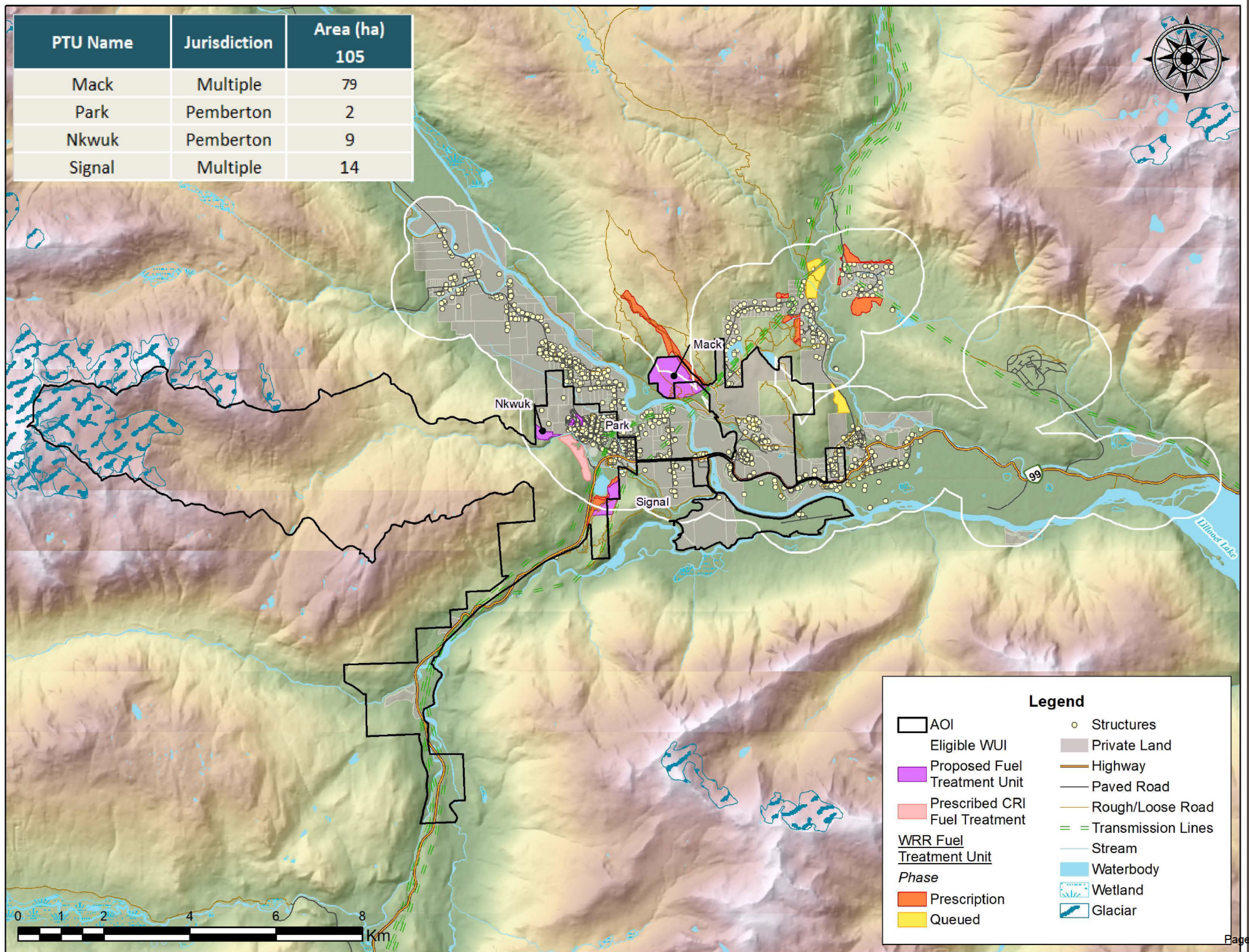
Exploring alternative debris disposal methods (to pile and burning)



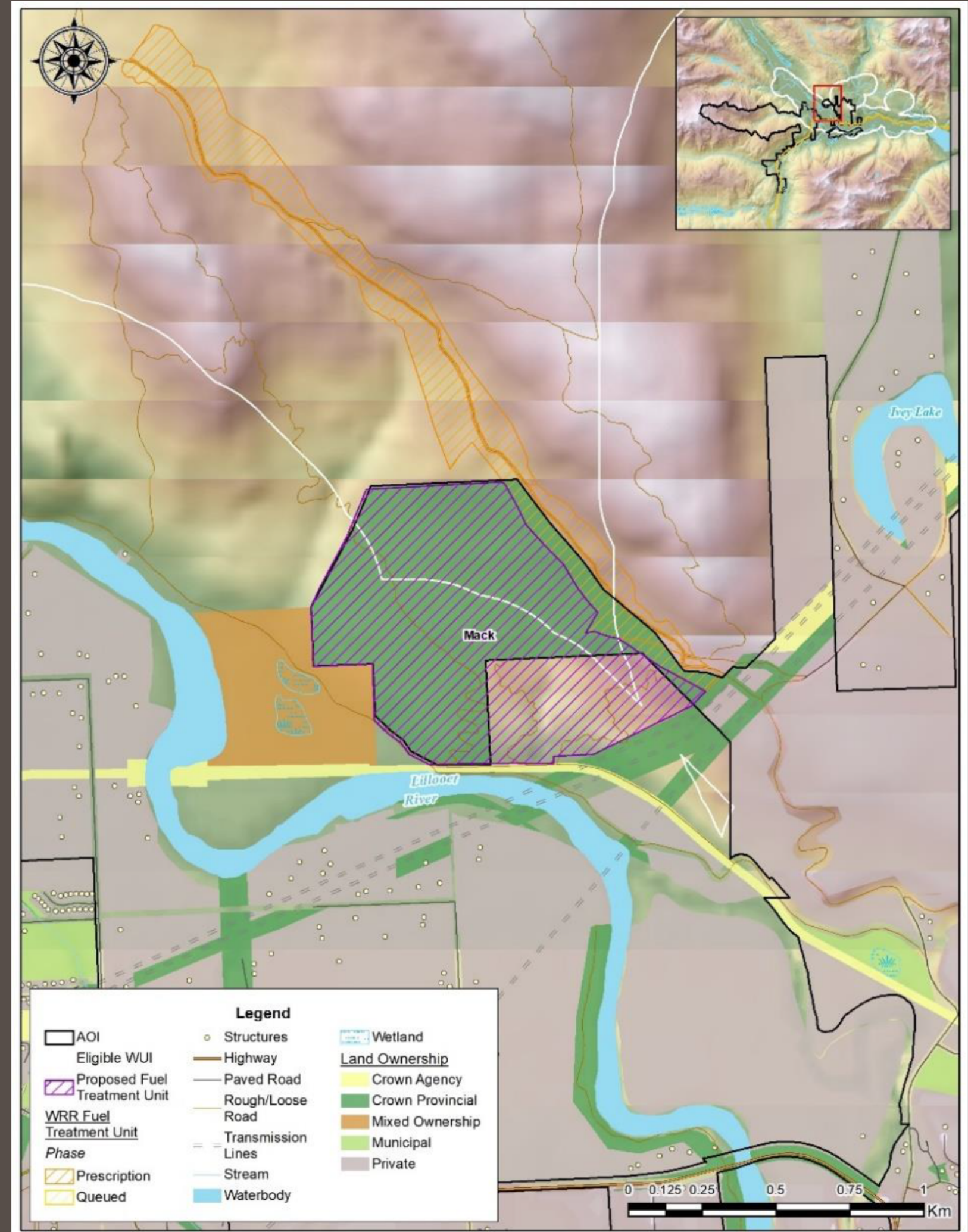
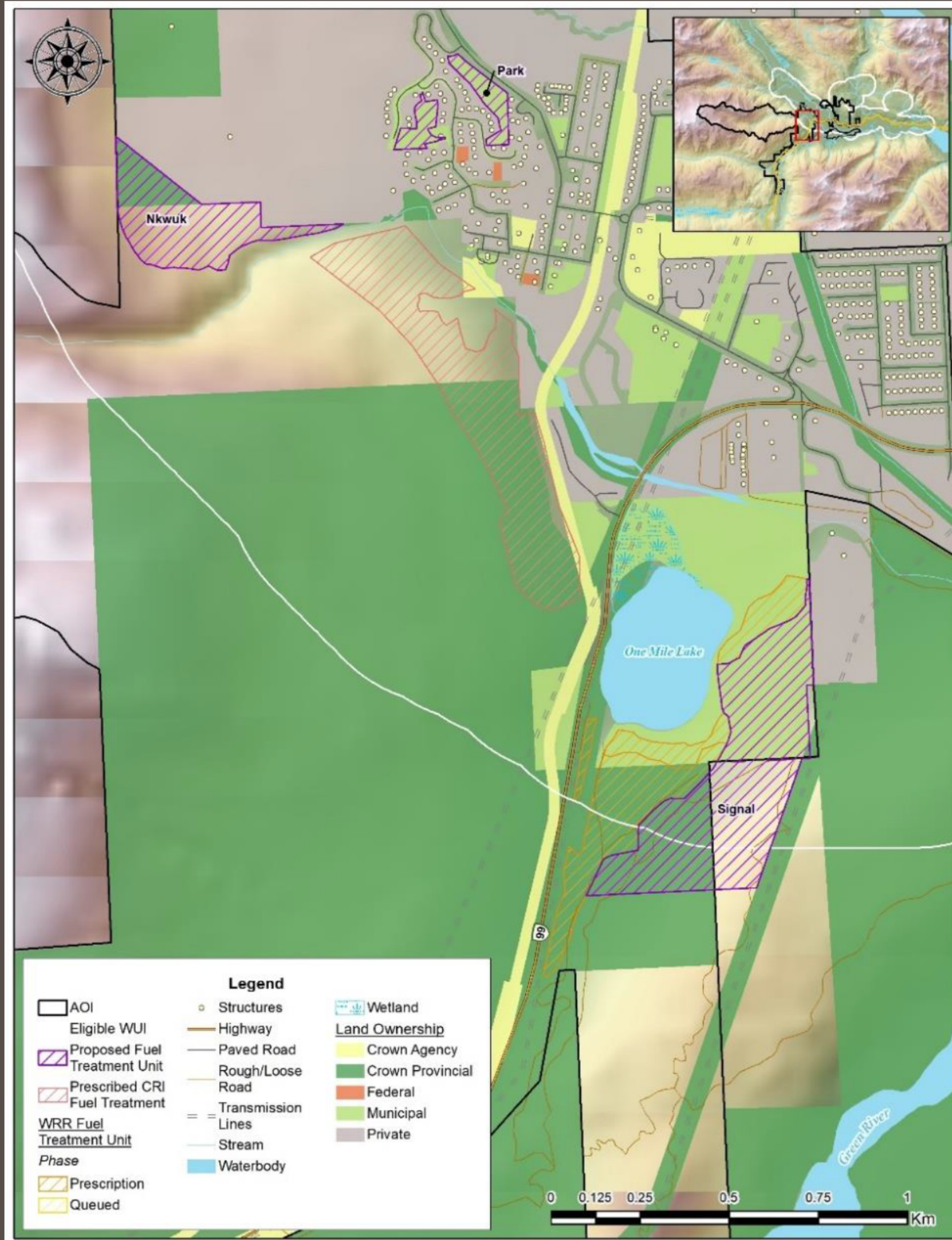
Photos: BA Blackwell. Top: FMP flagging in One Mile Lake. Bottom: completed PEMB-4 treatment area.

Vegetation Management – Fuel Treatments

PTU Name	Jurisdiction	Area (ha)
		105
Mack	Multiple	79
Park	Pemberton	2
Nkwuk	Pemberton	9
Signal	Multiple	14



Vegetation Management – Fuel Treatments



Recommendations #35 - 42: Residential FireSmart

Continue to:

Hire FireSmart staff

Support neighbourhoods through the FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition Program

Make FireSmart home assessments available

Incentivize homeowners to mitigate their risk and make this easier!

Recommend FireSmart plants / landscaping

Share community progress!



Thank you! Any questions?

Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan



Village of Pemberton

February 21, 2023

Submitted by:

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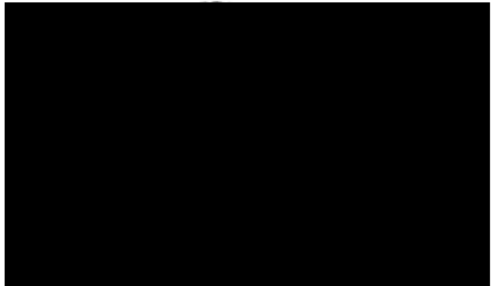


Submitted to:

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Emergency Program Coordinator
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Pemberton, BC, V0N 2L0
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Email: stoews@pemberton.ca



REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL SIGN AND SEAL

RPF PRINTED NAME	
Debrah Zemanek	RPF #5292
DATE SIGNED	
February 21, 2023	
I certify that the work described herein fulfills the standards expected of a member of the Association of British Columbia Forest Professionals and that I did personally supervise the work.	
Registered Professional Forester Signature and Seal	
	

Cover Photo: Pemberton Fire Rescue, Recruitment. Accessed from:
<https://www.pemberton.ca/departments/pemberton-fire-rescue/recruitment>

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank the following for their direct involvement with planning, reviewing, and contributing to the Village of Pemberton's Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP):

- Sarah Toews (Village of Pemberton Emergency Program Coordinator)
- Paul Stoker (Pemberton FireSmart Coordinator)
- Cameron Adams (Pemberton Fire Rescue)
- Adam Malpus (Pemberton Fire Rescue)

These individuals invested substantial time in meetings, answering questions, and reviewing and commenting on the contents of this document. While this list is incomplete, the authors would also like to thank the following individuals for their helpful information and guidance that they provided throughout the CWRP's development process: Scott McRae, Gwendolyn Kennedy and Ted Craddock (Village of Pemberton); Marc Simpson and Joe Lax (BC Wildfire Service); Klay Tindall and Jordan Gabriel (Spelkúmtn Community Forest), and Troy Bikadi and Vaughn Gabriel (Lil'wat Nation). The authors especially thank this group for their contribution to the plan through the Community FireSmart Resiliency Committee.

This report would not be possible without the Community Resiliency Investment Program and funding from the Union of British Columbia Municipalities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 2022, B.A. Blackwell and Associates Ltd. was retained to assist the Village of Pemberton in updating their Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP). A CWRP is both a localized risk assessment and an action plan to improve wildfire resiliency within the municipality. This plan replaces the previous Community Wildfire Protection Plan completed for the Village in 2016, accounting for changes that have occurred in the last six years and taking advantage of the newest community wildfire planning framework in BC. The CWRP is founded on the application of the [seven FireSmart™ disciplines](#) (Education, Legislation and Planning, Development Considerations, Interagency Cooperation, Cross-training, Emergency Planning, and Vegetation Management).

Since the 2016 CWPP, Pemberton has made progress with fuel management programs, community emergency planning, and the delivery of FireSmart activities within the Village boundaries. Pemberton has become one of the fastest growing communities in BC, which provides an opportunity to proactively address wildfire risk as the community expands. As well, the creation of the Spelkúmtn Community Forest (SCF) in 2020 provides a consistent land manager for many forested areas adjacent to the Village, in which the forest can be actively managed to reduce wildfire risk. As the Village shares borders with the Squamish Lillooet Regional District (SLRD) and Lil'wat Nation, community wildfire resiliency is strongly tied to the actions of these neighbouring jurisdictions and the provincial government. Maintaining meetings of Pemberton's Community FireSmart Resiliency Committee will be essential to implementing this plan and achieving effective wildfire risk reduction throughout the Pemberton area.

Pemberton is located in a provincially defined Wildland Urban Interface polygon that has a Risk Class of "1", which reflects the highest wildfire risk rating. The Provincial Strategic Threat Analysis assigns a "High" or "Extreme" threat rating to much of the surrounding area. Fieldwork for this CWRP allowed for verified and updated fuel types and wildfire threat assessments to be combined with an office-based analysis to provide a local wildfire risk assessment for the Village. The local analysis determined that the forested area surrounding Pemberton has a moderate to extreme threat rating. The analysis cannot be performed on private land and wildfire risk is difficult to accurately quantify on private land due to the wide range of potential hazards. Private land covers approximately 52% of the area assessed for this CWRP, which highlights the need to implement risk mitigation programs on private land if community resilience is to be achieved. Conditions on private land can often result in the fire hazard being much higher than in the forest adjacent if there is low compliance with FireSmart principles – which is an issue that was frequently observed through field work.

Pemberton is an interface community – the homes and structures are largely situated adjacent to vegetated/forested landscapes. Wildfire poses a threat to the community from either a human or lightning ignition in the adjacent forest, or from a residential fire that then spreads into surrounding vegetation and landscaping. With a considerable amount of development activity throughout the Village and the popularity of the valley for recreation, the chance for human ignition is heightened. A total of 42 recommendation and action items are presented in Table 1 within this Executive Summary and are more thoroughly discussed in their appropriate sections within the plan. Ultimately, the recommendation and action items within this plan should be considered as a toolbox of options to help reduce the wildfire risk

and consequence to the Village of Pemberton. Pemberton will have to further prioritize implementation based on resources, strengths, constraints, and availability of funding, and regularly update the prioritization and course of actions as variables change through time.

Table 1: Village of Pemberton’s Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
<i>Education - Section 5.2</i>							
<i>Visitors</i>							
1	Low	Purchase and install reflective signage at Mackenzie Forest Service Road (FSR) and One Mile Lake parking lots that communicates information on campfire bans and associated fines.	The Village of Pemberton (VoP) Community FireSmart Resiliency Committee (CFRC) identified One Mile Lake and Mackenzie FSR as good locations for fire danger rating signs. Both sites are highly used by visitors and residents who may also be camping around Pemberton. Other locations could be considered.	VoP (RSTBC)	2 years (signs installed)	Reduction in nuisance fires.	Sign cost ~\$300-400 and 2 hour per sign to coordinate and install
<i>Residents</i>							
2	High	Continue to promote FireSmart to Pemberton residents at community events and public spaces using FireSmart branded material and printed manuals (Home and Landscaping).	Most neighbourhoods in Pemberton, especially the older streets, are not FireSmart. Landscaping (conifer hedges) and firewood storage are the biggest issues. FireSmart BC resources help present a unified message. Print resources are popular and easy to distribute. FireSmart branded tents, banners, and t-shirts can be purchased with Community Resiliency Investment FireSmart Community Funding and Supports (CRI FCFS).	VoP (PFR)	Annually	Quantity of resources distributed/number of times used at events	CRI FCFS up to cost maximums
3	High	Continue to promote FireSmart in Pemberton schools using the FireSmart Education Kit and other resources.	Pemberton Fire Rescue has had great success with outreach in schools. Engaging with the community’s younger population may increase uptake with all residents.	VoP (PFR)	Annually	Number of school visits	CRI FCFS; e.g. FireSmart Magnetic Board for \$1,710
4	Moderate	Continue to offer FireSmart workshops in-person or virtually to interested members of the public.	Workshops provide detailed information on a variety of topics related to FireSmart community resiliency and can help generate community leaders.	VoP (PFR)	Annually	Number of workshops held, and workshop attendees	CRI FCFS up to \$5,350 per event

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
5	Moderate	Increase public awareness of recently developed Village of Pemberton evacuation plans, and of this Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan.	Increasing awareness of wildfire risk also increases community resiliency through household emergency planning, and support for FireSmart.	VoP Emergency Program	1 year	Awareness by residents - consider survey	Staff time to update website, and media posts. Newspaper ads ~\$500 each
Legislation, Planning and Development - Section 5.3							
Vegetation Policies							
6	High	Enact a Wildfire Landscaping Bylaw to restrict flammable landscaping. Example: prohibit conifer vegetation in the Non-Combustible Zone of a residence or structure (1.5 m) and prohibit the planting of new conifer vegetation in Priority Zone 1 (10 m). The bylaw should apply throughout the Village.	Community FireSmart Resiliency Committee (CFRC) Priority. Cedar hedges and ornamentals are popular in the Village of Pemberton and have been planted around new builds. As new developments are built, the Village has a great opportunity to prevent flammable vegetation from being established.	VoP Development Services	Approved within 2 years	All new development complies with the policy	CRI FCFS: up to \$10,700 with estimated incremental staff hours or contract cost
7	High	If not covered under a new Wildfire Development Permit Area (DPA), consider amending the Subdivision and Development Bylaw (677, 2011) to require natural forested areas that are retained as parkland/pockets in and around developments (e.g. 100 m buffer) receive a wildfire threat assessment and subsequent risk reduction plan by a qualified forest professional, and b) fuel modification treatments before or during the building phase.	The Nkwúkwna (Upper Benchlands), Ridge, and Sunstone developments are on dry forested slopes of the Village and abut or contain forested areas that are moderate to high hazard wildfire risk. The developer should bear the cost of mitigation. Mitigated forest areas greatly increase the defensibility of these neighbourhoods.	VoP Development Services	As soon as possible	Developments are required to mitigate forest fuel hazards	CRI FCFS: up to \$10,700 with estimated incremental staff hours or contract cost
Fire Prevention and Response Policies							
8	High	Ensure that road requirements in the Subdivision and Development Bylaw (677, 2011) are adequate for emergency response. Undertake a thorough review process with PFR of all applications for variances to ensure that requirements for fire truck access are met.	Bylaw 677 is being updated this year. Access to some townhome complexes was identified as an issue by PFR. Several applications for road width narrowing in developments (Sunstone) and subdivisions (Fernwood Drive) were observed in the field.	VoP Development Services & PFR	As soon as possible	All new developments have adequate fire truck access.	CRI FCFS: up to \$10,700 with estimated incremental staff hours or contract cost

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
9	Moderate	Review the Village of Pemberton Fire Prevention Bylaw No. 744, 2013 to ensure that yard waste burning and campfire permitting is adequately stringent.	The CFRC identified yard waste burning and abandoned campfires as a significant cause of ignitions in and around Pemberton. It is possible that education and/or a joint fire ban enforcement policy with the SLRD will be preferred routes to success.	VoP Development Services & PFR	2 years	Reduction in human-caused ignitions and calls to nuisance fires.	Staff time
10	High	Meet with the Squamish Lillooet Regional District (SLRD) and Lil'wat Nation to develop a joint fire ban enforcement policy. The goal is to make local burning regulations or provincial fire bans enforceable by Pemberton Fire Rescue throughout the Pemberton Fire Service Area, which includes Mount Currie, Pemberton Meadows, and Pemberton Fringe/Heights.	The SLRD CFRC identified misalignment of burning bylaws in the VoP, Mount Currie, and Pemberton Fringe as a challenge and a risk. Pemberton Fire Rescue needs the authority to enforce fire bans in Pemberton Meadows and Pemberton Fringe/Heights. Also recommended in the 2021 SLRD Area C CWRP.	VoP, SLRD, Lil'wat	As soon as possible	Pemberton Fire Rescue has the authority to enforce fire bans throughout their Service area, including Pemberton Meadows and Pemberton Fringe/Heights.	Staff time: 40-80 hours
11	High	Develop and enforce trail standards for trails that are built within new developments to ensure that they function as access points and/or anchor points for first responders, and/or fuel breaks. Basic recommendation would be Type 2 main trails (1.25 m width) with Type 3 arterial trails (0.75 m width), and minimum vegetation management requirements for trailside areas.	The Benchlands Nkwúkwma development has pre-identified a number of new, active trails that will be located within the neighbourhood. These travel through forested areas and provide opportunities for surface fire breaks and/or first responder access.	VoP, PVTA, Developers	2 years	Trail standards are applied to all new trail in the Benchlands Nkwukwma development, and future phases of Sunstone.	Staff time
FireSmart Policies							
12	High	Consider amending the Natural Hazard Development Permit Area guidelines in Section 7.2 of the Official Community Plan (OCP) to include more specific wildfire guidelines, or developing a separate Wildfire Hazard DPA. DPA guidelines should require adherence to specific FireSmart principles in building construction and landscaping. This DPA should apply, at a minimum, to any areas recommended in the 2016 CWPP, subject to further refinement. Involve the development community and PFR in guideline development.	CFRC Priority & recommended in the 2016 CWRP. There has generally been good usage of FireSmart building materials in new developments in Pemberton, but the existing Wildfire guidelines in the Natural Hazard DPA do not adequately incorporate FireSmart principles. DPA guidelines are the only way for local governments to establish technical building regulations outside of the BC Building Code.	VoP Development Services	As soon as possible	Establishment and enforcement of a Wildfire DPA for all new developments and substantial renovations.	CRI FCFS: up to \$10,700 with estimated incremental staff hours or contract cost

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
13	High	Continue to conduct FireSmart Critical Infrastructure Assessments for public works and community/government buildings. Conduct FireSmart mitigation as soon as possible (vegetation management, material upgrades). Prioritize assessing the E-comm tower above the Benchlands, subject to land ownership constraints.	Protecting water and wastewater systems and community infrastructure is critical to wildfire response and recovery. The E-comm tower site is not FireSmart (intermix, and wooden critical buildings). PFR has already conducted mitigation around some sites (i.e. the fire hall).	VoP (PFR)	Ongoing	Number of assessments completed and mitigation hours/investment	CRI FCFS: up to \$800 per assessment and up to \$50,000 for mitigation per structure (publicly owned only)
14	Moderate	Include a policy in the VoP OCP to require VoP critical infrastructure to adhere to FireSmart principles, including the prohibition of cedar shakes.	Cedar shake roofs on some water lift stations and mailbox shelters were noted. Using non-FireSmart construction materials sets a bad example to residents and can leave adjacent vegetation and/or residences exposed to a risk.	VoP Development Services	As soon as possible	All VoP infrastructure has metal or asphalt roof covering.	CRI FCFS: up to \$10,700 with estimated incremental staff hours or contract cost
Interagency Cooperation - Section 5.4							
15	High	Continue to engage with Lil'wat Nation, Spelkúmtn Community Forest, BC Wildfire Service, Ministry of Forests, and the SLRD on FireSmart initiatives through a regional Community FireSmart Resiliency Committee.	Even once-annual meetings are valuable and provide a platform for information sharing. All parties have indicated a willingness for collaboration.	VoP / SLRD	Ongoing	Inter-agency FireSmart meeting takes place at least once annually	At least 8 hours per meeting to prepare, participate and debrief. CRI FCFS up to \$2,000 per meeting.
16	High	Consider working with the SLRD to provide contracted HIZ assessments, and potentially other FireSmart services to residents in Pemberton Meadows and Pemberton Fringe/Heights.	Pemberton FireSmart receives many requests for FireSmart assessments initiatives from these SLRD areas. PFR may be well-suited to assist the SLRD with assessments given the proximity to Pemberton.	VoP / SLRD	As soon as possible	More residents outside of VoP boundaries receive FireSmart assessments	SLRD CRI FCFS funding, and staff time for discussion
17	Moderate	Consider allocating some community forest revenue to FireSmart initiatives in Pemberton and Mount Currie.	The community forest may provide a stable source of revenue for community FireSmart activities that is independent of provincial funding programs.	VoP, Lil'wat (SCF)	1 year (discussion started)	Meeting(s) are held to discuss.	Staff time (free online courses)

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
<i>Cross Training & Fire Department Resources - Section 5.5</i>							
<i>Training</i>							
18	Moderate	Consider training Pemberton Emergency Management staff/Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) members in Incident Command System courses (ICS).	ICS-100 is an online course that provides an introduction to effective control of an emergency site; other levels of ICS provide more detailed training. BCWS uses the ICS system.	VoP (Emergency Program)	1 year	Number of VoP Emergency Management staff that receive some level of ICS training.	CRI FCFS: staff time and course cost (ICS-100 \$25 online)
19	High	Continue to provide SPP-WFF1 training in-house to PFR members and consider having some members take 'train-the-trainer' courses so that more courses (e.g. S-231, WSPP-115) can be delivered in-house to members.	PFR identified this as an opportunity to expand wildland specific training, and potentially train adjacent fire departments.	PFR	2 years	Number of PFR members with wildland training beyond SPP-WFF1 increases	Staff time; CRI FCFS Training
20	High	PFR should continue to perform wildfire response/structure protection drills - using hydrants and/or natural water sources. Cross-train with BCWS if possible.	Fast and effective deployment of the PFRs SPU and any additional equipment operated by the BCWS will be crucial in any interface fire scenario. Equipment compatibilities and/or differences between PFR & BCWS should be identified and addressed ahead of time. Cross training was identified as a priority for the Pemberton Fire Zone.	PFR (BCWS)	Annually	Drills performed at least once annually in different neighbourhoods, in different fuel types and topography, and with different water sources.	Staff time
21	High	Continue to assist BCWS, Spelkúmtn Community Forest, and/or Lil'wat Nation with prescribed/cultural burning projects.	Continuously exposing PFR members to live-fire scenarios in different fuel types under controlled conditions will increase their capacity and ability to lead and/or assist in wildfire scenarios.	PFR (BCWS) (Lil'wat) (SCF)	Annually	PFR remains involved in local burns, ideally in different fuel types (grassland hazard-reduction burning, slash burning, pile and/or fuel modification burning)	Staff time
<i>Water</i>							

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
22	High	Continue to identify natural and artificial water sources useable for fire suppression. Document and share this information and update over time. This can double as a pre-plan of emergency community water delivery systems to connect major natural water sources with interface neighbourhoods, to facilitate deployment of a structural protection system.	Outside of VOP boundaries, but within the PFR response area, there are no hydrants and PFR does not have sufficient equipment for water shuttling. Response to these areas impacts VOP's wildfire resilience. Shuttling or pumping water from lakes and rivers to fill bladders may be planned in advance, including tender access points, traffic control, permanent large-volume pumps and piping.	PFR (BCWS)	1 year and ongoing	A fire suppression water source plan and map is produced and shared.	CRI FCFS Community Water Delivery Assessment - Up to \$10,700 for incremental staff hours or contract cost
23	High	Conduct a water supply analysis, to determine how long the municipal water supply would last [in the absence of electricity] without restricting residents' usage.	CFRC Priority. Will provide valuable information to VoP Public Works and to PFR on potentials gaps in the water system (storage and/or delivery), and will inform the pre-plan of emergency community water delivery.	Consultant (VoP)	2 years (complete)	A water supply analysis is conducted.	CRI FCFS Community Water Delivery Assessment - Up to \$10,700 for incremental staff hours or contract cost
24	Moderate	Continue to work with the Squamish Lillooet Regional District (SLRD) on additional protection of the PFR response areas that are non-hydranted (SLRD areas outside of municipal boundaries). Procurement of a water tender may be considered to facilitate water shuttling.	Response to these areas impacts VOP's wildfire resilience. This recommendation was also made in the 2016 CWRP.	SLRD, PFR (VoP)	Ongoing	A plan to purchase a suitable water tender is made.	Staff time and SLRD budget
Equipment & Staff							
25	Moderate	Continue to develop and implement plans to replace PFR apparatus as it ages out.	PFR has an aging fleet of engines. Suitable apparatus are critical for response to interface wildfires.	PFR (VoP)	1 year (plan)	The PFR fleet and fire hall are adequate to meet demands.	Staff time and VoP budget
26	Moderate	Continue to develop and implement plans to replace the PFR fire hall and Emergency Operations Centre.	PFR has outgrown their fire hall, and further municipal growth is anticipated.	PFR (VoP)	1 year (plan)	The PFR fleet and fire hall are adequate to meet demands.	Staff time and VoP budget

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
Emergency Planning - Section 5.6							
27	High	Create community evacuation pre-plans for each VoP neighbourhood noting muster points, key contacts, primary and secondary access/egress routes, first responder contact information, water sources, etc.	Noted as a priority by PFR. Guidance can help facilitate evacuation as residents understand the process. Consider the NEPP framework, and use community leaders.	VoP (PFR & Emergency Program)	1 year (first plan initiated)	A plan is developed and available to a) PFR and the VoP EOC b) BCWS c) residents (online and in print)	Possibly CRI CEMF. CRI FCFS Emergency Planning.
28	High	Invest in back-up generators for any critical infrastructure that does not have one. Encourage private businesses that provide critical services, like gas stations and grocery stores, to follow suit.	Back-up generators for pumphouses, treatment plants, and community buildings would facilitate both emergency response (water supply for suppression) and rapid community return and recovery following a fire. Generators were noted for the E-comm tower.	VoP (Emergency Program)	ASAP	A budget and purchase plan for back-up generators is implemented, starting with the most critical infrastructure.	Cost varies - ~\$10,000
29	High	Schedule regular updates of this Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan: target every 5 years.	A current and acceptable CWRP is required for funding under the CRI FCFS program. Pemberton has several new developments underway that should be accounted for in the next plan(s).	VoP (Emergency Program)	5 years – 2028 update	VoP always has a current and acceptable CWRP	~\$30,000; CRI FCFS funding
Vegetation Management - Section 5.7							
Fuel Management Treatments							
30	Moderate	Work with Ministry of Forests to implement One Mile Lake FMP.	The area is already prescribed and portions of the One Mile Lake FMP are on municipal land. The prescription encompasses high hazard forest land within 350m of residences, and within 1 km of downtown Pemberton. It is adjacent to a high-use recreational area and is also Lil'wat Spirited Ground.	VoP (MoF)	2 years	One Mile Lake FMP is implemented.	Cost per ha varies; ~\$15,000/ha
31	Moderate	Develop fuel management prescriptions for fuel management areas identified in this plan. Prioritize a prescription for Nkwúkwma considering development timeline and treatment of forested private parkland.	Nkwúkwma is strategically located in the forested interface of Pemberton Benchlands neighbourhood, which is poised to more than double after the proposed 400+ unit Nkwúkwma Development. The unit is moderate-high hazard, has good road access, and surrounds critical infrastructure (E-comm tower).	VoP (consultant)	1 year (first prescription underway)	Approved FMP(s) and eventual implementation	~\$425/hectare for a ~20 ha prescription

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
32	Moderate	Engage BCWS and Lil'wat about prescription and future burn plan of Mack and surrounding area. Consider harvest opportunities for Spelkúmtn Community Forest.	This unit is well positioned for a pilot stand maintenance burn - it is anchored between low fuel areas on a consistent, moderate south facing slope (rail/river below, Mackenzie FSR prescription area above) and is intersected with trails for logical burn areas. The stand has accumulating surface fuel in consistent patches and burning would reduce fire hazard, provide positive outcomes associated with the return of lower severity fire (fire scars on veteran Douglas fir observed), and provide training opportunities.	VoP, SCF, BCWS	2 years (discussion underway)	Approved FMP(s), Burn Plan, and eventual implementation	Staff time
33	Low	Work with the Spelkumntn Community Forest and neighbouring jurisdictions (SLRD, RMOW, Lil'wat) to explore alternative disposal methods for debris from fuel treatments or other forest harvesting activities (e.g., combined heat and power, biochar, secondary forest products, etc.).	The Village's Community Climate Action Plan identifies the need to close the loop on compostable waste, explore renewable energy options, and identify industrial wood waste producers in the area and explore opportunities from there. The Regional Economic Development Strategy also identifies the need to pursue regional business opportunities such as biofuel and value-added products. Policies on slash burning are expected to become more restrictive in recent years, and pile burning can also prove to be logistically difficult and often be viewed negatively from the community.	VoP, SCF (SLRD / Lil'wat / RMOW)	3 years (discussion underway)	Alternatives considered and documented	Staff time
34	High	Work with the SLRD, Spelkumntn Community Forest, and Sunstone Ridge Developments to ensure that the secondary egress road/multiuse trail east of Sunstone is completed to fuel break standards. This includes managing debris from trail clearing. Consider extra thinning to a specified distance off the trail.	This trail is outside of Village of Pemberton boundaries but within the WUI. It is key secondary egress for Sunstone and Ridge developments. It is important that the trail also functions as a safe anchor point for firefighting crews. It is strategically located to protect against a fire moving along Mackenzie Ridge from the north/east. Fuel loading of adjacent areas is moisture dependant: low to moderate.	Spelkumntn Community Forest, Sunstone Ridge Developments (VoP/SLRD)	3 years	Trail is vehicle accessible and is adjacent to low fuel-loaded areas.	15 m buffer on each side of ~3 km trail = 9 ha of fuel management @ \$15,000/ha = \$135,000
Residential FireSmart							
35	High	Retain capacity to deliver FireSmart programs by continuing to hire full- or part-time FireSmart staff as needed. The VoP FireSmart staff should work with BCWS, LFN and others through any regional FireSmart committee that is developed.	FireSmart staff can efficiently deliver municipal FireSmart programs, including conducting FireSmart Assessments, providing support for the FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition Program, and coordinating fuel management programs.	VoP (PFR)	Annual	Capacity for FireSmart is maintained or enhanced	CRI FCFS funding: FireSmart Positions

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
36	Moderate	Continue supporting neighbourhoods through the FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition Program	The FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition Program motivates individuals and groups to take action through community hype. Pemberton has several distinct neighbourhoods that would be good candidates for the program and already has 2 recognized neighbourhoods.	VoP (PFR)	Ongoing	Number of neighbourhoods recognized	CRI FCFS funding: up to \$430 per assessment, \$1,070 per plan; up to \$5,350 per education event
37	Moderate	Continue to waive tipping fees for residents conducting yard cleanup, through partnership with Sea to Sky Soils or similar.	Yard waste burning restrictions limit options for debris disposal. Free debris disposal may be used as an incentive to participate in other FireSmart activities, like assessments or workshops.	VoP	Annual	Number of properties who elect to have debris disposed	CRI FCFS funding; ~\$100-150 per chipper crew hour.
38	Moderate	Continue making Home Ignition Zone (HIZ) assessments available for residents through VOP's trained Wildfire Mitigation Specialists. Leverage incentives to increase uptake including insurance discounts.	HIZ assessments encourage action in the Priority Zones of a community, through education or through incentives for mitigation (e.g., rebate program, insurance discount)	VoP (PFR)	Annually - spring - fall	Number of assessments completed annually	CRI FCFS: up to \$265 per property
39	Low	Continue to engage with local garden centers to implement the FireSmart BC Plant [Tagging] Program.	FireSmart BC introduced a plant tagging program in 2021 that has been implemented with great success by 34 nurseries and garden centres to date. The Plant Program is an easy way to provide information at the point of purchase for homeowners and landscapers. https://firesmartbc.ca/landscaping-hub/plant-program/	Local nurseries (PFR)	Aim for Spring 2023	At least one local garden center participates in the Plant Program.	Staff time for engagement (2-4 hours)
40	High	Consider offering a FireSmart rebate program available for residents who have a pre- and post-work FireSmart assessment conducted. Focus on removal of conifer hedges, firewood storage (subsize FireSmart sheds?)/relocation.	FireSmart rebate programs are an incentive to complete FireSmart work and/or participate in a Neighbourhood Recognition Program.	VoP (PFR)	Annually - spring - fall	Number of properties participating annually	50% of costs per property up to \$1,000, plus 2 hours administration time per property (CRI FCFS)

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
41	Moderate	Consider obtaining a Village of Pemberton chipper and trailer to facilitate residential FireSmarting.	VoP does not currently have a chipper and relies on BCWS equipment. Could be shared with Public Works. Driveway chipping programs have been very successful in other municipalities.	PFR (VoP Public Works)	1 year	A suitable chipper and trailer are obtained	Internal
42	High	Consider releasing an annual Pemberton FireSmart report to the public that tracks community-specific uptake in various FireSmart initiatives, as well as tracks fuel management at all scales.	As the program grows, reporting allows the Pemberton FireSmart program to track challenges and successes, further promote the program, and tailor outreach methods to achieve the most uptake.	VoP	Annual	An annual report is published	Eligible for CRI funding – FireSmart staff time. Estimate 40-80 hours.

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FREQUENTLY USED ACRONYMS

AOI	Area of Interest
BC	British Columbia
BCWS	British Columbia Wildfire Service
BEC	Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification
CFFDRS	Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System
CRI	Community Resiliency Investment
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
CWRP	Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan
DPA	Development Permit Area
FBP	Fire Behavior Prediction System
FCFS	FireSmart Community Funding and Supports: Stream 1 of the UBCM CRI Program
FSR	Forest Service Road
HIZ	Home Ignition Zone
MOF	Ministry of Forests
MOTI	Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure
NDT	Natural Disturbance Type
PFR	Pemberton Fire Rescue
PSTA	Provincial Strategic Threat Assessment
SCF	Spelkúmtn Community Forest
SLRD	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District
UBCM	Union of British Columbia Municipalities
VoP	Village of Pemberton
WRR	Wildfire Risk Reduction: Stream 2 of the UBCM Community Resiliency Investment Program, administered by the Ministry of Forests
WTA	Wildfire Threat Assessment
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

In March 2022, B.A. Blackwell and Associates Ltd. was retained to assist the Village of Pemberton (VoP) in updating their Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan (CWRP). A CWRP has its roots in the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) framework, which was originally established in BC in response to the series of devastating wildfires in 2003. This plan replaces the previous CWPP completed for the Village of Pemberton in 2016. Recent wildfire disasters like those experienced in Washington State (2014, 2015), Fort McMurray (2016), British Columbia (2017, 2018, 2021), and California (2017, 2018, 2020) continue to display the vulnerability of communities and the potential toll of wildfires on families, neighbourhoods, public health, and the economy of entire regions. These events, along with important advances in loss prevention programs, have spurred the need for greater consideration and due diligence concerning fire risk in the wildland-urban interface (WUI).¹ CWRPs are an invaluable opportunity to proactively manage wildfire risk and increase community resilience to wildfire.

CWRPs are currently being developed at many jurisdictional and geographic scales, and are individually tailored to address the needs of different communities in response to their size, their capacity, and the unique threats that they face. Despite these differences, the goals of a CWRP remain the same and are founded in the seven FireSmart disciplines: Education, Legislation & Planning, Development Considerations, Interagency Cooperation, Cross-Training, Emergency Planning and Vegetation Management.

1.1 PLAN PURPOSE AND GOALS

This plan accounts for changes that have occurred since the Village's last CWPP and takes advantage of the most recent community wildfire planning framework in BC. This CWRP identifies the interface wildfire risk within the municipality, and gives the Village a current and accurate understanding of the threats to human life, infrastructure, and values at risk from wildfire. This CWRP is intended to serve as a framework to guide the implementation of specific actions and strategies to:

- 1) Increase the efficacy and of fire suppression and safety of emergency responders,
- 2) Reduce potential impacts and losses to property and critical infrastructure from wildfire, and
- 3) Reduce potential wildfire behavior and threat within the community.

To help guide and accomplish the above strategies, this CWRP will provide the Village of Pemberton with:

- 1) An assessment of wildfire risk to the community,
- 2) An assessment of values at risk and potential consequences from wildfire,
- 3) Maps of fuel types and recommended areas for fuel treatments,
- 4) An assessment of emergency response capacity, and
- 5) Options and strategies to reduce wildfire risk through the seven FireSmart disciplines.

¹ Wildland urban interface is defined as the presence of structures in locations in which conditions result in the potential for their ignition from flames and firebrands/embers of a wildland fire (National Fire Protection Association).

1.2 PLAN DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

The CWRP development process consisted of five general phases:

- 1) Formation of the Community FireSmart Resiliency Committee (CFRC – see Appendix H) Consultation with the CFRC and information sharing with stakeholders and First Nations occurred throughout.
- 2) Review of relevant plans and legislation regarding emergency response and wildfire (Section 2)
- 3) Description of the community and identification of values at risk (Section 3)
- 4) Assessment of the local wildfire risk (Section 4)
- 5) Analysis and action plan for each of the seven FireSmart disciplines (Section 5)

CWRPs are funded in BC by the Union of BC Municipalities (UBCM) under the Community Resiliency Investment (CRI) FireSmart Community Funding and Supports (FCFS) Program. As per funding requirements, this CWRP is completed according to the 2022 CRI template.

SECTION 2: RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS AND LEGISLATION

Wildfires can affect all aspects of a community. As a result, there are many plans from both the Village of Pemberton and neighbouring jurisdictions that relate to this CWRP. This section reviews all relevant plans, policies, bylaws, guidelines and provincial legislation to identify sections within that are relevant to community wildfire planning and response.

2.1 LINKAGES TO CWPPS/CWRPS

2016 Village of Pemberton CWPP

B.A. Blackwell & Associates Ltd. completed a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) for the Village of Pemberton in 2016. The scope of this plan was a two-kilometer buffer around the municipal boundaries. This CWPP was an update to an original CWPP that was completed in 2005 by Davies Wildfire Management Inc. and Diamond Head Consulting Ltd. Recommendations of the two plans were reviewed and incorporated as appropriate into this plan. A generalized review of the 2016 recommendations and their implementation status is presented in Appendix A.

2021 Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Electoral Area C CWRP

B.A. Blackwell & Associates Ltd. completed a CWRP for Electoral Area C of the SLRD in 2021. Opportunities for collaboration and joint-funding initiatives between Pemberton and the SLRD will be discussed in this plan. Representatives from Pemberton Fire Rescue (PFR) / FireSmart were active members of the CFRC for the SLRD as this plan was developed.

Table 2 on the following page lists jurisdictions adjacent to the Village of Pemberton that have been involved in community wildfire planning. Potential synergies often exist between jurisdictions.

Table 2: Local Community Wildfire Plans and their relationship to this CWRP

Community	Wildfire Plan	Recommendations Relevant to this CWRP/Partnership
SLRD Electoral Area C	2021 Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan Wildfire Protection Development Permit Area (DPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with PFR to establish joint fire ban enforcement Formalizing mutual aid agreements between PFR and Birken Volunteer Fire Departments Considering funding extra equipment for PFR to effectively respond outside of VoP boundaries Pursuing joint hazard assessment and vegetation management programs with the VoP. Enacted a DPA to enforce FireSmart building decisions on all new developments (see Section 5.3)
Lil'wat Nation	2017 Community Wildfire Protection Plan Update	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering bylaws to regulate the use of fire Prioritize fuel management treatments along important egress and access corridors Through mutual agreements with the SLRD, VoP or the Resort Municipality of Whistler, procure the use of a Structural Protection Unit (SPU) Proposed fuel treatment units near Pemberton Portage Road substation and Owl Ridge south
Resort Municipality of Whistler	2021 Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to participate in the SLRD Community FireSmart Resiliency Committee to improve interagency efforts and Sea-to-Sky community connections Explore local markets and solutions to biomass utilization (e.g., combined heat and power) in order to make local fuel management projects more affordable and appealing Analyze the return-on-investment in fuel reduction thinning vs. the FireSmart program, and develop a strategic plan identifying where to spend funds

2.2 LOCAL PLANS AND BYLAWS

The local plans and bylaws listed in Table 3 are directly relevant to proactive wildfire resilience in the Village of Pemberton. These plans were reviewed as part of the CWRP to address any gaps or limitations that inadequately address fire hazards or risk mitigation. It is important to note that at the time of writing the Village is currently in the process of updating their Official Community Plan (OCP) – with an expected completion date of 2024 – and a number of bylaws. It is the desire of the authors and multiple municipal staff that the updated OCP reflect many of the ideas and recommendations contained in this CWRP.

Table 3: Local Plans and Bylaws and relationship to the CWRP

Plan	Description and <i>Relation to CWRP</i>	Gaps / Limitations
<p>Village of Pemberton Official Community Plan (OCP) 2011, with updates to 2015</p>	<p>The governing plan / document that outlines Pemberton’s values and growth strategy. A new OCP is currently being developed, aimed for release in 2024.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Sets the urban growth boundary for the Village, which is not expected to change through the life of this document.</i> - <i>Presented ideas for fire management: using parks and trails as fire breaks and for suppression access, having infrastructure policies to decrease risk and protect firefighters, established a Wildland Fire Interface Hazard Area and a Development Permit Area (DPA) for land constraints – which required the need for a pre-development fire risk assessment and fuel management strategy by a wildfire management specialist.</i> - <i>Described various construction-specific requirements of homes (discouraged vinyl siding, not permitting wood roofing, and required a defensible space) as per the Building Bylaw.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Current Land Constraints DPA area only covers the ‘Hillside’ area -No specific guidelines for construction and/or landscaping materials -No standards or guidelines for the fire risk assessment or fuel management strategy -Advent of the Building Act in 2015 resulted in the inability of the Village to force technical building requirements
<p>Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (2020)</p>	<p>Builds on the joint Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment which identifies urban fires, rural fires, and WUI fires as high-rated hazards, and discusses risk mitigation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Outlines emergency response plans for the Village, from the response phase to local recovery, and community restoration and rehabilitation.</i> - <i>Discusses emergency communication plans for the Village, including but not limited to PembertonAlert, websites and social media outlets.</i> 	<p>None noted.</p>
<p>Community Disaster Resilience Plan (2022)</p>	<p>The intent of the Community Disaster Resilience Plan is to strengthen the capacity of the community to cope with, and recover from, the possible impact of disaster risks that cannot realistically be mitigated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Many hazards that can lead to the establishment and spread of an interface fire cannot be changed and/or completely eliminated (i.e., mountainous topography, forests and grasslands, extreme weather events). This CWRP provides many fire-specific resilience strategies to proactively reduce the likelihood of an interface fire disaster.</i> 	<p>None noted.</p>
<p>VoP Evacuation Route Plan (2020) & Sea to Sky Evacuation Plan (2019)</p>	<p>Outlines evacuation routes and potential evacuation difficulties for the Village and surrounding area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Public should be informed of evacuation difficulties and the importance of having their selves and their property prepared ahead of time.</i> 	<p>None noted.</p>
<p>Parks and Open Spaces Master Plan (2011)</p>	<p>Outlines the importance of these spaces for the Village’s character and residential needs, ecological protection, and economic development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Provides standards for different classifications of parks. Explored through Recommendation 7 (Section 5.3).</i> 	<p>No mention of natural hazards or fire risk mitigation in these parks / open spaces.</p>

Plan	Description and <i>Relation to CWRP</i>	Gaps / Limitations
<p>Recreation Trails Master Plan (2020)</p>	<p>Collaboration between VoP, Lil'wat, SLRD, Rec Sites and Trails BC and the Pemberton Valley Trails Association that provides a framework for the management and maintenance of trails.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Outlines trail classifications and standards for any pre-existing official trails or new trails to be developed. Explored through Recommendation 11 (Section 5.3).</i> 	<p>Natural hazards focused on terrain stability – no mention of fire hazards or using trails as fuel breaks or for emergency access.</p>
<p>Community Climate Action Plan (2022)</p>	<p>A community plan to reduce GHG emissions and mitigate emissions – resulting in a low-carbon future where climate change challenges are proactively addressed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Recognizes the impacts of smoke to respiratory and cardiovascular health, specifically as the VoP has limited health services and an aging population.</i> - <i>Ensuring that buildings and housing are prepared for climate change.</i> - <i>A push for healthy ecosystems (e.g., reintroducing natural disturbances, ecosystem restoration).</i> - <i>Diverting all yard waste to useable compost or another regional processing facility – collaboration with the SLRD.</i> 	<p>None noted.</p>
<p>Regional Economic Development Strategy (2021)</p>	<p>Collaboration between local government, non-profit organizations and Indigenous communities to address economic development from a regional perspective.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Recognizes forest fires as a challenge, but also an opportunity for academic partnerships to assess, plan, and mitigate climate change effects through cross-governmental and/or academic partnerships</i> - <i>Presents a desire to pursue regional business opportunities (e.g., biofuels, value-added forest products) alongside industrial partners and the Spelkúmtn Community Forest. Explored through Recommendation 33 (Section 5.7).</i> 	<p>None noted.</p>
<p>Building Bylaw (2021)</p>	<p>Applies to the design, construction, and occupancy of new buildings and structures and the alteration, reconstruction, demolition, removal, relocation, and occupancy of existing buildings and structures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Pemberton's rapid growth and continual reconstruction of older original homes presents a major need to ensure that resultant building is done proactively with fire hazards in mind.</i> 	<p>-No current mention of FireSmart construction materials or defensible zones. -Building Act largely restricts these measures outside of a DPA.</p>
<p>Subdivision Development & Control Bylaw (2011)</p>	<p>Sets various rules for strata / subdivision development (e.g., road widths, cul-de-sac lengths, turnaround requirements, emergency access road specifications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Recommendation 8 addresses the need for a formal requirement to have subdivisions designed with adequate mitigation measures for wildfire risks.</i> 	<p>Does not explicitly contain design elements to address natural hazards (i.e., wildfires)</p>

Plan	Description and <i>Relation to CWRP</i>	Gaps / Limitations
<p>Fire Prevention Bylaw (2013)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Outlines multiple powers that the Fire Chief has (e.g., identifying dangerous/hazardous fire conditions on a property and forcing the removal/mitigation.</i> - <i>Provides requirements to maintain a property in conformance with the FireSmart Manual. Owner/occupier is liable to be fined or charged for the work to be completed if contravened.</i> - <i>Governs the accumulation of combustible materials on a property and the need to remove these.</i> - <i>Governs Open Air Fire Permits and residential campfire permits, including for Hazard Abatement/Fuel Modification – in which the Fire Chief can issue a permit on such additional modified terms and conditions as the Fire Chief considers necessary and appropriate in the circumstances.</i> 	<p>Powers or enforcement measures have not been exercised from a fuel management standpoint.</p> <p>Open burning for Pemberton’s fuel modification projects has still been subject to the Open Burning Smoke Control Regulations (OBSCR).</p>
<p>Zoning Bylaw (2018)</p>	<p>Resulted in the Zoning map for the Village (Schedule A in the current OCP).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Defines building setbacks (front, back, exterior sides) for different development zones, which have the potential to expose homes on sloped terrain to fire.</i> - <i>Permits forestry activities in the community watershed, which can allow for ecosystem restoration and/or hazard abatement treatments.</i> 	<p>None noted.</p>
<p>Site Alteration Bylaw (2013)</p>	<p>Regulates the cutting of trees (not on Village-owned lands or for work undertaken by the Village) within the municipality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Requires a tree management plan and a rationale for the removal of trees from a property (as prepared by a registered professional arborist) – trees defined as anything with a DBH greater than 10cm.</i> 	<p>None noted.</p>

The major gap that was identified in the Village of Pemberton’s Emergency Management program as it relates to wildfire is the lack of an effective Wildfire Development Permit Area. Recommendations will be made in Section 5.3 that explore potential new bylaws, as well as amendments to a number of pre-existing bylaws and plans that can help facilitate proactive wildfire risk reduction in the Village.

2.3 HIGHER-LEVEL PLANS AND LEGISLATION

Table 4 lists higher-level plans and legislation that are relevant to wildfire planning and risk mitigation within Pemberton and the surrounding area. These plans help guide where and how activities like resource extraction occur on the landscape, which can affect both wildfire threat and consequence. Depending on the location of any proposed fuel management treatments, fuel management prescriptions and prescribed / cultural burn plans may need to address these plans as they relate to on-the-ground restrictions and policies for forest modification.

Table 4: Description of higher-level plans and legislation and their relationship to the CWRP.

Plan	Description and <i>Relationship to CWRP</i>
<p>Spelkúmtn Community Forest (SCF) Management Plan (2019)</p>	<p>Prepared through the Community Forest Agreement application process, in order to link the partner communities (Lil'wat Nation and the Village of Pemberton) and their values to the management of the Community Forest. This Forest Management Plan also establishes the annual allowable cut (AAC) for the SCF.</p> <p><i>While not explicitly addressing fire or risk reduction in the Values or Specific Resource Management Objectives, the SCF describes the following methods to manage for fire as a forest health issue:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Striving to maximize fibre utilization and minimize waste through all operations; Piling and disposing of excessive fine slash; Removing slash from the roadside to keep the road as an effective fuel break and safe access point; Distributing slash throughout a block so that it is spread out.</i> - <i>Cooperating with the VoP & SLRD to implement CWPP recommendations.</i>
<p>Spelkúmtn Community Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) (2020)</p>	<p>Outlines government objectives for forest management on Crown land, and how these objectives will be managed for in the Community Forest through specific results and strategies.</p> <p><i>The SCF FSP defines post-harvest stocking standards that are specific to wildfire management activities that reduce the likelihood of crown fire and allow for broadleaf species to establish. It also provides for a minor amount of harvesting to be allowed within Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA) that are in fire-dominated ecosystems.</i></p>
<p>Sea to Sky Natural Resource District Fire Management Plan (2016)</p>	<p>Maps values at risk and other data relevant to suppression response (managed wildfire areas, treated areas etc.). Sets protection priorities: (1) Human life and safety, (2) property and critical infrastructure, (3) high environmental and cultural values, (4) natural resource values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Community watersheds and water intakes are mapped; BC Wildfire Service (BCWS) will consider restricting fire-retardant use and mineral soil exposure in these areas;</i> - <i>BCWS will contact District Ecosystems Biologists for management clarification on wildlife areas, and Land & Resource Specialists for OGMAs;</i> - <i>BCWS will avoid heavy equipment use near cultural sites.</i>
<p>Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan (2008)</p>	<p>Applies to the entire Village of Pemberton. Many of the objectives are reinforced through the SCF Management Plan. Sets goals for fire management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Enhanced ability to manage or suppress wildfire to improve public safety and protect values</i> - <i>Maintain/restore ecosystem health through reintroduction of health sustaining disturbance processes</i> <p><u><i>Legal Land Use Objectives:</i></u> <i>Cultural Places - Skelulátkwa / Owl Creek, Signal Hill spirited ground area, Pemberton Airport spirited ground area</i> <i>Ungulate Winter Range & Wildlife Habitat Areas – Minor overlaps with u-2-005 (Black-tailed deer & Moose) and 2-525 (Spotted Owl)</i></p>

SECTION 3: COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

This section defines the planning area for this CWRP and provides general demographic information about the Village of Pemberton. An understanding of population trends, land use patterns, and values at risk can help effectively direct FireSmart outreach and risk mitigation activities.

3.1 WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE

The Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) is defined by FireSmart Canada as the zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. For the purpose of the FireSmart Community Funding and Supports (FCFS) program, the ‘eligible WUI’ is considered as the area one kilometer from a structure density class greater than six structures per square kilometer. BC Wildfire Service generates WUI Risk Class maps and associated spatial data to assist with initiatives related to wildfire risk reduction, including the FCFS program.²

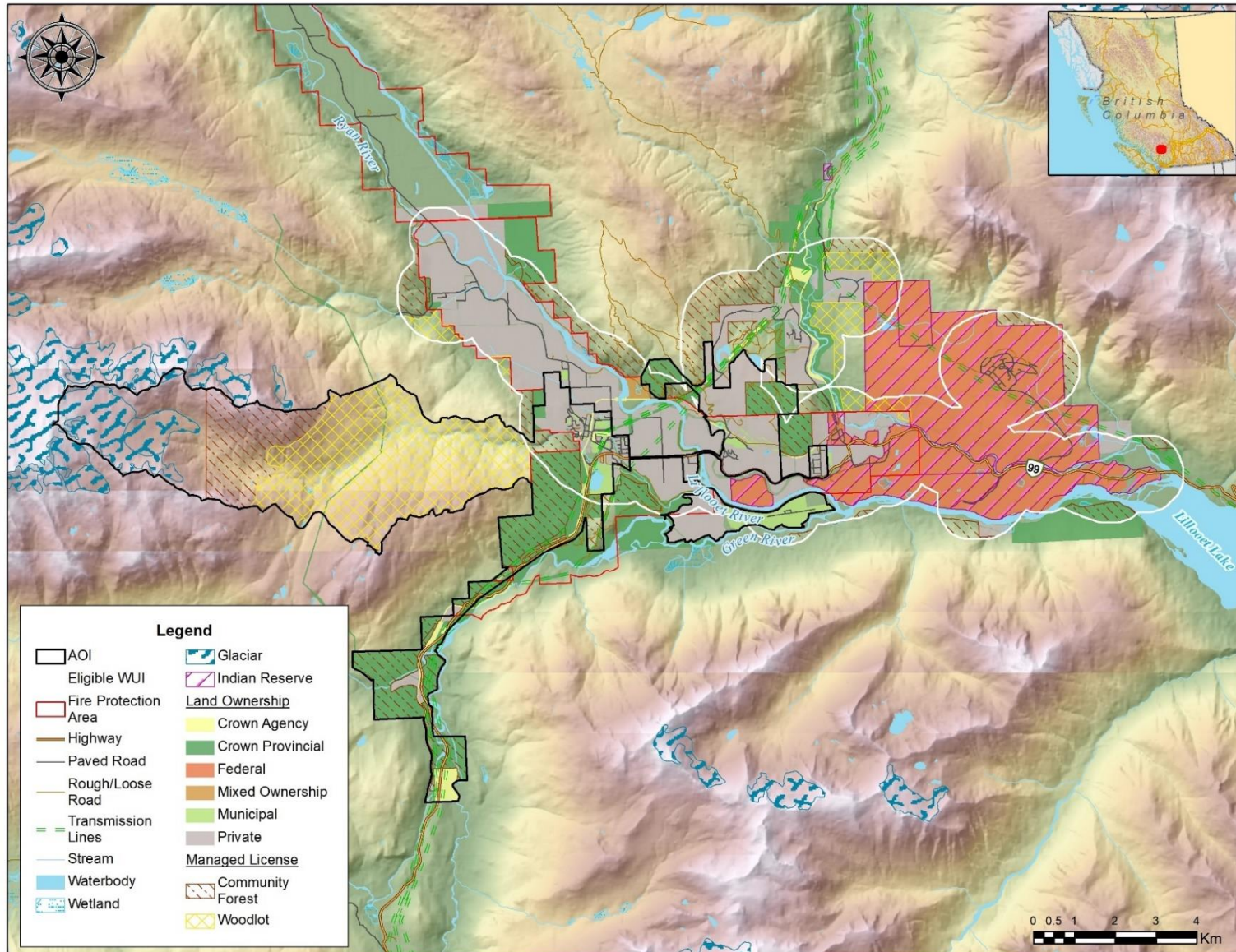
Field work, GIS analysis, and the recommendations for this CWRP cover only this one kilometer ‘eligible WUI’ and were restricted to within the municipal boundary of Pemberton. This area covers a total of 1,159 hectares. The municipality includes residential, industrial, agricultural and forested areas. Land use is guided by the Official Community Plan as discussed in Section 2.2. As development occurs, it is possible that both the municipal boundary and the WUI will change.

Map 1 shows an overview of the wildland urban interface surrounding Pemberton, with an approximate breakdown of land ownership type by area listed in Table 5. The map displays how large portions of the municipality are outside of the ‘eligible WUI’, and also how continuous the WUI is onto SLRD or Mount Currie (Lil’wat Nation) lands. Successful wildfire resilience efforts will need to cross these jurisdictional boundaries. The majority of the forested Crown land in and outside of Pemberton is managed through the Spelkúmtn Community Forest and/or local Woodlot licensees.

Table 5: Land Ownership within the eligible WUI of Pemberton.

Land Ownership	Area (Ha)	Percent of WUI (%)
Private	603	52
Crown Provincial	324	28
Crown Agency (right-of-ways)	22	2
Municipal	168	15
Federal	< 1	0
Mixed Ownership	27	2
Unclassified (often strata)	15	1
TOTAL	1889	-

²[Wildland Urban Interface Risk Class Maps - Province of British Columbia \(gov.bc.ca\)](https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/wildfire/wildfire-prevention/wildland-urban-interface-risk-class-maps)



Map 1. Wildland Urban Interface for the Village of Pemberton. The 'eligible WUI' area is the white bubble within the Area of Interest (AOI), which spans the municipal boundaries of Pemberton.

3.2 COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

The population of the Village of Pemberton has increased an impressive 32.4% over the last five years, which is the fastest growth rate of any community in the Sea to Sky Corridor.³ The municipality shares boundaries with other relatively populous communities; Electoral Area C is the most populous in the SLRD, having experienced a 20.3% growth in population between 2016 and 2021, while the majority of the Lil'wat Nation lives within Mount Currie.⁴ Relevant socio-economic statistics on population, employment, housing and education for the Village of Pemberton are summarized in Table 6.

Table 6: Socio-economic statistics for the Village of Pemberton, as per the 2021 census. Bolded values will be discussed below as they have special relevance to the CWRP.

Metric	Value
Population	
Total Population	3407
Population Density (people/km ²)	55.5
Population percentage change between 2016 and 2021	+32.4%
Number of people <14 years old	665 (20%)
Number of people 15-64 years old	2520 (74%)
Number of people >65 years old	225 (6%)
Median Age (years)	36.4 ⁵
Housing	
Total private dwellings (2016/2021)	756 / 1430
Private dwellings permanently occupied	1357 ⁶
Average household size	2.5
Income and Employment	
Median Total Income of Households ⁷	\$100,000

As shown in Table 6, the growth rate in both population and in the total number of private dwellings has been considerable. This provides an opportunity for the Village to proactively provide FireSmart education to residents that are new to the area, and work to ensure that new infrastructure and neighbourhoods are built with wildfire resilience in mind. When compared with the rest of the province, Pemberton has a young population which again provides an opportunity for proactive FireSmart education, and potentially a more long-term and able-bodied population to perform FireSmart mitigation work.

The Village was originally built at valley bottom on the floodplains of the Lillooet and Green Rivers, but has begun to expand further into the forested hillsides that surround the valley. Since 2016 there have been major residential development in the Benchlands area above downtown, which contains steep complex topography and conifer-dominated forests to the south and west. The proposed [Nkwúkwma development](#) will further extend into the hillside in this area, with initial plans for an additional 270 homes

³ Data in this section has all been obtained from the 2021 Canadian Census, unless noted otherwise.

⁴ 2021 census data for Indigenous communities was not available at the time of writing, but the Lil'wat webpage lists that 1450 of the 2200 community members live within Mount Currie.

⁵ The median age for BC is 43.0 as per the 2016 census.

⁶ 17% single-detached house; 58% row house or apartment/flat in a duplex; 18% apartment < 5 stories

⁷ In 2020, pre-tax.

(and 450 homes once complete). On the other side of the valley the [Ridge](#) and [Sunstone](#) developments continue to develop lots further up the steep, south-facing slopes.



Figure 1: Aerial view of the Ridge subdivision. Photo from Creus Engineering, accessed from <https://creus.ca/portfolio-posts/ridge-at-pemberton/>

The areas in and around the Village see considerable increases in daily populations during the peak of fire season due to expanding recreational networks and tourism opportunities in the summer months. Many of these tourists hail from the Greater Vancouver / Lower Mainland area, where the average individual's awareness of fire hazards and/or fire bans may be lower. An increase in summer visitation to the area results in:

- A) Increased likelihood of a human-caused wildfire;
- B) Increased consequences of a wildfire – more people to evacuate.

Both the Village of Pemberton and the SLRD's Community Wildfire Resiliency Committees identified 'slackcountry campers' as one of the biggest wildfire concerns in the region, especially as compliance with provincial and local fire bans was identified as an issue.

Immediately outside the municipal boundaries there are a number of more semi-rural communities, namely Pemberton Meadows and Pemberton Fringe in the SLRD, as well as Mount Currie. These areas share a close and mutually supportive relationship with the Village of Pemberton. The majority of residences in Pemberton Meadows are located on large agricultural properties on flat land at the bottom of the Lillooet River valley. Properties in Pemberton Fringe (off of Owl Ridge Road, Reid Road, and Walkerville Estates Road) are much more intermixed with the surrounding forest and are often located on parcels abutting steep slopes and unmanaged forests. Structure fire response for these areas is provided by Pemberton Fire Rescue via a five-year renewing Fire Services Agreement.

3.3 VALUES AT RISK

Values at risk are the human, natural, or cultural resources that could be negatively impacted by a wildfire. Protection of these values during a wildfire event is an important consideration for effective emergency response. Pre-identifying critical infrastructure and values at risk before an emergency event can ensure that essential services can be protected and/or restored quickly. As well, many activities that proactively assess and mitigate fire hazards around critical infrastructure and “Community Assets” are currently eligible for funding under the 2023 CRI FCFS Program Guide, which is addressed through Recommendation 13 (FireSmart Policies). Critical infrastructure includes buildings and structures that are essential to the health, safety, security, or economic wellbeing of the community and the effective functioning of government.

Table 7 lists critical infrastructure in Pemberton as identified by the Village’s emergency management staff. The SLRD also maintains a comprehensive database of critical infrastructure that also includes cell phone towers, gas stations, quarries, and grocery stores. Water and electric systems are discussed in more detail in Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.2. There is some private water infrastructure (e.g., reservoirs in the Ridge development) that is not included in Table 7. At the time of writing, Pemberton FireSmart staff have performed FireSmart Critical Infrastructure Assessments on 11 pieces of Village infrastructure. Mitigation work focused on simple fuel management practices is being actively completed around these assets by Village FireSmart staff. These assessments and the follow-up work has been funded through the CRI FCFS program. Map 2 presents a visual display of values at risk throughout the eligible WUI.

Table 7: Critical Infrastructure within the Village of Pemberton.

Classification	Name	Agency	Address	Risk & Resilience Factors ⁸
<i>Government</i>				
Government	Pemberton Municipal Hall (Primary EOC)	VoP	7400 Prospect Street Pemberton, BC	Intermix with a manicured park. Mostly non-fuel surrounding.
Government	Pemberton & District Community Centre	VoP	7390 Cottonwood Street, Pemberton, BC	Surrounded by non-fuel (built-up)
Government	Pemberton Public Works Yard	VoP	1350 Aster Street Pemberton, BC	Continuous conifer forest to the SW, much of which has had fuel management
Health	Pemberton Health Centre	VCH	1403 Portage Road Pemberton, BC	Surrounded by non-fuel / planted vegetation
School	Signal Hill Elementary School	SD #48	1410 Pemberton Portage Road Pemberton, BC	Surrounded by non-fuel / maintained fields
School	Pemberton Secondary School	SD #48	1400 Oak Street Pemberton, BC	Surrounded by planted conifers and low-hazard deciduous stands.

⁸ Critical infrastructure FireSmart Assessments were outside of the scope of this plan; factors are based on general location or community function

Classification	Name	Agency	Address	Risk & Resilience Factors ⁸
<i>Utilities</i>				
Water	Pemberton Waste Water Treatment	VoP	1890 Airport Road Pemberton, BC	Surrounded by irrigated agricultural land, non-fuel, and deciduous riparian stands.
Water	Water Lift Stations (7) & Water Wells (3) & Reservoirs (2)	VoP	Multiple locations – not individually assessed	Majority are non-combustible pieces of infrastructure.
Hydro	Field Office & Works Yard	BC Hydro	1368 Aster Street Pemberton, BC	In the intermix, conifer forest to the west, north and east.
Hydro (SLRD)	Creekside Series Capacitor Station	BC Hydro	Pemberton Portage Road – Owl Creek Rec Site	Fuel management proposed and underway around this area.
<i>Transportation</i>				
Airport	Pemberton Regional Airport	VoP	1870 Airport Road Pemberton, BC	FireSmart structures, largely surrounded by non-fuel. Potential for dense cured grass if left unmaintained.
<i>Emergency Response</i>				
Fire	Pemberton Fire Rescue Hall	VoP	1350 Aster Street Pemberton, BC	Continuous conifer forest to the SW, much of which has had fuel management
Fire	BC Wildfire Service Base	BCWS	Airport Road Pemberton BC	Surrounded by irrigated agricultural land, non-fuel, and deciduous riparian stands
Ambulance	Pemberton BC Ambulance Service – Station 219	BC Ambulance Service	7413 Flint St, Pemberton, BC	Mostly surrounded by non-forest fuel (built up), with maintained mature conifers in the park to the west
Police	Pemberton RCMP Detachment	RCMP	7413 Prospect St, Pemberton, BC	Well separated from the forest – small number of planted conifers surrounding
Communications	Communications Towers	CBC, SAR, VoP	N 50° 19.644' W 122° 49.343'	Surrounded by dense conifer stands – much of which is now private property.

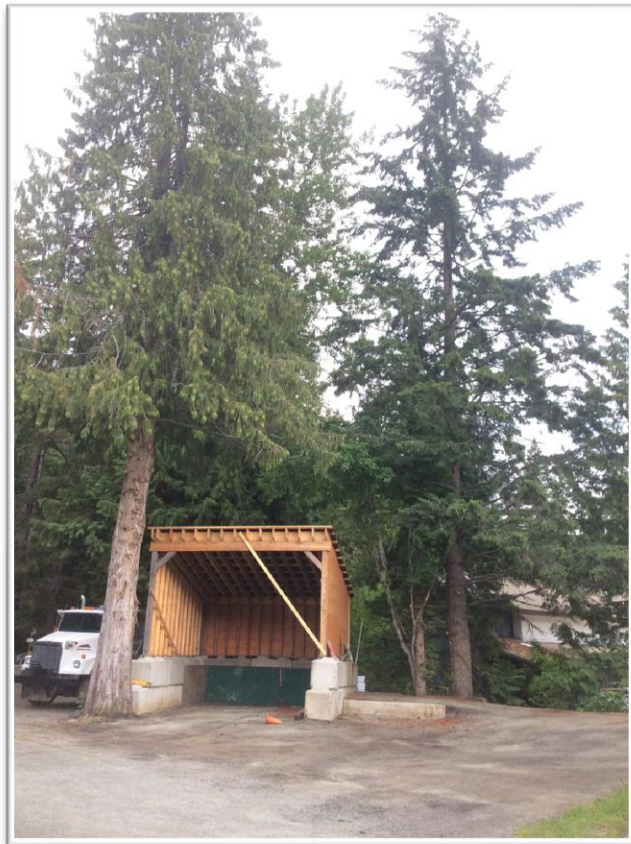


Figure 2: Examples of recent fuel mitigation work (thinning small conifers, pruning retained trees) around Village infrastructure, planned and completed by Pemberton FireSmart.

3.3.1 ELECTRICAL POWER

A large fire has the potential to impact electrical service by causing disruption in network distribution through direct or indirect processes. Direct heat from flames or damage from fallen trees associated with a fire event may cause power outages. There are three major transmission line right-of-ways bisecting the municipality, which can provide excellent fuel breaks and access for first responders in the event of a wildfire – if the vegetation on them is regularly managed and kept in a low-hazard state. BC Hydro clears right-of-ways in the region every few years, and no fuel hazard concerns were noted in these areas during field work for this plan, or by local BCWS / PFR staff.

Residential and commercial power throughout the Village is provided by a network of wood-pole BC Hydro distribution lines with underground servicing to many neighbourhoods. The distribution line that runs above Benchlands to the communications towers is a clear example of a line that could easily be compromised during a fire event in the area. Figure 3 shows how there are dense, high-hazard conifer stands on either side of this right-of-way, with accumulations of surface fuel and conifer regeneration underneath the line and adjacent to the combustible wooden poles. This same potential problem is present where landowners have highly flammable vegetation and/or unmaintained conifer trees growing in close proximity to power poles or distribution lines.



Figure 3: Looking east toward the Village along the distribution line right-of-way, downslope of the communications towers. Dense continuous conifer stands are found on either side.

Having secondary power sources for critical infrastructure is important to reduce community vulnerability in the event of an emergency that cuts power for days, or even weeks. The Village should invest in back-up generators for all Village-owned critical infrastructure (see Recommendation #28 in Section 5.6).

3.3.2 WATER AND SEWAGE

The Village utilizes a groundwater source for potable drinking water from the Pemberton Creek Fan Aquifer, pumped via two active wells (with a third well currently inactive).⁹ Well #2 performs as a backup well only to be used in emergency events (i.e., increased demand for fire flow during an urban or interface fire). This groundwater system also supplies water to residents of the Pemberton North Improvement District which is within the SLRD.

Pemberton Fire Rescue (PFR) has noted that all locations in the Village have an adequate supply of water available for fire response via fire hydrants. At the time of writing, PFR is working on an analysis to determine the maximum availability of water to their hydrant systems under different scenarios of structure protection. As the PFR's Fire Protection Area extends outside of Village boundaries to the Pemberton Meadows and Pemberton Fringe area, there are concerns of an inadequate water supply outside the municipal boundaries. PFR has noted that they do not have adequate equipment to provide reliable water shuttling to many of these areas. PFR is currently in the process of identifying and establishing water use agreements for additional water sources (natural and/or man-made for drafting and/or pump and hose setups) in rural areas outside the Village. See Section 5.5 for recommendations related to fire department resources.

No concerns or vulnerabilities from fire hazards were noted with the sewage system for the Village – which utilizes a state-of-the-art facility adjacent to the Lillooet River.

3.3.3 HAZARDOUS VALUES

Hazardous values are defined as values that pose a safety hazard to emergency responders and include large fuel / propane facilities, landfills, rail yards, storage facilities containing explosives, pipelines, etc. Anywhere combustible materials, explosive chemicals, or gas/oil is stored can be considered a hazardous value. Protecting hazardous values from fires is important to preventing interface fire disasters.

Hazardous values in the WUI are concentrated around the industrial park, east of downtown. It is also very likely that farms in the valley store gas, oil, and/or fertilizer. As well, a fire at the tire store near the Village's wells could constitute a significant contaminant risk to Pemberton's aquifer.¹⁰ It was also noted in the 2021 SLRD Community Risk Assessment that hazardous materials are transported by truck and train through the municipality (Highway 99 and CN rail corridor). Train car derailments near Gates Lake in 2017 and 2018 illustrate the risk of a material spill and potential fire or contamination event.

Accidental ignitions from train tracks and equipment are also a fire risk. In the summer of 2021 when rail traffic was increased along the Sea to Sky corridor in response to wildfires in the Fraser Canyon, CN increased track patrols.¹¹ Vegetation management practices along the rail lines has the ability to exacerbate a fire hazard if deciduous and/or coniferous vegetation and cured grasses are being brushed and left in accumulations beside the tracks. This presents more of a concern where the vegetation on

⁹ Water source information from the Village of Pemberton's Water Conservation Plan (2022), produced by Kerr Wood Leidal consulting engineers.

¹⁰ Enterprise Geoscience Services Ltd. (2012). Village of Pemberton Hydrogeological Assessment For Groundwater Protection Plan

¹¹ CBC News. July 11, 2021. Pemberton mayor raises fears about trains diverted from Lytton sparking fires.

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/british-columbia/pemberton-trains-cn-wildfires-1.6098005>

private properties adjacent to the tracks has a coniferous component or cured grass, especially where developments such as The Ridge and Sunstone have built upslope of these rail lines.

3.3.4 CULTURAL VALUES

There are many documented historic and archeological sites within the WUI and a high potential for additional sites to be found given the long history of use by Lil'wat Nation.¹² Known archeological sites are protected under the Heritage Conservation Act, which applies on both private and public lands.

The Village of Pemberton and/or the Ministry of Forests should continue to consult with applicable First Nations well before development and implementation of any proposed fuel prescriptions to allow for meaningful review and input. As the SCF is jointly managed by Pemberton and the Lil'wat Nation, there is little concern that forest management within the Community Forest will not adequately address cultural values. Archeological assessments may be required to ensure that known or unknown cultural resources are not inadvertently damaged or destroyed, and that First Nations strategies for land management in their traditional territory are complied with (see Land Use Plans in Table 4).

3.3.5 HIGH ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

The Sea to Sky Land and Resource Management Plan and Spelkúmtn Community Forest (SCF) Management Plan identify many important environmental areas throughout the AOI. There are minor overlaps with provincially-protected Old-Growth Management Areas (OGMA), Ungulate Winter Range, and Wildlife Habitat Areas, as well as significant overlaps with species and ecosystems at risk identified through the B.C. Conservation Data Center and by the federal government (Table 8). All fuel management prescriptions must identify and mitigate potential impacts to ecosystems or species at risk and may require rationales and/or mitigation measures for tree removal in some areas. As mentioned in Table 4, the approved SCF Forest Stewardship Plan identifies that minor forest harvesting may occur in OGMAs that are located in fire-dominated ecosystems. This idea is well supported by current research that indicates the importance of managing for dynamic reserves as opposed to static reserves in seasonally dry forests.¹³

¹² MFLNRORD Archeology Branch; Lil'wat Land Use Plan 2006

¹³ Gaines, W.L., et al., 2022. Climate Change and Forest Management on Federal Lands in the Pacific Northwest, USA: Managing for Dynamic Landscapes. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2021.119794>

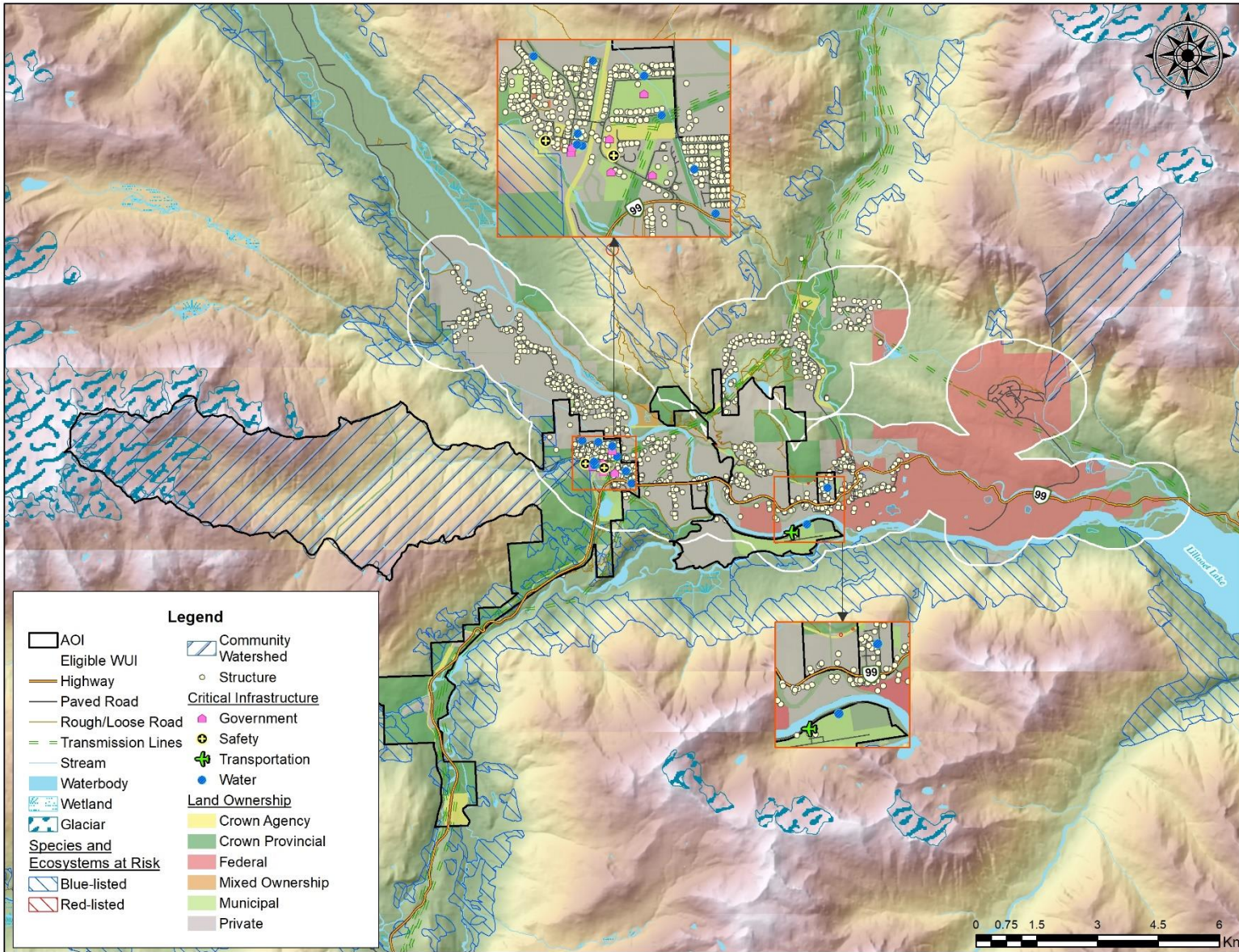
Table 8. Species and Ecosystems at Risk in the WUI – BC Conservation Data Center. *Denotes Critical Habitat for Federally Listed Species at Risk

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category	BC List	Habitat Type
Dun Skipper	<i>Euphyes vestris</i>	Invertebrate Animal	Blue*	Terrestrial: Roadside
Sharp-tailed Snake	<i>Contia tenuis</i>	Vertebrate Animal	Red *	Terrestrial: Coarse Woody Debris, Shrubland, Forest Mixed
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Vertebrate Animal	Yellow*	Terrestrial: Agricultural, Anthropogenic, Forest, Grassland
Western Hemlock - Douglas-fir / Electrified Cat's-tail Moss Dry Submaritime 1	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> – <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus</i> Dry Submaritime 1	Ecological Community	Blue	N/A

The Lil'wat Nation Land Use Plan identifies the following plant habitats as rare or endangered: low to mid-elevation floodplains and alluvial forests, low-elevation warm-aspect rock outcrops, dry closed forests, and high-elevation avalanche tracks and meadows. The most threatened Biogeoclimatic units are the Interior Douglas Fir wet warm zone (IDFww) and Coastal Western Hemlock dry sub maritime zone (CWHds1) plant communities. It should be noted that all forestry related development plans in the AOI should be directed to the Lil'wat Land Use Referral Committee.

3.3.6 OTHER RESOURCE VALUES

There are multiple other important resource values associated with the land base, including forestry, agriculture, recreation, and tourism. Any fuel management within the Village of Pemberton should consider the impact on any of these additional values, and consult with appropriate land managers in the area.



Map 2: Values at Risk map for the Village of Pemberton and surrounding area.

SECTION 4: WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

This section summarizes the factors that contribute to local wildfire risk in the Village of Pemberton. Section 4.1 discusses the wildfire environment in the WUI: focusing on topography, fuel, and weather. Section 4.2 and 4.2.3 discuss wildfire history in the area and wildfire response data from local fire crews. Section 4.3 uses updated fuel types combined with wildfire threat assessments and an office-based analysis to update the local wildfire risk for the eligible WUI.

The local wildfire risk assessment helps to identify the parts of the eligible WUI that are most vulnerable to wildfire. The CWRP risk assessment complements the broader scale Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

The relationship between wildfire risk and wildfire threat is defined as follows:

$$\text{Wildfire Risk} = \text{Probability} \times \text{Consequence}$$

Where:

Wildfire risk is defined as the potential losses incurred to human life and values at risk within a community in the event of a wildfire.

Probability is the threat of wildfire occurring in an area and is expressed by the ability of a wildfire to ignite and then consume fuel on the landscape. An area's *wildfire threat* is controlled primarily by:

- Topography: Slope and terrain features can influence rate of spread; aspect can affect pre-heating and other fuel properties
- Fuel: Amount, vertical and horizontal arrangement, type, and dryness
- Weather: Temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and direction, precipitation

Consequences refer to the repercussions associated with fire occurrence in a given area. Higher consequences are associated with densely populated areas, presence of values at risk, etc.

4.1 WILDFIRE ENVIRONMENT

There are three environmental components that influence wildfire behavior: topography, weather, and fuel. These components are generally referred to as the 'fire behaviour triangle' (Figure 4); the ways in which they individually influence the wildfire environment of the area will be detailed below. Fuel is the only component of the fire triangle that can be reasonably managed through human intervention.



Figure 4: Graphic display of the fire behaviour triangle, and a subset of characteristics within each component.¹⁴

4.1.1 TOPOGRAPHY

Slope steepness influences the fire’s trajectory and rate of spread and slope position relates to the ability of a fire to gain momentum uphill. Other factors of topography that influence fire behaviour include aspect, elevation, and configuration of features on the landscape that can restrict (i.e., water bodies, rock outcrops) or drive (i.e., valleys, exposed ridges) the movement of a wildfire. As Pemberton occupies a steep-sided river valley, topography presents a natural risk factor as this valley can funnel winds to drive a fire both up and down the valley. Smaller rivers, tributaries, and creek draws (often running up/down the valley slopes of the major drainages) provide additional convective features that can drive the fast upslope spread of fire.

¹⁴ Graphic adopted from the Province of Alberta.



Figure 5: View of the slope-driven Miller Creek fire in the Pemberton Valley in 2020. Photo from [CBC](#).

The oldest parts of the Village and the majority of Village infrastructure is located on the valley bottom, which is naturally advantageous from a fire spread standpoint. As new developments have moved out of the floodplain and into the surrounding hills (e.g., Benchlands, Ridge, Sunstone, Plateau), more structures and infrastructure are being put at a topographical risk to fire. The complex topography around these developments can also make water delivery more difficult as natural water sources are scarce and pumping against gravity requires additional pressure. Both Ridge and Sunstone are located on exposed south / southwest facing slopes, which receive nearly constant insolation throughout the summer. While this aspect provides the most challenging weather conditions in fire season, vegetation growth is more limited here due to more pronounced growing season water deficits.

Table 9 shows the percent of the WUI by slope steepness class, with corresponding fire behavior implications. One-third of the WUI (31%) is on >30% slope and would experience accelerated rates of spread due to slope class.

Table 9. Slope Percentage and Fire Behaviour Implications.

Slope	Percent of Eligible WUI	Fire Behaviour Implications
<20%	56%	Very little flame and fuel interaction caused by slope, normal rate of spread.
21-30%	13%	Flame tilt begins to preheat fuel, increase rate of spread.
31-45%	12%	Flame tilt preheats fuel and begins to bathe flames into fuel, high rate of spread.
46-60%	14%	Flame tilt preheats fuel and bathes flames into fuel, very high rate of spread.
>60%	6%	Flame tilt preheats fuel and bathes flames into fuel well upslope, extreme rate of spread.

Table 10 shows the fire behavior implications of slope position of a value. Values located mid-slope are threatened by faster rates of fire spread due to the pre-heating of fuels and longer flame lengths. As discussed above, the majority of the Village is situated at valley bottom at an elevation of approximately 200 meters, so would not fire rates of spread influenced by topography alone. However, newer developments and community infrastructure are located up to 160 meters further upslope in elevation, with transmission lines often located mid-slope. These values are more at risk from fires spreading quickly uphill and are often damaged or temporarily disabled by wildfires. High levels of particulate matter from wildfire smoke can also impact transmission lines. In the summer of 2021, two cell towers were damaged by the Lytton wildfire.¹⁵

Table 10. Slope Position of Value and Fire Behaviour Implications.

Slope Position of Value	Fire Behaviour Implications
Bottom of Slope/ Valley Bottom	Impacted by normal rates of spread.
Mid Slope - Bench	Impacted by increase rates of spread. Position on a bench may reduce the preheating near the value. (Value is offset from the slope).
Mid Slope – Continuous	Impacted by fast rates of spread. No break in terrain features affected by preheating and flames bathing into the fuel ahead of the fire.
Upper 1/3 of slope	Impacted by extreme rates of spread. At risk to large continuous fire run, preheating and flames bathing into the fuel.

4.1.2 FUEL

The ecological context of wildfire and the role of fire in the local ecosystem under both current and historical conditions is an important basis for understanding the current and future wildfire threat to a community. As well, the type and amount of fuel available for a wildfire is a major driver of the potential fire behaviour in an area. Fuel is the only component of the fire triangle that can be realistically managed through human intervention.

Land clearing for agriculture and/or development has removed native forest stands from the majority of the valley bottom. These swaths of cleared, irrigated farm land at the bottom of the valley reduce wildfire threat. Extending into the hillsides above the Village, extensive logging has combined with historically suppressed wildfires throughout the 1900s to result in a continuous distribution of dense even-aged conifer stands. The forest stands adjacent to developed areas are generally continuous, with few natural or human-created fuel breaks other than rocky areas with sparse or absent tree cover, transmission line right-of-ways, and water bodies. As many of these second-growth stands have regenerated in high densities and had fire excluded as an agent of natural disturbance, their fuel structure has become problematic. Opportunities have now been challenged and/or lost to re-introduce low-severity fires to

¹⁵Roden, B. July 1, 2021. TELUS working to restore communication in Lytton after fire damages infrastructure. Ashcroft Cache Creek Journal. <https://www.ashcroftcachecreekjournal.com/news/telus-working-to-restore-communication-in-lytton-after-fire-damages-infrastructure/>

many of these dense areas without managing the fuel ahead of time. As these stands continue to age, forest health issues (both biotic and abiotic) can affect stand structure and fuel loading.

The Canadian Forest Fire Behaviour Prediction (FBP) System outlines sixteen fuel types based on characteristic fire behaviour under defined conditions.¹⁶ BC Wildfire Service maintains a provincial fuel type layer that was confirmed and updated for this CWRP. It should be noted that a locally observed fuel type may have no exact analog within the FBP system. In these cases, the most appropriate fuel type to predict fire behaviour was assigned; the FBP system was almost entirely developed for boreal and sub-boreal forest types, which do not occur within the study areas. Furthermore, fuel types depend heavily on Vegetation Resource Inventory (VRI) data, which is gathered and maintained in order to inform timber management objectives, not fire behaviour prediction. Although a subjective process, the most appropriate fuel type was assigned based on research, experience, and practical knowledge; this system has been successfully used within BC, with continual improvement and refinement, for 20 years.¹⁷ In some areas, aerial imagery is of low spatial resolution and/or ground access was impossible, making fuel type assessment difficult.

Table 11 lists the percentage of fuel types in Pemberton's eligible WUI. The fuel type present that is considered most hazardous in terms of fire behaviour is C-3. These stands can readily support crown fire as a result of fuel moisture, fuel loading, and weather conditions. Extensive areas of O-1a/b or C-7 can support a rapidly spreading surface fire capable of damage or destruction of property and jeopardizing human life. The fire behaviour potential in O-1a/b and C-7 fuel types is recognized as highly variable dependent on the percentage of grass that is cured and the wind speed. An M-1/2 fuel type can be considered hazardous depending on the proportion of conifers within the forest stand, and/or the amount of dead and downed material. D-1/2 stands are dominated by deciduous species, and are generally considered the least hazardous forest type as a result of their higher moisture content and lack of flammable ladder fuels. The hazard of a D-1/2 stand can greatly increase if there is an accumulation of surface fuels, cured grasses, or flammable shrubs. Recent spring cross-over conditions¹⁸ on the coast have allowed for destructive forest fires in deciduous-dominated stands. The Squamish valley has experienced a number of these human-caused fires since 2018 which have destroyed multiple homes in the valley. Detailed fuel type descriptions and their associated wildfire risk can be found in Appendix B-1: Fuel Typing Methodology.

¹⁶Forestry Canada Fire Danger Group. 1992. Development and Structure of the Canadian Forest Fire Behavior Prediction System: Information Report ST-X-3.

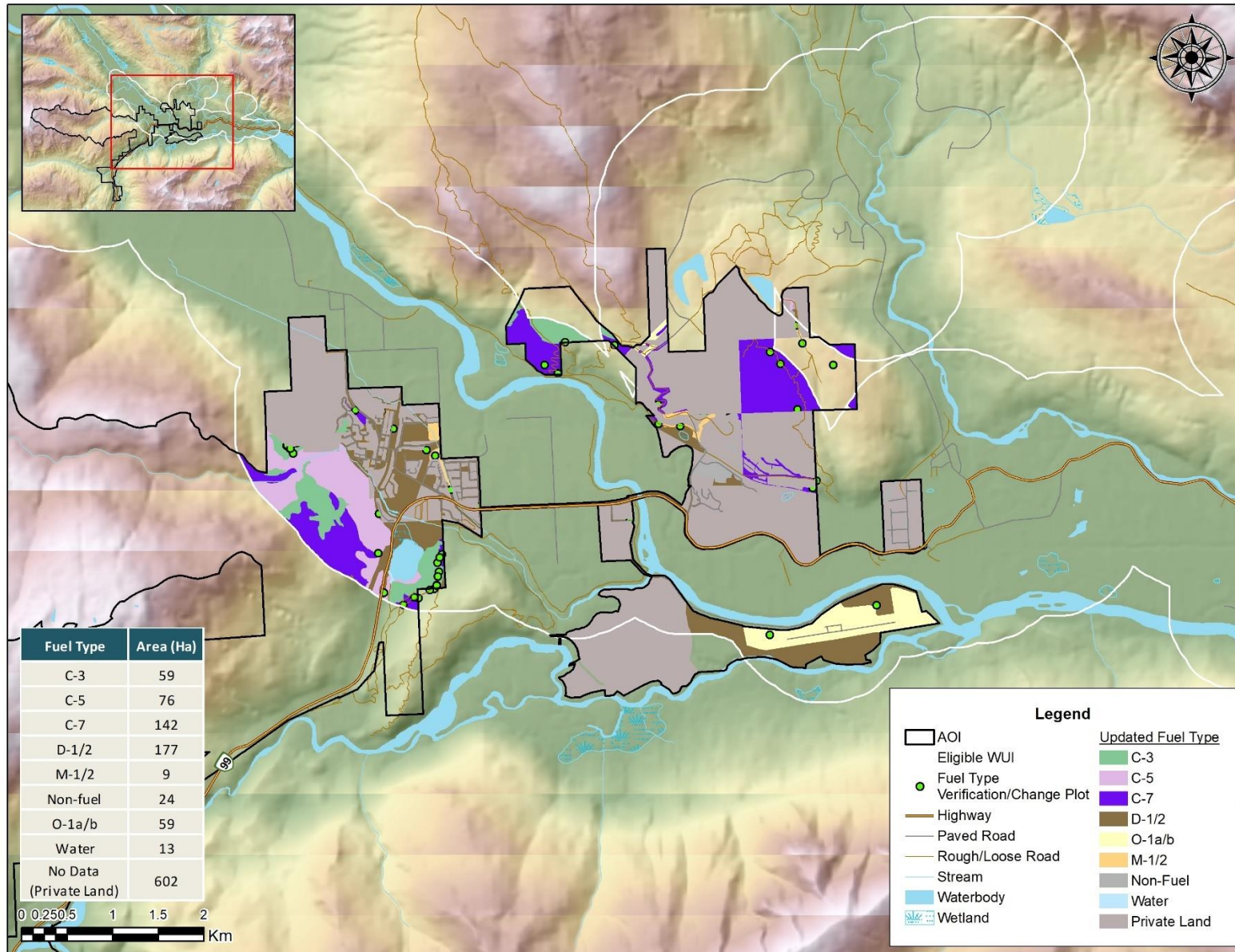
¹⁷ Perrakis, D, G. Eade and D. Hicks. 2018. Canadian Forest Service Pacific Forestry Centre. British Columbia Wildfire Fuel Typing and Fuel Type Layer Description

¹⁸ Cross-over conditions refer to a point where air temperature drops below the relative humidity (e.g., 20°C/15% humidity), providing conditions for potentially severe fire behaviour.

Table 11. Fuel types in the Wildland Urban Interface

Fuel Type	Fuel Type Description within the WUI	Area (ha) of WUI	Percent (%) of WUI
C-3	Well-stocked immature / mature conifers stands, often with a canopy closure > 60 %. Often have a considerable dead component (standing and downed fuel) through stem exclusion, and/or a flammable understory layer.	59	5%
C-5	Lower hazard mature conifer stands (often dominated by cedar and hemlock) with structural complexity. Often contain a low-flammability shrub layer, more open canopies than a C-3, and high crown base heights.	76	7%
C-7	Mature and open forest stands with a mix of flashy grass fuels and lower flammability shrubs. Often located on south-facing slopes and throughout the IDFww.	142	12%
D-1/2	Deciduous stands/forest. Hazard increases with the amount of deadfall and/or establishment of a flammable shrub layer.	177	15%
M-1/2	Moderately well-stocked mixed stands of conifer and deciduous, low to moderate dead stems and down woody fuels. Often transition to become more conifer dominated as pioneer deciduous species die out if disturbance is excluded.	9	1%
O-1a/b	Grassland fuels ('a' refers to matted grasses, 'b' refers to standing). The volatility of this fuel type depends on the percentage of grass that is cured.	59	5%
Non-fuel	Areas with no available forest or grass fuels (e.g., roadways, gravel clearings, irrigated fields). These areas may (and often do) contain combustible materials, infrastructure, flammable landscaping, and homes.	24	2%
Water	-	13	1%
Private Land	-	602	52%

Map 3 below displays the updated fuel types for the eligible WUI surrounding Pemberton.



Map 3. Updated fuel types in the eligible WUI of the Village of Pemberton

4.1.3 WEATHER

The Village of Pemberton has a low elevation valley-bottom location, surrounded by large mountains in all directions. Weather patterns in the area are highly unpredictable and variable due to the complex topography. Fire season conditions are generally extremely hot and dry in the valley, with climate change projections trending toward even hotter summers and more pronounced droughts. Local BC Wildfire Service (BCWS) staff commented that in this area, weather (i.e., relative humidity and wind) and drought are far more important factors in fire growth than fuel types.

Historical weather data can provide information on the number and distribution of days when the Pemberton area experiences high fire danger conditions. ‘High fire danger’ is considered with a Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System (CFFDRS) Danger Class rating of 4 (High) or 5 (Extreme). Average danger class data as reported by the Pemberton Base BCWS weather station for the past 10 years is presented in Figure 6 below. Pemberton Base is located at 204 meters in elevation in the CWHds1 (this classification is covered in Section 4.2). The data from this station may underestimate fire danger due to the moderating effect of the nearby Lillooet and Green Rivers, and by the way in which the Wildfire Regulation delineates the province into Danger Index Regions. The nearby Cheakamus station is in a different Danger Index Region and reports much more extreme fire weather data, despite being located at a higher elevation and in a wetter BEC zone (Figure 7). This is problematic for Pemberton and the surrounding area, as residents and industrial operators reference the Pemberton Base weather station for the daily fire danger rating.

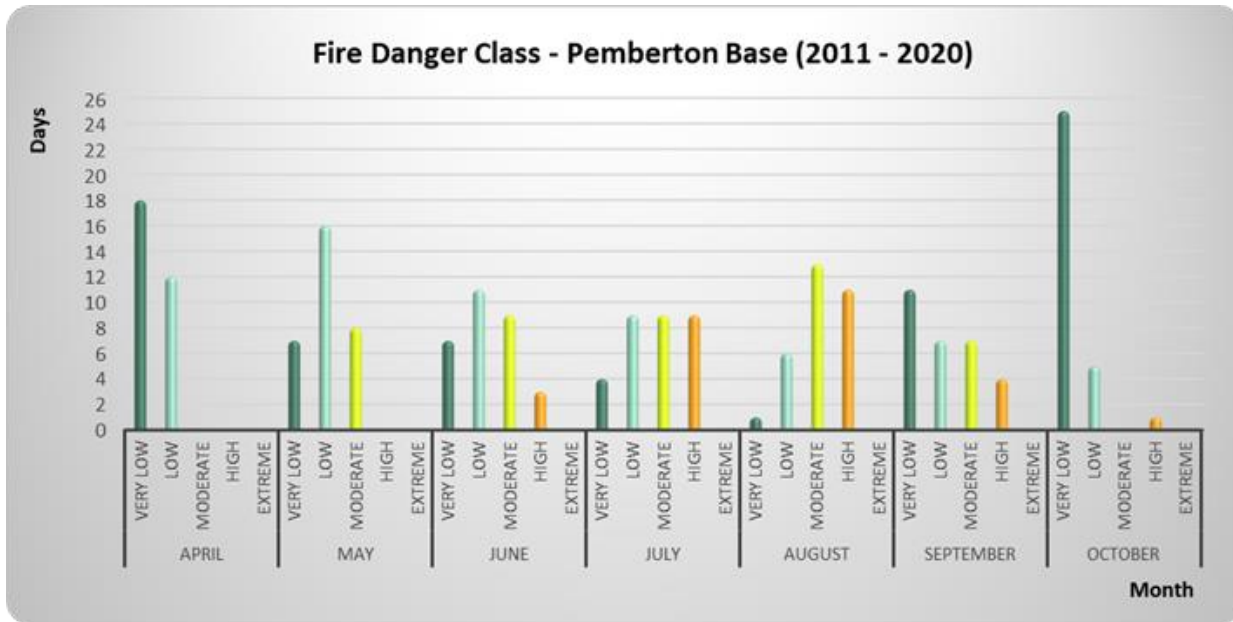


Figure 6: Average number of fire danger rating days by month for the Pemberton Base weather station – located in Danger Index Region 3.

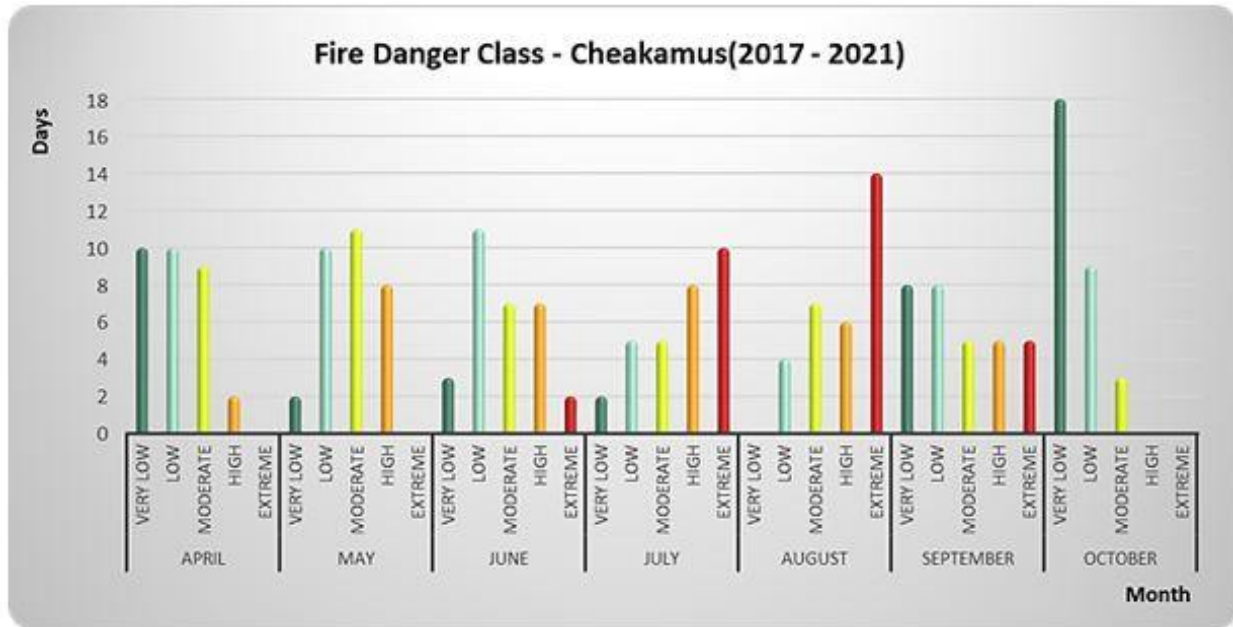


Figure 7: Average number of fire danger rating days by month for the Cheakamus weather station – located in Danger Index Region 1.

Hourly wind speed and direction is also recorded at BCWS weather stations. Data is publicly available in the form of average Initial Spread Index (ISI) roses.¹⁹ The ISI is a numeric rating of the expected rate of fire spread that combines the effects of wind speed and fine fuel moisture (which is controlled by temperature and relative humidity). ISI roses can be used to help plan the location of fuel treatments on the landscape to protect values at risk based on the predominant wind direction and frequency of higher ISI values. Wildfire that occurs upwind of a value poses a more significant threat to that value than one which occurs downwind.

During the fire season, Pemberton can experience strong winds from multiple directions, influenced by diurnal wind patterns and/or weather systems that originate either off the coast or from the arctic / interior. As per the ISI rose, the highest ISI wind directions can mostly likely originate from any cardinal direction other than true north and south. The predominant wind direction at the Pemberton Base during the fire season is from the east (Figure 8). Hourly data (not displayed) shows that wind speeds peak from around noon to 6 pm, remaining strong into the evening and tapering off after midnight.

¹⁹<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/wildfire-status/prevention/vegetation-and-fuel-management/fire-fuel-management/fuel-management>

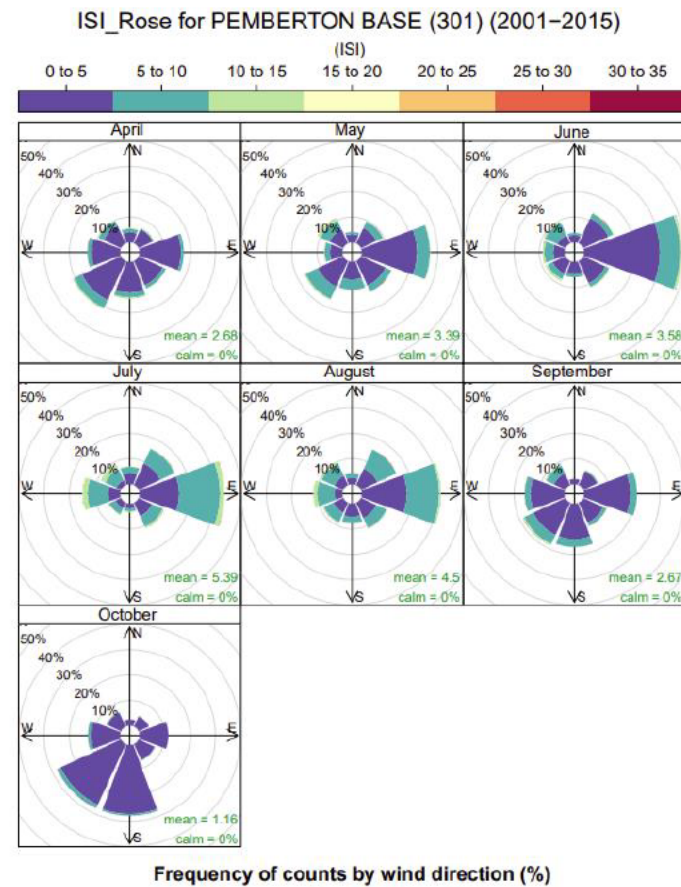
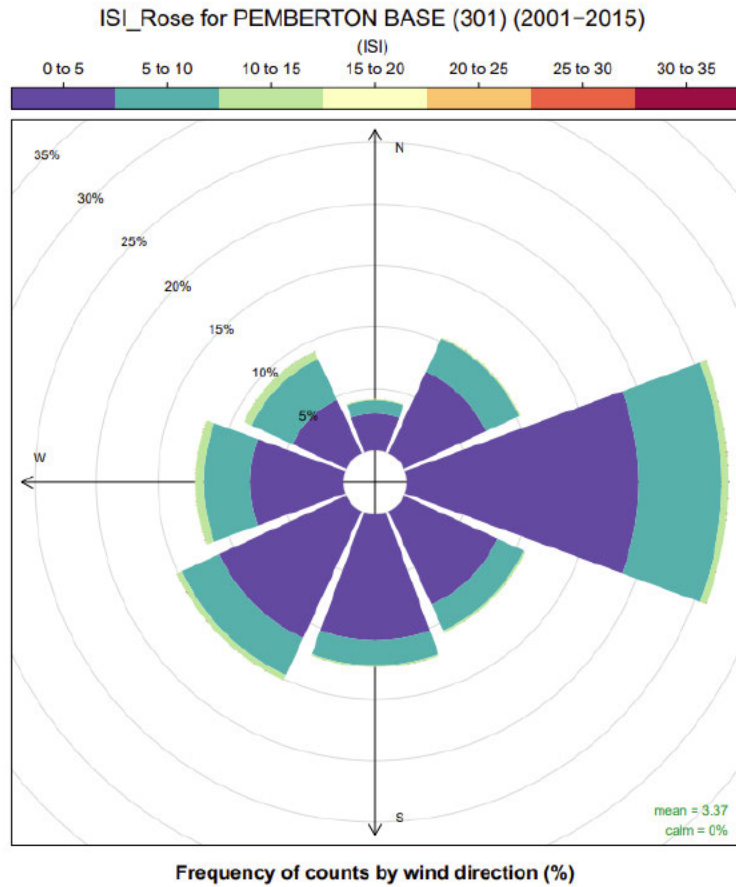


Figure 8. Daily and monthly average initial spread index rose for Pemberton Base weather station for the fire season (April – October)

4.2 WILDFIRE HISTORY

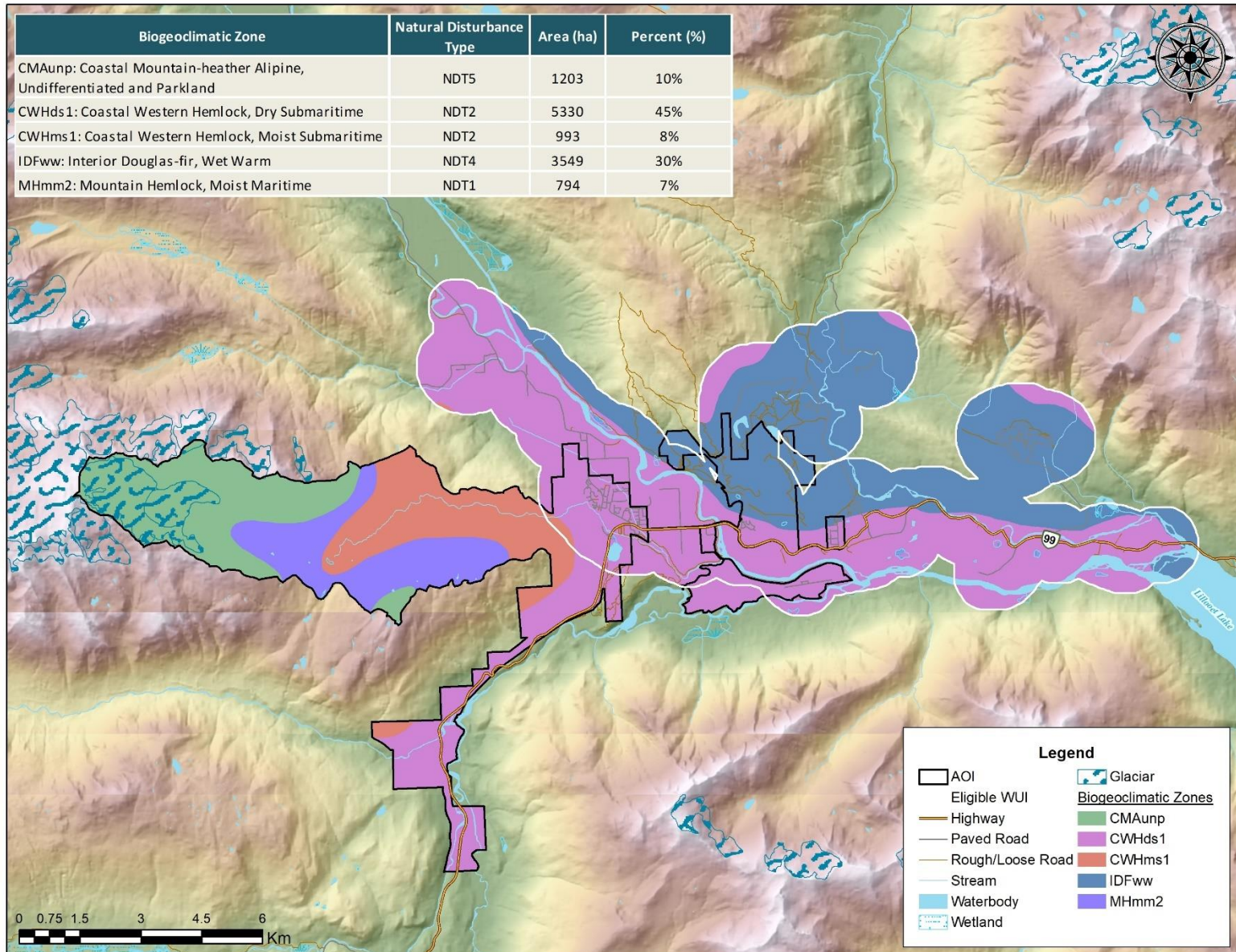
4.2.1 HISTORIC FIRE REGIME

The Pemberton WUI can be categorized using the Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC) system, which classifies the province into zones by vegetation, soils, and climate. Regional subzones are derived from relative precipitation and temperature. The majority of the WUI surrounding Pemberton falls into the Coastal Western Hemlock dry-submaritime (CWHds1), which is the driest “coastal” forest type before transitioning into the Interior Douglas Fir (IDF). The south facing slopes at the north end of the municipality are within the IDF wet-warm (ww). Forests in the IDFww are characterized by a disturbance regime of frequent low-intensity surface fires (referred to as a Natural Disturbance Type [NDT] 4), which would normally regulate the amount of fuel built-up. CWHds1 forests are thought to have a NDT2 – defined by return intervals between 200 and 450 years for stand replacing disturbances. Fire regimes in the CWHds1 were likely a mix between low-severity (killing small saplings), moderate-severity (patchy mortality) and high-severity (killing many large trees).²⁰ Map 4 below shows the distribution of Biogeoclimatic zones and associated NDTs in the wildland-urban interface and throughout Pemberton’s municipal boundary. It is important to consider that BEC distributions will likely change along with climate change.

Forests in the IDFww would normally experience frequent, low-intensity fires that remove understory vegetation and maintain larger, fire-resistant trees. This regime was likely exemplified through pre-settlement cultural burning practices by the Liíwat7úl. A higher frequency and a variable intensity of these types of fires across the landscape would create mosaics of uneven-aged forests and grassy or shrubby openings which naturally restrict the spread of large severe fires. In the NDT2 – there were two large stand-replacing fires in the CWHms1 in 2015 alone: the ~12,000-hectare Elaho fire and the ~3,000-hectare Nahatlatch fire. Both of these fires were found to have been ignited by lightning during a period of low rain after a winter with low snow pack, and were influenced by strong, dry outflow winds from the interior.²¹

²⁰ Dorner, B. & Wong, C. (2003). *Natural Disturbance Dynamics in Coastal British Columbia*. Accessed from: <https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/tasb/slrp/citbc/b-NatDist-DornerWong-May03.pdf>

²¹ MFLNRORD. 2016. Sea to Sky Natural Resource District Fire Management Plan.



Map 4: Overview of Biogeoclimatic Zones and their respective natural disturbance type throughout the municipality and in the surrounding WUI.

4.2.2 HISTORICAL WILDFIRE OCCURENCES

Wildfires in the Pemberton area occur frequently and have the potential to be large. Although humans are the most common cause of ignitions in the wildland-urban interface, all areas are also subject to lightning ignitions at higher elevations and slope positions, and most large fires in the area have been lightning-caused. Local BCWS staff have expressed concerns regarding the potential difficulty of managing multi-start fire events as a result of lightning storms. Figure 9 displays trends with fire ignitions since the 1950's within the Village boundaries. 70% of these ignitions have been human-caused.

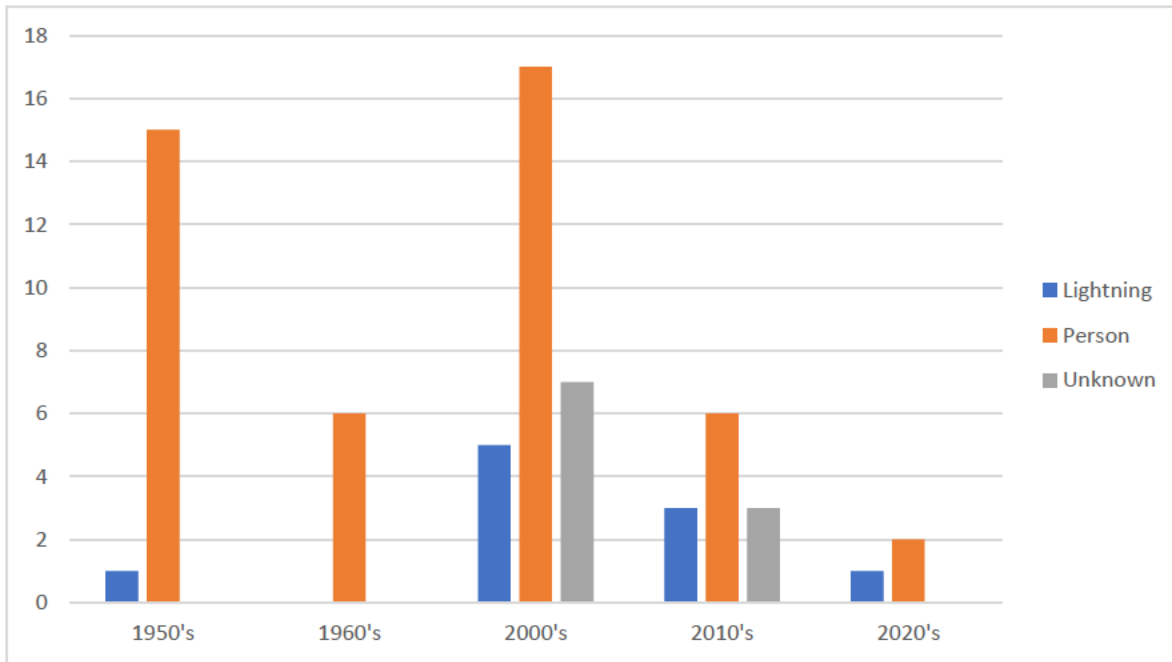


Figure 9: Summary of fire ignition data by cause within the municipal boundaries of Pemberton (Data from the BC Wildfire Service).

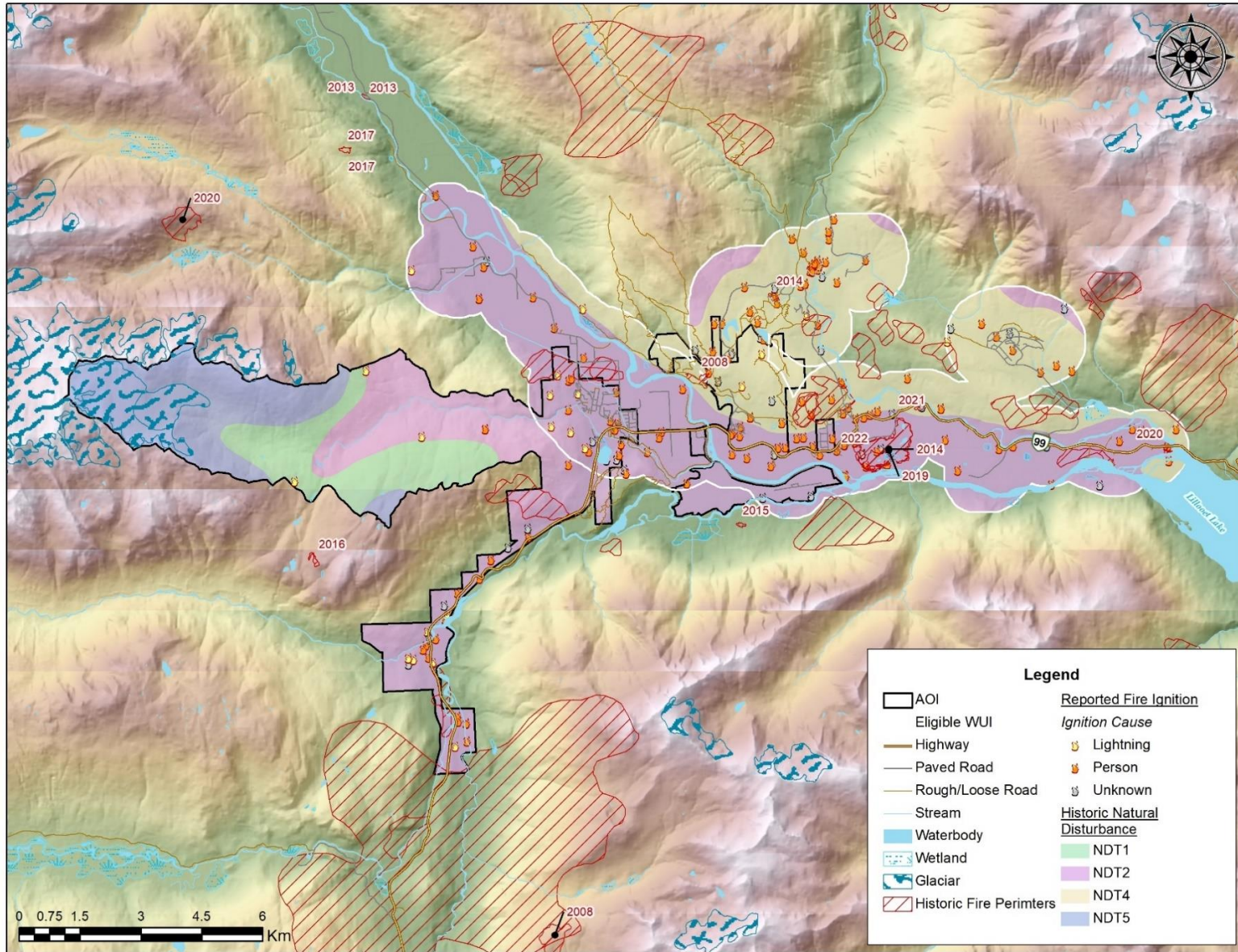
There have been a number of significant fires in adjacent valleys, the distribution and frequency of which demonstrates the natural potential of wildfire in the ecosystem. In 2009, a pair of lightning-ignited fires burned more than 650 and 850 hectares respectively on either side of Pemberton Meadows. In 2015, the lightning-ignited Boulder fire burned more than 6,600 ha, spreading down the Boulder Creek drainage and up the Meager Creek and Lillooet River drainages. There were two fires on the western shore of Anderson Lake in 2018, one ~500 ha and one over 800 ha (one person-caused, one lightning-caused) and a ~370-ha lightning-caused fire on the western shore of Lillooet Lake in 2020. It is concerning that there is no considerable area burned since the mid-1900's in the IDFww surrounding Pemberton.

Table 12. Fire History, Cause, and Spread Patterns within VoP boundaries, and near adjacent communities.

Community	Natural Disturbance Type	Fire History in the WUI
Pemberton Municipal Boundary	NDT2 (80%) NDT4 (20%)	66 ignitions since 1950s; 70% human-caused. Multiple nuisance / public carelessness starts attended by Pemberton Fire Rescue. Multiple roadside fires.
Pemberton Fringe	NDT4 90% NDT2 10% (higher up)	45 ignitions since 1950s; 96% person-caused. Almost all recent ignitions were nuisance fires (smoke chase) often at Owl Creek Rec Site. There was a 2-ha fire started from welding/grinding on Reid Road in 2014.
Pemberton Meadows	NDT2 (70%) NDT4 (30%, east of Lillooet River)	70 ignitions since 1950s; 87% person-caused. Most recent fires on private property around Clover Road and beginning of Meadows Road have been nuisance fires/smoke chases. Three 20-60 ha person-caused fires in 1920s - 30s at valley bottom near town Large historical fires on the valley slopes including two lightning-caused 700-900 ha fires in 2009. Spread upslope and to the southeast.

4.2.3 WILDFIRE RESPONSE

Pemberton Fire Rescue has responded to an average of 45 fire calls per year since 2016. ~33% are wildfires and ~38% are burn complaints. The ignition cause of most wildfires that Pemberton Fire Rescue responds to was identified as 1) accidental ignition by the public walking in the forest, 2) lightning strikes 3) open burning contrary to restrictions, during windy conditions, or unattended. Response data from Pemberton Fire Rescue demonstrates the importance of wildfire specific training and equipment and public fire education. See Section 5 for related recommendations.



Map 5: Natural disturbance regimes and historical fire ignitions and occurrences (fires greater than 1 hectare in size) in the area surrounding Pemberton.

4.3 LOCAL WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

There are two main components of this local risk assessment: the *wildfire behaviour threat class* (fuels, weather, and topography sub-components) and the *WUI risk class* (structural sub-component). The local wildfire threat assessment process includes several key steps as outlined in Appendix B: Local Wildfire Risk Process and summarized as follows:

- *Fuel type attribute assessment* – ground truthing/verification and updating as required to develop a local fuel type map (Appendix B-1: Fuel Typing Methodology).
- *Consideration of the proximity of fuel to the community* – recognizing that fuel closest to the community usually represents the highest hazard (Appendix B-4: Proximity of Fuel to the Community).
- *Analysis of predominant summer fire spread patterns* – using wind speed and wind direction during the peak burning period using ISI Rose(s) from BCWS weather station(s). Wind speed, wind direction, and fine fuel moisture condition influence wildfire trajectory and rate of spread.
- *Consideration of topography in relation to values* (Table 9 and Table 10) – slope percentage and slope position of the value are considered, where slope percentage influences the fire’s trajectory and rate of spread and slope position relates to the ability of a fire to gain momentum uphill.
- *Stratification of the WUI* – according to relative wildfire threat based on the above considerations, other local factors, and field assessment of priority wildfire risk areas.

Wildfire Threat Assessment (WTA) plots were completed over a number of field days in July of 2022 in conjunction with verification of fuel types (see Appendix C: Wildfire Risk Assessment – Worksheets and Photos). WTA plots were completed in interface (i.e., abrupt change from forest to residential development) and intermix (i.e., where forest and structures are intermingled) areas of the WUI to support development of priority treatment areas. A total of 8 WTA plots were completed and over 250 other field stops (e.g., qualitative notes, fuel type verification, and/or photograph documentation) were made across the WUI (see Appendix B-2: and Map 6).

It is important to note that the local WTA analysis does not apply to private land parcels or any areas outside of the AOI for this CWRP. As well, the threat assessments quantify threat as it relates to forest fuels, and does not include the ignition potential of residential landscaping, structures or other infrastructure. Structure fires and structure-to-structure spread in a wildfire scenario are largely attributable to hazardous conditions in the Home Ignition Zone of a structure (i.e., the area within 1.5 m of the principal building and/or its attachments).

4.3.1 WILDFIRE THREAT CLASS ANALYSIS

Classes of the wildfire threat class analysis are as follows:

- Very Low: Waterbodies with no forest or grassland fuels, posing no wildfire threat;
- Low: Developed and undeveloped land that will not support significant wildfire spread;

- **Moderate:** Developed and undeveloped land that will support surface fires that can be unthreatening to homes and structures;
- **High:** Landscapes or stands with continuous forested or grassland fuels that will support candling, intermittent crown fires, or continuous crown fires. These landscapes often contain steeper slopes, rough or broken terrain and/or south or west aspects. High polygons may include high indices of dead and downed conifers; and
- **Extreme:** Continuous forested land that will support intermittent or continuous crown fires.

The results of the wildfire threat class analysis are shown on Map 6 and in Table 13 below. The local threat analysis shows that 14% of the assessable (i.e., not private land) eligible WUI within Pemberton is classified as high or extreme fire behavior threat. 33% is classified as moderate threat. 52% of the area is private land and as such has not been allocated fire threat data. Conditions on private land can often result in the fire hazard being much higher than in the forest adjacent if there is low compliance with FireSmart principles – which is an issue that was frequently observed through field work.

High threat areas are scattered throughout the WUI, and abut private land in many instances. Extreme threat areas are isolated and further away from developed areas. The spatial distribution of risk is driven by the factors listed above, including fuel type, slope, and weather.

Table 13: Fire threat summary for the eligible WUI within the Village of Pemberton.

Fire Threat			
Threat Class	Hectares	% of WUI	% of Assessable Public Land
Extreme	35	3%	6%
High	45	4%	8%
Moderate	184	16%	33%
Low	257	22%	46%
Very Low/No Threat (Water)	36	3%	3%
No Data (Private Land)	602	52%	-

4.3.2 WUI RISK CLASS ANALYSIS

WUI risk classes are quantified when the Wildfire Threat (the above) is assessed as high or extreme, causing potential of unacceptable wildfire risk when near communities and developments. WUI risk classes are described below:

- **Low:** The high or extreme threat is sufficiently distant from developments, having no direct impact of the community and is located over 2 km from structures;
- **Moderate:** The high or extreme threat is sufficiently distant from developments, having no direct impact of the community and is located 500m to 2 km distance from structures;

- **High:** The high or extreme threat has potential to directly impact a community or development and is located 200m to 500m from structures; and
- **Extreme:** The high or extreme threat has potential to directly impact a community or development and is located within 200m from structures.

Table 14 below (and also displayed on Map 6) summarizes the risk class ratings within the WUI. Of the 80 hectares assigned a High or Extreme threat class, only five hectares (less than 1% of the eligible WUI) have an extreme risk while an additional 23 hectares have a high risk.

It is important to note that reducing the risk (i.e., performing fuel management) in any of these moderate to extreme risk areas is unlikely to be a silver bullet in protecting neighbourhoods. Large private land holdings (e.g., for the Nkwúkwna development or upslope of the Ridge or Sunstone developments) may result in a large patch of untreated forest fuels between these managed forest stands and any structures / infrastructure. In combination with fuel management, increasing the resilience of these neighbourhoods can only be efficiently achieved by performing residential-scale FireSmart treatments on private land. The proposed fuel treatment units identified in Section 5.7 were selected for as the highest priority areas that are feasible to implement and that also present the highest risk to the community.

Table 14: WUI risk class ratings within the eligible WUI of the Village of Pemberton

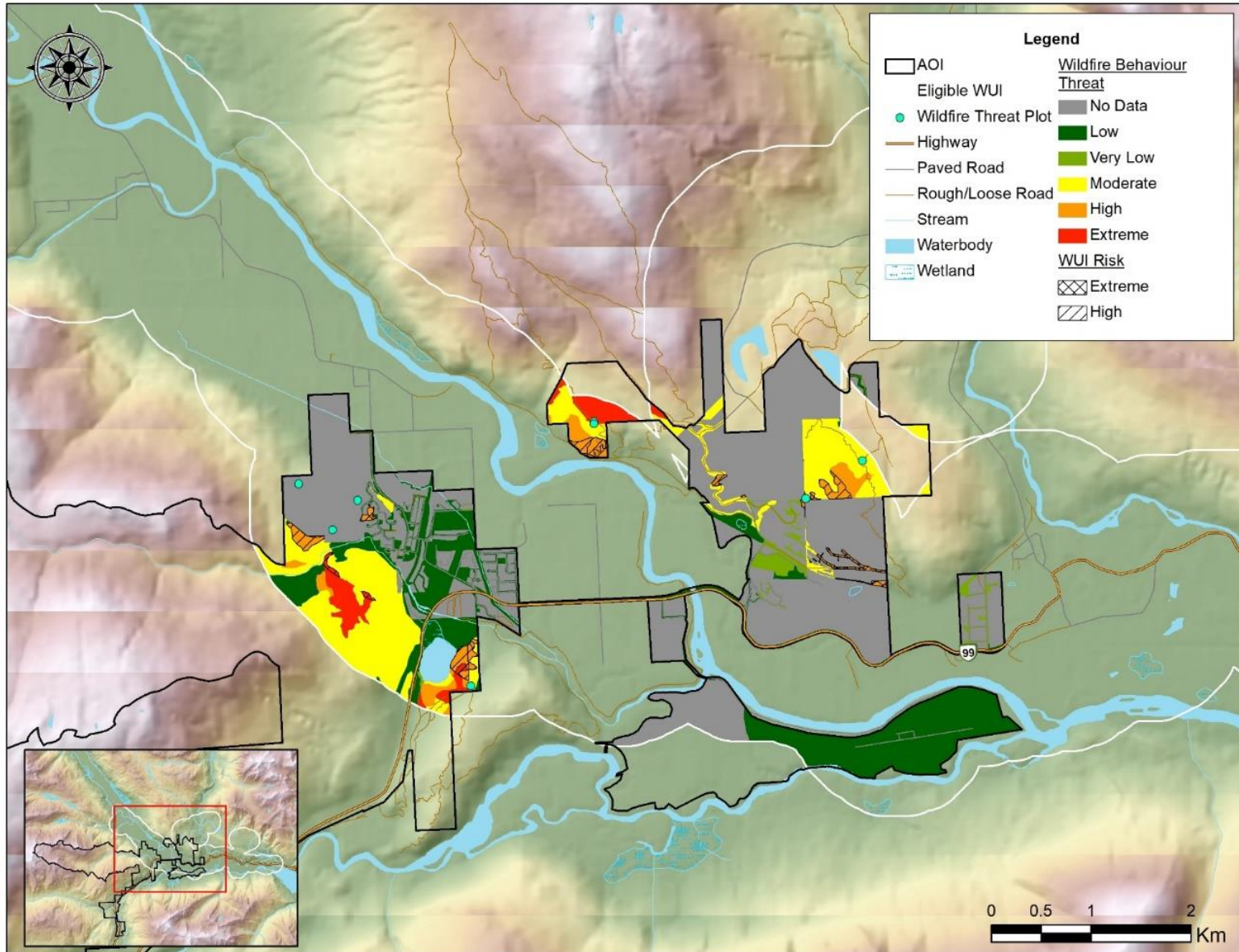
WUI Risk			
Risk Class	Hectares	%	% Assessable Public Land
Extreme	5	0%	1%
High	23	2%	4%
Moderate	52	5%	10%
Low	0	0%	0%
N/A (Moderate, Low or Very Low fire threat)	478	41%	85%
No Data (Private Land)	602	52%	-

For detailed field data collection and spatial analysis methodology for the local threat assessment and classification, see Section 6.2.

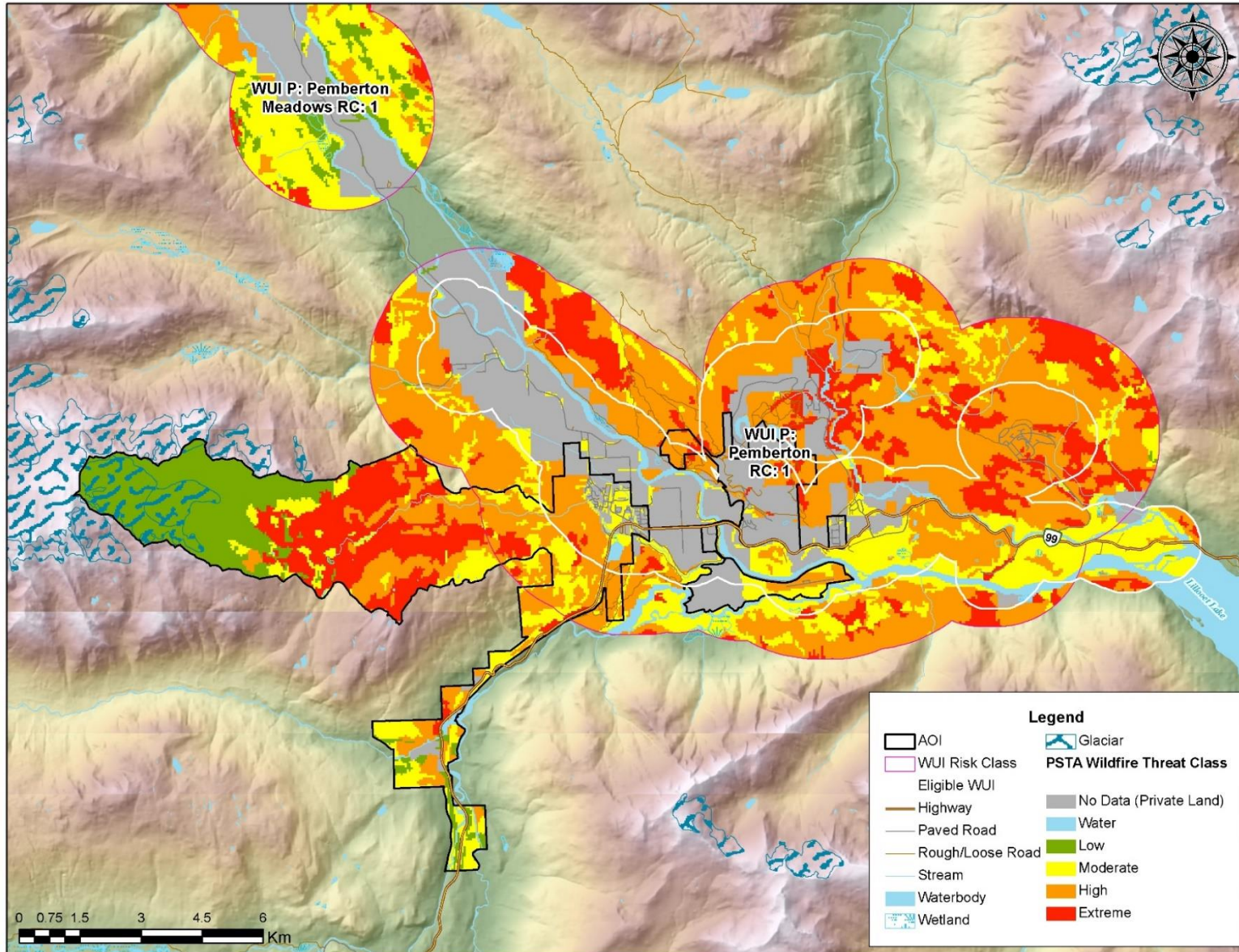
The Province of BC produces a Provincial Strategic Threat Analysis (PSTA, updated in 2021) for all non-private land parcels in BC. This high-level assessment of relative wildfire threat throughout the province is largely based on data from the Vegetation Resource Inventory (VRI) that has not been ground truthed, fire occurrence patterns, potential fire intensity, and spotting potential.²² The PSTA ranks threat on a scale of 1 (lowest) through 10 (extreme). The PSTA is a high-level, geographic information system (GIS) raster analysis that is suitable for wildfire threat information across the land base, while appropriate land management activities need to be determined at the local level using site-specific stand-level information.

²² MFLNRORD. (2017). Provincial Strategic Threat Analysis. Accessed from: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/public-safety-and-emergency-services/wildfire-status/prevention/fire-fuel-management/fuels-management/provincial_strategic_threat_analysis_2017_update.pdf

It complements the local wildfire risk assessment. Additionally, the Province has developed a WUI Risk Class Framework to prioritize risk reduction initiatives, categorizing WUI polygons by a risk class of 1 (highest) through 5 (lowest). The Pemberton WUI is in a Risk Class of 1. Map 7 displays the PSTA ranking throughout the Pemberton WUI Risk Class polygon and municipal boundary.



Map 6: Local wildfire threat assessment within the Village of Pemberton's eligible WUI



Map 7: Provincial Strategic Threat Analysis map throughout the Pemberton WUI Risk Class and Pemberton's municipal boundary.

4.4 HAZARD, RISK, AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

The purpose of a Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA) is to help a community make risk-based choices to address vulnerabilities, mitigate hazards, and prepare for responding to and recovering from hazard events. The HRVA process assesses sources of potential harm, their likelihood of occurring, the severity of their possible impacts, and who or what is particularly exposed or vulnerable to these impacts.²³ The Village of Pemberton has a risk rating chart through a joint HRVA completed with the SLRD and Lil'wat Nation which identifies both urban/rural fires and WUI fires as high-risk, when considering likelihood and potential consequence.

²³Government of BC. HRVA Example Report. https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/public-safety-and-emergency-services/emergency-preparedness-response-recovery/local-government/hrva/hrva_forms-step_8-anytown_bc-sample_hrva_report.pdf

SECTION 5: FIRESMART PRINCIPLES

FireSmart™ is the leading program in Canada aimed at empowering the public and increasing neighbourhood resilience through wildfire mitigation measures. It has been formally adopted by almost all Canadian provinces and territories, including British Columbia in 2000. The FireSmart program covers a wide breadth of preventative measures, which are founded in the seven FireSmart disciplines: Education, Legislation and Planning, Development Considerations, Interagency Cooperation, Cross-Training, and Vegetation Management. These seven disciplines and the guiding principles behind FireSmart can be applied at a number of spatial scales, and are not restricted to any type of land ownership, forest type or property type. The Village of Pemberton has had an active FireSmart program in place since the 2016 CWPP – efforts of which will be detailed throughout this section.

5.1 COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

During CWRP development, FireSmart risk and resiliency factors for different areas throughout the municipality were noted (Table 15). This incorporates field observations, the local risk assessment, information from the Community FireSmart Resiliency Committee (CFRC), and Community Emergency Plans.

Table 15: FireSmart vulnerability and resilience by neighbourhood.²⁴

Community	Vulnerability	Resilience
Benchlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct interface with the forest and mature conifers / flammable landscaping throughout. - Lower/mid-slope 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Newer builds often utilize FireSmart construction materials - One FireSmart recognized neighbourhood
Village Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High density, a number of older buildings and commercial lots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valley bottom, largely cleared of vegetation
Tiyata / Creekside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High-flammability plants adjacent to homes is common - Firewood frequently stored beside homes or under overhangs - Interface forest and train tracks to the west 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multiple new builds in Tiyata are constructed with FireSmart materials - Tiyata is a FireSmart recognized neighbourhood - PEMB-4 fuel treatment has reduced the fire risk in forest stands to the west
The Glen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wood and vinyl siding are common. Exposed wooden decks, firewood frequently stored underneath. - Tight roads, tough turnarounds, small yards and homes close together 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Metal roofs frequent - Well maintained yards and lawns, conifers are frequently pruned
Aspen Fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cedar hedges are common - Wood and vinyl siding, tight packed homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Majority of forests surrounding are deciduous - Valley bottom, flat topography

²⁴ Neighbourhood names correspond to the VoP's online Neighbourhood Map, accessed from: <https://www.pemberton.ca/public/download/files/171821>

Community	Vulnerability	Resilience
The Peaks / Pioneer Junction / Mobile Home Park / Portage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wooden townhomes, tightly packed, thick ornamental conifers on Vine Road - Arbutus townhomes have ornamental conifers, often single access with tight turnarounds - Short dead-end roads common - Construction and landscaping vulnerabilities in the mobile home park - Firewood storage adjacent to homes is common 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good yard/grass maintenance, minor bits of conifer pruning performed - Fiber-cement siding on many new townhouses
The Plateau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower to upper slopes - Townhouse complex, natural and ornamental conifers downslope - Majority of homes have cedar shrubs / hedges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asphalt roofs, larger lots - Well maintained yards - Landscape risk is low – rocky knoll surrounded by deciduous - ~20% of homes have fiber-cement siding
The Ridge & Sunstone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dry, steep, south-facing slopes - Conifers retained within, continuous grass and shrub between all developed areas - Undeveloped forestland (with a popular biking/hiking network) on all sides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency access roads between the neighbourhoods - Constructing a quad-trail to the east of the development; provides access and a small fuel break - Potential quarry pond to be built for additional water for suppression - C-7 fuel type (moderate threat)
Industrial Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Industrial operations - Potential hazardous values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Largely cleared of vegetation

The sections to follow provide information on each FireSmart discipline as it relates to the Village of



Pemberton. An analysis of actions that have been implemented in Pemberton is listed, as well as any relevant gaps identified by the Community FireSmart Resiliency Committee. Each section contains a table of recommended actions for the Village. Most actions are fundable through the CRI FireSmart Community Funding and Supports program. Each recommendation includes a rationale, lead agency, timeline and estimated resources to complete.

5.2 EDUCATION

Public education and outreach play a critical role in helping a community prepare for and prevent a wildfire. Awareness of fire risk is one thing, but this needs to be paired with an awareness of potential mitigation actions and available FireSmart programs in the community. Participating in wildfire risk reduction and resiliency activities can also promote a sense of empowerment and shared responsibility at the home, street, neighbourhood, and village level. The education discipline often supports the successful implementation of many other FireSmart disciplines by building awareness and understanding within both residents and visitors.

The Village of Pemberton has been actively engaging the community through educational FireSmart programs in recent years, and they continue to expand this program as funding allows. Village staff noted that while the public's response and awareness of wildfire risk has increased, there has been a slow uptake of the FireSmart program to date. Education strategies that are currently used and are successful in the Village include pop-up informational tents at community events and local recreation areas, FireSmart education in elementary schools, and delivery of complimentary Home Ignition Zone assessments. The Village keeps an up-to-date FireSmart webpage that notifies residents of available programs. Since the 2016 CWPP, the Village has implemented some of the following 'Communication and Education' recommendations that were made:

- Make the CWPP and maps available online – VoP website
- Develop a school education strategy – Pemberton Fire Rescue has a FireSmart Education Kit and has presented it to a number of schools. They have built a prop forest to demonstrate the efficacy of fuel treatments.
- Work with adjacent jurisdictions (Squamish-Lillooet Regional District, Resort Municipality of Whistler, Lil'wat Nation) through a FireSmart committee.

FireSmart Education was the focus of Pemberton's second Community FireSmart Resiliency Committee (CFRC) meeting in June 2022. Participants reviewed the successes and challenges of the FireSmart program and identified opportunities for focused action. The CFRC noted difficulties with implementing an effective social media strategy for FireSmart and fire danger ratings, and shared concerns with a lack of fire danger rating signs throughout the Village. To continue furthering FireSmart education initiatives, Table 16 below details recommended actions that the Village can pursue.

Table 16: Education recommendation and action items

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
Education - Section 5.2							
Visitors							
1	Low	Purchase and install reflective signage at Mackenzie Forest Service Road (FSR) and One Mile Lake parking lots that communicates information on campfire bans and associated fines.	The Village of Pemberton (VoP) Community FireSmart Resiliency Committee (CFRC) identified One Mile Lake and Mackenzie FSR as good locations for fire danger rating signs. Both sites are highly used by visitors and residents who may also be camping around Pemberton. Other locations could be considered.	VoP (RSTBC)	2 years (signs installed)	Reduction in nuisance fires.	Sign cost ~\$300-400 and 2 hour per sign to coordinate and install
Residents							
2	High	Continue to promote FireSmart to Pemberton residents at community events and public spaces using FireSmart branded material and printed manuals (Home and Landscaping).	Most neighbourhoods in Pemberton, especially the older streets, are not FireSmart. Landscaping (conifer hedges) and firewood storage are the biggest issues. FireSmart BC resources help present a unified message. Print resources are popular and easy to distribute. FireSmart branded tents, banners, and t-shirts can be purchased with Community Resiliency Investment FireSmart Community Funding and Supports (CRI FCFS).	VoP (PFR)	Annually	Quantity of resources distributed/number of times used at events	CRI FCFS up to cost maximums
3	High	Continue to promote FireSmart in Pemberton schools using the FireSmart Education Kit and other resources.	Pemberton Fire Rescue has had great success with outreach in schools. Engaging with the community's younger population may increase uptake with all residents.	VoP (PFR)	Annually	Number of school visits	CRI FCFS; e.g. FireSmart Magnetic Board for \$1,710
4	Moderate	Continue to offer FireSmart workshops in-person or virtually to interested members of the public.	Workshops provide detailed information on a variety of topics related to FireSmart community resiliency and can help generate community leaders.	VoP (PFR)	Annually	Number of workshops held, and workshop attendees	CRI FCFS up to \$5,350 per event
5	Moderate	Increase public awareness of recently developed Village of Pemberton evacuation plans, and of this Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan.	Increasing awareness of wildfire risk also increases community resiliency through household emergency planning, and support for FireSmart.	VoP (Emergency Program)	1 year	Awareness by residents - consider survey	Staff time to update website, and media posts. Newspaper ads ~\$500 each

5.3 LEGISLATION, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Legislation and planning regulation are effective tools for proactively reducing wildfire risk, especially in communities like Pemberton with such a considerable growth rate. As mentioned in Section 3.2, the population growth and number of planned developments in Pemberton is unparalleled in the Sea to Sky corridor. Pemberton is also in an advantageous position to enact legislative changes that are more considerate of FireSmart principles as the Village is currently in the process of updating their Official Community Plan and development bylaws. Pemberton's CFRC showed a strong desire to more strictly enforce FireSmart compliance through planning avenues.



Figure 11: Alternate view of the forest adjacent to a newly developed home. The left photo looks out and shows good tree clearing within 10m of the home, while the right photo looks from the forest toward the home, where no mitigation and a hazardous forest type remains.

Section 2.2 provided a comprehensive look at local plans and bylaws that are currently in place and relevant to wildfire resilience in Pemberton. Since the 2016 CWPP, Pemberton has worked toward implementing a number of recommendations related to planning and development, but many of these changes will likely not be finalized until the Official Community Plan (OCP) is updated.

One of the priority recommendations in this plan is the expansion and refinement of Pemberton's Wildfire Hazard Development Permit Area (DPA). This was recommended in the Village's 2016 CWPP and remains a priority for the CFRC. DPAs can be one of the most powerful influences that planning departments can have on local wildfire risk.

While developing a Wildfire DPA, The Village of Pemberton may be able to use guidance from adjacent jurisdictions. This District of Squamish and the Resort Municipality of Whistler both established Wildfire DPAs within the last three years.^{25,26} In July 2022, the SLRD adopted a *Wildfire Protection DPA* that applies to all new developments throughout Electoral Area C, portions of which are within the Fire Protection Area of Pemberton Fire Rescue.²⁷ Highlights of the Wildfire Protection DPA guidelines in SLRD Electoral Area C include:

- Non-combustible materials (Class A/B rated roof shingles, slate, clay or metal) must be used for roofing (as defined by the current BC Building Code);
- Development Permit Applications must include plans that show how *two of the following three measures* are implemented (except in WedgeWoods Estates, where all 3 measures must be implemented). Additional information may also be requested including landscape plans prepared in consultation with a QEP (Qualified Environmental Professional) to mitigate interface fire hazard.
 - Within the Non-Combustible Zone (0 – 1.5 meters from face of building) implement all of the following: non-combustible siding (including but not limited to cement board, slate, metal, plaster, stucco, and other concrete products, excluding decorative trim, soffit, fascia, and similar features); fire resistant windows (exterior windows, windows within exterior doors, and skylights shall be tempered, multilayered glazed panels, or glass block), install spark arrestor on chimney (for fireplaces, wood stoves and furnaces), screen vents, eaves, attics and underfloor openings with three-millimeter non-combustible wire mesh
 - Within Zone 1 (1.5 – 10 meters) – implement fire resistant landscaping (plant low-growing, well-spaced, fire-resistant plants and shrubs – refer to BC Fire Smart Landscaping Guide) and maintain a 1.5-metre, non-combustible zone around the entire home and any attachments (rock, or stone surface with no plants, debris or combustible materials);
 - Within Zone 2 (10 – 30 meters) - implement coniferous tree spacing (spacing trees at least 3 meters apart) and remove combustible materials.

Although Pemberton does legislate some measure of wildfire risk mitigation through their existing Land Constraints DPA (see Table 3 in Section 2.2 for more details), the guidelines are inadequate to fully address wildfire risk. However, good efforts have been made to proactively reduce risk in some developments within the Village. For example, Sunstone’s building scheme and design guidelines and fire risk strategy have resulted in useful considerations regarding FireSmart building materials, landscaping, fuel mitigation, and emergency access / egress. Recommended changes to planning and development in the Village of Pemberton are detailed in Table 17.

²⁵ District of Squamish. Wildfire Hazard Regulations. Accessed from: <https://squamish.ca/yourgovernment/projects-and-initiatives/wildfire/>;

²⁶ Resort Municipality of Whistler. Wildfire Protection. Accessed from: <https://www.whistler.ca/ocp/wildfire-protection>

²⁷ SLRD Area C Wildfire Protection Development Permit Area, accessed from: <https://www.slrd.bc.ca/sites/default/files/pdfs/planning/staff-reports/Area%20C%20Wildfire%20DPA%20Adoption%20Report-FULL.pdf>

Table 17: Legislation, planning and development recommendation and action items

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
<i>Legislation, Planning and Development - Section 5.3</i>							
<i>Vegetation Policies</i>							
6	High	Enact a Wildfire Landscaping Bylaw to restrict flammable landscaping. Example: prohibit conifer vegetation in the Non-Combustible Zone of a residence or structure (1.5 m) and prohibit the planting of new conifer vegetation in Priority Zone 1 (10 m). The bylaw should apply throughout the Village.	Community FireSmart Resiliency Committee (CFRC) Priority. Cedar hedges and ornamentals are popular in the Village of Pemberton and have been planted around new builds. As new developments are built, the Village has a great opportunity to prevent flammable vegetation from being established.	VoP (Development Services)	Approved within 2 years	All new development complies with the policy	CRI FCFS: up to \$10,700 with estimated incremental staff hours or contract cost
7	High	If not covered under a new Wildfire Development Permit Area (DPA), consider amending the Subdivision and Development Bylaw (677, 2011) to require natural forested areas that are retained as parkland/pockets in and around developments (e.g. 100 m buffer) receive a) wildfire threat assessment and subsequent risk reduction plan by a qualified forest professional, and b) fuel modification treatments before or during the building phase.	The Nkwúkwma (Upper Benchlands), Ridge, and Sunstone developments are on dry forested slopes of the Village and abut or contain forested areas that are moderate to high hazard wildfire risk. The developer should bear the cost of mitigation. Mitigated forest areas greatly increase the defensibility of these neighbourhoods.	VoP (Development Services)	As soon as possible	Developments are required to mitigate forest fuel hazards	CRI FCFS: up to \$10,700 with estimated incremental staff hours or contract cost
<i>Fire Prevention and Response Policies</i>							
8	High	Ensure that road requirements in the Subdivision and Development Bylaw (677, 2011) are adequate for emergency response. Undertake a thorough review process with PFR of all applications for variances to ensure that requirements for fire truck access are met.	Bylaw 677 is being updated this year. Access to some townhome complexes was identified as an issue by PFR. Several applications for road width narrowing in developments (Sunstone) and subdivisions (Fernwood Drive) were observed in the field.	VoP (Development Services & PFR)	As soon as possible	All new developments have adequate fire truck access.	CRI FCFS: up to \$10,700 with estimated incremental staff hours or contract cost
9	Moderate	Review the Village of Pemberton Fire Prevention Bylaw No. 744, 2013 to ensure that yard waste burning and campfire permitting is adequately stringent.	The CFRC identified yard waste burning and abandoned campfires as a significant cause of ignitions in and around Pemberton. It is possible that education and/or a joint fire ban enforcement policy with the SLRD will be preferred routes to success.	VoP (Development Services & PFR)	2 years	Reduction in human-caused ignitions and calls to nuisance fires.	Staff time

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
10	High	Meet with the Squamish Lillooet Regional District (SLRD) and Lil'wat Nation to develop a joint fire ban enforcement policy. The goal is to make local burning regulations or provincial fire bans enforceable by Pemberton Fire Rescue throughout the Pemberton Fire Service Area, which includes Mount Currie, Pemberton Meadows, and Pemberton Fringe/Heights.	The SLRD CFRC identified misalignment of burning bylaws in the VoP, Mount Currie, and Pemberton Fringe as a challenge and a risk. Pemberton Fire Rescue needs the authority to enforce fire bans in Pemberton Meadows and Pemberton Fringe/Heights. Also recommended in the 2021 SLRD Area C CWRP.	VoP, SLRD, Lil'wat	As soon as possible	Pemberton Fire Rescue has the authority to enforce fire bans throughout their Service area, including Pemberton Meadows and Pemberton Fringe/Heights.	Staff time: 40-80 hours
11	High	Develop and enforce trail standards for trails that are built within new developments to ensure that they function as access points and/or anchor points for first responders, and/or fuel breaks. Basic recommendation would be Type 2 main trails (1.25 m width) with Type 3 arterial trails (0.75 m width), and minimum vegetation management requirements for trailside areas.	The Benchlands Nkwúkwma development has pre-identified a number of new, active trails that will be located within the neighbourhood. These travel through forested areas and provide opportunities for surface fire breaks and/or first responder access.	VoP, PVTA, Developers	2 years	Trail standards are applied to all new trail in the Benchlands Nkwúkwma development, and future phases of Sunstone.	Staff time
FireSmart Policies							
12	High	Consider amending the Natural Hazard Development Permit Area guidelines in Section 7.2 of the Official Community Plan (OCP) to include more specific wildfire guidelines, or developing a separate Wildfire Hazard DPA. DPA guidelines should require adherence to specific FireSmart principles in building construction and landscaping. This DPA should apply, at a minimum, to any areas recommended in the 2016 CWPP, subject to further refinement. Involve the development community and PFR in guideline development.	CFRC Priority & recommended in the 2016 CWRP. There has generally been good usage of FireSmart building materials in new developments in Pemberton, but the existing Wildfire guidelines in the Natural Hazard DPA do not adequately incorporate FireSmart principles. DPA guidelines are the only way for local governments to establish technical building regulations outside of the BC Building Code.	VoP (Development Services)	As soon as possible	Establishment and enforcement of a Wildfire DPA for all new developments and substantial renovations.	CRI FCFS: up to \$10,700 with estimated incremental staff hours or contract cost
13	High	Continue to conduct FireSmart Critical Infrastructure Assessments for public works and community/government buildings. Conduct FireSmart mitigation as soon as possible (vegetation management, material upgrades). Prioritize assessing the E-comm tower above the Benchlands, subject to land ownership constraints.	Protecting water and wastewater systems and community infrastructure is critical to wildfire response and recovery. The E-comm tower site is not FireSmart (intermix, and wooden critical buildings). PFR has already conducted mitigation around some sites (i.e. the fire hall).	VoP (PFR)	Ongoing	Number of assessments completed and mitigation hours/investment	CRI FCFS: up to \$800 per assessment and up to \$50,000 for mitigation per structure (publicly owned only)

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
14	Moderate	Include a policy in the VoP OCP to require VoP critical infrastructure to adhere to FireSmart principles, including the prohibition of cedar shakes.	Cedar shake roofs on some water lift stations and mailbox shelters were noted. Using non-FireSmart construction materials sets a bad example to residents and can leave adjacent vegetation and/or residences exposed to a risk.	VoP (Development Services)	As soon as possible	All VoP infrastructure has metal or asphalt roof covering.	CRI FCFS: up to \$10,700 with estimated incremental staff hours or contract cost

5.4 INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

The goal of interagency cooperation is to approach wildfire resilience through a collaborative, multi-agency approach. This increases the ability of local governments to plan and respond to emergencies effectively. Cooperation and communication is especially critical in the Pemberton Valley as there are multiple jurisdictions side-by-side (VoP, SLRD, Lil'wat Nation) and multiple land managers currently operating. Landscape-level fire resilience cannot effectively be achieved without planning for resilience across jurisdictional boundaries. Engagement can be formal or informal and can take place through existing communication channels or stand-alone committees. For the development of this CWRP, a Community FireSmart Resiliency Committee (CFRC) was formed with membership from the Village of Pemberton, Pemberton Fire Rescue, Lil'wat Nation, Spelkúmtn Community Forest, and provincial agencies (see Appendix E: Community FireSmart Resiliency Committee). Pemberton also has an internal FireSmart committee which meets throughout the year.

When planning and implementing forest harvesting and fuel management treatments in the community and in adjacent forest tenures, a high-level tracking and communication of fuel treatments needs to occur. It is imperative that all land managers know what adjacent or overlapping jurisdictions have identified as fuel breaks, so that time and money is not wasted re-assessing or re-prescribing an area. A fuel management planning table for Pemberton should at least include Pemberton FireSmart, the Spelkúmtn Community Forest, the Wildfire Risk Reduction group at the Ministry of Forests (MOF), Lil'wat Nation, and adjacent Woodlot License holders. It is recommended that the MOF take charge of an annual fuel management table to share this information with local governments and stakeholders. Although RESULTS²⁸ is a powerful spatial tool to keep track of forest activities, it does not include activities on municipal and First Nations land. A separate spatial layer should be maintained by MOF as a public service using inputs from municipalities, First Nations, and forest licensees. Fuel treatment units that are proposed, prescribed, or treated should be mapped.

A fuel management table is also recommended so that sharing information on proposed treatment units can occur with plenty of lead time for meaningful discussion and engagement. Inadequate consultation has already caused delays and other challenges for proposed fuel treatments in the Sea to Sky area. This would also help land managers learn from each other's mistakes and successes and share information on archeological and environmental assessments that have been completed. The 2016 Sea to Sky Natural Resource District Fire Management Plan touts the benefits of including 'CWPP communities' in larger discussions on landscape treatment planning.

Changes to the MOF Wildfire Risk Reduction program in the coming years may solve some of these problems. Table 18 details Interagency Cooperation recommendations for the Village of Pemberton.

²⁸ Government application that tracks silviculture information by managing the submission of openings, disturbances, silviculture activities and obligation declarations as required by the Forest and Range Practices Act.

Table 18: Interagency cooperation recommendation and action items

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
<i>Interagency Cooperation - Section 5.4</i>							
15	High	Continue to engage with Lil'wat Nation, Spelkúmtn Community Forest, BC Wildfire Service, Ministry of Forests, and the SLRD on FireSmart initiatives through a regional Community FireSmart Resiliency Committee.	Even once-annual meetings are valuable and provide a platform for information sharing. All parties have indicated a willingness for collaboration.	VoP / SLRD	Ongoing	Inter-agency FireSmart meeting takes place at least once annually	At least 8 hours per meeting to prepare, participate and debrief. CRI FCFS up to \$2,000 per meeting.
16	High	Consider working with the SLRD to provide contracted HIZ assessments, and potentially other FireSmart services to residents in Pemberton Meadows and Pemberton Fringe/Heights.	Pemberton FireSmart receives many requests for FireSmart assessments initiatives from these SLRD areas. PFR may be well-suited to assist the SLRD with assessments given the proximity to Pemberton.	VoP / SLRD	As soon as possible	More residents outside of VoP boundaries receive FireSmart assessments	SLRD CRI FCFS funding, and staff time for discussion
17	Moderate	Consider allocating some community forest revenue to FireSmart initiatives in Pemberton and Mount Currie.	The community forest may provide a stable source of revenue for community FireSmart activities that is independent of provincial funding programs.	VoP, Lil'wat (SCF)	1 year (discussion started)	Meeting(s) are held to discuss.	Staff time (free online courses)

5.5 CROSS-TRAINING AND FIRE DEPARTMENT RESOURCES

All staff and agency partners who are expected to participate in the development and implementation of this plan, or participate in a wildfire response and recovery, should be appropriately trained. This includes municipal Emergency Management staff, other municipal staff that could play a role in an Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and Pemberton Fire Rescue (PFR) / FireSmart. Training opportunities include:

- Basic Wildland Fire Suppression and Safety
- Incident Command System
- FireSmart 101
- FireSmart Local FireSmart Representative (LFR)
- FireSmart Community Champion
- FireSmart Home Partners Wildfire Mitigation Specialist (WMS)
- Post-wildfire reclamation and recovery
- Post-wildfire structure damage assessment
- BC Structure Protection Program (WSPP-115)

Despite being a relatively small department, PFR has a considerable amount of wildland fire training and experience. PFR has five paid staff (two of which are hired for FireSmart through grant funding) and an additional 33 paid-on-call. Members from PFR have been deployed on wildfire incidents across the province in 2017, 2018, and 2021. In recent years PFR has been involved with Lil'wat Nation and the BCWS to conduct prescribed burns in the Pemberton Valley, and they have future plans to host Structure Protection Unit (SPU) cross-training with the BCWS. Regular in-person cross-training between agencies is imperative to familiarize with each other's equipment and address any incompatibilities. The following list highlights wildland-specific training levels in the PFR:

- 30 individuals trained in WSPP-115;
- 2 individuals trained to instruct SPP-WFF1
- 4 individuals certified as WMS';
- 10 individuals trained as engine bosses (S-230);
- Fire Chief trained as a Task Force Leader (TFL);

PFR is in the early stages of developing an apparatus replacement plan and planning for a new fire hall, as much of their equipment is outdated and they have long outgrown their fire hall. The department currently has one wildland firetruck, one engine to use for wildfire, two pumps with forestry hose and attachments, portable backpacks, and collapsible bladder tanks. In 2022 PFR obtained a Type 2 SPU, with future plans to acquire additional SPU equipment.

Table 19 lists recommendations for the Village of Pemberton related to cross-training and fire department resources.

Table 19: Cross-training recommendation and action items

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
Cross Training & Fire Department Resources - Section 5.5							
Training							
18	Moderate	Consider training Pemberton Emergency Management staff/Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) members in Incident Command System courses (ICS).	ICS-100 is an online course that provides an introduction to effective control of an emergency site; other levels of ICS provide more detailed training. BCWS uses the ICS system.	VoP (Emergency Program)	1 year	Number of VoP Emergency Management staff that receive some level of ICS training.	CRI FCFS: staff time and course cost (ICS-100 \$25 online)
19	High	Continue to provide SPP-WFF1 training in-house to PFR members and consider having some members take 'train-the-trainer' courses so that more courses (e.g. S-231, WSPP-115) can be delivered in-house to members.	PFR identified this as an opportunity to expand wildland specific training, and potentially train adjacent fire departments.	PFR	2 years	Number of PFR members with wildland training beyond SPP-WFF1 increases	Staff time; CRI FCFS Training
20	High	PFR should continue to perform wildfire response/structure protection drills - using hydrants and/or natural water sources. Cross-train with BCWS if possible.	Fast and effective deployment of the PFRs SPU and any additional equipment operated by the BCWS will be crucial in any interface fire scenario. Equipment compatibilities and/or differences between PFR & BCWS should be identified and addressed ahead of time. Cross training was identified as a priority for the Pemberton Fire Zone.	PFR (BCWS)	Annually	Drills performed at least once annually in different neighbourhoods, in different fuel types and topography, and with different water sources.	Staff time
21	High	Continue to assist BCWS, Spelkúmtn Community Forest, and/or Lil'wat Nation with prescribed/cultural burning projects.	Continuously exposing PFR members to live-fire scenarios in different fuel types under controlled conditions will increase their capacity and ability to lead and/or assist in wildfire scenarios.	PFR (BCWS) (Lil'wat) (SCF)	Annually	PFR remains involved in local burns, ideally in different fuel types (grassland hazard-reduction burning, slash burning, pile and/or fuel modification burning)	Staff time
Water							
22	High	Continue to identify natural and artificial water sources useable for fire suppression. Document and share this information and update over time. This can double as a pre-plan of emergency community water delivery systems to connect major natural water sources with interface neighbourhoods, to facilitate deployment of a structural protection system.	Outside of VOP boundaries, but within the PFR response area, there are no hydrants and PFR does not have sufficient equipment for water shuttling. Response to these areas impacts VOP's wildfire resilience. Shuttling or pumping water from lakes and rivers to fill bladders may be planned in advance, including tender access points, traffic control, permanent large-volume pumps and piping.	PRF (BCWS)	1 year and ongoing	A fire suppression water source plan and map is produced and shared.	CRI FCFS Community Water Delivery Assessment - Up to \$10,700 for incremental staff hours or contract cost

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
23	High	Conduct a water supply analysis, to determine how long the municipal water supply would last [in the absence of electricity] without restricting residents' usage.	CFRC Priority. Will provide valuable information to VoP Public Works and to PFR on potentials gaps in the water system (storage and/or delivery), and will inform the pre-plan of emergency community water delivery.	Consultant (VoP)	2 years (complete)	A water supply analysis is conducted.	CRI FCFS Community Water Delivery Assessment - Up to \$10,700 for incremental staff hours or contract cost
24	Moderate	Continue to work with the Squamish Lillooet Regional District (SLRD) on additional protection of the PFR response areas that are non-hydranted (SLRD areas outside of municipal boundaries). Procurement of a water tender may be considered to facilitate water shuttling.	Response to these areas impacts VOP's wildfire resilience. This recommendation was also made in the 2016 CWRP.	SLRD, VoP (PFR)	Ongoing	A plan to purchase a suitable water tender is made.	Staff time and SLRD budget
Equipment and Staff							
25	Moderate	Continue to develop and implement plans to replace PFR apparatus as it ages out.	PFR has an aging fleet of engines. Suitable apparatus are critical for response to interface wildfires.	PFR (VoP)	1 year (plan)	The PFR fleet and fire hall are adequate to meet demands.	Staff time and VoP budget
26	Moderate	Continue to develop and implement plans to replace the PFR fire hall.	PFR has outgrown their fire hall, and further municipal growth is anticipated.	PFR (VoP)	1 year (plan)	The PFR fleet and fire hall are adequate to meet demands.	Staff time and VoP budget

5.6 EMERGENCY PLANNING

Local government and community preparations for a wildfire emergency are very important. Plans, mutual aid agreements, resources, training, and emergency communications systems make for effective wildfire response. The Village of Pemberton has an excellent Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and Community Disaster Resilience Plan that addresses wildfire, as well as risk from flooding, landslide/mudslides, storms, and other hazards. Aspects of these plans are summarized in Section 2.2. The Sea to Sky Natural Resource District Fire Management Plan²⁹ contains additional information to guide BCWS' response based on known and mapped values. The plan is summarized in Table 4 in Section 0.

In a wildfire emergency that requires evacuation, a number of constraints were identified by ISL Engineering through Pemberton's 2020 Evacuation Route Plan, largely due to potential evacuation numbers that exceed the capabilities of the current road and traffic network. There are also concerns that evacuation could be slowed due to a lack of preparedness of residents and/or an unwillingness to leave. The Village now utilizes Pemberton Alert to communicate emergency notifications to residents that have signed up for the free service.

A pre-incident plan is a compilation of essential fire management information needed to save valuable time during fire suppression operations. During a busy wildfire season provincial resources are often stretched thin, and any information that local governments can provide to BCWS crews is helpful. A pre-incident plan should be developed and tested using tabletop simulations, and if necessary, revised prior to every fire season. BCWS should be involved in this process to ensure that any mapping done as part of the pre-incident plan or Fire Management Planning process is not unnecessarily duplicated.

Figure 12 contains a checklist of discussion points and considerations during pre-incident plan development.

²⁹ MFLNORD 2016. Applies to the Pemberton Fire Zone



Figure 12. A pre-incident planning checklist that can be used to help develop a pre-incident wildfire suppression plan and maps.

The Village of Pemberton could also consider developing local daily action guidelines based on expected wildfire conditions. Table 20 below provides a template that can be tailored specifically to the Village of Pemberton, outlining actions staff can take as fire danger levels change throughout the fire season.

Table 20: Example of a Wildfire Response Preparedness Condition Guide³⁰

FIRE DANGER LEVEL	ACTION GUIDELINES
LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Community staff on normal shifts.
MODERATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Community staff on normal shifts Information gathering and dissemination through Pemberton’s CFRC
HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Community staff on normal shifts. Regional fire situation evaluated. Daily fire behavior advisory issued. Wildland fire-trained Municipal staff and EOC staff notified of Fire Danger Level. Establish weekly communications with CFRC
EXTREME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily fire behavior 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 / Municipal staff on fire situation. Update public website as new information changes.
FIRE(S) ONGOING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All conditions apply as for ‘Extreme’ (regardless of actual fire danger rating). 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 behavior prediction and under the direction of the Fire Chief.

Recommendations and action items that Pemberton can implement to continue productive and effective emergency planning are detailed below in Table 21.

³⁰ From FireSmart Community Funding and Supports 2022 CWRP Supplemental Instruction Guide

Table 21: Emergency preparedness recommendation and action items

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale	Lead	Timeframe	Metric for Success	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
<i>Emergency Planning - Section 5.6</i>							
27	High	Create community evacuation pre-plans for each VoP neighbourhood noting muster points, key contacts, primary and secondary access/egress routes, first responder contact information, water sources, etc.	Noted as a priority by PFR. Guidance can help facilitate evacuation as residents understand the process. Consider the NEPP framework, and use community leaders.	VoP (PFR & Emergency Program)	1 year (first plan initiated)	A plan is developed and available to a) PFR and the VoP EOC b) BCWS c) residents (online and in print)	Possibly CRI CEMF. CRI FCFS Emergency Planning.
28	High	Invest in back-up generators for any critical infrastructure that does not have one. Encourage private businesses that provide critical services, like gas stations and grocery stores, to follow suit.	Back-up generators for pumphouses, treatment plants, and community buildings would facilitate both emergency response (water supply for suppression) and rapid community return and recovery following a fire. Generators were noted for the E-comm tower.	VoP (Emergency Program)	ASAP	A budget and purchase plan for back-up generators is implemented, starting with the most critical infrastructure.	Cost varies - ~\$10,000
29	High	Schedule regular updates of this Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan: target every 5 years.	A current and acceptable CWRP is required for funding under the CRI FCFS program. Pemberton has several new developments underway that should be accounted for in the next plan(s).	VoP (Emergency Program)	5 years – 2028 update	VoP always has a current and acceptable CWRP	~\$30,000; CRI FCFS funding

5.7 VEGETATION MANAGEMENT AND OTHER FIRESMART ACTIVITIES

As discussed in Section 4.1, fuel is the only aspect of the fire behavior triangle that can be realistically modified to reduce wildfire threat. Fuel or vegetation management reduces potential wildfire intensity and ember exposure to people, structures, and other values through manipulation of both natural and cultivated vegetation within or adjacent to a community. A well-planned vegetation management strategy can greatly increase first responder safety, fire suppression effectiveness and reduce damage to property and to values.

Vegetation management can largely be accomplished through two different activities:

1. **Residential-scale FireSmart landscaping:** The removal, reduction, or conversion of flammable [landscaping] plants to create more fire-resistant areas in the FireSmart Noncombustible Zone and Priority Zones 1, 2 and 3.
2. **Fuel management treatments:** 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.

Fuel management treatments may function as fuel breaks (linear features, at least 1 km in length) or polygon treatments for discrete areas. The intent of establishing fuel treatments is to modify fire behaviour and should be designed to keep surface fires on the ground to avoid the establishment of more dangerous and uncontrollable crown fires. Fuel treatments can also provide anchor points to fire-fighting crews for suppression activities,³¹ yet the application of appropriate suppression tactics in a timely manner with sufficient resources is essential for fuel treatments to be effective. To increase the efficacy of fuel treatments, FireSmart standards should be applied to nearby structures and vegetation to reduce the risk of structures igniting. Fuel treatment units will also require periodic maintenance (e.g., brushing, prescribed burning, surface fuel cleanup) to retain their effectiveness.

Implementing fuel management treatments often takes the successful collaboration of various land managers, as these treatment areas can span across multiple types of land ownership. Often times this is required in order for the fuel treatment to effectively connect areas of low hazard. With the establishment of the Spelkúmtn Community Forest (SCF) in 2020 a significant amount of land within the municipal boundaries of Pemberton is now officially managed by one forest tenure holder, which may facilitate the implementation of fuel management treatments. Fuel management projects in community forests are currently funded and administered through the Forest Enhancement Society of BC (FESBC), through which the SCF received \$183,456 in November 2022 to implement prescribed fuel treatments around One Mile Lake.³²

³¹ BC Wildfire Service. (2022). [2022 Fuel Management Prescription Guidance](#).

³² The Pique News Magazine. (2022). [Whistler, Pemberton forests receive funding for wildfire mitigation](#).

The Village of Pemberton has worked to implement various Vegetation Management and FireSmart programs at both the residential-scale (on private land) and through fuel management treatments (on municipal land). These programs stemmed from recommendations in the 2016 CWPP:

- Continue to implement the 'PEMB-4' fuel treatment area, a 22-hectare area southwest of the Village;
- Have supported residential vegetation management through neighbourhood work days and offering a free chipper service for debris disposal;
- Have reached an agreement with Sea-to-Sky Soils to waive tipping fees for debris, if the debris was removed in connection with a Home Ignition Zone assessment;
- Have completed over 700 hours of work on Critical Infrastructure assessments for municipal infrastructure and follow-up mitigation work as of fall 2022;
- Have reached their goal of performing 150 Home Ignition Zone Assessments throughout the Village.



Figure 13: Post-treatment photo from PEMB-4 where a considerable amount of understory conifer have been removed.

The Village of Pemberton does not currently have publicly accessible information on their website regarding fuel treatment efforts. Associated vegetation management recommendations and action items are listed in Table 22. Newly identified Fuel Treatment Units are described in Table 23 and shown on Map 8 and Map 9. The SLRD is actively working with the Ministry of Forests (MOF) to develop fuel management prescriptions and implement fuel treatments in several priority locations near the Village in Electoral Area C. Reid Road, Walkerville Estates, and Owl Ridge all have fuel management prescriptions developed for portions of Crown Land through the MOF's Wildfire Risk Reduction program.³³

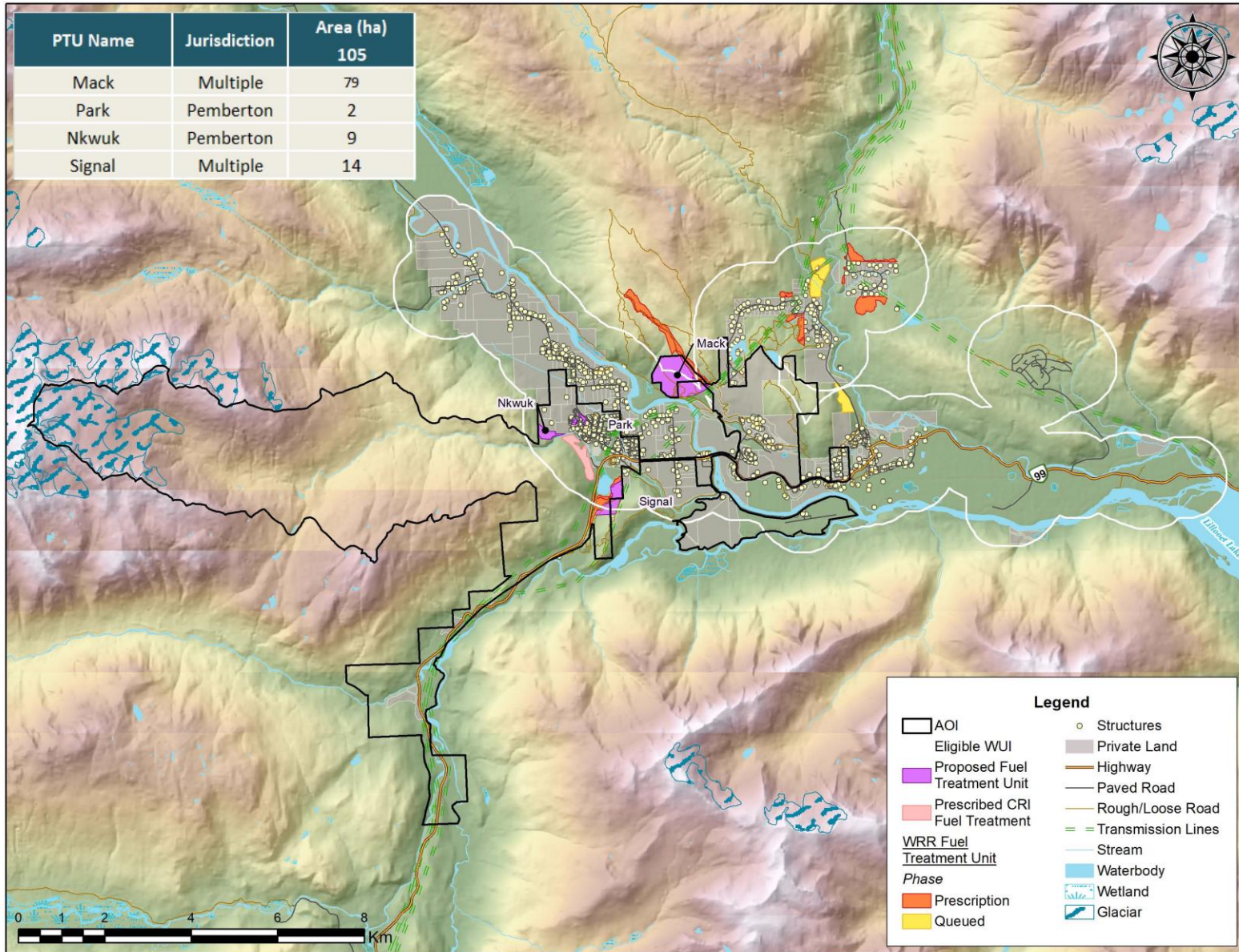
³³ SLRD. (2020). [Notice of Forest Fuels Management in the SLRD](#).

Table 22: Vegetation management action items

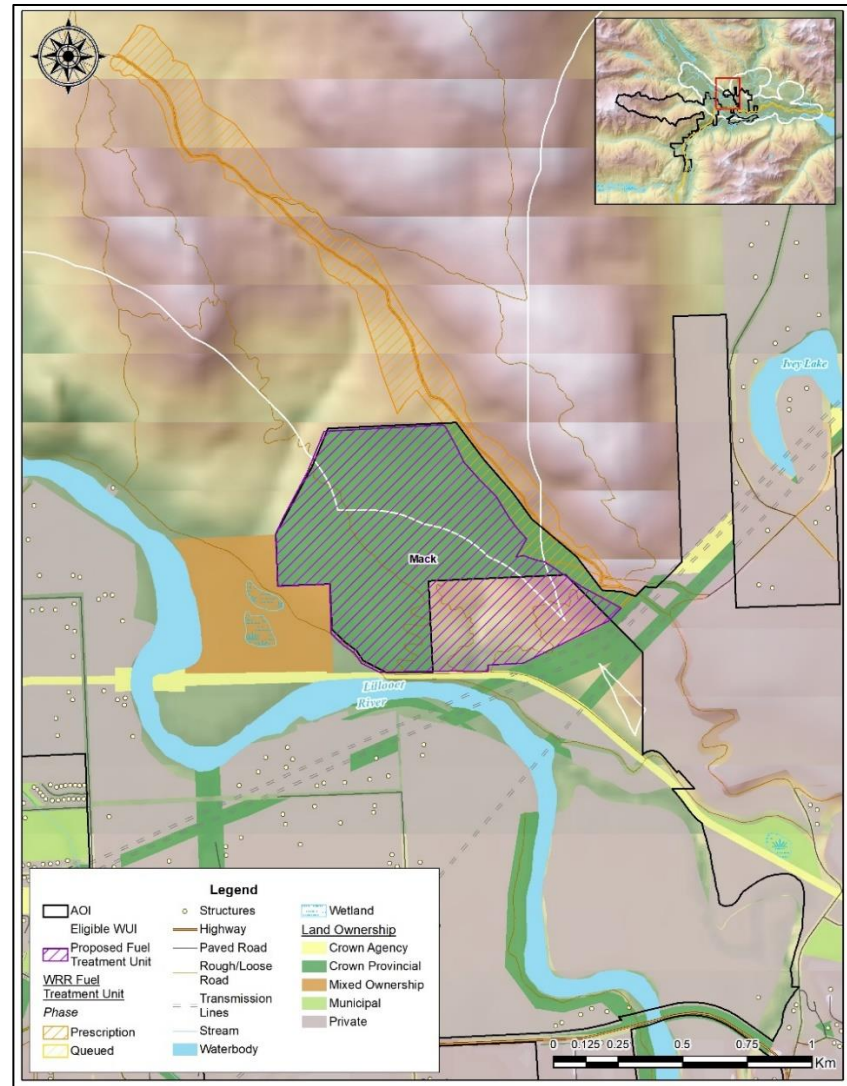
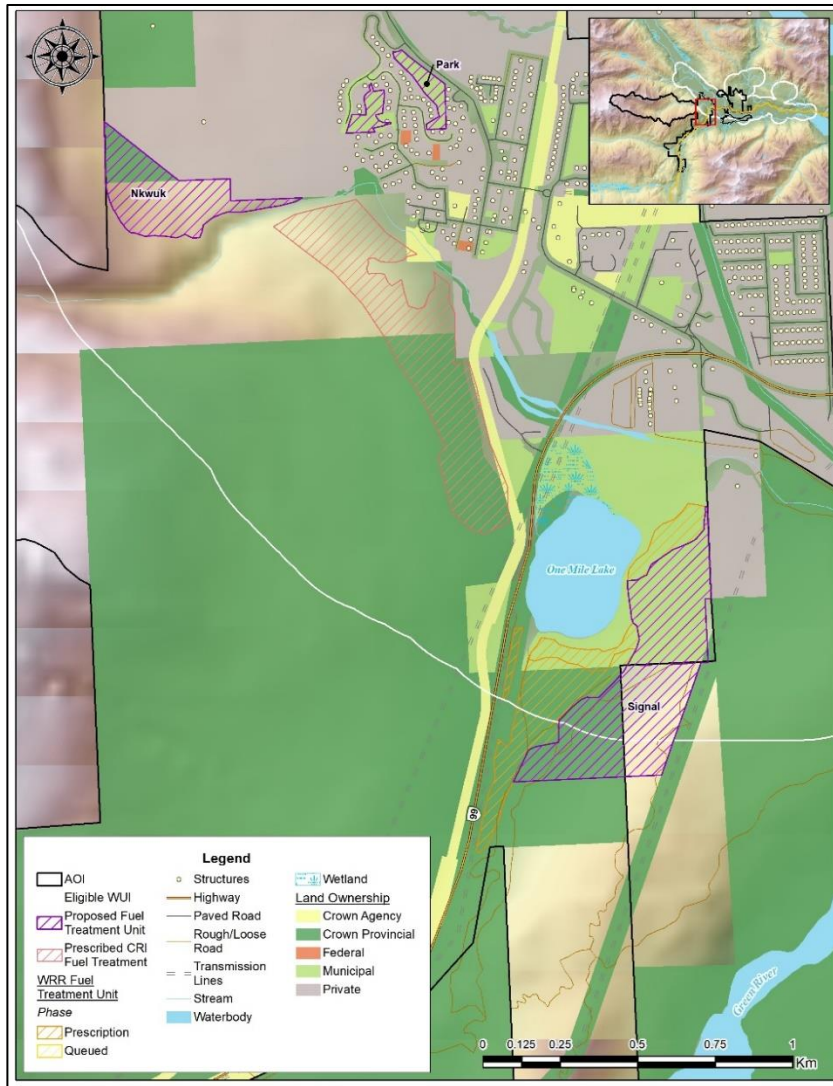
Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale	Lead	Timeframe	Metric Success for	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
Vegetation Management - Section 5.7							
Fuel Management Treatments							
30	Moderate	Work with Ministry of Forests to implement One Mile Lake FMP.	The area is already prescribed and portions of the One Mile Lake FMP are on municipal land. The prescription encompasses high hazard forest land within 350m of residences, and within 1 km of downtown Pemberton. It is adjacent to a high-use recreational area and is also Lil'wat Spirited Ground.	VoP (MoF)	2 years	One Mile Lake FMP is implemented.	Cost per ha varies; ~\$15,000/ha
31	Moderate	Develop fuel management prescriptions for fuel management areas identified in this plan. Prioritize a prescription for <i>Nkwuk</i> considering development timeline and treatment of forested private parkland.	<i>Nkwuk</i> is strategically located in the forested interface of Pemberton Benchlands neighbourhood, which is poised to more than double after the proposed 400+ unit Nkwúkwmá Development. The unit is moderate-high hazard, has good road access, and surrounds critical infrastructure (E-comm tower).	VoP (consultant)	1 year (first prescription underway)	Approved FMP(s) and eventual implementation	~\$425/hectare for a ~20 ha prescription
32	Moderate	Engage BCWS and Lil'wat about prescription and future burn plan of <i>Mack</i> and surrounding area. Consider harvest opportunities for Spelkúmtn Community Forest.	This unit is well positioned for a pilot stand maintenance burn - it is anchored between low fuel areas on a consistent, moderate south facing slope (rail/river below, Mackenzie FSR prescription area above) and is intersected with trails for logical burn areas. The stand has accumulating surface fuel in consistent patches and burning would reduce fire hazard, provide positive outcomes associated with the return of lower severity fire (fire scars on veteran Douglas fir observed), and provide training opportunities.	VoP, SCF, BCWS	2 years (discussion underway)	Approved FMP(s), Burn Plan, and eventual implementation	Staff time
33	Low	Work with the Spelkumntn Community Forest and neighbouring jurisdictions (SLRD, RMOW, Lil'wat) to explore alternative disposal methods for debris from fuel treatments or other forest harvesting activities (e.g., combined heat and power, biochar, secondary forest products, etc.).	The Village's Community Climate Action Plan identifies the need to close the loop on compostable waste, explore renewable energy options, and identify industrial wood waste producers in the area and explore opportunities from there. The Regional Economic Development Strategy also identifies the need to pursue regional business opportunities such as biofuel and value-added products. Policies on slash burning are expected to become more restrictive in recent years, and pile burning can also prove to be logistically difficult and often be viewed negatively from the community.	VoP, SCF (SLRD / Lil'wat / RMOW)	3 years (discussion underway)	Alternatives considered and documented	Staff time

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale	Lead	Timeframe	Metric Success for	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
34	High	Work with the SLRD, Spelkumntn Community Forest, and Sunstone Ridge Developments to ensure that the secondary egress road/multiuse trail east of Sunstone is completed to fuel break standards. This includes managing debris from trail clearing. Consider extra thinning to a specified distance off the trail.	This trail is outside of Village of Pemberton boundaries but within the WUI. It is key secondary egress for Sunstone and Ridge developments. It is important that the trail also functions as a safe anchor point for firefighting crews. It is strategically located to protect against a fire moving along Mackenzie Ridge from the north/east. Fuel loading of adjacent areas is moisture dependant: low to moderate.	Spelkumntn Community Forest, Sunstone Ridge Developments (VoP/SLRD)	3 years	Trail is vehicle accessible and is adjacent to low fuel-loaded areas.	15 m buffer on each side of ~3 km trail = 9 ha of fuel management @ \$15,000/ha = \$135,000
Residential FireSmart							
35	High	Retain capacity to deliver FireSmart programs by continuing to hire full- or part-time FireSmart staff as needed. The VoP FireSmart staff should work with BCWS, LFN and others through any regional FireSmart committee that is developed.	FireSmart staff can efficiently deliver municipal FireSmart programs, including conducting FireSmart Assessments, providing support for the FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition Program, and coordinating fuel management programs.	VoP (PFR)	Annual	Capacity for FireSmart is maintained or enhanced	CRI FCFS funding: FireSmart Positions
36	Moderate	Continue supporting neighbourhoods through the FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition Program	The FireSmart Canada Neighbourhood Recognition Program motivates individuals and groups to take action through community hype. Pemberton has several distinct neighbourhoods that would be good candidates for the program and already has 2 recognized neighbourhoods.	VoP (PFR)	Ongoing	Number of neighbourhoods recognized	CRI FCFS funding: up to \$430 per assessment, \$1,070 per plan; up to \$5,350 per education event
37	Moderate	Continue to waive tipping fees for residents conducting yard cleanup, through partnership with Sea to Sky Soils or similar.	Yard waste burning restrictions limit options for debris disposal. Free debris disposal may be used as an incentive to participate in other FireSmart activities, like assessments or workshops.	VoP	Annual	Number of properties who elect to have debris disposed	CRI FCFS funding; ~\$100-150 per chipper crew hour.
38	Moderate	Continue making Home Ignition Zone (HIZ) assessments available for residents though VOP's trained Wildfire Mitigation Specialists. Leverage incentives to increase uptake including insurance discounts.	HIZ assessments encourage action in the Priority Zones of a community, through education or through incentives for mitigation (e.g., rebate program, insurance discount)	VoP (PFR)	Annually - spring - fall	Number of assessments completed annually	CRI FCFS: up to \$265 per property

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Rationale	Lead	Timeframe	Metric Success for	Funding Source / Est. Cost (\$) / Person Hours
				(Involved)			
39	Low	Continue to engage with local garden centers to implement the FireSmart BC Plant [Tagging] Program.	FireSmart BC introduced a plant tagging program in 2021 that has been implemented with great success by 34 nurseries and garden centres to date. The Plant Program is an easy way to provide information at the point of purchase for homeowners and landscapers. https://firesmartbc.ca/landscaping-hub/plant-program/	Local nurseries (VoP)	Aim for Spring 2023	At least one local garden center participates in the Plant Program.	Staff time for engagement (2-4 hours)
40	High	Consider offering a FireSmart rebate program available for residents who have a pre- and post-work FireSmart assessment conducted. Focus on removal of conifer hedges, firewood storage (subsize FireSmart sheds?)/relocation.	FireSmart rebate programs are an incentive to complete FireSmart work and/or participate in a Neighbourhood Recognition Program.	VoP	Annually - spring - fall	Number of properties participating annually	50% of costs per property up to \$1,000, plus 2 hours administration time per property (CRI FCFS)
41	Moderate	Consider obtaining a Village of Pemberton chipper and trailer to facilitate residential FireSmarting.	VoP does not currently have a chipper and relies on BCWS equipment. Could be shared with Public Works. Driveway chipping programs have been very successful in other municipalities.	PFR (VoP Public Works)	1 year	A suitable chipper and trailer are obtained	Internal
42	High	Consider releasing an annual Pemberton FireSmart report to the public that tracks community-specific uptake in various FireSmart initiatives, as well as tracks fuel management at all scales.	As the program grows, reporting allows the Pemberton FireSmart program to track challenges and successes, further promote the program, and tailor outreach methods to achieve the most uptake.	VoP	Annual	An annual report is published	Eligible for CRI funding – FireSmart staff time. Estimate 40-80 hours.



Map 8: Overview map of prescribed and proposed fuel treatment units around the Village of Pemberton.



Map 9: Closer view of the proposed and prescribed treatment areas to the south/southwest of Pemberton (left) and along the Mackenzie FSR (right).

Table 23: Summary of Proposed Fuel Treatment Units for the Village of Pemberton’s CWRP.

PTU Name	Total Area (ha)	Priority	Wildfire Behavior Threat (ha)				Overlapping Values / Treatment Constraints ³⁴	Treatment Objective / Rationale
			Extreme	High	Mod.	No Data ³⁵		
Mack	79	Mod-Low	13	9	13	44	-Fully within the SCF, not all within VoP boundaries though -Steep ground, access from the bottom for anything other than hand-treatment would be difficult given the CN RoW	This unit is well positioned for active forest management (potentially a combination of hand / machine treatments) and a pilot stand maintenance burn - it is anchored between low fuel areas on a consistent, moderate south facing slope (rail/river below, Mackenzie FSR prescription area above) and is intersected with trails for logical burn areas. The stand has accumulating surface fuel in consistent patches and burning would reduce fire hazard, provide positive outcomes associated with the return of lower severity fire (fire scars on veteran Douglas fir observed), and provide training opportunities.
Park	2	High-Mod	0	1	1	0	-Municipal ownership – treatment could be funded in-house and done without a fuel management prescription -Immediately adjacent to private property -May be difficulties treating adjacent to Pemberton Meadows Road	Proposing a FireSmart type clean up (e.g., pruning, removal of dead standing and downed material, surface fuel cleanup). Could be done as a community event in partnership with the Fire Department / FireSmart
Nkwuk	9	High	0	4	5	0	-Crown Land, majority is within the SCF -Conditional Harvest Zone for Spotted Owl habitat. -Minor overlap with the Pemberton Community Watershed. -Established Visual Quality Objective of ‘Retention’	This area, and the entire footprint of the Nkwúkwma development was recommended for a prescription and treatment in the 2016 CWPP, prior to the land being transferred / sold to Lil’wat. This current PTU will look to treat the logical area to the south of the planned development, within the Village boundaries. Fuel management here will only be effective if the adjacent private land is also treated at the time of development.
Signal	14	Mod	3	5	4	2	-Extension of the One Mile Lake FMP that is scheduled for treatment -Roughly half in the SCF, half municipal land. -Overlaps an established recreation / trail network. -Signal Hill spirited ground area – a legally defined cultural management area.	This treatment will expand the currently prescribed area around One Mile Lake in order to anchor it into the transmission line right of way to the east. The area has a mix of dense high-hazard stem exclusion conifer stands and more open / rocky areas that have a considerable number of dead standing trees and deadfall.

³⁴ These highlight various general overlaps and constraints for each treatment unit, but this is an incomplete list of all of the overlapping values and/or constraints that would need to be managed for through a fuel management prescription.

³⁵ Portions of these PTUs fall outside of the eligible WUI for this CWRP but are within the Spelkúmtn Community Forest, and were therefore not included in the fire threat analysis. PSTA data lists a combination of High and Extreme ratings for these areas.

SECTION 6: APPENDICES

6.1 APPENDIX A: REVIEW OF 2016 CWPP RECOMMENDATIONS

			Successful	Inadequate / In-Progress / Unrealistic
Item	Priority	Recommendation	Status & Comments	
Communication and Education				
Objective: To improve public understanding of fire risk and personal responsibility by increasing resident awareness of the wildfire threat in their community and to establish a sense of homeowner responsibility.				
1	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This report and associated maps to be made publicly available through webpage, social media, and public FireSmart meetings. 	Available online.	
2	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular updates of the CWPP to gauge progress and update the threat assessment for changes in fuels, forest health, land planning, stand structure or changes to infrastructure in the interface. Updates should be completed every 5 - 7 years. 	Accomplished with 2022 CWPP	
3	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review current social media effectiveness and create a social media strategy to ensure that the full power of social media is leveraged to communicate fire bans, high fire danger days, wildfire prevention initiatives and programs, easily implementable FireSmart activities, and updates on current fires and associated air quality, road closures, and other real time information. 	Working on a coordinated plan w/ SLRD & Lil'wat. Minor social media presence (mostly PFR)	
4	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a school education program to engage youth in wildfire management. Consult Association of BC Forest Professionals (ABC FP) and British Columbia Wildfire Service (BCWS) (Pemberton Zone), as well as local fire officials and First Nations representatives, to facilitate and recruit volunteer teachers and experts to help with curriculum development and to be delivered in elementary and/or secondary schools. Educational programming can be done in conjunction with programs on fire extinguisher training and should include Pemberton Fire Rescue in curriculum development and presentation. Costs to be shared regionally (Squamish-Lillooet Regional District (SLRD), Village, and First Nations). Research funding opportunities related to wildfire and education. 	FireSmart education is in local schools (PFR – 7 hr/week CRI funded public outreach). School Education Kit has been useful.	

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Status & Comments
5	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Village of Pemberton should continue to install fire danger rating signs in strategic locations across the study area. Recreation sites and high-use recreational areas which are not already signed should be targeted first, such as the main parking lot at the base of the Mackenzie Basin Forest Service Road (FSR) and One Mile Lake Park. 	Signage at recreation areas not present, Pemberton interested. Resources to update sign should be considered.
Objective: To enhance the awareness of elected officials and stakeholders regarding the resources required to mitigate fire risk.			
6	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with adjacent jurisdictions, governments, stakeholders, and provincial agencies to establish a Wildfire Suppression Group (N'Quatqua First Nation, SLRD, Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (MFLNRO), BCWS, Lil'wat Nation, and forest licensees) to identify wildfire related issues in the area, resource deficiencies, and to allow for a coordinated and cost-sharing approach to wildfire mitigation. 	VoP CFRC, SLRD CFRC
7	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create and maintain a spatial database that includes CWPP spatial data for all CWPPs that have been developed on, or include threat assessments and recommendations over, land within the Pemberton Valley. This includes amalgamating spatial data from SWPI/UBCM, Lil'wat Nation, N'Quatqua First Nation, and SLRD. This database can be used in the regional wildfire mitigation planning for the Wildfire Suppression Group. Cost can be shared among members of the Wildfire Suppression Group. 	Mapped as part of the 2022 CWRP. Crown land treatments shown through RESULTS, but no proper provincial tracking for everything.
Objective: To reduce the risk of ignition from industrial sources.			
8	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with industrial operators to ensure that right-of-ways do not contain fine fuel accumulations (easily cured) prior to the fire season and further are maintained in a low hazard state. Work with industrial operators to ensure that high risk activities, such as right of way mowing, do not occur during high or extreme fire danger times to reduce chance of ignitions. Industrial operators include CN Rail, BC Hydro, licensees, and independent power producers. 	Largely a legal obligation of industry. No concerns currently noted by PFR. Lil'wat Nation has concerns with CN vegetation management.
9	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with BC Hydro to ensure that hazard trees along distribution lines are assessed regularly. Work with BC Hydro to ensure that transmission line right-of-ways are maintained in a moderate hazard state and dead, fine fuel accumulations do not occur. Generally, ensure the transmission right-of-ways are in moderate or low hazard state and serve as fuel breaks. 	Largely a legal obligation of BC Hydro. No concerns currently noted by PFR. VoP can continue to lobby.
Structure Protection and Planning			
Objective: Improve the FireSmart conditions of the Village by encouraging home and property owners to voluntarily increase FireSmart compliance and improve suppression abilities for interface areas.			

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Status & Comments
10	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate different neighbourhoods within the study area to become recognized as FireSmart communities. Recruit champions within each community to implement local projects. Champions should be trained in FireSmart, have educational materials available to them, and be supported by the Village and Fire Rescue to complete fire hazard mitigation projects. 	Bluffs became the first in 2022, Tiyata next. Hoping for 5 next year
11	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and map available water sources (must have adequate supply for suppression purposes during the fire season, as well as be accessible for suppression crews) and identify areas of poor water availability. Develop a geospatial database with water availability and accessibility as attributes. Access and water use agreements may be appropriate in locations on private land or to access water licenses. Water source mapping can be integrated into the lamResponding³⁶ application, already in use by Pemberton Fire Rescue. 	PFR in process of IDing water sources; interested in capacity analysis. Recommendations offered in this plan.
Objective: Improve the FireSmart conditions of the Village by increasing FireSmart compliance for Village-owned assets and critical infrastructure.			
12	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete FireSmart assessments for critical infrastructure and Village owned assets and prioritize FireSmart projects by efficacy at reducing fire hazard, cost efficiency, and visibility to the public. Implement projects according to priority to increase FireSmart compliance. FireSmart projects on Village-owned structures can be used as public-education/ demonstration projects to display the practices and principles of FireSmart and the Village's commitment to wildfire threat reduction. 	11 assessments completed; mitigation completed for firehall, SLRD building and public works. 700+ hours this summer
Emergency Response and Preparedness			
Objective: Encourage private homeowners to voluntarily adopt FireSmart principles on their properties.			
13	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove barriers to action for landowners by providing methods for them to cheaply and easily dispose of the wood and green waste removed from their property. Programs may include scheduled community chipping opportunities, free green/ wood waste drop-off, or scheduled burning weekends. Information on how to obtain burning permits could be made available. 	Free drop off at S2S Soils. Looking to expand chipping capacity. Burning info is available but prohibitive.
14	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete wildland urban interface (WUI) Site and Structure Hazard Assessments for interface homes, make hazard mapping for assessed homes publicly available, and provide informational material to homeowners on specific steps that they can take to reduce fire hazard on their property. 	HIZ program (free) ongoing and expanding.

³⁶ lamresponding.com

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Status & Comments
Objective: To improve structural and wildfire equipment and training available to Pemberton Fire Rescue.			
15	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pemberton Fire Rescue to organize and facilitate annual cross training opportunities with BCWS. Interface training could include completion of a mock wildfire simulation in coordination with BCWS, instruction on early detection and reporting of wildfires. Training could be coordinated with other fire departments in the area (Birken Volunteer Fire Department, Resort Municipality of Whistler (RMOW), Mount Currie, and N'Quatqua) to enhance the firefighting capabilities in the region. It is recognized that BCWS crew resources are limited and their availability and is highly dependent upon the current fire season and other BCWS priorities. 	PFR has open communications with BCWS and work well together on interface fires in valley. SPU cross training planned this summer.
16	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pemberton Fire Rescue to continue focus on member training. Recommended target of 100% of members with Structure Protection Program – Wildland Firefighter Level 1 (SPP-WFF 1) certification. SPP-WFF 1 training is 6 hours (3 – 2 hour units) with practical use of fire department equipment. 	PFR trains in-house with wildland operations and some BCWS/OFC training (SPP 115 etc.)
17	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Village to obtain hard-suction hose to provide the ability to draft from natural water sources. 	Completed
18	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Village to procure a water tender for suppression in areas with limited water availability and a long distance from hydrants. 	Not required in VoP fire protection area (SLRD only)
19	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with SLRD Electoral Area C to provide reflective house numbers and instructions about how and where best to affix them to facilitate emergency response. Research possible funding opportunities to offset costs. 	Was recommended in the SLRD Area C 2021 CWPP
20	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Village of Pemberton to outfit the existing Haz-Mat trailer with an SPU with coverage for 20 – 30 homes. The trailer can be used for structure protection and demonstration of the ease and utility of exterior sprinklers for their homes. 	PFR procured a Type 2 SPU March 2022
21	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review UBCM-owned sprinkler protection unit (SPU) request procedure. 	N/A

Emergency Response and Preparedness (Evacuation and Access)

Objective: To improve access and egress and enhance emergency preparedness and study area-specific evacuation plans.

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Status & Comments
22	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Village of Pemberton to continue working with Sea to Sky partners on a Pemberton Valley/ Sea to Sky Corridor evacuation plan, to be completed in 2017. Communication plans may require alternative strategies for areas with limited or unavailable cellular service. Evacuation plans should be reviewed, amended, and updated regularly. 	VoP (S. Toews) on the steering committee for multi-modal plan. 2020 Evac Route Plan by ISL Eng modeled evac constraints.

Emergency Response and Preparedness (Trail Management and Access)

Objective: To include wildfire hazard and mitigation into future trail planning and strategy, improve access to interface natural areas, and reduce chance of ignition and potential fire behaviour along high-use recreational trails.

23	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider wildfire management, specifically trails as access points for suppression and surface fuelbreaks in future trail development, strategy, and management. Consider recognizing wildfire hazard and the potential mitigating factors of trail networks into the <i>Pemberton and Area C Service Area Trails Master Plan</i>. 	No mention of fire or hazard abatement etc. in the 2020 Pemberton Valley Rec Trails Master Plan
24	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish trail standards for those trails identified to act as surface fire fuelbreaks and provide access for suppression crews. To act as a surface fire fuelbreak, provide access for equipment and crews, and serve as a control line, trails should be 1 m wide, pruned to a minimum of 2 m in height (slope dependent), and thinned within a minimum of 5 m of trail center. Trails can be prioritized for their potential as fuelbreaks, depending on location and current state (width, adjacent fuels, and accessibility). 	SLRD uses Whistler Trail Standards. RSTBC trail class/standards referenced for new builds No mention of using them as fuel breaks
25	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop standards for the abatement of residual activity fuels associated with trail building and trail maintenance. Ensure trail crews are aware of mitigation of fuels accumulations that may result from regular maintenance activity. Standards should include fuel disposal or mitigation methods (scattering, chipping, burning, or removal, dependent upon location, amount of material, and access). Fuels from trail maintenance and trail building should not be allowed to accumulate trailside. 	No mention in the 2020 plan. Would need to consult PORCA
26	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a Total Access Plan to map and inventory trail and road network for suppression planning, identification of areas with insufficient access and to aid in strategic planning. The plan should be updated every five years, or more regularly, as needed to incorporate additions or changes. Leverage, or build on, the currently existing database. 	Similar to Rec 24

Planning and Development

Objective: To reduce wildfire hazard on private land, increase number of homes in FireSmart compliance, and decrease risk of human-caused ignitions.

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Status & Comments
27	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the Official Community Plan (OCP), in particular Development Permit (DP) Area No. 2 – Land Constraints and update, if necessary, to reflect the changes in Provincial legislation. In the Wildland Fire Interface Hazards portion, remove reference to the Building Bylaw and develop building, landscaping, setback, and defensible space standards for development within the DP Area No. 2. It is highly recommended that the Village obtain legal confirmation on the OCP and Building Bylaw wording prior to adopting any bylaw amendments. 	OCP Update Underway
28	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a new schedule to the OCP to describe terms of reference to inform applicants and staff regarding the Wildland Interface Hazard DP process. Detail expectations, responsibilities, and consequences. Review other jurisdictions terms of reference as models. Include required components of the fire risk assessment, fuels management strategy and Qualified Professional (QP) credentials. Bonds should not be released until post-development inspection occurs and documentation that all mitigating recommendations have been completed, as per the required fire risk assessment and fuels management strategy. 	OCP Update Underway
29	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require a coordinating professional, to be hired at the expense of the developer, for all DP applications that fall into overlapping DP areas. 	OCP Update Underway
30	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and expand the Wildland Interface Hazard DP area. Include all areas within 200 m of lands with high and extreme Wildfire Behaviour Class ratings. 	OCP Update Underway
31	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update the Village of Pemberton Landscape Plant List (2011) with flammability of each species and recommended planting distance from structure. Provide this list or a wildfire DP area-specific list to all applicants. 	FireSmart Landscaping Guide – no local nurseries part of the Plant Program yet, but efforts made.
			Pemberton plant list updated
Objective: To incorporate wildfire hazard reduction considerations in subdivision design.			
32	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New subdivisions should be developed with access points that are suitable for evacuation and the movement of emergency response equipment. The number of access points and their capacity should be determined during subdivision design and be based on threshold densities of houses and vehicles within the subdivision. 	Controlled by Subdivision and Development Bylaw 677. Updating bylaw this year.
33	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where new subdivisions border forested lands, consideration should be given to requiring roadways to be placed adjacent to those lands. If forested lands surround the subdivision, ring roads should be part of the subdivision design. These roads both improve access to the interface for emergency vehicles and provide a fuel break between the wildland and the subdivision. 	VoP staff have mentioned that they are often topographically constrained in requiring this.

Item	Priority	Recommendation	Status & Comments
34	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider establishing or enhancing existing water bodies that could serve as emergency water sources in areas of new development. 	A relevant idea where water supply concerns are raised by PFR. Sunstone has mentioned plans to place a man-made reservoir at the top of the development for irrigation.
Fuel Management			
Objective: Reduce wildfire threat on private and public lands through fuel management.			
35	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proceed with detailed assessment, prescription development and treatment of hazardous fuel units identified and prioritized in this CWPP. Collaboration with BCTS, woodlot owners, and other licensees may facilitate larger projects. 	Number of SLRD polygons have prescriptions through WRR. Treatment and maintenance treatment occurred in PEMB-4. One Mile Lake FMP to be implemented in 2023.
Objective: Maintain previously treated areas under an acceptable level of wildfire fire threat (moderate).			
36	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete monitoring and maintenance every 5 – 7 years on previously treated areas. Treated areas should be assessed by a Registered Professional Forester, specific to actions required in order to maintain treated areas in a moderate or lower hazard. 	PEMB-4 has seen 9 hectares of maintenance treatment.
Objective: Reduce the wildfire threat to the Pemberton Valley with a cooperative regional approach.			
37	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit phase 1 application for Forest Enhancement Society of BC (FESBC) funding for the recommended landscape level fuelbreaks. Consultation with neighbouring local and First Nations governments, BCWS, and MFLRNO should be started prior to submitting application to ensure cooperative approach. 	Polygons are outside the VoP.

6.2 APPENDIX B: LOCAL WILDFIRE RISK PROCESS

Wildfire Risk Assessment plot worksheets are provided in Appendix C: Wildfire Risk Assessment – Worksheets and Photos, plot locations are summarized in Appendix B-2: , and the field data collection and spatial analysis methodology is detailed in Appendix B-2 and B-3.

6.2.1 APPENDIX B-1: FUEL TYPING METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

The Canadian Forest Fire Behaviour Prediction (FBP) System outlines five major fuel groups and sixteen fuel types based on characteristic fire behaviour under defined conditions.³⁷ Fuel typing is recognized as a blend of art and science. Although a subjective process, the most appropriate fuel type was assigned based on research, experience, and practical knowledge; this system has been used within BC, with continual improvement and refinement, for 20 years.³⁸ It should be noted that there are significant limitations with the fuel typing system which should be recognized. Major limitations include: a fuel typing system designed to describe fuels which sometimes do not occur within the AOI, fuel types which cannot accurately capture the natural variability within a polygon, and limitations in the data used to create initial fuel types.³⁸ Details regarding fuel typing methodology and limitations are found in Section 4.1.2. There are several implications of the aforementioned limitations, which include: fuel typing further from the developed areas of the study has a lower confidence, generally; and, fuel typing should be used as a starting point for more detailed assessments and as an indicator of overall wildfire risk, not as an operational, or site-level, assessment. Forested ecosystems are dynamic and change over time: fuels accumulate, stands fill in with regeneration, and forest health outbreaks occur. Regular monitoring of fuel types and wildfire risk assessment should occur every 5 – 10 years to determine the need for threat assessment updates and the timing for their implementation.

Table 24 summarizes the fuel types by general fire behaviour (crown fire and spotting potential). These fuel types were used to guide the threat assessment.

Table 24. Fuel Type Categories and Crown Fire Spot Potential encountered within the WUI.

Fuel Type	FBP / CFDDRS Description	AOI Description	Wildfire Behaviour Under High Wildfire Danger Level	Fuel Type – Crown Fire / Spotting Potential
C-3	Mature jack or lodgepole pine	Fully stocked, late young forest (Douglas fir, hemlock, cedar), with crowns separated from the ground	Surface and crown fire, low to very high fire intensity and rate of spread	High*

³⁷Forestry Canada Fire Danger Group. 1992. Development and Structure of the Canadian Forest Fire Behavior Prediction System: Information Report ST-X-3.

³⁸Perrakis, D.B., Eade G., and Hicks, D. 2018. Natural Resources Canada. Canadian Forest Service. *British Columbia Wildfire Fuel Typing and Fuel Type Layer Description* 2018 Version.

Fuel Type	FBP / CFDDRS Description	AOI Description	Wildfire Behaviour Under High Wildfire Danger Level	Fuel Type – Crown Fire / Spotting Potential
C-7	Ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir	Low-density, uneven-aged forest, crowns separated from the ground, understory of discontinuous grasses and shrubs. Exposed bed rock and low surface fuel loading.	Surface fire spread, torching of individual trees, rarely crowning (usually limited to slopes > 30%), moderate to high intensity and rate of spread	Moderate
C-5	Red and white pine	Well-stocked mature forest, crowns separated from ground. Moderate understory herbs and shrubs. Little grass or surface fuel accumulation.	Moderate potential for active crown fire in wind-driven conditions. Under drought conditions, fuel consumption and fire intensity can be higher due to dead woody fuels	Low
O-1a/b	Grass	Matted and standing grass that can cure; sparse or scattered shrubs, trees, and down woody debris. Seasonal wetlands that can cure	Rapidly spreading, high-intensity surface fire when cured	Low
M-1/2	Boreal mixedwood (leafless and green)	Moderately well-stocked mixed stand of conifers and deciduous species, low to moderate dead, down woody fuels	Surface fire spread, torching of individual trees and intermittent crowning, (depending on slope and percent conifer)	<26% conifer (Very Low); 26-49% Conifer (Low); >50% Conifer (Moderate)
D-1/2	Aspen or birch (leafless and green)	Deciduous stands	Always a surface fire, low to moderate rate of spread and fire intensity	Low
S-1	Slash (jack / lodgepole pine, white spruce)	Any conifer slash	Moderate to high rate of spread and high to very high intensity surface fire	Low
N	N/A	Non-fuel: irrigated agricultural fields, urban or developed areas void or nearly void of vegetation and forests	N/A	N/A
W	N/A	Water	N/A	N/A

*C-3 fuel type is considered to have a high crown fire and spotting potential within the WUI due to the presence of moderate to high fuel loading (dead standing and partially or fully down woody material), and continuous conifer ladder fuels.

During field visits, recurring patterns of fuel type errors were found in the provincial dataset. They were:

- C-3 fuel types being incorrectly identified by the PSTA as C-5;
- C-3 fuel types being incorrectly identified by the PSTA as C-7;
- C-5 fuel types being incorrectly identified by the PSTA as C-7;
- C-7 fuel types being incorrectly identified by the PSTA as D-1/2

6.2.2 APPENDIX B-2: WILDFIRE THREAT ASSESSMENT PLOTS

Table 25 displays a summary of all Wildfire Threat Assessment (WTA) plots completed during CWRP field work. The most recent 2020 WTA threat plot worksheets and methodology were used.³⁹ The plot forms and photos will be submitted as a separate document. The following ratings are applied to applicable point ranges:

- Wildfire Behaviour Threat Score (Coast and Mountains Ecoprovince)
 - 0 – 41 Low
 - 42 – 57 Moderate
 - 58 – 69 High
 - 70 – 100 Extreme

Table 25. Summary of WUI Threat Assessment Worksheets (2020).

WTA Plot	Geographic Location	Wildfire Threat Rating
BENCH-1	Upslope of the reservoirs in Benchlands – is now private land as part of the Nkwúkwma proposed development.	60 (High)
BENCH-2	Above homes on Eagle drive, will be inside the parkland of the proposed development.	55 (Mod)
ECONO-1	Above Sunstone (intersection of Cream Puff and Econoline)	42 (Mod)
MACK-1	Along "Lower Mackenzie Cruise", within the 2016 MK-FSR-10 proposed treatment area.	50 (Mod)
MACK-2	Below Mackenzie FSR, same area as Mack-1.	48 (Mod)
ONEMI-1	SE of One Mile Lake, corner of municipal parcel near the transmission line RoW.	64 (High)
RIDGE-1	NE corner of the Ridge development, inside the SCF.	41 (Low)
TWR-1	Area surrounding the knoll that the SAR/CBC/PFR radio towers are on – likely part of the now-private parcel.	50 (Mod)

³⁹ MFLNRORD.2020 Wildfire Threat Assessment Guide and Worksheets

6.2.3 APPENDIX B-3: FIRE RISK THREAT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

As part of the CWRP process, spatial data submissions are required to meet the defined standards in the Program and Application Guide. Proponents completing a CWRP can obtain open-source BC Wildfire datasets, including Provincial Strategic Threat Analysis (PSTA) datasets from the British Columbia Data Catalogue. Wildfire spatial datasets obtained through the BC Open Data Catalogue used in the development of the CWRP include, but are not limited to:

- PSTA Spotting Impact
- PSTA Fire Density
- PSTA Fire Threat Rating
- PSTA Lighting Fire Density
- PSTA Human Fire Density
- Head Fire Intensity
- WUI Human Interface Buffer (1436m buffer from structure point data)
- Wildland Urban Interface Risk Class
- Current Fire Polygons
- Current Fire Locations
- Historical Fire Perimeters
- Historical Fire Incident Locations
- Historical Fire Burn Severity

As part of the program, proponents completing a CWRP are provided with a supplementary PSTA dataset from BC Wildfire Services. This dataset includes:

- Fuel Type
- Structures
- Structure Density
- Eligible WUI (1 km buffer of structure density classes >6).

The required components for the spatial data submission are detailed in the Program and Application Guide Spatial Appendix – these include:

- AOI
- Proposed Treatment
- WUI (1 km buffer of structure density classes >6)

The provided PSTA data does not transfer directly into the geodatabase for submission, and several PSTA feature classes require extensive updating or correction. In addition, the Fire Threat determined in the PSTA is fundamentally different than the localized Fire Threat feature class that is included in the Local Fire Risk map required for project submission. The Fire Threat in the PSTA is based on provincial scale inputs - fire density; spotting impact; and head fire intensity, while the spatial submission Fire Threat is based on the components of the Wildland Urban Interface Threat Assessment Worksheet. For the scope of this project, completion of WUI Threat Assessment plots on the entire AOI is not possible, and therefore an analytical model has been built to assume Fire Threat based on spatially explicit variables that correspond to the WUI Threat Assessment worksheet.

Field Data Collection

The primary goals of field data collection are to confirm or correct the provincial fuel type, complete WUI Threat Assessment Plots, and assess other features of interest to the development of the CWRP. This is accomplished by traversing as much of the AOI and surrounding Eligible WUI as possible (within time, budget and access constraints). Threat Assessment plots are completed on the 2020 form, and as per the Wildland Urban Interface Threat Assessment Guide.

For clarity, the final threat ratings for the AOI were determined through the completion of the following methodological steps:

1. Update fuel-typing using orthophotography provided by the client and field verification.
2. Update structural data using critical infrastructure information provided by the client, field visits to confirm structure additions or deletions, BC Assessment, and orthophotography
3. Complete field work to ground-truth fuel typing and threat ratings (completed 8 WUI threat plots on a variety of fuel types, aspects, and slopes and an additional 250 field stops with qualitative notes, fuel type verification, and/or photographs)
4. Threat assessment analysis using field data collected and rating results of WUI threat plots – see next section.

Spatial Analysis

The field data is used to correct the fuel type polygon attributes provided in the PSTA. This corrected fuel type layer is then used as part of the spatial analysis process. The other components are developed using spatial data (BEC zone, fire history zone) or spatial analysis (aspect, slope). A scoring system was developed to categorize resultant polygons as having relatively low, moderate, high or extreme Fire Threat, or Low, Moderate, High or Extreme WUI Threat. Table 26 below summarizes the components and scores to determine the Fire Behaviour Threat.

Table 26: Components of Fire Threat Analysis

Attribute	Indicator	Score
Fuel Type	C-1	35
	C-2	
	C-3	
	C-4	
	M-3/4, >50% dead fir	25
	C-6	
	M-1/2, >75% conifer	20
	C-7	
	M-3/4, <50% dead fir	15
	M-1/2, 50-75% conifer	
	M-1/2, 25-50% conifer	
	C-5	10
	O-1a/b	
	S-1	
	S-2	
	S-3	5
M-1/2, <25% conifer		

	D-1/2	0
	W	0
	N	0
Weather - BEC Zone	AT, irrigated	1
	CWH, CDF, MH	3
	ICH, SBS, ESSF	7
	IDF, MS, SBPS, CWHsds1 & ds2, BWBS, SWB	10
	PP, BG	15
Historical Fire Occurrence Zone	G5, R1, R2, G6, V5, R9, V9, V3, R5, R8, V7	1
	G3, G8, R3, R4, V6, G1, G9, V8	5
	G7, C5, G4, C4, V1, C1, N6	8
	K1, K5, K3, C2, C3, N5, K6, N4, K7, N2	10
	N7, K4	15
Slope	<16	1
	16-29 (max N slopes)	5
	30-44	10
	45-54	12
	>55	15
Aspect (>15% slope)	North	0
	East	5
	<16% slope, all aspect	10
	West	12
	South	15

WUI Risk Classes and their associated summed scores

Very Low	0
Low	0-35
Moderate	35-55
High	55-65
Extreme	>65

These attributes are summed to produce polygons with a final WUI Risk Score. To determine the Fire Threat score, only the distance to structures is used. Buffer distance classes are determined; <200m, 200m-500m and >500m) but only for polygons that had a 'high' or 'extreme' Fire Threat score from previous assessment. In order to determine WUI Risk; those aforementioned polygons within 200m are rated as 'extreme', within 500m are rated as 'high', within 2km are 'moderate', and distances over that are rated 'low'.

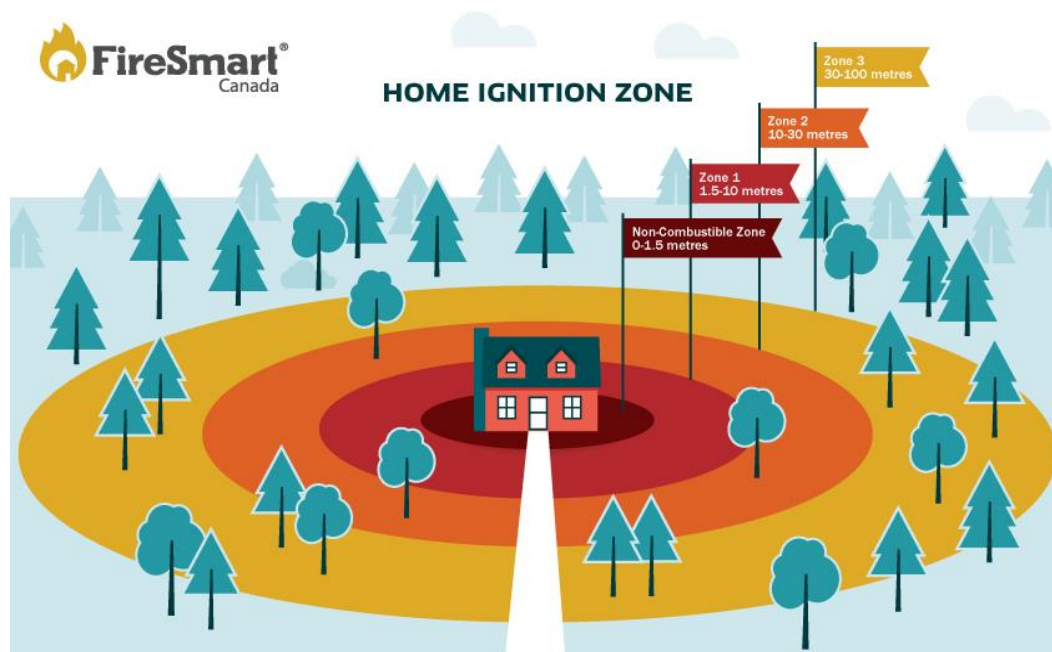
Limitations

There are obvious limitations in this method, most notably that not all components of the threat assessment worksheet are scalable to a GIS model, generalizing the Fire Behaviour Threat score. The WUI Risk Score is greatly simplified, as determining the position of structures on a slope, the type of development and the relative position are difficult in an automated GIS process. Structures are considered, but there is no consideration for structure type (also not included on threat assessment worksheet). This method uses the best available information to produce accurate and useable threat assessment across the study area in a format which is required by the UBCM FCFS program.

6.2.4 APPENDIX B-4: PROXIMITY OF FUEL TO THE COMMUNITY

Home and Critical Infrastructure Ignition Zones

Multiple studies have shown that the principal factors regarding home and structure loss to wildfire are the structure's characteristics and immediate surroundings. The area that determines the ignition potential of a structure to wildfire is referred to as (for residences) the Home Ignition Zone (HIZ) or (for critical infrastructure) the Critical Infrastructure Ignition Zone (CIIZ).^{40,41} Both the HIZ and CIIZ include the structure itself and four concentric, progressively wider Priority Zones out to 100 m from the structure (Figure 14 below). More details on priority zones can be found in the FireSmart Manual.⁴²



⁴⁰ Reinhardt, E., R. Keane, D. Calkin, J. Cohen. 2008. Objectives and considerations for wildland fuel treatment in forested ecosystems of the interior western United States. *Forest Ecology and Management* 256:1997 - 2006.

⁴¹ Cohen, J. Preventing Disaster Home Ignitability in the Wildland-urban Interface. *Journal of Forestry*. p 15 - 21.

⁴² <https://firesmartcanada.ca/> and <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/wildfire-status/prevention/firesmart>

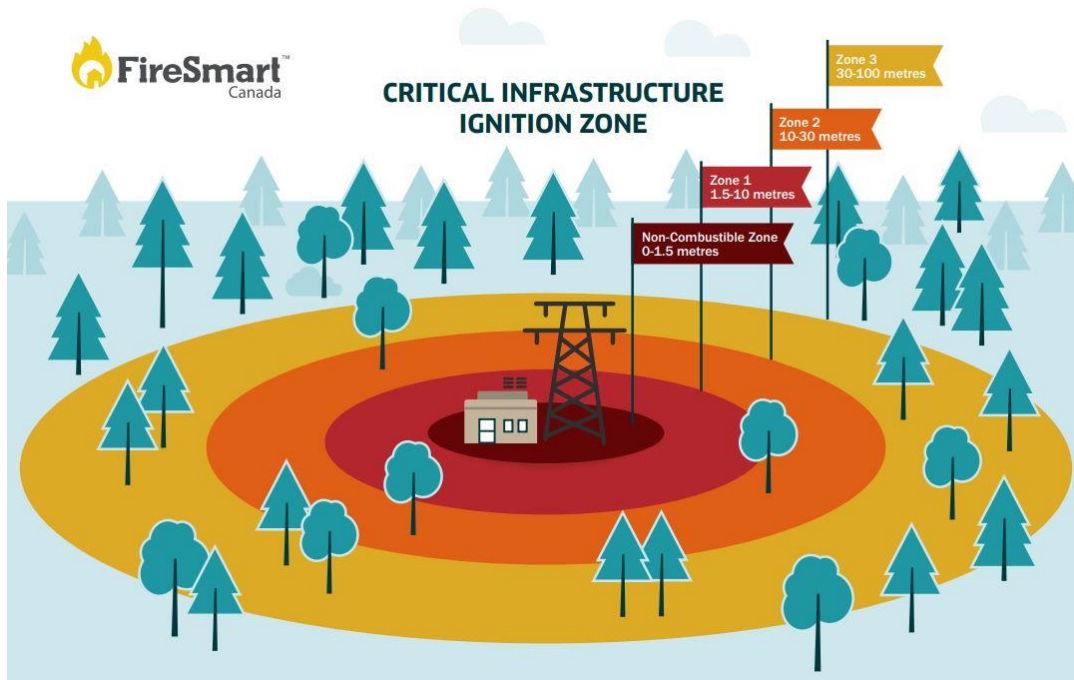


Figure 14: FireSmart Home and Critical Infrastructure Ignition Zone (HIZ, CIIZ)

It has been found that during extreme wildfire events, most home destruction has been a result of low-intensity surface fire flame exposures, usually ignited by embers. Firebrands can be transported long distances ahead of the wildfire, across fire guards and fuel breaks, and accumulate within the HIZ/CIIZ in densities that can exceed 600 embers per square meter. Combustible materials found within the HIZ/CIIZ combine to provide fire pathways allowing spot surface fires ignited by embers to spread and carry flames or smoldering fire into contact with structures.

Because ignitability of the HIZ/CIIZ is the main factor driving structure loss, the intensity and rate of spread of wildland fires beyond the community has not been found to necessarily correspond to loss potential. For example, FireSmart homes with low ignitability may survive high-intensity fires, whereas highly ignitable homes may be destroyed during lower intensity surface fire events.⁴¹ Increasing ignition resistance would reduce the number of homes simultaneously on fire; extreme wildfire conditions do not necessarily result in WUI fire disasters.⁴³ It is for this reason that the key to reducing WUI fire structure loss is to reduce structure ignitability. Mitigation responsibility must be centered on structure owners. Risk communication, education on the range of available activities, and prioritization of activities should help homeowners to feel empowered to complete simple risk reduction activities on their property.

⁴³Calkin, D., J. Cohen, M. Finney, M. Thompson. 2014. *How risk management can prevent future wildfire disasters in the wildland-urban interface*. Proc Natl Acad Sci U.S.A. Jan 14; 111(2): 746-751. Accessed online 1 June, 2016 at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3896199/>.

Table 27. Proximity to the Interface.

Proximity to the Interface	Descriptor*	Explanation
WUI 100 HIZ/CIIZ and Community Zones	(0-100 m)	This Zone is always located adjacent to the value at risk. Treatment would modify the wildfire behaviour near or adjacent to the value. Treatment effectiveness would be increased when the value is FireSmart.
WUI 500 Community and Landscape Zones	(100-500m)	Treatment would affect wildfire behaviour approaching a value, as well as the wildfire's ability to impact the value with short- to medium- range spotting; should also provide suppression opportunities near a value.
WUI 2000 Landscape Zone	(500-1000 m)	Treatment would be effective in limiting long - range spotting but short-range spotting may fall short of the value and cause a new ignition that could affect a value.
Landscape Zone	>1000 m	This should form part of a landscape assessment and is generally not part of the zoning process. Treatment is relatively ineffective for threat mitigation to a value, unless used to form a part of a larger fuel break / treatment.

**Distances are based on spotting distances of high and moderate fuel type spotting potential and threshold to break crown fire potential (100m). These distances can be varied with appropriate rationale, to address areas with low or extreme fuel hazards.*

6.3 APPENDIX C: WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT – WORKSHEETS AND PHOTOS

Provided separately as PDF package.

6.4 APPENDIX D: MAPS

Provided separately as PDF package.

6.5 APPENDIX E: COMMUNITY FIRESMART RESILIENCY COMMITTEE

The Village of Pemberton Community FireSmart Resiliency Committee (CFRC) was formed at the onset of plan development in May 2022. The Committee met five times over the course of plan development, with each meeting focused on one or more FireSmart disciplines.

Table 28. Members of the (2022) Village of Pemberton Community FireSmart Resiliency Committee

Agency	Role	Name
Pemberton Fire Rescue / FireSmart	Fire Chief	Cameron Adams
	Deputy Fire Chief (former FireSmart Coordinator)	Adam Malpus
	FireSmart Coordinator	Paul Stoker
	FireSmart Laborer	Merek Obrucnik
Village of Pemberton	Emergency Program Coordinator	Sarah Toews
	Development Services	Scott McRae
	Corporate & Legislative Services	Gwendolyn Kennedy
	Recreation	Christine Burns
	Councilor	Ted Craddock
Spelkúmtn Community Forest	Community Forest Manager	Klay Tindall
	Forest Technician	Jordan Gabriel
Lil'wat Nation	Safety Coordinator	Troy Bikadi
	FireSmart Coordinator	Vaughn Gabriel
BC Wildfire Service	Wildfire Officer, Pemberton Fire Zone	Marc Simpson
	Wildfire Technician, Pemberton Fire Zone	Joe Lax
Ministry of Forests (Formally FLNRORD) - Sea to Sky Natural Resource District	Land and Resource Coordinator, Wildfire Risk Reduction	Sara Barker

Date: Tuesday, February 28, 2023

To: Elizabeth Tracy, Chief Administrative Officer

From: Christine Burns, Recreation Services Manager

Subject: Special Events Bylaw No. 940, 2023

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to introduce Special Events Bylaw No. 940 2023 for consideration of First, Second and Third readings. (**Appendix A**) This Bylaw will rescind the previous Special Events Bylaw No 750, 2014 and its amendments.

BACKGROUND

The original Village of Pemberton Special Events Bylaw No. 750 was passed in 2014 to regulate and govern special events within the boundaries of the municipality. Since its inception the Bylaw has received three amendments, each made to address the changing needs of the governance of special events.

During the COVID-19 Pandemic, due to public health orders, special events and gatherings were either not permitted and/or restricted in terms of how they could be run. As a result, the Village received very few enquiries related to special events and community events such as the Barn Dance did not take place.

With the COVID-19 Pandemic winding down staff have experienced an increase in requests to hold events at Village outdoor spaces. While most events can be facilitated under the Parks and Public Spaces Permit process, any event over 300 must be subject to a Special Event Permit which imposes additional organizational elements that can be a burden to volunteer community groups.

Staff have reviewed the Special Events Bylaw in conjunction with the Parks and Public Spaces Bylaw and the permitting options available through each Bylaw. As a result, staff have determined that it would be appropriate for events reaching a capacity of 600 or less to no longer be subject to a Special Event Permit as they would be more efficiently administered through the Parks and Public Spaces Use Bylaw No. 797, 2016. This threshold has been selected as that is the capacity established for the Downtown Barn.

DISCUSSION & COMMENTS

The new Special Events Bylaw removes the requirement for smaller or minor events of up to 600 attendees to apply for a Special Event Permit and focuses only on major events, such as a music festival that would see attendance of over 600 attendees per day over several days. The

intent is to simplify the permitting process by facilitating permitting for minor events through the Parks and Public Spaces Use Bylaw No. 797, 2016. (**Appendix B**)

The requirements for a Special Event permit are significantly more robust and require applicants to provide an array of additional information that in most cases are not relevant to smaller or minor events. The work involved in preparing the applications can be extensive and put pressure on small community groups who are reliant on volunteers to organize and execute an event, which most if not all are for fundraising purposes. As well, the administration of a Special Events Permit has a significant impact on staff time because of the details and accompanying documents an event organizer is required to provide which must be reviewed. A Special Event Permit will often require the involvement of members of other departments whereas a Parks and Public Spaces Permit can be facilitated by the recreation services team.

The terms and conditions of the Special Event Bylaw remain the same, the only change is the removal of minor events as an event category. The updated Bylaw also incorporates all previous amendments thereby removing the requirement to utilize a consolidated version of the Bylaw.

The Special Event Bylaw No. 940, 2023, is presented for Council's consideration of First, Second and Third Readings.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Special Events Bylaw No. 940, 2023, once adopted, will be posted on the Village's website. Staff will also reach out to community groups to advise of the changes made and provide them with information as to how to proceed with making application for a Parks and Public Spaces Permit

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

There are no legal, legislative or regulatory considerations at this time.

IMPACT ON BUDGET & STAFFING

There are no impacts to the budget or staff hours for consideration. Administration and issuing of Special Event permits is a regular responsibility of the Facilities Booking Coordinator.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL IMPACT & APPROVAL

There are no interdepartmental impacts or approvals to consider at this time.

COMMUNITY CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

All community events must adhere to Village regulations and the terms and conditions as set out in the Special Event Bylaw. The Special Events Bylaw supports Big Moves – Shift Beyond the Car by requiring event organizers to have transportation plans and Close the Loop on Waste by requiring a robust waste management plan that will need to set out how garbage will be collected, recycled and disposed of with a focus on Diverting Organics from Landfills.

IMPACT ON THE REGION OR NEIGHBOURING JURISDICTIONS

This initiative has no impact on other jurisdictions.

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

There are no alternative options for consideration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

THAT Special Events Bylaw No. 940, 2023 be given First, Second and Third Readings.

ATTACHMENTS:

Appendix A: Special Events Bylaw No. 940, 2023

Appendix B: Parks and Public Spaces Bylaw No. 797, 2016 (Consolidated Version)

Submitted by:	Christine Burns, Recreation Services Manager
CAO Approval by:	Elizabeth Tracy, Chief Administrative Officer

VILLAGE OF PEMBERTON
BYLAW No. 940, 2023

A Bylaw to regulate Special Events within the boundaries of the municipality

WHEREAS the Village of Pemberton Council recognizes the importance of Special Events in enhancing the quality of life, tourism, culture, recreation and education and in providing economic benefits to the local economy;

AND WHEREAS Council deems advisable the provision of adequate health, safety, sanitation and protective measures of persons attending special events where large numbers of people are in attendance, or may be anticipated to be in attendance;

AND WHEREAS planning for and accommodating a special event which is expected to involve extraordinary costs to the Village for policing, highway and traffic control, water and other services, and dealing with potential adverse impacts such as nuisance;

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of the Village of Pemberton, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. CITATION

This bylaw is cited as the “Village of Pemberton Special Events Bylaw No. 940, 2023”.

2. INTERPRETATION

(1) In this Bylaw:

“**Applicant**” means an applicant for a permit and the holder of the issued permit;

“**Application**” means a special event permit application made in a form as established by the Manager;

“**Attendees**” means all people who are present at an event or activity and includes all participants, staff, volunteers, contractors and employees;

“**Chief Administrative Officer**” means the Chief Administrative Officer for the Village or the person appointed to act in their place;

“**Council**” means the Council of the Village of Pemberton;

“**Commercial Event**” means a special event held where a fee is charged for attendance or that is held for the purpose of business or otherwise for profit or gain;

“**Day**” means the whole or any part of a period of 24 hours from midnight to midnight;

“**Fees and Charges Bylaw**” means Village of Pemberton Fees and Charges Bylaw as amended or replaced from time to time.

“**Fire Department**” means the Village of Pemberton Fire Department or any other Fire Department that the Village holds agreements for service with;

“**Highway**” includes a street, road, lane, bridge, sidewalk, boulevard, road shoulder any other way open to public use, and any road shoulder, adjacent land or ditch on municipal or Crown land, but does not include a private right of way on private land;

“**Major Event**” means a special event that is likely to be attended by more than six hundred (600) individuals or more per day;

“**Manager**” means the Chief Administrative Officer and their delegates;

“**Permit**” means a special event permit issued under this Bylaw in a form as prescribed by the Village;

“**Police**” means the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) or any other police agency that is responsible for policing the Village of Pemberton;

“**Site**” means the land described in a Permit, on which a special event is to be held;

“**Special Event**” means any festival, concert, exhibition, show, performance, competition, involving music, sports or athletics, or of a theatrical, community or cultural nature, that is likely to be attended by 600 or more individuals, whether or not held as a commercial undertaking, where any part of the event is held outdoors;

“**Village**” means the Village of Pemberton;

“**Special Event Guideline Form**” means a set of guidelines in a form approved by the Chief Administrative Officer for special events within parks or on land owned or under the control of the Village.

- (2) In this Bylaw, a reference to an *Act* refers to a statute of British Columbia and a reference to any statute, regulation, or other enactment refers to that enactment as amended or replaced from time to time.

3. PERMIT REQUIREMENTS AND EXEMPTIONS

- (1) The following Special Events require a Permit:

- (a) A Special Event that is a Major Commercial Event;
- (b) Special Events that last more than twelve (12) consecutive hours from set-up to take down of the event; and
- (c) Special Events that are less than twelve (12) consecutive hours of a particular day, but that carry over into the next day.

- (2) The following events do not require a Permit:

- a. Special Events held or sponsored by the Village;
- b. Special Events held by Sea to Sky School District No. 48 & School District No. 93;

4. PROHIBITION

- (1) A person must not publicize or hold a Special Event described in Section 3 (1), or permit, suffer or allow the publication or holding of a Special Event, in the Village except in accordance with this Bylaw.
- (2) Prior to publicizing or holding a Special Event described in Section 3 (1), the organizer of the event must submit for the Village's approval the proposed dates of the event and the expected number of attendees.
- (3) Prior to holding a Special Event, the person responsible for the Special Event must submit a complete Application to the Manager, together with full payment of the Application fee as required under Section 5 and all applicable supporting documentation as required under Section 6.
- (4) Prior to holding a Special Event, the person responsible for the Special Event must obtain a Permit for that Special Event.

5. APPLICATION FEE AND ADDITIONAL COSTS

- (1) Fees and charges for services that may be or are provided under this Bylaw shall be payable as set out in the *Fees and Charges Bylaw*.
 - 2(a) Late submission of Special Event Application for a Major Event, as required under Section 6 of this Bylaw, constitutes an offense subject to the following fine structure and will be implemented on a cumulative basis:
 - (i) Application submitted over seven (7) days of the submission deadline will be subject to a ten percent (10%) fine of original application fee.
 - (ii) Application submitted over fourteen (14) days of the submission deadline will be subject to a twenty percent (20%) fine of original application fee.
 - (iii) Application submitted over twenty-one (21) days of the submission deadline will be subject to a thirty percent (30%) fine of original application fee.
 - (iv) Applications submitted over thirty (30) days of the submission deadline will be subject to a forty percent (40%) fine of the original application fee plus forfeiture of the entire security deposit.
 - 2(b) The Manager may set a higher or lower amount for the fine structure as required in Section 5 (a) if the Manager believes that the scope, scale, and nature of the proposed Special Event creates an increased or decreased risk of damage to land and property.

- 2(c)** The Village will withhold any amounts owing resulting from fines from the security deposit as outlined in Section 8. If the amount remaining in the security deposit does not satisfy the amounts owing, the Village will submit an invoice for this amount to the person responsible for the Special Event which must be paid within thirty (30) business days. Late payment of invoice may result in an additional fine of fifty percent (50%) of the invoiced amount.

6. OBTAINING A PERMIT

(1) Type of Event

A fully complete Application for a Permit must be submitted to the Manager as follows:

- (a) for Major Events: at least ninety (90) days prior to any Site preparations for the Special Event.
- (b) The Manager may revise the application timelines as required.

(2) Required Information

- (a) An Application for a Permit shall be made in the form as approved by the Manager.
- (b) The Application upon submission must include the written approvals and any relevant supporting documentation by any or all of the following stakeholders, as determined by the Manager.
- (i) The registered owner and occupier of the land upon which the special event is to be held;
 - (ii) Vancouver Coastal Health - Office of the Medical Health Officer;
 - (iii) Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP);
 - (iv) Office of the Fire Commissioner, BC Forest Service Protection Branch and Pemberton Fire Rescue (as applicable);
 - (v) British Columbia Liquor Inspector (if liquor is to be sold during the event);
 - (vi) British Columbia Ministry of Transportation & Infrastructure (if accessing on or near an arterial Highway);
 - (vii) British Columbia Ministry of Forests (if access will be from a forest service road or if located adjacent to or within a wildfire hazard assessment area);
 - (viii) Agricultural Land Commission (proof of compliance with any requirements and any approvals as applicable);
 - (ix) Other jurisdictions that could be affected by the Special Event;
 - (x) Village of Pemberton Emergency Program Coordinator;
 - (xi) Village of Pemberton CAO (for Land use and Service Agreements)

Requirements may vary based on the scope and nature of the event and will be communicated to the organizer by the Manager or their designate. Further approvals and documents under subsection (c) are required prior to commencement of the event.

- (c) The following stakeholder approvals and/or documents are to be submitted to the Village a minimum of ten (10) days prior to the commencement of event activities unless otherwise authorized by the Manager:
- (xii) British Columbia Safety Authority;
 - (xiii) Approval of Structural Engineer;
 - (xiv) Village of Pemberton Development Services Department;
 - (xv) Village of Pemberton Operations Department.
 - (xvi) Village of Pemberton Building Inspector and/or Compliance Officer.
- (d) The Application must include proof that owners and occupiers of property within one (1) kilometre of the site of the Special Event who may be affected have been notified in writing prior to submission of the application for the Special Event;
- (e) The Application must include a Communications Plan, which will outline the procedure, timelines and type of communication to be shared with the community and media for the purpose of the event;
- (f) The Application must include a document which provides details on the following items and any other information as deemed necessary by the Manager:
- (i) Public Safety, Security Plan and Emergency Preparedness Plan
 - (ii) Emergency Communications Plan including relevant contact information
 - (iii) Noise management plan as applicable
 - (iv) Set-up and tear down timelines
 - (v) Off-site traffic management/parking plan (delivery/set-up vehicles)
 - (vi) Site Plan of Special Event Site and neighbouring properties which includes:
 1. Site access information;
 2. Parking, on-site traffic management plans,;
 3. Event layout and locations that include, as required, public and vendor sanitary facilities
 4. Solid and liquid waste management plans;
 5. Location of staging, camping and attractions and vendor locations
 6. Fire safety plan;
 7. First aid care and facilities;
 8. On-site Security program;
 9. On-site and off-site signage plan; and
 10. Location of any hazards for the Special Event

made in accordance with the Special Event Guidelines and to the satisfaction of the stakeholders listed in Section 6 (b) and (c), and such other information the Manager deems necessary or advisable in the circumstances of the Special Event

- (g) An application for a Special Event Permit must include a written agreement in a form acceptable to the Manager, to release, indemnify and save harmless the Village, its officers, elected officials, employees, agents and volunteers from and against any and all suits, claims, demands, complaints, or claims of any kind whatsoever that do or may arise as a result of publicizing, holding or carrying out the Special Event and all related activities, including, without limitation, for compensation for loss, injury or death to persons, loss of, injury or damage to property, and for reasonable legal expenses,

unless directly caused by an intentional wrongdoing of the Village or its officers, officials, employees, agents or volunteers,

(h) The Manager may exempt an applicant from providing some or all of the information and materials described in this section.

(3) Security

The Applicant must post Security as required under Section 8.

(4) Application Fee

The Applicant must pay the Application Fee as required under Section 5.

(5) Liability Insurance

The Applicant must provide the Manager with proof of insurance as a condition of granting a Special Event Permit, as follows:

- (a) The owner, occupier or promoter shall buy and keep in force at their own expense until completion of the Special Event, Personal Injury and Property Damage Liability Insurance;
- (b) Such insurance shall be for a minimum of \$5,000,000 coverage per occurrence;
- (c) Such insurance shall be in the name of the owner and any occupier, or promoter; shall name as an added covered agency the Village, and shall include a Cross Liability or Severability of Interests clause;
- (d) Such insurance shall be in a form and with an Insurer acceptable to the Village. Both Personal Injury and Property Damage sections are to provide coverage on an "Occurrence Basis"; and
- (e) If the Manager believes the nature of the proposed Special Event creates an unusual risk of injury to participants or spectators, or an unusual risk of damage to property, the Manager may require the applicant to provide additional insurance coverage.

(6) Business Licence

The Applicant must hold a valid Business License within the Village.

(7) Sign Permit

The Applicant must hold valid Sign Permits from the Village, the British Columbia Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure and any other agency as required and authorized by those agencies.

7. COSTS, FEES AND EXPENSES

All costs and expenses incurred in meeting the requirements of this bylaw shall be by the applicant.

8. SECURITY FOR SERVICES AND COSTS

- a. As a condition of granting a Special Event Permit, the owner or occupier of the premises, or by the person or persons holding the Special Event must post a security deposit.
- b. An application must be accompanied by a refundable security deposit in the form of a standby irrevocable letter of credit or cash as set out in the *Fees and Charges Bylaw*.
- c. The Applicant and any owner or occupier of land where the Special Events are held shall be responsible for all costs incurred by the Village arising from or related to the Special Event, including but not limited to, the cost to provide policing, public works, planning or building review, fire services and all costs to restore the Site after the Special Event.
- d. The Village will hold any security deposit for up to one hundred and twenty (120) days following the conclusion of the Special Event, at which time the Village shall return the security or such portion of the security not returned under subsection 8 (f).
- e. Despite paragraph (d), if, in the opinion of Village, the Special Event causes damage or results in the Village incurring financial costs and expenses for the cleanup, repair, reconstruction or replacement of any public place or Village property which is not remedied immediately upon demand, the Village may from time to time draw down on the security posted to the extent of any cost incurred or expected to be incurred by the Village in connection with the cleanup, repair, reconstruction, or replacement.
- f. Either one or both of the Applicant and the owner or Occupier of Land where the Special Event is held shall, within one hundred and twenty-seven (127) days of the Special Event, pay any costs incurred by the Village as a result of the Special Event that exceed the security provided under 8(b).
- g. For the purposes of Section 5, damage caused by the Special Event includes damage caused by a participant or spectator, contractor or employee at the Special Event.
- h. Any and all costs and expenses incurred by the Village in providing services to the land or improvements on which a special event is held shall be a debt owed to the Village by the land owners and if not paid in full by December 31st of the year in which the debt is incurred, may be collected as if for property taxes from the owner of property for which the Village service was provided or work carried out.

9. APPROVAL OF A PERMIT

- (a) A Permit for a Special Event will not be issued or may be withheld if:
- i. The application is incomplete or inaccurate; or
 - ii. There are insufficient police or safety services available; or
 - iii. If the necessary approvals and permits from other agencies have not been obtained.
- (b) The applicant is responsible to ensure that the Special Event is held in compliance with all other applicable *Acts*, regulations, decisions, orders, Bylaws or legislation of any other person or body having jurisdiction over the subject lands.
- (c) Council delegates to the Chief Administrative Officer, or a person appointed to act in the absence of the Chief Administrative Officer, the authority to approve, exempt, and revoke on behalf of the Village applications for a Major Special Event Permit under this bylaw.

10. OFFENCE

- (a) Any person who:
- a. contravenes any provision of this Bylaw;
 - b. causes or allows any act or thing to be done in contravention of any provision of this Bylaw; or
 - c. fails or neglects to do anything required to be done by any provision of this Bylaw, commits an offense.
- (b) A person who commits an offense under this Bylaw is liable if
- a. proceedings are brought under the *Offense Act (B.C.)* to pay a fine to a maximum of \$50,000 plus the costs of prosecution, and any other order imposed;
 - b. a ticket is issued under the Village of Pemberton Municipal Ticket Information Utilization Bylaw No. 845, 2018, to pay a fine to a maximum authorized under that Act; or
 - c. a bylaw notice is issued under a bylaw made under the Local Government Bylaw Notice Enforcement Act, to pay a penalty to a maximum authorized under that Act.
- (c) Each day that an offence against this Bylaw continues or exists shall be deemed to be a separate and distinct offence.
- (d) The penalties imposed under Section 10(a) shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any other penalty or remedy imposed by this Bylaw or any other statute, law or regulation.

11. SEVERANCE

If any provision contained in the Bylaw is found by a Court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable, the validity, legality or enforceability of the remaining provisions contained herein shall not be in any way affected or impaired thereby to the extent that the purpose of the Bylaw may be fulfilled in the absence of the impugned provision or provisions of the Bylaw.

12. REPEAL

Special Events Bylaw No. 750, 2014 and its subsequent amendments are hereby repealed.

13. EFFECTIVE DATE

The Village of Pemberton Special Events Bylaw comes into full force and effect on the date of its adoption by Council.

READ A FIRST TIME this ____ day of, ____ 2023.

READ A SECOND TIME this ____ day of, ____ 2023.

READ A THIRD TIME this ____ day of, ____ 2023.

ADOPTED this day of _____, 2023.

Mike Richman
Mayor

Sheena Fraser
Corporate Officer

VILLAGE OF PEMBERTON PARKS AND PUBLIC SPACES USE BYLAW NO. 797, 2016

**Fourth & Final Readings
February 16th, 2016**



OFFICE CONSOLIDATION: November 16, 2021

This document is an office consolidation of the Village of Pemberton Parks and Public Spaces Use Bylaw No. 797, 2016 (adopted February 16, 2016) and subsequent amendments adopted by Village Council as noted below:

All persons making use of this consolidation are reminded that it has no Council sanction, that amendments have been incorporated only for convenience of reference, and that for all purposes of interpretation and application the original bylaw should be consulted.

The Village of Pemberton will, in no event, be liable or responsible for damages of any kind arising from the use of this consolidation.

This is not the official version of the Village of Pemberton Parks and Public Spaces Use Bylaw No. 797, 2016, nor is it admissible in a court of law. For such purposes, official certified copies can be obtained from the Village Office or by contacting us at: admin@pemberton.ca.

Bylaw No	Section Amendment	Council Meeting	Date
Parks and Public Spaces Use Amendment (Powers of Manager) Bylaw No. 876, 2020	Section 22 – addition of sub-clause (t) Section 26 – replacement of 26.1	Special Council Meeting No. 1511	March 31, 2020
Fees and Charges Bylaw No. 905, 2021	Deletes Schedule A and replaces all references to Schedule A with references to Fees and Charges Bylaw No. 905, 2021	Regular Council Meeting No. 1543	July 27, 2021
Parks and Public Spaces Use Amendment (Household Waste) Bylaw No. 915, 2021	Part 2, Definitions – adds definition of “park” Part 7, Pollution of Public Spaces and Streams – adding prohibition of disposing of household waste in a public waste receptacle.	Regular Council Meeting No. 1550	November 16, 2021

VILLAGE OF PEMBERTON

BYLAW No. 797, 2016

A BYLAW TO REGULATE AND GOVERN THE USE OF PARKS AND PUBLIC SPACES

WHEREAS the *Community Charter* Section 8 (3) authorizes Council to regulate public spaces by Bylaw;

AND WHEREAS Council for the Village of Pemberton is empowered to make rules and regulations governing the management and use of parks and public spaces acquired or held by the Village for its purpose;

AND WHEREAS the general welfare of the community is enhanced by the regulation and use of the Village's parks and public spaces.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Village of Pemberton, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. Citation

This Bylaw may be cited for all purposes as "Parks and Public Spaces Use Bylaw No. 797, 2016".

2. Definitions

In this Bylaw, the following terms have the following meanings:

"Application" means the application for a Park and Public Space Use permit made in the form(s) established and prescribed by the municipality.

"Beach" means an area adjacent to the shore of a lake, pond, stream or river normally used for swimming and similar aquatic exercises or for sunbathing;

"Cycle" means a device having any number of wheels, which is solely propelled by human power and upon or in which a person may travel;

"Commercial Event" means an event organized by a business for the purpose of profit or gain. Commercial events include, but are not limited to, providing of a professional service, an industrial or commercial undertaking of any nature, commercial filming and any events where tickets are sold for profit. Commercial event organizers must hold a valid Village of Pemberton business licence.

“Fees and Charges Bylaw” means Village of Pemberton Fees and Charges Bylaw No. 905, 202, as amended or replaced from time to time. *(Amendment Bylaw No. 905, 2021)*

“Highway” includes every highway within the Village of Pemberton and within the meaning of the *Highway Act*; and every road, street, lane, alley and right-of-way designed or intended for or used by the general public for the passage of vehicles, and every place or passage way to which the public, for the purpose of parking or servicing of vehicles, has access or is invited; and every place or passage way owned or operated by the Village of Pemberton for the purpose of providing off-street parking.

“Manager” means the Chief Administrative Officer and his delegates;

“Not-for-Profit Event” means an event organized by a not-for-profit organization, registered society, or person, that does not generate revenue or that generates revenue exclusively to support not-for-profit organization(s) or is generated to sustain the event.

“Park” means any improved **Public Space** and, without limitation, includes the following: parks, playgrounds, green space, paths, trails, campgrounds, and sport fields under the care and management of the Village. *(Amendment Bylaw No. 915, 2021)*

“Permit” means the Park and Public Space Use Permit as established and prescribed and issued by the municipality;

“Person” means any individual, association, firm, partnership, corporation, agent or trustee and the heirs, executors, or other legal representatives of a person to whom the context can apply according to law;

“Public Spaces” means a park or parkland, public space, highway or any real property or interest therein within the Village held or used for pleasure, recreation and community uses of the public and includes the land held under any lease of the foreshore and land covered by water granted to the Village by Her Majesty the Queen, and including the forest inside the Village boundary, whether or not the land is identified by signage or any other device;

“Recurring Event” means an event that occurs repeatedly with prescribed activities of an identical nature. Examples of recurring events include, but are not limited to, markets, fundraising events for a specific organization and scheduled training or recreation activities.

“Village” means the Village of Pemberton;

3. Application of Bylaw

The provision of this Bylaw applies to every Park and Public Space within the Village.
(Amendment Bylaw No. 905, 2021)

4. Protection of Plants

No person shall cut, break, remove or in any way destroy or damage any tree, shrub, plant, turf or flower.

5. Damage to Buildings

No person shall damage or deface any building, structure, fence, sign, seat, bench or ornament of any kind and, without limiting the foregoing, no person shall place graffiti on walls, fences or elsewhere on or adjacent to a public space.

6. Walls and Fences

No person shall climb, walk, sit, cycle or skate upon any wall, fence or other structure not intended for that use.

7. Pollution of Public Spaces & Streams

7.1. No person shall foul or pollute any area of water or land, including a ditch, stream storm drain, lake or pond.

7.2. No person shall access or trample the riparian edge of any stream, pond or lake unless that area is designated as an access point.

7.3. No person shall deposit or dump any garbage, glass, crockery, paper, rubbish, litter, wood, waste or other material whether liquid or solid in or on any public space, except in receptacles provided there for such purpose.

7.4. No person shall dispose of waste generated outside a public space by depositing the waste in a waste receptacle or anywhere else inside or on any public space.

7.5. No person shall dispose of household waste in public waste receptacles. (Amendment Bylaw No. 915, 2021).

8. Protection of Grass

No person shall cross, travel on, use or walk upon any grassed plot or land where signs have been posted forbidding such use.

9. Protection of Animals

No person shall tease, molest, or injure any animal, bird or fish or throw any substance at or near such creatures in such way as to cause them alarm or possible injury, unless permitted under provincial or federal fishing or wildlife regulations.

10. Obstruction of Others

10.1 No person shall obstruct the free use and enjoyment of a public space by any other person.

10.2 No person shall fish or play ball, or any game, or throw any object or thing so as to molest or interfere with or become a nuisance to the general public.

10.3 No person shall hinder, deter or interrupt any person in the exercise of any of his or her duties in charge of any organized recreation or maintenance authorized by the Village.

11. Livestock

No person shall bring in or ride any horses or livestock, except where horseback riding is permitted in areas specifically designated for that purpose.

12. Fires

12.1. No person shall throw any lighted match, cigar, cigarette or similar thing or any burning substance or dispose of it without first extinguishing it.

12.2 No person shall make a fire without obtaining a valid Village of Pemberton Fire Permit.

12.3 No person shall leave a fire unattended.

12.4 No person shall make a fire that exceeds the size of fire prescribed by the Provincial Government.

13. Activities

No person shall undertake of the following activities except in such areas and at such times specifically allotted or designated for that purpose:

- Playing golf or striking a golf ball;
- Shooting an arrow or practicing archery;
- Flying any glider or motor driven model aircraft;
- Launching any power rocket;
- Landing any hang glider, parachute, paraglider, or human carrying kite.

14. Poster

- 14.1 No person shall post, paint or affix any advertisement, bill, poster, picture, matter or thing on any tree, post, pole, building, structure or thing EXCEPT on kiosks or notice boards specifically designated for that purpose. This section shall not apply to material erected or placed by the Manager for the purpose of conveying information on park or recreation matters or controlling activities within public spaces.
- 14.2 No person shall engage in the distribution or delivery of commercial advertising material unless the person has been issued a Park and Public Space Use Permit by the Village that includes those permissions.

15 Vehicles

- 15.1 No person shall ride, drive or lead any animal or drive or propel any cycle or motor vehicle in such a manner as to disturb the enjoyment of any person, or to cause injury or damage to any person, animal or property.
- 15.2 No person shall operate a motor vehicle except on a roadway
- 15.3 No person shall park or stop a motor vehicle except in an area designated for vehicle parking.

16 Dog Restricted Areas

- 16.1 Persons having the custody, care or control of any dog, other than a certified service dog, shall be permitted to bring or have the dog in any park except the following areas:
- a. The main One Mile Lake Park sand beach area between the 1st of May and the 30th day of September in each year;
 - b. Waterfowl nesting sites and streams; and
 - c. Inside any building, washroom or concession.
- 16.2 Persons having the custody, care or control of a certified service dog or other working dog shall be permitted to bring or have the dog in any park, public space or public facility in a public space.

17 Competitions and Instructions

No person shall conduct private instruction or hold a tournament, competition, exhibition, demonstration or series of games with participant member in excess of 10, or for commercial purposes, in any part of a park unless the person has been issued a Park and Public Space Use Permit by the Village that includes those permissions.

18 Tents

No person shall erect any tent, building, shelter or other structure or works or take up any temporary abode, unless the person has been issued a Park and Public Space Use Permit by the Village that includes those permissions.

19 Loudspeakers

No person shall operate or use any amplifying system or loudspeaker unless the person has been issued a Park and Public Space Use Permit by the Village that includes that permission.

20 Commercial Operations

No person or group shall operate a commercial business or utilize any public spaces for a portion of business except as part of a community event, or as authorized by the Village. This includes, but is not limited to, the sale of any refreshment, goods, article or thing or offer any service for a fee in or on any public space. All such operations must conform to all bylaws of the Village and have a valid Business Licence.

21 Payment of Fees (Amendment Bylaw No. 905, 2021)

- a. If required by this Bylaw, a person shall not use any court, green, ground, lawn, or facility without first having obtained a Park and Public Spaces Use Permit and having paid to the Village all applicable fees and charges.
- b. Fees and charges for services that may be or are provided under this Bylaw shall be payable as set out in the *Fees and Charges Bylaw*.

22 Powers of the Manager

The Manager may from time to time do the following in relation to public spaces:

- a. Authorize a public space or any part of it to be closed to free public use and may grant a Park and Public Spaces Use Permit to any person, club or organization upon payment of the applicable fee;
- b. Temporarily close any public space or part of it for the use of the public if, in his opinion, such closure is necessary to prevent or assist in the prevention of a breach of the peace or threat of it, or other violation of the criminal law;
- c. Temporarily close any portion of a public space to public use for the purposes of construction, maintenance, repairs, removal of hazards, filming, a commercial or not-for-profit event or other reasonable cause;

- d. Temporarily close any portion of a public space to public use in the case of emergency or apprehended emergency including fire hazard or health and safety reasons;
- e. Designate areas for climbing, walking, cycling, skating, games, swimming, boating, landing non-motorized soft winged aircraft and other activities of the public;
- f. Designate areas for motorized vehicle travel and vehicle parking and stopping;
- g. Designate areas at which persons may access streams, ponds and lakes;
- h. Designate areas for the protection of grass and grounds;
- i. Designate areas for horseback riding;
- j. Designate areas for overnight camping;
- k. Designate areas for fire pits and barbecues;
- l. Establish kiosks and notice boards for the posting of notices;
- m. Establish a public space or part of a public space as an off leash area for dogs;
- n. Establish public spaces or parts of public spaces and hours where dogs are restricted;
- o. Establish hours for the daily opening and closing of public spaces;
- p. Issue Park and Public Space Use Permits;
- q. Issue Permits for the sale of goods;
- r. Make incidental rules and regulations not inconsistent with this Bylaw; and
- s. Waive public space use fees for not-for-profit groups, school related activities, and other government events based on guidelines established in the Village of Pemberton Community Enhancement Fund grant-in-aid.
- t. Make rules temporarily closing or restricting access to parks or recreational facilities or providing for rules of behaviour within such parks or recreational facilities as may be considered advisable or necessary to address public health and safety concerns or to respond to public health emergencies, where rights of public access and gathering must temporarily be limited or restricted. **(Amendment Bylaw No. 876, 2020)**

23 Rules and Regulations

No person shall violate any provision of this Bylaw or any parks rule, regulation, or notice of the Village or the Manager.

24 Parks Officials

No person shall obstruct or cause to be obstructed, any official employee, agent or contractor of the Village in the exercise of any of his lawful duties.

25 Inspection

Council hereby authorizes its officers, employees and agents to enter at all reasonable times on any public space property to ascertain whether the requirements of this Bylaw are being met and regulations observed.

26 Offence

26.1 Every person who offends against any provision of the Bylaw, or who suffers or permits any act or thing to be done in contravention or violation of any provision of this Bylaw, or who does any act or thing which violates this Bylaw, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against this Bylaw and shall be liable for any reasonable costs for reparation and to the penalties imposed under the Municipal Ticket Information Bylaw and the Bylaw Notice Enforcement Bylaw, amendments and replacements thereof. *(Amendment Bylaw No. 876, 2020)*

26.2 Every day that the offence continues is deemed to be a separate offence.

27 Captions

The captions in this Bylaw are inserted for convenience of reference only and they are not intended to limit this Bylaw or assist in its interpretation.

28 Interpretations

References in this Bylaw to the singular include the plural and references to the masculine include the feminine or body corporate, where the context so allows.

29 REPEAL

The "Village of Pemberton Park Use Bylaw No. 707, 2012" and "Village of Pemberton Park and Public Spaces Use Permit (Fee Structure Amendment) Bylaw No. 791, 2015" are hereby repealed.

READ A FIRST TIME this 2nd day of February, 2016.

READ A SECOND TIME this 2nd day of February, 2016.

READ A THIRD TIME this 2nd day of February, 2016.

ADOPTED this 16th day of February, 2016.

Mike Richman
Mayor

Sheena Fraser
Corporate Officer

Date: Tuesday, February 28, 2023

To: Elizabeth Tracy, Chief Administrative Officer

From: Sheena Fraser, Manager, Corporate & Legislative Services

Subject: Airport Establishment, Operations and Fees Bylaw No. 817, 2017, Amendment (Lease Application Deposit) Bylaw No. 941, 2023

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to introduce the Village of Pemberton Airport Establishment, Operations and Fees Bylaw No. 817, 2017, Amendment (Lease Application Deposit) Bylaw No. 941, 2023 for First, Second and Third Readings.

BACKGROUND

At the Regular Meeting No. 1558, held April 5, 2022, Council rose with report on the following direction related to applications to lease a lot at the Pemberton Airport (CYPS):

***THAT** Staff be directed to research and develop a fee structure for Airport Lease Applications that includes a deposit, in the amount of \$5,000, and bring back to a Committee of the Whole meeting for review.*

This direction was placed on the work plan for the Corporate & Legislative Services Department but due to other matters taking priority and staff turnover action has been delayed.

However, the resolution does provide direction with respect to a deposit for any lease negotiations. For clarity, the deposit is intended to cover the cost associated with a survey of the proposed lease lot (required for the lease), advertising the Notice of Disposition, which is a requirement under the *Community Charter*, any legal fees incurred by the Village associated with the negotiations and the registration of the lease which is facilitated by the Village lawyers. In this regard, to be able to implement a deposit requirement the Airport Establishment, Operations and Fees Bylaw must be amended.

DISCUSSION & COMMENTS

Each year staff field several enquiries related to leasing land at the airport. In some cases, work has proceeded on an application and costs to the Village incurred (staff time and advertising) but never completely recovered as the applicant elected not to proceed and refused to pay the costs associated with any work done. At this time, there are four potential applicants and in anticipation that one or more elect to proceed with a lease it would be prudent to have in place the deposit requirements. As such, staff are recommending that the Airport Establishment bylaw be amended to facilitate the above requirement.

Attached as **Appendix A** is Airport Establishment, Operations and Fees Bylaw No. 817, 2017, Amendment (Lease Application Deposit) Bylaw No. 941, 2023. The amendment incorporates a new clause under section 5 Fees and Charges that addresses the deposit requirements.

Clause 5 (iv) – Deposit Requirement

5 (iv) Applicants seeking to lease a lot at the airport must submit a letter in writing outlining their proposal along with a deposit, as set out in the Fees and Charges Bylaw, which must be paid in full prior to undertaking any work related to a lease. The deposit is intended to cover the incremental cost of lease negotiation incurred by the Village, but not limited to, the survey of the lot, advertising the Notice of Disposition, any legal fees incurred by the Village in relation to the lease and registration of the lease.

Deposit Amount

As per the Council resolution, the direction received was to establish the deposit at \$5,000. However, since that time the cost of advertising has increased, and legal fees associated with a negotiation can vary. Staff is recommending the deposit amount be increased to \$6,500. Any funds not expended would be returned to the applicant. The deposit is incorporated into the Fees and Charges Amendment Bylaw which will be presented to Council at this meeting.

COMMUNICATIONS

Upon adoption of the amending bylaw, the Village website Airport Page will be updated to advise that airport lease applications must be accompanied with a deposit. Those who have expressed interest in making application for a lease will also be advised via email.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

Pursuant to section 194 of the *Community Charter*, local governments are authorized to impose by bylaw fees in respect of service of the municipality or provision of particular information. As such the amendments proposed are in alignment with the Village's authority under the *Charter*.

IMPACT ON BUDGET & STAFFING

The costs associated with facilitating the cost recovery on lease negotiations over the past three years has increased significantly as considerable time has been spent by both the Finance and Corporate Services team on the administration of the lease negotiation and collection of fees. This will ensure the Village does not incur any additional costs associated with the time required to follow up with applicants for payment.

The collection of fees associated with any lease negotiation is the responsibility of the Finance Department. This activity is currently incorporated into the day-to-day operations; however, the implementation of a deposit requirement will ensure the Village cost recovers the fees in a timely manner.

Interdepartmental Approval by:	Thomas Sikora, Manager of Finance
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COMMUNITY CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

This matter is not applicable to the CCAP strategies.

IMPACT ON THE REGION OR NEIGHBOURING JURISDICTIONS

There is no impact on other jurisdictions.

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

There are no alternative options for consideration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

THAT Village of Pemberton Airport Establishment, Operations and Fees Bylaw No. 817, 2017, Amendment (Lease Application Deposit) Bylaw No. 941, 2023 be given First, Second and Third Readings.

ATTACHMENTS:

Appendix A: Airport Establishment, Operations and Fees Bylaw No. 817, 2017, Amendment (Lease Application Deposit) Bylaw No. 941, 2023

Prepared or Submitted by:	Sheena Fraser, Manager, Corporate & Legislative Services
CAO Approval by:	Elizabeth Tracy, Chief Administrative Officer

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERTON
BYLAW No. 941, 2023**

A bylaw to amend Village of Pemberton Airport Establishment, Operations and Fees bylaw No. 817, 2017

The Council of the Village of Pemberton, in open meeting assembled, **ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:**

CITATION

1. This bylaw may be cited for all purposes as the “Village of Pemberton Airport Establishment, Operations and Fees Bylaw No. 817, 2017, Amendment (Lease Application Deposit) Bylaw No. 941, 2023”.

APPLICATION

2. Village of Pemberton Airport Establishment, Operations and Fees bylaw No. 817, 2017, is amended as follows:

- (a) in section 5 Fees and Charges by inserting sections:

5 (iv) Applicants seeking to lease a lot at the airport must submit a letter in writing outlining their proposal along with a deposit, as set out in the Fees and Charges Bylaw, which must be paid in full prior to undertaking any work related to a lease. The deposit is intended to cover the incremental cost of lease negotiation incurred by the Village, but not limited to, the survey of the lot, advertising the Notice of Disposition, any legal fees incurred by the Village in relation to the lease and registration of the lease.

READ A FIRST TIME this ___ day of _____ 2023.

READ A SECOND TIME this ___ day of _____ 2023.

READ A THIRD TIME this ___ day of _____ 2023.

ADOPTED this ___ day of _____, 2023.

Mike Richman
Mayor

Sheena Fraser
Corporate Officer

Date: Tuesday, February 28, 2023

To: Elizabeth Tracy, Chief Administrative Officer

From: Sheena Fraser, Manager, Corporate & Legislative Services
Christine Burns, Manager, Recreation Services

Subject: Village of Pemberton Fees and Charges Bylaw No. 905, 2021,
Amendment (Special Event, Parks and Open Spaces, Airport) Bylaw No.
942, 2023

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present to Council Fees and Charges Bylaw No. 905, 2021, Amendment (Special Event Permit, Parks and Open Spaces and Airport) Bylaw No. 942, 2023 for First, Second, and Third readings, an amendment to Fees and Charges Bylaw No. 905, 2021, that updates Schedules B - Airport, M - Parks and Public Spaces and Q - Special Events.

BACKGROUND

On July 27, 2021, Council adopted Fees and Charges Bylaw No. 905, 2021, that consolidated into a single bylaw fees that had been disbursed over many source bylaws. Since then, as new fees are established or existing fees updated, Bylaw No. 905 is amended.

DISCUSSION & COMMENTS

The Amending Bylaw updates as follows:

Schedule B – Airport

The Airport Establishment, Operations and Fee Bylaw No. 817, 2027 has been amended to incorporate the implementation of an airport lease application deposit, in the amount of \$6,000, to cover costs associated with the survey of the lot, advertising the Notice of Disposition, any legal fees incurred by the Village in relation to the lease and registration of the lease and Village staff time spent on lease negotiations.

Schedule M – Parks and Public Spaces

The Parks and Public Spaces Bylaw No.797, 2016 fee schedule has been amended by updating the fee structure in relation to bookings requested by Non-Profit, Government and Community Groups. This change in approach is specifically related to Other Parks & Public Spaces rentals section and establishes a new category of Local Resident and differentiates a rate for all user groups based on whether an event or program booking is for youth or adults.

The Commercial and Corporate Event rental rates will come into effect upon adoption of the Fees and Charges Amendment Bylaw; whereas the rental rates under Non-Profit, Government or Community Group and Local Resident will come into effect on January 1, 2024. This has been done to allow community groups and non-profits time to adjust to the new rate structure.

The rate structure for the Downtown Barn remains the same with no recommended changes. That said, staff will be undertaking a review of the permit and use/rental rates with an aim to bring recommendations forward later this year.

The fee structure was established following review of parks and outdoor spaces rental fees charged by twelve (12) other municipalities of similar size with like amenities and those within the corridor.

Schedule Q – Special Events

The Special Events Bylaw No. 940, 2023 has been amended to exclude minor events. As a result, the Major Events fee structure has been revised to incorporate the change.

There are no proposed changes to the fee structure itself, but changes have been made to the breakdown of what determines additional fees based on number of participants as a result of revising the number of participants for a major event.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are no legislated communications requirements associated with an amendment to a fees and charges bylaw. The new bylaw and updated consolidation will be posted on the Village website once adopted.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

There are no legal, legislative, or regulatory considerations.

IMPACT ON BUDGET & STAFFING

There are no impacts to the budget or staff hours for consideration.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL IMPACT & APPROVAL

No interdepartmental approvals are required. Corporate & Legislative Services will inform the Finance department when the new fees come into effect.

COMMUNITY CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

Amendment of Fees and Charges Bylaw No. 905 has no impact on the Community Climate Action Plan strategies.

IMPACT ON THE REGION OR NEIGHBOURING JURISDICTIONS

This bylaw amendment has no impact on other jurisdictions.

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

There are no alternative options for consideration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

THAT Village of Pemberton Fees and Charges Bylaw No. 905, 2021 Amendment (Special Events, Parks and Public Spaces, Airport) Bylaw No. 942, 2023 receives First, Second, and Third Readings.

ATTACHMENTS:

Appendix A: Fees and Chares Bylaw No. 905, 2021, Amendment (Special Events, Parks and Public Spaces, Airport) Bylaw No. 942, 2023

Prepared and Submitted by:	Sheena Fraser, Manager, Corporate & Legislative Services Christine Burns, Manager, Recreation Services
CAO Approval by:	Elizabeth Tracy, Chief Administrative Officer

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERTON
BYLAW No. 942, 2023**

A bylaw to amend Village of Pemberton Fees and Charges Bylaw No. 905, 2021

The Council of the Village of Pemberton, in open meeting assembled, **ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:**

PART 1: CITATION

1. This bylaw may be cited for all purposes as the “Village of Pemberton Fees and Charges Bylaw No. 905, 2021, Amendment (Special Event Permit, Parks and Public Spaces and Airport) Bylaw No. 942, 2023”.

PART 2: INTERPRETATION

2. In this Bylaw, a reference to a statute, regulation, or enactment refers to that enactment as amended or replaced from time to time.

PART 3: APPLICATION

- 3(1) Village of Pemberton Fees and Charges Bylaw No. 905, 2021, is amended as follows:
 - a) Schedule B, Airport, is struck out and a new Schedule B is inserted in its place.
 - b) Schedule M, Parks and Public Space Use, is struck out and a new Schedule M is inserted in its place.
 - c) Schedule Q, Special Event, is struck out and a new Schedule Q is inserted in its place.

PART 4: SCHEDULE

- 4(1) Schedules B, M and Q are attached to and form part of this Bylaw.

READ A FIRST TIME this ____ day of _____, 2023.

READ A SECOND TIME this ____ day of _____, 2023.

READ A THIRD TIME this ____ day of _____, 2023

ADOPTED this ____ day of _____, 2023.

Mike Richman
Mayor

Sheena Fraser
Corporate Officer

SCHEDULE B – AIRPORT

The following tie down fees apply:

Tie Down Fees:

DURATION	FEE, AIRCRAFT < 2,000 KG	FEE, AIRCRAFT 2,000 TO 5,000 KG
DAILY	\$ 10.00	\$ 15.00
OVERNIGHT	\$ 15.00	\$ 20.00
MONTHLY	\$ 80.00	\$ 90.00
ANNUAL	\$280.00	\$340.00

The following landing fees apply for commercial use only:

Commercial Landing Fees

MONTHLY FEE	
1-10 LANDINGS PER MONTH	\$25.00
11-30 LANDINGS PER MONTH	\$22.00
30+ LANDINGS PER MONTH	\$20.00
OR ANNUAL FEE	
AIRCRAFT < 2000 KG	\$600.00
AIRCRAFT ≥ 2000 KG	\$1,000.00

The following fees apply to an Airport Lease Application:

Airport Lease Application

BYLAW SECTION		
5 iv	Application Deposit	\$6,500

SCHEDULE M – Parks and Public Spaces

The following fees, charges, and security deposits apply to park and public space use permits and services:

LOCATION	USER	PERMIT FEE/SEASON (six months)	VENUE USE/ RENTAL FEE*	SECURITY DEPOSIT**
DOWNTOWN BARN	NON-PROFIT, SINGLE EVENT	\$30	\$100	\$300
	NON-PROFIT, SEASONAL (SIX MONTHS)		\$300	
	NON-PROFIT, ANNUAL, JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31		\$600	
	COMMERCIAL & CORPORATE	\$75	\$500	\$1,000
	COMMERCIAL FILM & PHOTOGRAPHY		\$1,000	
VILLAGE STREETS & PARKING LOTS***	NON-PROFIT	\$30	NA	\$300
	COMMERCIAL AND CORPORATE EVENTS	\$75	\$200 PER BLOCK	\$1,000
OTHER PARKS & PUBLIC SPACES	***** NON-PROFIT, GOV'T, or COMMUNITY GROUP	\$30	Youth – \$4.75/hr Adult – \$7.10/hr	\$300
	***** LOCAL RESIDENT	\$30	Youth – \$5.55/hr Adult – \$8.35/hr	\$300
	**** COMMERCIAL AND CORPORATE EVENTS	\$75	Youth – \$16.65/hr Adult – \$25.45/hr	\$1000

Refunds of the permit and rental fees will be permitted for cancellations up to fourteen (14) days prior to booking date with written notification.

Fees will not be refunded for events cancelled less than 14 days prior to the event or due solely to inclement weather conditions.

*GST applies to venue rental fees.

** Security deposits will be refunded by cheque within one month, less repair or cleaning costs.

*** A temporary street use permit is required if an event will temporarily obstruct all or a portion of any lane of traffic, parking lane, alley, sidewalk, or boulevard.

**** effective immediately

*****to be effective January 1, 2024

SCHEDULE Q – Special Events

The following fees, charges, and deposits apply to special event permits, applications, and services:

DESCRIPTION	FEE
MAJOR EVENTS	
APPLICATION BASE FEE, 600 TO 999 PARTICIPANTS	\$300.00
ADDITIONAL FEE FOR EVERY THOUSAND PARTICIPANTS OR ANY PART THEREOF BETWEEN ONE THOUSAND (1,000) AND FIVE THOUSAND (5,000) PARTICIPANTS	\$100.00
ADDITIONAL FEE FOR EVERY THOUSAND PARTICIPANTS OR ANY PART THEREOF BETWEEN FIVETHOUSAND (5,000) PARTICIPANTS AND TEN THOUSAND (10,000) PARTICIPANTS	\$200.00
ADDITIONAL FEE FOR EVERY THOUSAND PARTICIPANTS OR ANY PART THEREOF OVER TEN THOUSAND (10,000) PARTICIPANTS	\$300.00
SECURITY DEPOSIT, MINIMUM*	\$10,000.00
ADDITIONAL FEE IF VALUE OF STAFF RESOURCES USED EXCEEDS THE FEES COLLECTED**	COSTS
<p>* The Chief Administrative Officer or their delegate may set a higher or lower amount for the security required if they believe that the scope, scale, and nature of the proposed Special Event creates an increased or decreased risk of damage to land and property.</p>	
<p>** the owner of private lands used for the Special Event and the applicant named on the Permit shall be responsible to pay that amount to the Village within thirty (30) days of being delivered an invoice from the Village.</p>	



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info@slrd.bc.ca www.slrd.bc.ca

February 22, 2023

BY EMAIL

Sheena Fraser
Manager Corporate and Legislative Services
Village of Pemberton
P O Box 100
Pemberton, BC
V0N 2L0

Dear Ms Fraser:

Re: Sea to Sky Trails Service - SLRD Cost Centre #3004

I write further to my email earlier this month about this proposed bylaw amendment. Please be advised that the SLRD Board passed the following resolutions at the Board meeting on February 22, 2023, pertaining to the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District Sea to Sky Corridor Recreational Trails Service:

THAT Bylaw No. 1806-2023, cited as "Sea to Sky Corridor Recreational Trails Service Establishment Bylaw No. 1006-2007, Amendment Bylaw No. 1806-2023" be introduced and read a first, second and third time.

THAT Bylaw No. 1806-2023, cited as "Sea to Sky Corridor Recreational Trails Service Establishment Bylaw No. 1006-2007, Amendment Bylaw No. 1806-2023" receive participating area approval and consent from the Directors of Electoral Area C and Electoral Area D pursuant to Section 349 and 347 of the Local Government Act.

THAT Bylaw No. 1806-2023, cited as "Sea to Sky Corridor Recreational Trails Service Establishment Bylaw No. 1006-2007, Amendment Bylaw No. 1806-2023" receive participating area approval and consent from the councils of the Village of Pemberton, the Resort Municipality of Whistler and the District of Squamish pursuant to Section 349 and 346 of the Local Government Act.

These resolutions pertain to Cost Centre #3004 – Sea to Sky Trails. The following information is copied and pasted from the attached Staff Report:

- 2022 requisition was \$150,000
- 2022 maximum requisition: \$150,000
- 2023 new maximum requisition proposed: \$187,500
- Recommendation: Increase maximum requisition (25%) \$150,000 to \$187,500

- *Participating Areas – DoS, RMOW, VoP, Area C & Area D*
- *Last bylaw amendment (increasing maximum requisition): N/A*

Implications:

Increasing the maximum requisition limit does not mean that there is a requirement to raise the requisitioned tax amounts – any determination of taxation increases to these services will be undertaken as part of the normal budgeting process. Increasing the allowable limits via bylaw will allow the services to continue maintaining existing service levels and provide for the flexibility for incremental future increases as required.

I've attached the following documents:

- Associated staff report from the Board meeting on February 22, 2023;
- Consent for consideration by the Village of Pemberton Council at your next meeting.

The SLRD's next steps are to (1) obtain the required participating area consent from the Village of Pemberton; (2) obtain the required participating area consents of the Electoral Area C and Electoral Area D Directors as well as the participating council consents from the Resort Municipality of Whistler and District of Squamish; and (3) bring this back for the Board for consideration of adoption of Bylaw No. 1806-2023 at the March 22, 2023 Board meeting.

I recognize that this is a very tight turnaround to bring this to your council for consideration of consent and then to return to the SLRD prior to the March 22, 2023 SLRD Board meeting. Please let me know the date of the council meeting you are planning for this to be considered.

Thank you for your assistance with this - it is very much appreciated.

Regards,



Gail Harris
Legislative Coordinator



Attachments:

- Staff report from the Board meeting on February 22, 2023;
- Consent for consideration by the Village of Pemberton Council



Request for Decision

Sea to Sky Corridor Recreational Trails Service
Establishment Bylaw No. 1006-2007,
Amendment Bylaw No. 1806-2023

Date of Meeting: Board of Directors – February 22, 2023

Recommendations:

THAT Bylaw No. 1806-2023, cited as “Sea to Sky Corridor Recreational Trails Service Establishment Bylaw No. 1006-2007, Amendment Bylaw No. 1806-2023” be introduced and read a first, second and third time; and

THAT Bylaw No. 1806-2023, cited as “Sea to Sky Corridor Recreational Trails Service Establishment Bylaw No. 1006-2007, Amendment Bylaw No. 1806-2023” receive participating area approval and consent from the Directors of Electoral Area C and Electoral Area D pursuant to Section 349 and 347 of the Local Government Act; and

THAT Bylaw No. 1806-2023, cited as “Sea to Sky Corridor Recreational Trails Service Establishment Bylaw No. 1006-2007, Amendment Bylaw No. 1806-2023” receive participating area approval and consent from the councils of the Village of Pemberton, the Resort Municipality of Whistler and the District of Squamish pursuant to Section 349 and 346 of the Local Government Act.

Attachments:

- 1) Sea to Sky Corridor Recreational Trails Service Establishment Bylaw No. 1006-2007, Amendment Bylaw No. 1806-2023

Key Information:

The *Local Government Act* authorizes the establishment of service areas pursuant to Section 338 of the Act and allows for a maximum amount that may be requisitioned for the service. The Regional Districts Establishing Bylaw Approval Exemption Regulation (within the *Local Government Act*) allows for an increase to this maximum requisition limit under establishment bylaws for an amount less than or equal to 25% of the 5-year baseline value, without having to receive the approval of the Inspector of Municipalities.

Simply put, the SLRD can increase the maximum tax requisitions for a service, without Inspector approval, by up to 25% of the rates in effect 5 years prior (the “5-year baseline”); this can be done as a single lump sum or as cumulative increases.

Consent on behalf of the electors can be provided by the Electoral Area Director pursuant to sections 349 and 347 of the *Local Government Act*, and by a municipality pursuant to sections 349 and 346 of the *Local Government Act*.

Staff have reviewed the services where an increase in the available tax requisition amount can be secured for future needs. The following cost centre (for Sea to Sky Trails) was missed in the initial review, but can have the maximum requisition amount increased to ensure there is sufficient room going forward to allow the SLRD to continue to provide the current level of service along with potentially providing additional requisition room to be available to accommodate any future changes to the service.

Cost Centre #3004 – Sea to Sky Trails

- 2022 requisition was \$150,000
- 2022 maximum requisition: \$150,000
- 2023 new maximum requisition proposed: \$187,500
- Recommendation: Increase maximum requisition (25%) \$150,000 to \$187,500
- Participating Areas – DoS, RMOW, VoP, Area C & Area D
- Last bylaw amendment (increasing maximum requisition): N/A

Implications:

Increasing the maximum requisition limit does not mean that there is a requirement to raise the requisitioned tax amounts – any determination of taxation increases to these services will be undertaken as part of the normal budgeting process. Increasing the allowable limits via bylaw will allow the services to continue maintaining existing service levels and provide for the flexibility for incremental future increases as required.

If this service receives all of the participating area’s consent forms returned before the SLRD March Board meeting, this service may increase the 2023 requisition, otherwise the increase will be available for the 2024 requisition as the Financial Plan Bylaw will be adopted at this meeting. It is likely that this increase will be available in 2024 due to the tight turnaround time for the municipality participants to take this bylaw to their respective councils for approval.

Options:

- 1) THAT Bylaw 1806-2023 to increase the maximum requisition amounts be given three readings and participating area approvals be requested.
- 2) Do not proceed with the bylaw.
- 3) Identify and proceed with changes to the bylaw.

Preferred Option: Option 1.

Follow Up Actions:

1. Seek participating area approvals and consents for Bylaw No. 1806-2023



Request for Decision
Sea to Sky Corridor Recreational Trails Service
Establishment Bylaw No. 1006-2007, Amendment
Bylaw No. 1806-2023

2. If associated participating area approvals and consents are obtained, bring Bylaw No. 1806-2023 to the March 22, 2023 Board meeting for consideration of approval (before the Financial Plan approval), or bring to the next appropriate Board meeting.

Submitted by: Colin Hodgins, Deputy Director of Finance
Reviewed by: Suzanne Lafrance, Director of Finance
Approved by: Craig Dalton, CAO

CONSENT of the Council of the
Resort Municipality of Whistler
obtained this

_____ day of _____, 2023

CONSENT of the Council of the
District of Squamish obtained this

_____ day of _____, 2023

ADOPTED this

_____ day of _____, 2023.

Jen Ford
Chair

Kristen Clark
Corporate Officer



Box 219, 1350 Aster Street
Pemberton, BC V0N 2L0
P. 604-894-6371 TF. 800-298-7753
F. 604-894-6526
info@slrd.bc.ca www.slrd.bc.ca

Date: _____, 2023

Bylaw Consent Form

I, Sheena Fraser, Corporate Officer of the Village of Pemberton, hereby certify that the following resolutions were passed by the Council of the Village of Pemberton at its meeting on _____, 2023.

THAT Council give participating area approval by consenting, on behalf of the electors of the Village of Pemberton, to the adoption, by the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District, of proposed SLRD Bylaw 1806-2023, cited as "Sea to Sky Corridor Recreational Trails Service Establishment Bylaw No. 1006-2007, Amendment Bylaw No. 1806-2023";

AND THAT Village of Pemberton staff notify the SLRD Board of the Village of Pemberton's consent.

Sheena Fraser, Corporate Officer
Village of Pemberton

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Thursday, February 9, 2023 8:28:49 PM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Nicola

Last Name: Boling

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box:

Town/City: Pemberton

Province: Bc

Postal Code: V0N2L1

Phone Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: Hello, I saw the proposal for the relocation of the Nature play park after the daycare extension is built. Although it's a great initiate, I hate the fact that trees will need to be removed to account for it. I am a local mum and a nature lover and would love to SAVE THE TREES as well as a shady space in summer please!! Option one please. Thankyou!

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Thursday, February 9, 2023 6:29:13 PM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Melissa

Last Name: Denomme

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box:

Town/City: Pemberton

Province: Bc

Postal Code: V0N 2L3

Phone Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: Hello,

I have just read about the proposed location of the park by the community center and would highly suggest options 1. Not only would it give a lot more spaces for parents stroller picnics to hangout, it prevents the cut of those much needed trees for shade in the summer around the splash pad. I also think it would be more appropriate regarding the radius building tenants. I know i wouldn't be super happy about having this huge playground next to my house knowing there was another option to relocate the said playground.

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Thursday, February 9, 2023 4:39:54 PM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Anna

Last Name: McRae

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box: [REDACTED]

Town/City: Pemberton

Province: BC

Postal Code: V0N 2L0

Phone Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: Dear Mayor and Council,

I am writing with a hope that you will re-consider the new location of the Playpark at the community centre. Option 2 would result in a crammed playground with less trees and shade for our children. The shade at the Spray Park is vital to parents and young children in the hot summer months and losing trees would make it more difficult to stay sun safe at the community centre playground. Option 1 will allow for more space around the playground for families (strollers, etc.) Please review this decision and consider Option 1 as a better option for our community's children and

families.

Thank you!

Village of Pemberton

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Thursday, February 9, 2023 10:00:36 PM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Amy

Last Name: Peterson

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box:

Town/City: Pemberton

Province: BC

Postal Code: V0N 2L1

Phone Number [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: Hello,

I would like to write to express my concern about the proposed relocation of the nature play park to the area beside the spray park and radius building (option 2).

In my opinion as a mother of two small children and an educator at the pemberton children's centre option 1 is the better option; that part of lawn is pretty unused and it would complete the park more in my opinion.

Placing the park beside the spray park seems like it will be cramped (which it already is with just spray park users, let alone taking trees and space away for the park and adding more congestion).

Additionally if there are any future spray park expansion plans, that seems like another logical reason to leave the space that option two is occupying.

Additionally I hope that if option 1 is chosen that there are plans to complete a path/sidewalk along that side of the park to connect to the spray park from the roadside path.

Thank you

Village of Pemberton

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Thursday, February 9, 2023 8:41:32 PM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Becky

Last Name: Pritchard

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box:

Town/City: Pemberton

Province: Bc

Postal Code: V0n2l1

Phone Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: Hi,

I have seen that you're looking at places to move the kids nature park due to the construction of the new daycare. I am strongly against relocating it next to the splash park as those trees provide essential shade for families in the summertime. We need more trees for shade in Pemberton, not less! In my opinion the other option, closer to mt curry coffee would be much more preferable.

Thanks for your consideration

Becky Pritchard

Village of Pemberton

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Thursday, February 9, 2023 4:55:03 PM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Fiona

Last Name: Werkman

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box:

Town/City: Pemberton

Province: Bc

Postal Code: V0N2L1

Phone Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: I saw the post on Facebook regarding the location of the new playpark due to the expansion of the daycare. I think after reading and weighing the options that it would be best to NOT put it near the radius building and instead have it in the other location. The trees are extremely important in the summer head to keep you kids cool. The grassy area doesn't get used as much as the radius garden area. Which unless fenced could mean kids accidently destroying crops, and or hurting then selves on gardening equipment. Another downfall to being near the radius is the garbage room and smoke area is right by there. Which could lead to unpleasant smells.

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Friday, February 10, 2023 2:43:10 PM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: allie

Last Name: Dooley

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box:

Town/City: Pemberton

Province: BC

Postal Code: V0N 2L1

Phone Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: Hello! Im so excited the community centre play structure is coming back. However I feel the location you have selected to place it isn't a great one. As a mum of 2 (almost 3) kids, who spends her spring and summer days on the great lawn, I really feel playing the play structure in the corner of the lawn, super close to the radius building and out of line of sight for the splash pad is a poor decision. Also you'd be removing vital shade trees which are already hard to come by in the heat of the summer.

I feel playing the park over by the coffee co building is a better solution as it doesn't

impact the usage of the lawn for those folks who don't have kids and wish to enjoy the lawn as well. As for Canada Day, I would love it if there was a park integrated into the events as this would be! Many times I felt left out of the festivities because my child wanted to play instead of listening to music or whatever else is going on.

Before I write a massive paragraph, please consider option 1 for the sake of the parents, who use this space probably the most out of anyone in town. We need shade, open lines of sight and functionality. Thank you.

Village of Pemberton

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Friday, February 10, 2023 1:43:22 PM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Annie

Last Name: Oja

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box: [REDACTED]

Town/City: Pemberton

Province: British Columbia

Postal Code: V0N 2L0

Phone Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: Good Afternoon Mayor and Council,

Thank you for the recent discussion around the relocated nature play ground and the PCC. I would like to express support for a preferred location along the edge of the Great Lawn (Option 1) for the following reasons:

Activates and enhances an underutilized space on the great lawn.

- This edge where Option 1 is being proposed, is the least used lawn area during events and many may feel is actually too far away from any programming that is

happening at the PCC plaza.

- There are a handful of events - the playground is used by 100's daily
- If anything, I can imagine the playground will be busier than ever during these events as kids are able to play in the space while their families participate in the event.

Maintains Site Lines

- This is extremely important when locating a playground.
- Option 1 has the best site lines so as a parent you could be standing at the PCC plaza and have a clear site line to the playground.
- You can not properly see Option 2 from the PCC plaza as the Lawn Hill restricts site lines and is much further away

Enhanced Play Experience

- This specific play element is a balancing, "don't" touch the ground play element in which a longer orientation is beneficial to the overall play experience.

Better Access

- Option 1 location is easier to access via active transportation from different neighbourhoods throughout the community.

Future Proofing - potential spray park expansion

- Our current spray park is on the small side. Thinking long term, 20-30 years down the road, we may want to expand this.
- Option 1 leaves the space adjacent to the Radius building available for a future spray park expansion

Preserves existing shade trees

- Option 1 preserves the existing shade trees

Thank you for your time and for your contribution to the community of Pemberton.
Annie

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Friday, February 10, 2023 8:25:17 AM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Lara

Last Name: Plotnikoff

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box:

Town/City: Pemberton

Province: BC

Postal Code: V0N 2L1

Phone Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: Regarding the relocation of the play park at the Community Centre I strongly urge you to consider the Option 1 and not have it relocated up against the Radius building. First I believe the removal of the trees to do so is a bad idea, there is minimal shade in the area as it is and we are lucky to have the trees that are there. We know that our summers are getting hotter every year and removing existing relief from the sun is not conducive with providing a usable space. As well as a resident of the Radius building we get enough noise from the waterpark and the daycare being where it is, putting a playground right up against the property line would be very disruptive to residents. It also takes away space to

have the picnic tables (that are provided by Radius but open to anyone to use) in a shaded area.

Village of Pemberton

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Saturday, February 11, 2023 8:42:54 AM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Brittany

Last Name: Andrew

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box:

Town/City: Mount Currie

Province: British Columbia

Postal Code: V0N 2K0

Phone Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: Please put the new play yard in the field and not so close to the building. We want shade in the summer at the splash park. Sincerely a parent who uses these area's frequently

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Saturday, February 11, 2023 3:35:54 PM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Nicole

Last Name: Brink

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box:

Town/City: Pemberton

Province: BC

Postal Code: V0N2L0

Phone Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: Mayor and Council,

I would like to include my voice with those in favour of moving the playground located near the daycare to the "option 2" space to the north of the spray park.

I feel the option 1 location has several disadvantages including:

- noise from passing trucks due to close proximity to the road
- danger of children running into the road

- more impact of exhaust fumes due to close proximity to road
- complete lack of shade

Option 2 makes more sense as it is very near to the garden, childcare centre, spray park, and trees. If any wayward children run or toddle away from sight they are much farther from the busy street on this location. This location is more serene and offers cleaner air as it is much farther from the busy road. Finally, I think it is important to preserve the Great Lawn for large civic events such as Canada Day.

Thank you for your consideration,
Nicole Brink

Village of Pemberton

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Saturday, February 11, 2023 12:11:07 PM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Marilou

Last Name: Carswell

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box: [REDACTED]

Town/City: Pemberton

Province: BC

Postal Code: V0N 2L0

Phone Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: Hi,

I'm writing this letter concerning the relocation of the nature play park by the community center. I am asking you to reconsider location #1. It is much preferable for safety, for Radius building residents and to avoid crowding.

The emergency exit of the child care center is right besides location #2; making more difficult for an evacuation should the area be busy. It already is busy enough on hot days with the splash park there.

Location #1 offers Radius building residents more privacy and less noise.

Location #1 allows for a better dispersion of people. It already can be difficult to find a spot in the shade by the splash park on hot days. With location #1, nature play park users are more likely to disperse.

Thank you for your consideration,

Regards,

Marilou Carswell

Village of Pemberton

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Saturday, February 11, 2023 11:49:13 AM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Chelsea

Last Name: Kozlan

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box:

Town/City: Pemberton

Province: Bc

Postal Code: V0n2l3

Phone Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: In regards to park relocation options...
Option 1 please! With a fence near road. Thank you !!!

Village of Pemberton

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Saturday, February 11, 2023 11:15:30 AM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Sam

Last Name: Lymbery

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box: [REDACTED]

Town/City: Kaleden

Province: BC

Postal Code: V0H 1K0

Phone Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: Hi,

I am writing regarding the daycare expansion as a Winchester owner.

Noting the comments from both sides on the two proposed locations for the adventure centre.

Why doesn't it get built where the existing lawn hill is? If the lawn hill is missed it could be rebuilt anywhere. That way it is away from residents in Radius/Winchester, away from the busy road and would enhance any future events on the great lawn rather than detract and the children could both play and be part of the festivities?

Thank you,

Sam

Village of Pemberton

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Saturday, February 11, 2023 9:11:05 AM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Louise

Last Name: Mackinnon

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box:

Town/City: Pemberton

Province: BC

Postal Code: V0N2L1

Phone Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: Re: Nature Play Park

I am writing to oppose the proposed location along the property line of Radius residential units.

The water park already creates enough conflict between park users and residents which seems to get worse each year.

Proposal location 2 not only condenses activity to one side of the park, it requires removal of trees taking away shade during the summer and privacy from the gym users who stare right into our windows during their workouts.

It would be lovely if this council could be considerate of its neighbours and spread out facilities of an already over crowded park and move the proposed location out to the other side of the great law. The property line of Radius is a high traffic area and also has drainage issues and is swamp like for many months of the years. Please stop suffocating Radius residents and overcrowding the park.

Village of Pemberton

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Saturday, February 11, 2023 8:58:50 AM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Courtney

Last Name: Marchment

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box:

Town/City: Pemberton

Province: BC

Postal Code: V0N 2L1

Phone Number: CA

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: Dear Mayor and council. I would like to write regarding my concerns for the placement of the new playground.

It is clear that the best option, is option one. On the east side.

I am aware that the council is preferring option to however, I wonder how many of you have been there on a 35° day with children?

These older trees by the only shade in the area to make a splash park, a comfortable

experience for community to enjoy the cold weather, well still protecting our babies and children from hot summer sun

I understand that option one will leave the trees currently as they are, which would be the best interest of the community as a community that regularly access is this location our families with very young children.

On the contrary, option two will remove these trees, and I noticed there is a requirement to plant new trees.

The issue with this is, it will take around 10 to 15 years before these new trees provide any substantial shade, if the trees take to the ground. So this will provide no comfort for at least 10 to 15 years and this general area for families to comfortably enjoy the splash park summer.

I think it's imperative, that we take into consideration who access is this park permits.

Option one is the best option for our community.

Warmly,

Courtney

Village of Pemberton

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Saturday, February 11, 2023 9:27:11 AM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Sharon

Last Name: Matthews

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box:

Town/City: Pemberton

Province: BC

Postal Code: V0N2L1

Phone Number: ([REDACTED])

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: This is in regard to the Nature play park movement. Why would you chose Option 2? This would involve the removal of many Maple trees and cramming the play park into a tiny space. This space is used 100% in the summer as families utilize the shade from the trees. Option 1 makes much better use of space that is not utilized to its best capabilities. From what I see living in the radius, this wide open space is used but once a year and not to full capacity it is literally dead space. Using option 2 will cause the sounds to bounce from building to building and make your neighbours extremely unhappy, not with the sounds of children playing and having fun but with the noise level. I sincerely hope that you

reconsider and use Option 1.

Village of Pemberton

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Saturday, February 11, 2023 2:39:40 PM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Kayleigh

Last Name: Raw

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box:

Town/City: PEMBERTON

Province: BC

Postal Code: V0N 2L0

Phone Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: This is a letter in support of option 1 for the changes to the play park at the great lawn. Option 1 provides more space, and option 2 is very close to the radius building and cramped against the water park for increased noise plus taking trees out for the waterpark will be awful as those are used almost daily in summer for shade.

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Saturday, February 11, 2023 9:04:47 AM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Louis

Last Name: Renaud

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box:

Town/City: Pemberton

Province: British Columbia

Postal Code: V0n 2l1

Phone Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: Hi, I am writing to you about the redesign of the park next to the community center. Please consider choosing Option 1 for the relocation of the playground as Option 2 is way too close to the Radius building and will create an unfortunate situation with the building's residents who will be impacted by the noise. Option 2 is also tucked away from the action and offer reduced visibility for parents watching their kids. Thank you for reconsidering and choosing option 1

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Saturday, February 11, 2023 8:59:02 AM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Martine

Last Name: Walberg

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box: [REDACTED]

Town/City: Pemberton

Province: BC

Postal Code: V0N2L1

Phone Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: Please re-think the playground at the community center. Option 1 seems to make much more sense.

Option would cram things in the corner, remove shade and well that's without speaking about the everyone that lives right there.

I live in the Winchester and seeing the crowd that utilizes these spaces on a daily, it would make more sense to spread it a bit.

I personally prefer option 1.

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Saturday, February 11, 2023 9:18:52 AM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Aurora

Last Name: Warren

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box:

Town/City: Pemberton

Province: BC

Postal Code: V0N 2L1

Phone Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: Dear Mayor & Council,

I am writing to voice my opinion on the relocation of the Nature playground. I feel that option 1 (closer to MCC building, away from the splash pad) is the more appropriate choice.

These are my reasons: I foresee the woodchips that are used for the playground ending up in the splash pad making it so kids can no longer be barefoot in there (and as a parent I just know it would end up with gross piles of wet chipped wood all over

it. Maybe potential drainage problems too?).

I also would hate to see any of the trees removed, they are already all so valuable for shade on the hot summer days.

My only suggestion with regards to it being further down the lawn is that I would love to see some kind of fence/barrier to help stop younger kids running from it down to the parking lot or out to the road, they're quick!

Thanks for hearing me out,

Aurora Warren

Village of Pemberton

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Monday, February 13, 2023 11:12:12 AM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Elizabeth

Last Name: Akehurst

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box: Pemberton

Town/City: Pemberton

Province: BC

Postal Code: V0N2L1

Phone Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: Suggestion to consider Pioneer Park as the new location for the nature park play.

The community park as it is, already attracts a considerable amount of people which is subject to increase with the arrival of 50 new preschoolers next year.

Pioneer Park is a beautifully, underutilized park which could benefit from such a feature. It would also encourage the spread-out of facility use and crowds instead of jamming them into one area of town. Not only is there ample parking, it's away from busy roads and the nearby Cafe and Deli would also benefit from this consideration. Best of all, there will be no disruptions to any residential buildings. The current

proposal is very invasive to the occupants of Radius Building who already have considerable disturbances from the beeping button and spray park along with the crowds it attracts. I am concerned about the added noise impact and the frustrations it is going to cause with other park users and residents. The ground floor units are also unfenced many with dogs as well as the very steep concrete stairs nearby. Its not a safe location.

Please share the love across all of Pemberton.

Village of Pemberton

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Monday, February 13, 2023 6:58:38 PM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Alison

Last Name: Proeschel

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box:

Town/City: Pemberton

Province: BC

Postal Code: V0N 2L1

Phone Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: Hi there,

Regarding the proposed daycare expansion and playground being moved - I would prefer if it was not moved to where the trees are next to the water park as per the current plan. We need the trees and it's nice to have that grassy space next to the water park. I think the alternate option for moving the playground is much better.

Thanks,

Ali

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Monday, February 13, 2023 8:13:40 PM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Cedric

Last Name: Proeschel

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box:

Town/City: Pemberton

Province: BC

Postal Code: V0N 2L1

Phone Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: Hi there,

I am writing regarding the expansion of the Childrens centre and would like to express my preference for the relocation of the playground. I am opposed to option 2 that has been approved and believe that option 1 is a far better solution allowing families to still gather in the shade of the trees beside the spray park in the summer and with some green space between the building and spray park. Please do not relocate the playground to option 2.

Thanks,
Cedric

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Wednesday, February 15, 2023 9:52:15 PM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Steffan

Last Name: King

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box:

Town/City: Pemberton

Province: BC

Postal Code: V0N2L1

Phone Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: Regarding nature play relocation.

I strongly oppose Option 2 location. Having a playground that close to a residential building makes no sense.

Noise complaints already from the water park, kids trespassing into the gardens, kids peeing on the trees, dog/children interaction, to name a few. People use their private gardens as entrances, and have the right to enjoy their gardens privately. As too with the balcony's.

Option One could work. I think it would need a fence around it to stop kids going in the car park.

Another option could be to just add it next to where it exists already towards the community centre and basketball court. It doesn't need to be much bigger and there is plenty of room where the grass struggles to grow. You could also remove the "Existing Patio" and add it there which would keep the kids all in one area next to the water park. Both options look way to big for a playground that doesn't see much use. If you want a big play area use the existing one plus the "Future Landscape Works" and the "Existing Patio" for the playground.

Thanks for all your hard work. Sorry about the rant
Steffan King

Village of Pemberton

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Wednesday, February 15, 2023 10:44:23 PM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Kate

Last Name: Wiadrowski

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box:

Town/City: Pemberton

Province: BC

Postal Code: V0N2L1

Phone Number [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: RE: Nature play park relocation.

As a resident of the Radius building in a ground floor unit facing onto the splash park, I have a lot of concern for the proposed option 2 placement of the nature park.

I will have been a resident in this unit for almost 5 years, so I am well aware of the current usage of this piece of green space. My main concerns are:

1) Loss of shade and seating areas.

This area is used daily during the summer by families, escaping the heat under the trees while watching their children at the splash park. Filling this zone with a play area means that the current maple trees would have to be removed, as well as the loss of critical bench and grass space for the families, leaving only a narrow band of seating area on the road side/hill side of the splash park. Those trees also create a lot of privacy for the units on all floors of the Radius building, as well as shade.

2) Dog/Child conflict.

Radius is one of the most pet friendly rentals in Pemberton, therefore the building is full of dogs. We use our private back garden entrance (which exits directly onto the park and into the option 2 zone) for the majority of our comings and goings during the day. As an owner of a dog, the opportunity for direct conflict between my animal and children while entering and exiting my property will grow more substantial. 4 out of 5 of the bottom floor units with gardens backing on to this proposed zone have animals who enter and exit this way. The rear entrance door for our building also exits out into this zone, and is popular with other dog owners who do not have private yard entrances like ours.

3) Privacy and children entering our yards.

With the play area so close and no fences between our properties and the park, the children are far more inclined to end up migrating into our private yards, while chasing and playing with each other. I have garden boxes and equipment (tomato trellis, sharp tools, fertilizer etc) which could cause injury, and I routinely have my dog tied up outside. I am also highly concerned at having my and my neighbours privacy invaded by parents having to chase after their kids who will inevitably use our cedar hedges.

4) Noise

The Radius building already deals with a huge amount of noise from the splash park during the summer months when operating (I believe the hours are 10am - 6pm). Having another play feature even closer to our building, with no control over hours of operation would stretch the noise disturbance out even further. The previous location of the nature play park was also commonly used by the youth for drinking and socializing late at night, and it can only be imagined that the new location will end up as a social hangout for these groups too. The noise is already a major issue for a lot of my neighbours and I do not wish for it to become worse.

Overall, option 2's placement is simply too close to both the Radius building and the splash park to be utilized properly and not cause major disturbance to myself and my neighbours, as well as the families who use the space.

My opinion would be to place it where the current sled hill is located, in between the

splash park and the Rec centre. This keeps it close enough to the rest of the play zone so that parents can keep an eye on their children across both areas, while having it away from both residential buildings, and not using up any valuable grassy seating or shade areas.

Another possibility is option 1, with adequate fencing to prevent children accessing the road and parking lot.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Kate Wiadrowski

Village of Pemberton

From: no-reply@webguidecms.ca
To: [Sheena Fraser](#)
Subject: Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca
Date: Friday, February 17, 2023 11:02:39 AM

Village of Pemberton - Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Website Submission: Write to Mayor & Council - pemberton.ca

Form Submission Info

First Name: Kristina

Last Name: Richards

Street Address: [REDACTED]

PO Box:

Town/City: Pemberton

Province: BC

Postal Code: V0N2L1

Phone Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Please attach any related documents (if applicable):

Message to Mayor & Council: hello. i am writing about the nature park play that is to be relocated. please consider an alternative location that is more appropriate. both options are unsafe. 1 is next to the main road and a parking lot and dogs are exercised in that area as well as smokers. 2 is too close to resident backyards and is a high traffic area from the trail users from the glen and people who live in radius. there is an ungated concrete stair case leading to a car park and overgrown vegetable gardens with lots of sharp objects and gardening tools. lots of dogs come and go in the area and it is flooded for most of the summer from poor drainage. this is also a fire evacuation path for the day care and residents and close to a smoking

area.

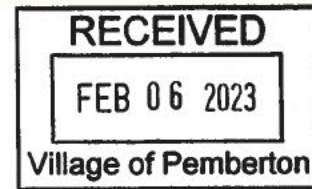
the people from radius are already angry and frequently yell at kids to be quiet when in the area. this will probably cause more frustrations.

the park is great as it is and does not need any more additions. it would be lovely to see the nature play in another area to encourage families to go to different parts of town instead of to one area that's already very busy and loud. thx.

Village of Pemberton



Forest Enhancement
Society of British Columbia



January 26, 2023

Dear Mayor Mike Richman and Pemberton (Village) Council,

People who live, work, and play in BC forests are amazing. They enthusiastically stepped forward with great ideas to enhance their forests and then delivered on their projects. Since the inception of the Forest Enhancement Society of BC (FESBC) in 2016, over \$260 million has been put in the hands of local people to do fantastic things in our forests.

The diversity of organizations with a passion for forestry in BC is a tremendous strength and an incredible source of innovation. The types of organizations delivering forestry projects now range from Indigenous peoples, community forests, grassroots community associations, municipalities, regional districts, woodlots, the Ministry of Forests, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy, contractors, forest consultants, and forest companies big and small. In many cases, FESBC projects caused different groups to work together for the first time. The spirit of collaboration and the resulting positive relationships will now be a platform for deeper partnerships.

FESBC funded projects have successfully contributed to transformation:

- Increased Indigenous peoples' participation and leadership in the forest economy.
- Drove climate action using forests in BC.
- Reduced wildfire risks to communities.
- Accelerated ecologic recovery in areas devastated by beetle epidemics and wildfires.
- Improved wildlife habitat.
- Created jobs in forest-dependent communities.

In the future, with your support, FESBC will continue to work with local communities and others to enhance British Columbia's forests.



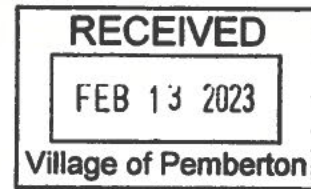
Steven F. Kozuki, RPF
Executive Director, Forest Enhancement Society of BC

(120) MC



Forest Enhancement
Society of British Columbia

SCANNED



February 12, 2023

Dear Mayor Mike Richman and Pemberton (Village) Council,

There are two main kinds of actions we can take on climate change. First, we can adapt to the changing climate. Second, we can reduce greenhouse gases to limit or stop climate change. The Government of British Columbia is doing both using forestry as a nature-based tool.

There are many forestry workers throughout British Columbia who are on the front lines and are taking action on climate change, and we consider them to be climate change heroes. Behind the scenes, other heroes also work within the BC Ministry of Forests and the Office of the Chief Forester. They work at the crossroad of understanding where the science meets the national and international frameworks, where the natural power of forests to reduce greenhouse gases are being actioned.

They have translated this understanding into meaningful actions in B.C.'s forests to take action, including:

1. Planting trees that otherwise would not be planted because growing trees absorb carbon dioxide.
2. Fertilizing forests to help trees grow faster, to absorb carbon dioxide faster.
3. Using woody biomass waste that otherwise would have been burned to avoid greenhouse gas emissions.
4. Storing carbon in long-lived wood products such as wooden buildings and furniture.

The Ministry of Forests, through the establishment of a new Future Forest Ecosystems Centre, is supporting new guidance and practices to help forests become more resilient to the changing climate. These tools tell us what tree seeds and species will be more suited at a site level as the climate changes. The governments of BC and Canada have provided funding to turn these ideas into significant actions in our forests. For example, \$150 million deployed by the Forest Enhancement Society of BC (FESBC) resulted in the reduction of greenhouse gases equivalent to taking 4.2 million cars off the road for a year. This is an achievement that every British Columbian, and Canadian, can be very proud of.

The enclosed issue of the **FESBC 2023 Accomplishments Update** provides you with further insight into who some of the talented staff are, and the amazing work the Ministry of Forests is doing to take action on climate change.


Steven F. Kozuki, RPF
Executive Director, FESBC

(592) MC - 7



Rising to the Climate Change Challenge

Foresters and Researchers are taking on Climate Change together — FEBRUARY 2023



The site of a tree planting project led by Central Chilcotin Rehabilitation Ltd., a joint venture company owned by the T̓s̓id̓el̓del First Nation (Alexis Creek First Nation) and the Tl̓'et̓in̓qox Government (Anaham First Nation) Photo credit: Dennis Owen / Globe and Mail

A Global Challenge with Local Solutions

Climate change is a global challenge of our time, and it will require action at many levels all around the world. The government of British Columbia (BC) is committed to making meaningful contributions to this effort. The **CleanBC Plan** outlines measures being acted upon, and the **Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy** strives to keep communities, infrastructure, and ecosystems safe and resilient to future climate events, such as wildfire, floods, and extreme heat.

Forests are recognized by BC, Canada, and the United Nations as an important part of the climate change solution. Healthy trees and ecosystems absorb greenhouse gases, provide cooling shade, provide habitat, mitigate flood risk, and in some cases can be a source of climatically-beneficial bioenergy. With their mandate to manage BC's forests in alignment with Indigenous Peoples, the BC Ministry of Forests and the Office of the Chief Forester are leading the way to not only ensure our forests are healthy and resilient but also to manage our forests to reduce greenhouse gases. FESBC is honoured to collaborate with these talented and dedicated people.

368 TOTAL TONNES
of carbon sequestered by 2050 by one planted hectare of coastal forest* = the total annual emissions of 75 cars.
*planted in 2021

The equivalent of
14,400 LITRES
of gasoline burned when 40 cubic metres of wood fibre are burned in a slash pile.

55 TOTAL ADDITIONAL TONNES
of greenhouse gases sequestered over 10 years by one hectare of coastal forest fertilized.



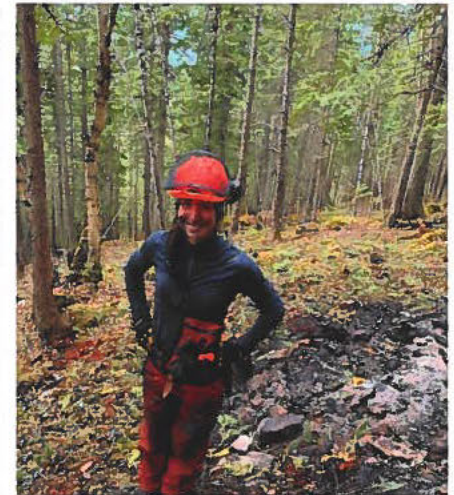
Forest Enhancement Society of British Columbia

Learn more about Nature Based Forestry Solutions to take action against climate change.



A Message from Chief Forester, Shane Berg

"We are fortunate in British Columbia (BC) to have people with skills, expertise and world-class forest management experience turning their full attention to addressing the challenges of climate change. Recognizing the urgency, and embracing a leadership role, over the past year the Province of BC has invested in growing internal expertise and capacity and putting climatic ecosystem data into the hands of forest practitioners and managers. Our team is constantly promoting innovative solutions and supporting new partnerships to ensure that BC's forests are healthy and resilient."



FORESTRY

A PART OF THE GLOBAL SOLUTION

COLLABORATION

1

International: The Paris Agreement was adopted in 2015 with the goal to limit global warming to preferably 1.5 degrees Celsius. The Agreement is significant because it is a commitment that brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to take action on climate change and adapt to its effects.

2

National: Canada has developed a strategy to meet its Paris Agreement obligations. Forest-related solutions to reduce emissions or enhance carbon sequestration can be achieved through the use of long-lived wood products, bioenergy from waste wood, and planting trees through the 2 Billion Trees program.

3

Provincial: the Province has made significant investments on climate action, \$150 million of which has been invested through FESBC in forestry projects with 4.2 million tonnes of carbon sequestered or emissions prevented. The estimated value of these carbon benefits to society is \$210 million*.

*based on the carbon tax in January 2023

Insights from the Minister



Hon. Bruce Ralston
Minister of Forests

@BruceRalston

"The Forest Enhancement Society of BC supports First Nations, community forests, rural communities, and many others who take on projects to contribute to the Province's key commitments to strengthen forest health and ecosystems, while creating good jobs in communities across the province. FESBC, along with their project partners, are making significant progress to enhance forest resiliency to wildfire and climate change for the lasting benefit of British Columbians. We are building on this foundation through a new investment of \$50 million so FESBC can deliver projects that get fibre to pulp and value-added mills while also reducing emissions and safeguarding communities from wildfire."

A Research-based Approach to Forestry



Dr. Robbie Hember

PhD PAg
Forest Carbon Modeller

British Columbia faces tough questions about how our forest sector will play its part to fight climate change. Working with partners across government and industry, I aim to deliver a Forest Carbon Summary that summarizes the carbon benefits from forest conservation, improved harvest practices and scheduling, enhanced silviculture, improved harvest waste management, and long-lived and recycled wood products. The efforts are focused on understanding the land use and forest management decisions that build synergy between the bioeconomy and conservation of resilient wild forest ecosystems. These outcomes will help us understand our accomplishments and steer future policy and practices towards effective and balanced solutions. The solutions to these complex problems will only come from the trial and error of bold practitioners that must be paired with rigorous analytical evaluation.



Photo Credit: Dennis Owen / Globe and Mail



Dr. Caren Dymond

PhD Forestry, Forest Carbon and Climate Change Researcher

All the products we use as a society have carbon footprints and the footprint for many wood products is better than many alternatives. To get a better sense of the storage and emissions of carbon from construction projects, we have produced a Wood Product Carbon Calculator. With collaborators at the University of Calgary and Environment Consulting, Adaptive Management, we are working to update the calculator and produce a model for use when simulating landscapes. We have also analyzed the carbon dynamics of partial harvesting experiments in the Interior's cedar-hemlock forests. Partial harvesting can provide a climate benefit over clear-cutting because partial harvesting leaves many trees green and growing as carbon sinks which reduces future risks from climate change and provides habitat for many wildlife species.



Photo Credit: Nalasnirkoff



Dr. Colin Mahony

PhD RPF, Team Lead of the Future Forest Ecosystems Centre

As a Forester and climatologist, I am motivated by a strong connection to BC's people and ecosystems and a concern for how they are being impacted by climate change. The resilience of BC's forests is crucial to our air quality, public safety, drinking water, and many other ecosystem services. Understanding how climatic disruption will affect ecosystems is essential to protecting these values. This is why I have been collaborating to develop the Future Forest Ecosystems Centre (FFEC). The FFEC is a team of ecologists, climatologists, and data scientists who forecast climate change risks to BC's forest ecosystems and translate these forecasts into decision-support tools. Our goal is to help planners, practitioners, and Indigenous knowledge holders foster ecosystems that are more resilient to climate change.



1 MILLION CUBIC METRES

of solid wood waste utilized for pulp products rather than burned in a slash pile = the avoided emissions of 93,000 cars off the road for one year.



“We’re working with partners like FESBC, First Nations and local communities to ensure forest ecosystems are resilient to climate impacts, support diverse habitat for wildlife, and absorb and retain as much carbon from the atmosphere as possible. By taking action now, we’re building a more sustainable forest economy that benefits people across B.C.”

—Hon. George Heyman

Minister of Environment and Climate Change Strategy

@GeorgeHeyman



Photo credit: Dennis Owen / iStock and Mash

A Big Task with an Optimistic Outlook

BC has vast areas of forests. The management of our forests has evolved as our needs have changed over time—from Indigenous Peoples living in harmony with the land, to commercial forestry, and now the need to take climate action. We need to do many things at the same time in many places: ensure forests are resilient to future climate change, pests and wildfire, reduce community risks to wildfires and floods, reduce greenhouse gases, provide quality wildlife habitat, create bioenergy to reduce fossil fuel usage, and create sustainable economic opportunities for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people through a mix of traditional and innovative new ventures, such as the development of a bioeconomy for BC.

This is a big job, but we can be optimistic because there are creative and talented people throughout BC in urban and rural areas, in governments, communities and the forest industry who will continue to work together in concert with other people around the world to take meaningful action on climate change.

FESBC would like to gratefully acknowledge the financial support of the Province of British Columbia through the Ministry of Forests. These projects were funded in part by the Government of Canada.

Learn More

If you’d like to learn more about the Forest Enhancement Society of BC and how people in British Columbia’s forests are helping create climate change solutions, reduce wildfire risk, and keep workers employed through our funded projects, connect with us!



Steve Kozuki, FESBC Executive Director
skozuki@fesbc.ca or 1.877.225.2010

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www.fesbc.ca

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OMBUDSPERSON
BRITISH COLUMBIA

February 14, 2023

Delivered via email

Mayor Mike Richman
Village of Pemberton
7400 Prospect Street
Pemberton BC V0N 2L0

Dear Mayor Richman:

With many new municipal mayors and council members elected and now sworn in across the province, I wanted to reach out and let you know how the Office of the Ombudsperson can work with, and help, local governments in British Columbia.

If you are continuing in your elected position, thank you for your service to British Columbians. And if you are newly elected, welcome to your very important role.

My office takes complaints from the public about all of the local governments in BC. We are an oversight body, one of the independent offices of the Legislature, and our mandate is to be BC's independent voice for fairness and accountability of the public sector. When we receive people's concerns about public services, we conduct impartial investigations and address the fairness problems that we find. For local governments, that means you may hear from us when we have received a complaint about your municipality and are investigating to determine whether the standard of fair and reasonable service set out in the *Ombudsperson Act* has been met. Where fairness issues are identified, we can consult with you to find a way to address the issues in order to ensure fairness moving forward.

We are also available to help. Our [Public Authority Consultation and Training team](#) can assist you with any questions about fairness you may have. A number of [useful resources](#) are also available on our website, including:

- A [Complaint Handling Guide](#), which contains a [Model Complaints Policy](#);
- Our Quick Tip resource [On Complaint Handling for Local Governments](#);
- [Bylaw Enforcement: Best Practices Guide for Local Governments](#);
- [Open Meetings: Best Practices Guide for Local Governments](#);
- Our 1-hour online [Fairness 101 course](#); and
- Educational [webinars](#).

Our office is also offering a [webinar](#) for public bodies on our recently released [Fairness by Design guide](#). In the webinar, we'll outline the fairness standards found in the guide and how they can be used to ensure your programs are delivered fairly. We will also answer your questions. Webinar details are below:

- **Thursday, March 16, 2023 from 10:00 a.m. – 11:00 am**
- [Register here](#)

Please share this invitation with anyone in your organization who may be interested.

Once again, thank you for the important local government role you took on. We look forward to working with you.

Yours sincerely,

A large black rectangular redaction box covers the signature area.

Jay Chalke
Ombudsperson
Province of British Columbia

OPEN QUESTION PERIOD POLICY

THAT the following guidelines for the Open Question Period held at the conclusion of the Regular Council Meetings:

- 1) The Open Question Period will commence after the adjournment of the Regular Council Meeting;
- 2) A maximum of 15 minutes for the questions from the Press and Public will be permitted, subject to curtailment at the discretion of the Chair if other business necessitates;
- 3) Only questions directly related to business discussed during the Council Meeting are allowed;
- 4) Questions may be asked of any Council Member;
- 5) Questions must be truly questions and not statements of opinions or policy by the questioner;
- 6) Not more than two (2) separate subjects per questioner will be allowed;
- 7) Questions from each member of the attending Press will be allowed preference prior to proceeding to the public;
- 8) The Chair will recognize the questioner and will direct questions to the Councillor whom he/she feels is best able to reply;
- 9) More than one Councillor may reply if he/she feels there is something to contribute.

*Approved by Council at Meeting No. 920
Held November 2, 1999*

*Amended by Council at Meeting No. 1405
Held September 15, 2015*